

VI—Bendigo Province District.

The City of Bendigo.
Borough of Castlemaine.
Borough of Daylesford.
Borough of Eaglehawk.
Borough of Maryborough.

Shires of Broadford; Gisborne; Glenlyon; Huntly; Kilmore; Kyneton; Maldon; Marong; Metcalfe; Melvor; Newham and Woodend; Newstead and Mt. Alexander; Pyalong; Romsey; Seymour; Strathfieldsaye; Tullaroop.

VII—Northern Province District.

Borough of Echuca.
Borough of Inglewood.
Borough of Shepparton.
Borough of St. Arnaud.

Shires of Bet Bet; Charlton; Cohuna; Deakin; East Loddon; Gordon; Kara Kara; Kerang; Korong; Numurkah; Rochester; Rodney; Shepparton; Waranga.

VIII—Ballaarat Province District.

The City of Ballaarat.
Town of Ararat.
Borough of Clunes.
Borough of Sebastopol.
Borough of Stawell.

Shires of Ararat; Avoca, Bacchus Marsh; Ballan; Ballarat; Bungaree; Buninyong; Creswick; Grenville; Lexton; Ripon; Stawell; Talbot.

IX—South-Western Province District.

The City of Geelong.
The City of Geelong West.
Town of Newtown and Chilwell.
Borough of Colac.
Borough of Queenscliff.

Shires of Bannockburn; Barrabool; Bellarine; Colac; Corio; Hampden; Leigh; Otway; South Barwon; Winchelsea.

X—Western Province District.

The City of Warrnambool.
Town of Hamilton.
Town of Horsham.
Borough of Koroit.
Borough of Port Fairy.
Borough of Portland.

Shires of Arapiles; Belfast; Dundas; Glenelg; Heytesbury; Kowree; Minhamite; Mortlake; Mt. Rouse; Portland; Wannon; Warrnambool; Wimmera.

XI—North-Western Province District.

The City of Mildura.
Borough of Swan Hill.

Shires of Birchip; Dimboola; Donald; Dunmunkle; Kaniva; Kar-karoc; Lowan; Mildura; Swan Hill; Walpeup; Warracknabeal; Wycheproof.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

(Contributed by The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, 1944-45, Councillor T. S. NETTLEFOLD, O.B.E.)

Melbourne is familiarly known as the "Queen City of the South," and this title is by no means a misnomer. The Melbourne of to-day is a city of remarkable beauty. It is planned on lines that enable the development of years the utmost scope, without demanding drastic alterations to conform with new building designs.

Indeed, in many ways, Melbourne is like a stately English city set down complete, even to its tree-lined river, in the Australian landscape. It is over a century old, having been founded in 1835, and has grown up with the English love of tradition, ordered beauty and conservative growth. Its setting is imposing and beautiful. The River Yarra curves through the City, reflecting splendid buildings, time-weathered cathedrals, business blocks and substantial homes in the placid waters. Melbourne is a well-planned City, of wide, clean streets, of imposing buildings, of enchanting gardens and recreation grounds.

St. Kilda Road is one of its finest thoroughfares; a great boulevard, three miles in length, with four lines of noble trees, with provision for the separation of commercial traffic, trams, and fast-moving private motor cars. It leads from Swanston Street across Prince's Bridge to St. Kilda, and passes the foot of the Shrine of Remembrance, a national World War Memorial to Australia's heroic dead.

Among the many notable recreational areas of Melbourne are the famous Botanical Gardens and the Alexandra Gardens (over 170 acres), which are among the loveliest in Australia. Not far away stands the picturesque old cottage of Captain James Cook, famed English navigator and explorer of New Zealand, Australia and Hawaii. It was brought from England in 1935 and reassembled for the Melbourne Centenary.

Melbourne contains Australia's National Gallery. In it are some of the finest works in the Southern Hemisphere. The National Museum, Art Museum, Technological and Geological Survey Museums attest to the city's thoroughness in the advancement of knowledge and appreciation of art.

Near Melbourne are the largest trees in Australia. In the Warburton and Maryville districts (48 miles from the city) are giant eucalypti, beautiful trees, some of them 287 feet high and 62 feet around at the base. These are seen on one of the delightful

day-trips from Melbourne. In the winter (July and August), the Warburton region offers skiing and other Alpine sports.

Excluding Greater London, Melbourne is the sixth largest city in the British Empire and ranks high in commerce and industry. In this relationship, the manufacturing industries and primary production have made a substantial contribution to the development of the city.

To the tourist, to the migrant and to fellow-Australians, therefore, Melbourne offers attractions equal to anything in the world. In the post-war period, when many proposals for civic improvement will be put in hand, Melbourne will advance still further and will assuredly hold a high place among the important cities of the world.

The following information concerning the city is of great interest:—

Melbourne is situated in Latitude 37 degrees 50 minutes South. Longitude 144 degrees 59 minutes East.

Founded in 1835, in the reign of William IV, it was named after Lord Melbourne, then Prime Minister of England. On the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, Melbourne became the Capital of the Colony, and, from Federation in 1901, until May, 1927, when Canberra was proclaimed the Capital of the Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne was the seat of the Government of the Commonwealth.

The title of the Corporation is "The Lord Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Melbourne."

By warrant under His Sign Manual, dated 18th December, 1902, His Majesty King Edward VII was graciously pleased to confer on the Mayor of the City of Melbourne the title "Lord Mayor".

The Lord Mayor is ex-officio Chairman of the City Council, and has precedence in all Municipal proceedings and in all Magisterial Courts within the city, and next after the Members of the State legislature on all occasions and at all other places within the city.

The Lord Mayor receives from the city funds such allowance as the Council determines. The amount voted for the municipal year 1944-5 is £2500.

The Lord Mayor is elected by the Council at 10 o'clock a.m. on the fourth day after the day on which the returning officer declares the candidates at any annual election in August to be duly elected.

The Government of the city is vested in a Council of thirty-three Councillors, who are elected by the ratepayers and hold office for three years; one Councillor from each Ward retires annually by rotation in terms of the Local Government Act, 1928. There are eleven Wards.

Melbourne's war effort is in keeping with its splendid reputation. Since the outbreak of war, funds launched by the Lord Mayor for various patriotic purposes have resulted in the collection of some £2,000,000. Other phases of the general war effort with which the Council and its staff have been connected in praiseworthy manner include the organisation of A.R.P. work, use of the Town Hall and Corporation property for patriotic purposes, co-operation with Commonwealth Government in matters of national emergency and administration of various patriotic fund appeals.

The sound financial position of the Corporation is evident from the following brief references thereto, viz.:— Loan indebtedness is £4,188,000; value of tangible assets is £4,107,097; Sinking Fund is £1,272,172; Town and Lighting Rate is 2/- in the £ and the nett return therefrom is £508,295. The fifteen undertakings operated (excluding the Electricity Supply undertaking) such as Abattoirs, Markets, Baths, etc., represent a total liability of £864,305. Towards the repayment of this liability, sinking funds aggregating £388,446



The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, 1944-45,
COUNCILLOR T. S. NETTLEFOLD, O.B.E.

have been accumulated to date. The combined nett profit on all these undertakings, after making full provision for interest, sinking fund and depreciation, is £20,949, which represents a return on capital liability of 2.4 per cent. It will, therefore, be seen that no burden is imposed on rates in respect of the maintenance of these undertakings.

The normal number of officers and employees at the outbreak of war was 2394. The normal salaries and wages amount to approximately £700,000 per annum.

Regarding Park Lands and Reserves, it is interesting to note that of the total area of the city (7740 acres) such Park Lands and Reserves occupy 1727 acres. The total amount expended in maintenance and improvement to reserves, playgrounds, etc., during 1943 was £91,775.

It will thus be seen that Melbourne is well served in the provision of open spaces. The Council is following a wide policy of encouraging sports, and in pursuance of such policy has created

many sporting ovals, turf wickets, etc., in parks. The sporting ovals are equipped with dressing-room accommodation with hot and cold shower facilities, etc. Furthermore, the Council's post-war plans include provision for a still greater number of playing spaces for its residents.

Regarding Child Welfare, the City Council has for many years accepted the principle that preventive methods should begin with the child, and has sought to put this principle into effect. In 1927 it adopted a report of the health committee, proposing that Child Welfare centres and Kindergartens for the care of mothers and of all children under school age should be provided within reasonable distance of all homes in the residential areas of the city. At the same time, it appointed a full-time medical officer for Child Welfare and assumed control of the four existing baby health centres which had been pioneered by committees of the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association. The nurses employed became officers of the Council and an additional nurse was engaged to deal with pre-school children. Since that date, working as far as possible in collaboration with all other agencies dealing with Child Welfare, the Council has been able considerably to increase its facilities. It has built five new Welfare Centres, two of which, in outlying areas, are equipped also as centres for dental examination and treatment, dental service in central areas being provided by the pre-school clinic of the Melbourne Dental Hospital. It has now six up-to-date centres and two sub-centres, one of which is operated as a training school by the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association. It now employs one medical officer and eight sisters and the part-time services of one medical officer and one sister.

For many years there have been operating in the city a number of Kindergartens conducted by committees of the Free Kindergarten Union and by the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches. Realising that the continuous supervision of children in Kindergartens could be much more effective than anything achieved by occasional visits to health centres, the Council's officers have endeavoured to maintain a close association with the Kindergartens, and the Council has given to them a gradually increasing financial assistance. The Council has built two Kindergartens which are conducted by local committees, affiliated with the Free Kindergarten of Victoria. In addition, the Council contributed land and other assistance for the construction of the Victorian Lady Gowrie Child Centre, which is located in the city area.

When embarking upon its programme of Kindergarten extension and in order that there should be co-ordination between the work of the various Child Welfare agencies, the Council set up a Child Welfare Advisory Committee, under the Chairman of the Health Committee, upon which are represented the following bodies:—The State Department of Health, the State Department of Education, The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria, the Victorian Baby Health Association, the Australian Association for Pre-School Child Development, the Victorian Association of Creches, the Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic Church and the Presbyterian Church.

Including those constructed by the City Council there are now within the city area 19 Kindergartens, affording accommodation for approximately 1200 children, all subsidised and assisted to a greater or lesser extent by the Council, working in close collaboration with the Health Department of the Council and all endeavouring to supply a service of the highest standard.

It is not suggested that Kindergarten provision throughout the city is yet by any means adequate, or that the standard of buildings, equipment and programme are yet uniformly high, but steady progress is being made towards that ideal. As regards the results of these activities in Child Welfare, it may be claimed that they are, in some measure, responsible for the steady decline in infant and child mortality and for gradual improvement in the health of the children. The close contact which a developed service of child welfare centres and kindergartens affords with the homes of the people is also claimed to be a very valuable means of parent and adult education.

For many years there have also been operating within the city three creches conducted by committees of the Victorian Association of Creches. The staff of the Health Department has always maintained contact with these and they also have received over the years an increasing amount of financial assistance.

Throughout its parks and gardens the Council has 17 playgrounds equipped with swings, maypoles and other material. Two of its children's playgrounds are supervised by playleaders supplied by the Playgrounds Association of Victoria as a result of subsidies by the Council.

I—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

Founded in 1835, incorporated as a Town in 1842 and created a City by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated June 25, 1847.

Area—7740 acres. Population—City Municipal Area only, 102,700; Melbourne and Suburbs, 1,170,000. Buildings—22,230. Length of streets—190 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—sea level, rising to 150 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £101,630,480; Nett Annual Value, £5,081,524.

Rate, 1945—A Town Rate of 2s. in the £ levied on nett annual values. In addition the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works levies the following rates on the above nett annual valuation, viz.: a Metropolitan General Rate (Sewerage) of 1s. in the £; a Water Rate of 6d. in the £, and Drainage and River Improvement Rate of 1d. in the £.

Newspapers.—Daily: "Age," est. 1854, daily, Monday to Saturday (morning); "Argus," est. 1846, daily, Monday to Saturday (morning); "Sun News-Pictorial," est. 1922, daily, Monday to Saturday (morning); "Herald," est. 1840, daily, Monday to Saturday (evening).

Weekly: "Australasian," est. 1864, weekly (Saturday); "Labour Call," est. 1906, weekly (Thursday); "Leader," est. 1856, weekly (Saturday); "Smith's Weekly," est. 1918 (Saturday); "Truth," weekly (Saturday); "Weekly Times," est. 1861 (Wednesday).

Sectional Papers and Periodicals.—Broadcasting and Radio—Listener In (weekly); Radio Times (Saturday). Foreign Communities: Australian Jewish Herald (weekly); Australian Jewish News (weekly, Thursday); Phos (weekly). Motion Pictures, Photography, etc.: New Screen News (weekly, Saturday). Motoring and Aviation: Aircraft (monthly); Australian Motorist (monthly); Radiator (middle of month). Religious: Advocate (Thursday); Australian Catholic Digest (1st of month); Australian Catholic Truth Society Record (fortnightly); Australian Christian (weekly, Wednesday); Australian Churchman (1st of month); Australian Church Quarterly (quarterly from March); Australian Intercollegian (March-December); Australian Messenger of the Sacred Heart (monthly); Catholic Missions (monthly); Catholic Young Man (monthly); Children's World (monthly); China's Millions (1st of month); Church of England Messenger (alternate Fridays); Cross-Roads (fortnightly); Far East (monthly); Golden Grain (monthly); Horizon (1st of month); Irish Review (monthly); League Broadcast (monthly); Madonna (monthly); M.B.I. News Chronicle; Melbourne City Mission Record (monthly); Messenger (weekly, Friday); New Covenant Advocate (monthly); New Life (weekly, Friday); Our Indian Field (monthly); Pen (monthly); Pure Words (monthly); Signs of the Times (weekly); Spectator (weekly, Wednesday); Tribune (Weekly, Thursday); United Aborigines' Messenger (monthly); Victory (monthly); Victorian Baptist Witness (5th of month); Victorian Church of England News (monthly); Victorian Independent (monthly); W.A.O.M. Link (1st of month); Young Soldier (weekly, Saturday).

Scientific, Technical and Cultural.—Australian Chemical Institute Journal and Proceedings (monthly); Australian Educational Quarterly (pre-war); Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (quarterly); Australian Journal of Dentistry (1st of month); Australasian Journal of Pharmacy (30th of month); Chemical Engineering and Mining Review (8th of

month); Commonwealth Engineer (10th of month); Economic Record (June and December); Electrical Engineer and Merchandiser (monthly); Emu (quarterly from January); Journal of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (quarterly, February, May, August, November); Mining and Geological Journal (March and September); Modern Engineer (20th of month); Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria (June and December); Victorian Naturalist (monthly).

Sporting.—Australian Trotting Record (weekly); Australasian Turf Register (yearly in August); Bowls (weekly, October-April, monthly from May to September); Circle (weekly, Thursday); Football Record (weekly); Guide (weekly); Schuss (monthly); Sidelines (monthly); Sporting Globe (twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday); Sporting Judge (twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday).

Stock, Farm and Garden.—Australian Dairy Review (monthly); Australian Dried Fruits News (quarterly); Australian Farm and Home (20th of month); Australian Garden Lover (1st



The Town Clerk of Melbourne,
H. S. WOOTTON, C.M.G., J.P.

of month); Australian Poultry World (1st of month); Citrus News (1st of month); Countryman (weekly, Friday); Fruit World and Market Grower (5th of month); Gippsland and Northern Co-operator (weekly, Thursday); Home Gardener (monthly); Journal of the Department of Agriculture (monthly); Milk Producer (15th of each month); Pastoral Review and Graziers' Record (16th of month); Seed and Nursery Trader (20th of month); Stock and Land (weekly, Wednesday); Victorian Poultry Journal (monthly); Victorian Producer (fortnightly, Thursday).

Trade and Commerce.—Australian Automobile Trade Journal (monthly); Australian Brewing and Wine Journal (20th of month); Australian Food Manufacturer and Distributor (5th of month); Australasian Footwear (monthly); Australian Financial Gazette & Insurance Chronicle (monthly); Australian Grocer (20th of month); Australasian Insurance and Banking Record (21st of each month); Australian Leather Journal (15th of month); Australian Manufacturing Jewellers', Watchmakers' and Opticians' Gazette (monthly); Australian Plastic and Allied Trades' Review; Australian Storekeepers' and Traders' Journal (31st of month); Boot Repairer (20th of month); Building Age (weekly, Friday);

Building and Construction and Czapaly's Contract Reporter (weekly, Tuesday); Coach and Motor Body Builder (15th of month); Coomb's Trade Circular (weekly, Saturday); Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (daily); Decorator and Painter (1st of month); Draper of Australasia (last day of month); Dun's Gazette (weekly); Garage and Service Station Gazette (25th of month); Grocery and Storekeeping News (7th of each month); Home Beautiful (1st of month); Hardware and Machinery (17th of month); Ideas (middle of month); Industrial Australian and Mining Standard (fortnightly, 1st, 2nd and 15th of month); Industry and Trade (1st of month); McCarthys Caterers', Pastrycooks' and Allied Trades' Journal (monthly); Real Estate and Stock Journal; Record (monthly); Storecraft (monthly); Tenders (weekly, Thursday); Textile Journal of Australia (15th of each month); Traders' News (monthly); Victorian Craftsman (monthly); Victorian Master Baker (31st of month); Victorian Master Butcher (25th of month); Vigilante (weekly); Wine and Spirit News (28th of each month).

Unions and Associations.—Association News (1st of each month); Australian Accountant (15th of each month); Australasian Electrical and Radio Times (20th of each month); Australian Municipal Journal (fortnightly, middle and end of month); Australian Telegraphist (monthly); Australian Traveller (6th of month); Bankers' Journal (monthly); Bankers' Magazine of Australasia (monthly); Catholic Worker (monthly); Clarion Call (monthly); Common Weal (monthly); Duckboard (monthly); Federal Public Service Journal (monthly); Federal Accountant (monthly); Hammer (monthly); Journalist (monthly); Justice of the Peace (10th of month); Law Institute Journal (monthly); Locomotive Journal (second Thursday of month); Melbourne Manhood (5th of month); Postmaster (monthly); Progress (1st of month); Progressive Woman (monthly); Public Service Journal (25th of each month); Railway Union Gazette (monthly); R.A.O.B. Gazette (monthly); Rationalist (monthly); Rechabite and Temperance News (1st of month); Savings Weekly (Thursday); Shop Assistant of Australia (20th of month); Sun of Temperance (monthly); Teachers' Journal (1st of month); Te Koreo (1st of month); Telecommunication Journal of Australia (three times a year); Timber Worker (monthly); Tramway Record; Una (monthly); Unity (monthly); Victorian Police Journal (1st of each month); Victorian Scout (15th of month); White Ribbon Signal (monthly).

Women, Fashion, etc.—Australian Journal (last Thursday in month); Australian Women's Weekly (weekly, Tuesday); Madame Weigal's Journal of Fashion (1st of month); New Idea (weekly); Women's Weekly (Tuesday); Woman's World (last Friday of month).

Miscellaneous.—Air Force News (monthly); All About Books (15th of month); Argus Law Reports (fortnightly); Argus Index (half-yearly); Australian Official Handbook (annually); Australian Official Journal of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs (weekly, Thursday); Australian Musical News (monthly); Australian Stamp Monthly (1st of month); Australian Statesman (monthly); Digest of World Reading (monthly); Farrago (weekly, Thursday); Front Line (monthly); General Practitioner of Australia and New Zealand (15th of month); Government Gazette (weekly); Harbinger of Light (15th of each month); Idle Moments (monthly); Life (monthly); Medical Topics (1st of month); New Times (weekly, Friday); Safety News (every second month); Salt (weekly); Speculum (June and November); Victorian Education Gazette and

Teachers' Aid (15th of each month); Walk-about (monthly); Wild Life (monthly).

Electoral Divisions: Federal—Melbourne; Bourke; Fawkner; Melbourne Ports. State—L.C., Dousta Galla Province; Melbourne Province; Monash Province. L.A., Melbourne; Carlton; Flemington; Prahran; Port Melbourne.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor—Councillor Francis R. Connelly, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Albert Ward: Crs. G. R. Boulton; E. L. Morton, J.P.; T. Kerr, J.P.

Hodde Ward: Crs. J. W. Ferguson, J.P.; H. Tainall; Sir A. G. Wales.

Lonsdale Ward: Crs. G. F. Pedersen, J.P.; H. L. Lycall, J.P.; T. S. Nettlefold, O.B.E.

Batman Ward: Crs. H. P. Higginson, A.I.C.A., A.C.A.A.; H. E. Morton, M.Inst. C.E.; G. McNaught Hume

Hopetoun Ward: Crs. C. T. Smith; the Hon. John Joseph Holland, M.L.A.; W. R. Crichton.

Smith Ward: Crs. J. B. Naughton; the Hon. W. Barry, M.L.A.; F. P. Williams, LL.B.

Bourke Ward: Crs. E. L. Jones, J.P.; B. Marks, J.P. (all Aust. States); the Hon. James Stanley Disney, M.L.C., J.P.

Hotham Ward: Crs. T. Hayes, M.L.A.; J. Stack; the Hon. Patrick Leslie Coleman, M.L.C., L.I.C.A., L.G.A.

Victoria Ward: Crs. F. G. J. Hardy; W. C. L. Townsend, LL.M.; R. H. Solly.

Gipps Ward: Crs. R. B. C. Campbell; F. R. Connelly, J.P.; W. J. Brens.

Latrobe Ward: Crs. Sir H. G. Smith, V.D., F.R.C.P., J.P.; O. J. Nilsen, J.P.; the Hon. Sir F. Beaurepaire, M.L.C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer: H. S. Wootton, C.M.G., J.P.

Deputy Town Clerk—G. J. Dean, J.P.

Chief Clerk—N. R. Bennett.

City Solicitor—E. J. Hamilton.

City Engineer—P. S. Robinson, M.C.

Deputy City Engineer—W. V. Wallens.

Building Surveyor—H. S. J. Reed.

City Architect—E. N. Beilby.

City Treasurer—E. R. Hudspeth.

Deputy City Treasurer—G. R. Duncan.

City Valuer—J. R. Riddell.

City Electrical Engineer—B. Woodfull.

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. John Dale, O.B.E.

Superintendent of Markets—T. G. Compton.

Superintendent of Abattoirs and Cattle Markets—R. R. Birch.

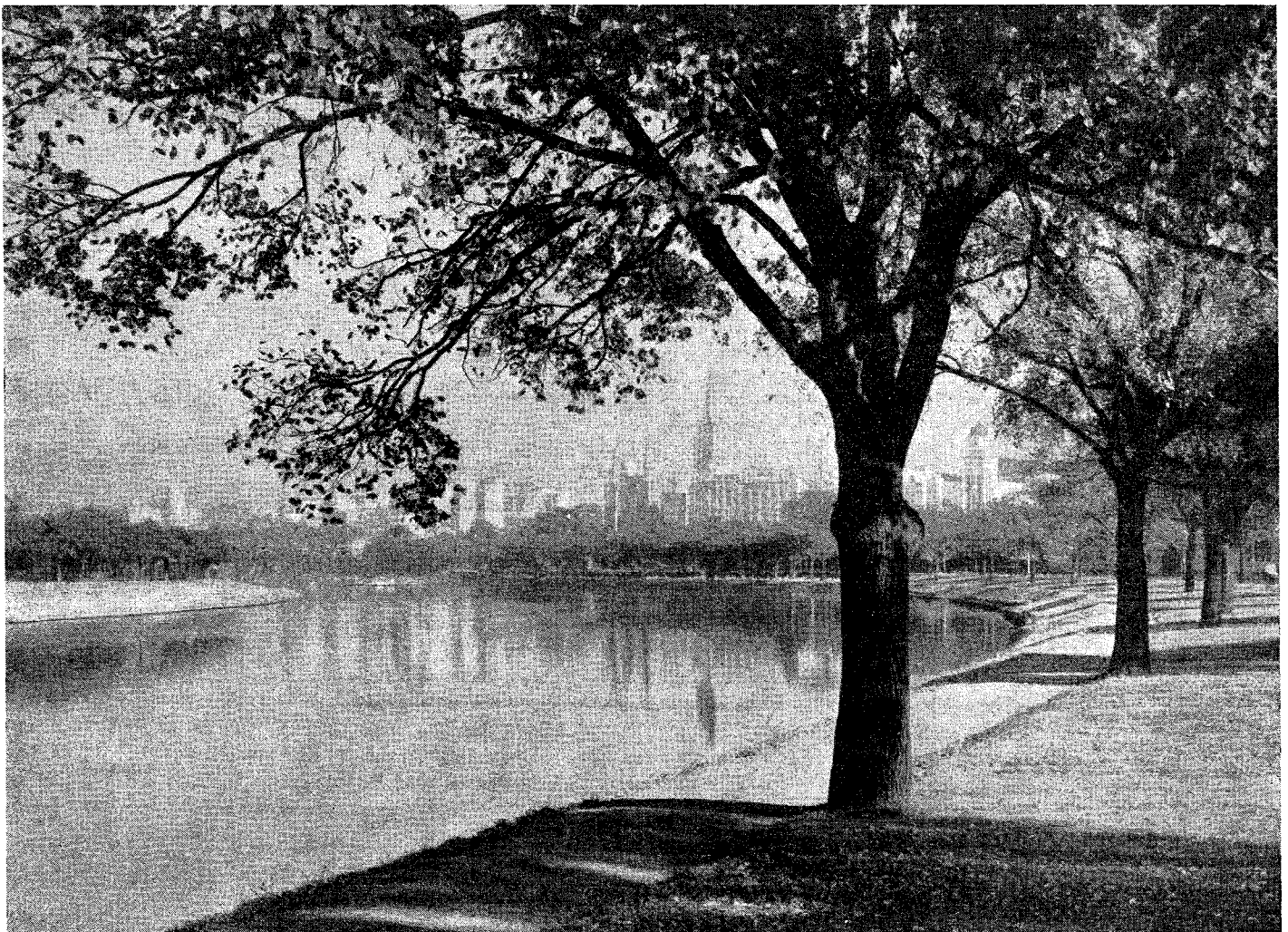
Curator of Parks and Gardens—J. Sherry.

COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Public Works; Health; Finance; General Purposes and Legislative; Town Hall and Properties; Electric Supply; Abattoirs and Markets; Parks; Gardens and Recreations; Traffic and Building Regulations; Licensed Vehicles.

The Council is also represented on the following public bodies:—

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board; Exhibition Trustees; Municipal Association of Victoria; Committee of Melbourne Sailors' Home; Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital Board; New Melbourne General Cemetery, Fawkner; Building Regulations Commission; Building Industry Congress of Victoria; Heatherton Sanatorium; Victorian Civil Ambulance Service; Council of Victorian Baby Health Centres Association; Advisory Council of Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy; Advisory Council of the Flemington Girls' High School; Advisory Council, Melbourne Technical College; Advisory Council, University High School; Zoological Board of Victoria; Playgrounds Association of Victoria; Town Planning Association; Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria; Victorian Council for Social Training; Lady Huntingfield Free Kindergarten Committee; and the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria.

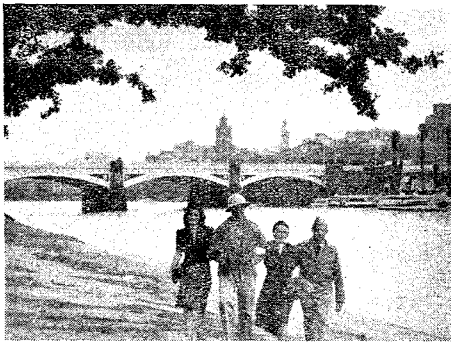


MELBOURNE'S SKYLINE FROM THE RIVER YARRA.

Photo by courtesy of Victorian Govt. Railways.

ANALYSIS OF CITY AREAS.

	Acres.	Acres.
Streets, 33ft. wide and over	898	
Streets under 33ft. and lanes	91	
Footways	370	
		1360
Park Lands and Reserves		1726
Lands held by the City Corporation	361	
West Melbourne Swamp Land	311	
Rivers and Docks—Water Area	241	
Melbourne Harbour Trust Lands (omitting Roads)	110	
Flemington Racecourse	297	
Railways (Station Yard and Lines)	697	
Building and other Areas (Government and Private)	2637	
Area of the Whole City	7740	



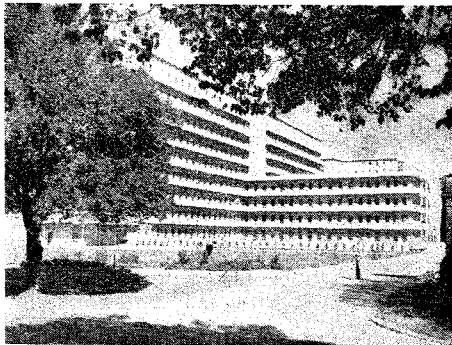
PRINCE'S BRIDGE, MELBOURNE.

THE TOWN HALL.

The Auditorium of the Town Hall which replaced that section of the building destroyed by fire on February 1, 1925, was completed in December, 1927. The dimensions of the hall are: length, 95 feet; width, 108 feet; height, 70 feet, and the seating capacity is 2672 (main floor, 1810; balcony, 862). The Hall is mechanically heated and ventilated, and an elaborate system of lighting is installed.

A Grand Organ, complete with every modern mechanical and tonal improvement, built by Wm. Hill & Son and Norman & Beard Ltd., of London, at a cost of £39,000, is installed, and ranks among the world's best instruments. A feature is the inclusion of an independent echo organ.

The administrative block of buildings adjoining the Town Hall occupies the site of the old City Police Court buildings, which was purchased by the Council from the Government in the year 1890 for the sum of £140,000. The cost of the buildings, fittings and furniture was £58,000.



ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

THE CITY OF BOX HILL.

Proclaimed a District in 1857, a Shire in 1872, a Borough in 1925, and a City in 1927.

Area—5120 acres. Population—20,000. Dwellings—5000. Shops—300. Length of streets—109 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—about 370 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £1,739,197; Improved Capital Value, £5,171,552; Nett Annual Value, £287,908.

Rate, 1945—General Rate of 2/7d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from City—About 1700 in all Services.

Newspaper—"The Reporter," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions: Federal—Deakin. State—L.C., East Yarra Province; Southern Province. L.A., Nunawading; Boroondara.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. E. J. Ellingworth.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. H. L. Sparks; J. S. Gawler; H. D. Campbell; W. J. Boyland; J. C. Hogan; W. J. Richards, J.P.; A. A. Fitzgerald; W. A. Kemp, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—A. Bruce Currey, F.I.M.A.

Engineer and Building Surveyor—F. W. Kerr, C.E.

Electrical Engineer—G. F. Wright, A.M.I.E. Valuer—L. E. Scott, F.C.I.V.

Assistant Town Clerk—H. D. Hackwell.

Collector—R. G. Hatfield, A.F.I.A.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Shilliday, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

Having won the "Melbourne Herald" Garden Shield and the title of "The Garden City of Melbourne," the City of Box Hill is an undulating and picturesque suburb about ten miles to the east of the Metropolis by electric railway. A marked community spirit of civic pride has resulted in the fullest preservation of natural rural beauty, and this has been steadily augmented by the planting of trees along many miles of streets. The area of the City is almost entirely residential and it is surrounded by a belt of apple, pear and peach orchards and poultry farms.

Outstanding architectural features include a fine modern Town Hall, dignified churches of all denominations, a modern Boys' High, Boys' Technical and Girls' Technical Schools. In addition, there are five State schools, three private registered schools, two Grammar Schools and one public school and a flourishing Horticultural Society and Orchestral Society. Within the City are found 300 acres of parklands, and recreational facilities include 8 sports ovals, two golf courses, bowling green, tennis courts, children's playgrounds, a cycling track, and a modern, under-water-lighted swimming pool, and there is a popular natural pool in Surrey Park.

Health statistics are excellent, births and deaths being at the rate of 23 and 13 per 1000 of population respectively. Two Infant Welfare Centres care for the young, and diphtheria immunisation has reduced the incidence of that disease.

Industry is represented by a brick works, a case factory, flour mill, engineering works, a farm implement works, cool stores and ice works, and gas works. Post-war plans of the City include the building of a 100-bed modern multi-storeyed District Hospital, a National Fitness and Youth Centre, extension of Infant

Welfare Centres and Kindergartens and a Cultural Centre embodying a civic public Library.

THE CITY OF BRIGHTON.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1859, a Town in 1887, and a City in 1919.

Area—3332 acres. Population—37,146. Dwellings—10,316. Length of streets—96 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—at sea level on the shores of Port Phillip.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £15,079,100; Nett Annual Value, £753,955.

Rate, 1945—General Rate of 2/4d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from City—approximately 3500.

Newspaper—"The Southern Cross," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions: Federal—Balaclava; Henty. State—L.C., Higinbotham; Monash Provinces. L.A., Brighton; St. Kilda.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. R. E. Tracey, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. D. F. F. Granter, J.P.; C. P. Wright; R. T. Breen, L.L.B.; A. R. Roberts, D.C.M., J.P.; C. W. W. Turner; E. H. Bleasby, J.P.; H. H. Lawrence; J. E. Stamp; R. E. Trickey, J.P.; S. M. Arms; R. H. Wallman.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—J. H. Taylor, F.A.I.S.
City Engineer—C. E. Tuxen, C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).

City Valuer—G. S. Armfield, V.D., F.C.I.V.

Rate Collector—A. W. Adams.

Assistant Town Clerk—H. C. Ferguson.

Chief Clerk—A. C. De Garis.

Assistant Engineer—C. D. Seabrook, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Curator—P. Trevaskis.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This pleasant residential area is situated on the Eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay, about 9 to 9½ miles from Melbourne, and, like Brighton in the south of England, it is a very well known and much-patronised watering place. It has access to the Metropolis by an excellent electric railway service and bus routes along the foreshore of the Bay connect with tram and train at St. Kilda. The City's shoreline to the Bay is about four miles in length and stretches from the boundary of St. Kilda in the north to that of Sandringham in the south. The whole City area is well laid out and preserved; it has excellent streets planted with trees and there are many garden plots. On the seashore there are several piers, public baths and dressing sheds at intervals, and there is an adequate breakwater for the protection of the many yachts and other craft which are moored there. On Green Point, near the beach, there is a very fine war memorial from the 1914-18 war, and along the whole beach area the City Council provides gardens, beach reserves and ample picnic grounds with fine, shady trees.

The City Council, by excellent organisation, has catered extensively both for the resident and the visitor. Excellent A.R.P. facilities were provided during the war and the Patriotic Society raised magnificent amounts for patriotic objects. The Council has under way a proposition for the establishment of a General Hospital and has undertaken to provide £12,000 for the purchase of the site. Cultural matters have always been fostered in this City and many recitals have been given by the well-known Brighton Philharmonic Society. The local health programme is very embracing and a

long-range health plan provides not only for immunisation, but for various clinics and physical fitness facilities. In the post-war period the ratepayer of this City should enjoy a high standard of public amenities.

THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1857, a Town in 1888, and a City in 1908.

Area—2719 acres. Population—53,390. Dwellings—13,738. Length of streets—120 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—150 feet.

Valuation, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £3,044,536.

Rate, 1945—General Rate of 7d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Newspapers.—“The Guardian,” published weekly on Fridays; “The Sentinel,” published fortnightly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions: Federal—Bourke. State—L.C., Doutta Galla Province. L.A., Carlton; Coburg; Brunswick.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. F. Temple.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. Dunstan, J.P.; W. E. Egginton; A. R. Holbrook, J.P.; C. A. J. Dollman; J. C. L. Braddy, J.P.; G. F. Piera; N. H. Sheils; J. P. Holbrook, J.P.; C. C. Fisher, J.P.; D. Don; W. P. Jacobs, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—R. A. McGregor Dawson, F.A.I.S., J.P.

City Engineer—D. W. Bonar, C.E.

Health Inspector—J. M. Davidson.

Rate Collector—J. D. Behrend.

Deputy Town Clerk—H. W. Foletta.

Electrical Engineer—I. Whitelaw.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This City covers a prosperous industrial and business area which lies to the immediate north of the City of Melbourne proper. It is very closely populated, has good, wide streets, many of them planted with trees, an important Technical School, a College of Domestic Arts, public and some private schools, and 22 hotels. Many industries are established in the area, a considerable number of them providing for brick-making and pottery, and there are many large textile factories. The main Sydney road passes through the town, which has a fine shopping centre and a well-appointed Town Hall. Within the City area are a considerable number of parks and recreation grounds, and of especial note is a very modern swimming baths which cost about £40,000 to construct. Access to the Metropolis is by electric railway, and excellent frequent tram service and bus services run to surrounding suburbs.

In close proximity to the south of the City is Royal Park, an extensive stretch of parklands, within which is situated the Melbourne Zoo.

THE CITY OF CAMBERWELL.

Created a District in 1854, proclaimed a Shire in 1871, a Borough in 1905, a Town in 1906, and proclaimed a City in 1914.

Area—8850 acres. Population—70,286. Dwellings—19,800. Length of streets—183 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—from 40 to 400 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £7,884,840; Improved Capital Value, £25,208,656; Nett Annual Value, £1,476,405.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 4½d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Enlistments from City—approximately 4150.

Newspaper—“The Free Press,” published weekly on Wednesdays; “The Observer,” published at Balwyn fortnightly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Kooyong. State: L.C., East Yarra Province. L.A., Boroondarra; Kew; Nunawading.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. R. Warner, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. N. Le Leu, J.P.; K. Wright; E. W. Raven; W. A. Fordham, J.P.; W. Dimmick, J.P.; J. H. Nettleton, J.P.; K. L. O. Macleay, J.P.; R. C. Cooper, J.P.; J. S. August, J.P.; H. B. Leigh; R. B. Barnes, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—R. M. C. Aitchison, F.F.I.A., F.A.I.S.

City Engineer—S. W. Goldworthy, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Inspector—G. L. Campbell.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This flourishing and, in parts, high-class residential area is about five to six miles east of Melbourne proper, and the City boundaries include the districts of Camberwell, Ashburton, Balwyn, Burwood, Canterbury, Deepdene, Glen Iris, Hartwell and Surrey Hills. Access is by electric train service, tram services and bus services. In Camberwell itself the streets are planted with trees and there are several fine parks, gardens and recreation areas. It is the site of colleges and some private schools. Significant of the civic pride of the residents of this City area is the fact that within its boundaries two Horticultural Societies and eighteen Progress Associations operate. All usual sporting facilities are available and are conveniently distributed throughout the various sections of the City.

THE CITY OF CAULFIELD.

Created a District in 1857, proclaimed a Shire in 1871, a Borough in 1901, a Town later in 1901, and a City in 1913.

Area—5416 acres. Population—79,064. Dwellings—19,231. Length of streets—164 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—to 188 feet.

Valuation, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £6,318,124; Improved Capital Value, £23,252,487; Nett Annual Value, £1,265,335.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 4½d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Balaclava; Henty; Fawkner. State: L.C., Monash Province; Higinbotham Province. L.A., Caulfield; Oakleigh; St. Kilda; Torrak.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. J. T. Packer.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. R. Brooks; H. C. H. Smith; E. M. Parton; H. E. Sims; J. S. Yorston; J. E. Smith; A. J. G. Sinclair, J.P.; H. C. H. Webster; T. W. Morris; S. W. Tyers; P. L. Prior, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—J. R. Briggs, F.A.I.S., F.F.I.A., A.I.C.A.

City Engineer—W. R. Fullard, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. W. H. Fitchett, M.B., B.S.

This well-known and almost wholly residential suburb of Melbourne is situated about 6½ miles south-east of the Metropolis and is served by an excellent electric train service and trams from St. Kilda and Malvern. There are many residences of a very good class, shopping facilities are adequate,

there are three hotels, a Technical School, and both State and private schools. There are a number of recreation areas including Caulfield Park of 62 acres, and within the boundaries of the City is situated the well-known Caulfield Racecourse. This course is vested as a reserve for racing, recreation and public park purposes in a Board of Trustees, and when not used for racing is open to residents and the public generally. Other suburban areas included within the City boundaries are part of Elsternwick, Glenhuntly, Ormond and Murrumbeena.

THE CITY OF CHELSEA.

Proclaimed the Borough of Carrum in 1920 and the City of Chelsea in 1929.

Area—3040 acres. Population—7620. Dwellings—2950. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—Sea level to 18 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £597,385; Improved Capital Value, £1,741,491; Nett Annual Value, £106,434.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 6½d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Enlistments from City—approximately 700.

Newspaper—“The News,” published weekly on Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Dandenong.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. H. S. McColl, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. L. F. Payne; E. R. H. Charles, J.P.; T. Sargeant; R. A. Hutchings; R. E. Cheeseman, J.P.; A. G. Miller; J. H. W. Scott; E. F. Meier, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—John F. Gallahan.

City Engineer—John S. Watson, C.E., L.S.

Health Officer—Dr. R. F. Le Souef, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month.

This City comprises a narrow stretch of land, about five miles in length, along the foreshores of Port Phillip Bay, and its headquarters at Chelsea proper are about 20 miles from the Metropolis. Within its area are a number of little townships studded along the beach front, all affording beautiful, clean and safe bathing beaches. These comprise Aspendale, Bonbeach, Carrum and Edithvale, all of which are very popular watering places with excellent swimming and other sporting facilities. Chelsea itself is a fine residential area with good shopping facilities for the resident and tourist and amenities such as picture theatres and a dance palais. Industry within the City area is represented by a case factory, fibrous plaster works and tile factories. Access is provided by the electric railway from Melbourne to Frankston, which runs from north to south through the City boundaries and close to the foreshores. This area is availed of by many holiday-makers for one-day trips in the summer months.

THE CITY OF COBURG.

Created a District in 1869, proclaimed a Shire in 1874, a Borough in 1905, a Town in 1912, and a City in 1922.

Area—4800 acres. Population—48,003. Dwellings—11,471. Length of streets—128 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—255 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £2,745,582; Improved Capital Value, £8,837,017; Nett Annual Value, £520,025.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 6d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Enlistments from City—about 3500.

Newspaper — "The Courier," published weekly on Wednesdays (free).

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bourke. State: L.C., Melbourne North Province. L.A., Coburg.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. D. McDonald, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. R. Bateman; H. J. Boyd; S. T. Cole, J.P.; R. J. Hutchison, J.P.; E. J. Parker, J.P.; H. O. Peterson; S. T. Grey, J.P.; J. McG. Gillies, J.P.; C. E. Hosken, J.P.; J. H. Morris; J. Hay.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—W. Mitchell, J.P.

City Surveyor—R. McG. Dawson, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. C. Marshall, M.B., B.S., M.P.S.

Acting Electrical Engineer—H. J. Nankervis. The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This rapidly advancing City area lies north of Melbourne, its southern boundary being about 4½ miles from the City and its northern boundary about 6½ miles. It is well elevated and is recognised as a very healthy and well-drained district. It covers the suburbs of Moreland, Coburg, Newlands, Pascoe Vale, Pascoe Vale South and Merlynston, and in some of these areas in pre-war years there was considerable building activity, a very good class of suburban home being erected. There is still room for building expansion. It is served by a fast electric train service and a tram service which passes along the main Sydney road through Coburg proper. Tram and bus services also connect with cities which lie to the east, west and south of Coburg.

Whilst it is in the main a residential area, there has been in recent years considerable industrial activity. Production figures of factories are not available as most of them have been employed for years on defence work, but they include 14 knitting and hosiery mills, 10 foundries, 5 bread factories, 4 clothing factories, 2 chemical works, 1 box factory, 1 soap factory, 2 galvanised iron products factories, 1 spring works, 1 flock factory, 1 pipe works, 1 ice works, 2 joinery works, an agricultural implement works and 14 miscellaneous factories.

Within the City boundaries are found over 200 acres of parks and gardens, and sporting facilities are varied and adequate. The lake reserve is a well-patronised picnic resort with the lake forming a large open-air swimming pool, and there are swimming and wading pools for the use of children. The City Hall is modern and artistic, and is set in the middle of beautiful parklands and gardens. Cultural and local interests are cared for by the Coburg Horticultural Society, the Pascoe Vale Horticultural Society, the Choral Union, a branch of the National Theatre Movement, an Art Festival Committee and a Recreation Reserves Committee. The Pentridge Gaol is situated in the City area on the Sydney road.

THE CITY OF COLLINGWOOD.

Proclaimed a District in 1855, a Borough in 1863, a Town in 1873, and a City in 1876.

Area—1139 acres. Population—27,046. Dwellings—7309. Length of streets—150 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—from 100 to 200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £10,205,300; Nett Annual Value, £510,265.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Yarra. State: L.C., Melbourne Province; Melbourne North Province. L.A., Collingwood; Clifton Hill.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. Ruthven, V.C.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. F. Angus, J.P.; R. L. Friend; G. I. Maxwell; F. A. Andrews, J.P.; W. A. Jupp; W. J. Lewis; L. McCann; W. H. Reid; W. Johnstone; M. Seddon, J.P.; W. J. Towers, J.P.; J. Tonini; R. Roberts, J.P.; H. F. Dummett.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—G. J. Brown, J.P.

Engineer—W. E. Thompson, C.E., M.I.E.A.

City Inspector—W. C. Tassie.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Cockerill, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This leading industrial suburb is situated about 2½ miles to the north-east of Melbourne and has a frontage of five miles to the Yarra River, which forms its eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Heidelberg Road, on the west by Smith Street, and on the south by Victoria Street. It is to be noted that, under the name of Newtown, it was the first local body to be incorporated in Victoria after Melbourne and Geelong. Access is had to the City by the electric railway from Prince's Bridge, which crosses the City from south to north, and by a tram along Victoria Road in the south.

The area is thickly populated and many of the inhabitants are employed in the many factories within the City boundaries. These factories are estimated to number about 250, and include tanneries, breweries, boot and hat factories, and many others producing varied products. Three bridges span the Yarra River along the City's frontage to the same, and other bridges over the Merri Creek link the City with Northcote and Heidelberg.

Business houses are good. Educational facilities include a Technical School and six State Schools, and there are 39 hotels. There is a public swimming baths, a free lending library, a baby health centre and children's playground. Victoria Park, with an area of 10 acres, provides facilities for field games, and other sporting clubs are represented. The suburb of Clifton Hill, which lies to the north of Collingwood proper and south of the Heidelberg Road, is included within the City boundaries. It is a very popular residential and industrial area where there are a number of factories and four hotels and there are several recreation grounds and playing reserves in this district.

THE CITY OF ESSENDON.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1861, a Town in 1890, and a City in 1909.

Area—4000 acres. Population—50,000. Dwellings—12,783. Length of streets—112 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—146 feet.

Valuations, 1945 — Unimproved Capital Value, £3,365,178; Improved Capital Value, £11,453,075; Nett Annual Value, £704,752.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 6d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Enlistments from City—approximately 3500. Newspaper — "The Gazette," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Maribyrnong. State: L.C., Douita Galla Province. L.A., Essendon; Flemington.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. G. W. Tait, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. D. Mackrell; G. T. Fitzgerald; J. T. Alexander, J.P.; H. J. Gibbs; L. T. Thompson, J.P.; J. B. Hunt, J.P.; P. M. Salmon, J.P.; W. K. Park, J.P.; H. J. W. Gyles; J. W. S. Fraser; W. T. Divers, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—L. W. Scott.

Acting Engineer—G. F. Focken, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. R. H. Hardy, M.B.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

The boundaries of this suburban area, which lies to the north-west of and about five miles from Melbourne, include the districts of Aberfeldie, Ascot Vale, Glenbervie, Moonee Ponds, North Essendon and Essendon proper. The City is bounded on the north by the Shire of Keilor, on the west by the Shire of Braybrook, and on the south by the cities of Footscray and Melbourne. To the east lies the City of Coburg and to the north the Shire of Broadmeadows.

The area is almost entirely residential in character with some market gardening being carried on. Essendon itself is 146 feet above sea level and thus nicely elevated is an ideal residential site. It has quite adequate business premises, five hotels and the usual sporting greens and reserves. Moonee Ponds, towards the southern boundary of the City, has a population of over 10,000, and is the site of the City Council offices. It is a good class residential suburb, has two hotels, a free library, an excellent swimming baths, and in Queen's Park there is a lake three acres in extent. In this area is situated the well-known Moonee Valley Racecourse. Ascot Vale, near the southern boundary of the City, is an industrial as well as a residential area and a number of industries are represented. This district has a population of about 13,000, and within this area is Ascot Racecourse and portion of the famous Flemington Racecourse, and adjoining these two courses are the showgrounds of the Royal Agricultural Society. Aberfeldie, with a population of over 10,000, is a pleasant residential area which overlooks and has fine views of the Maribyrnong River. In this area there are extensive parks and recreation grounds. North Essendon and Glenbervie are both residential areas.

The interests of residents engaged in primary production are cared for in the City by the Essendon Horticultural Society and the Essendon and District Poultry Breeders' Association. Access to the various districts comprised within the City boundaries is had by electric railway which runs from south to north through the City area and by trams which pass through the City and terminate in Keilor.

THE CITY OF FITZROY.

Created a Municipality in 1858 with an area of 333 acres, proclaimed a Borough in 1863, a Town in 1870, and a City in 1878.

Area—923 acres. Population—29,750. Dwellings—7200. Length of streets—39 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—from 65 feet to 120 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £9,623,080; Nett Annual Value, £481,154.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Melbourne; Yarra; Batman. State: L.C., Melbourne Province; Douita Galla Province. L.A., Collingwood; Clifton Hill.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. J. E. Kerr, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. T. Ryan, J.P.; H. L. Peel; H. McKay; W. Donovan; C. F. Powe, J.P.; J. J. Barrett, J.P.; H. D. O'Halloran; D. J. Chandler; R. G. Goldring; C. J. Wilson, J.P.; L. Solomon; E. G. Hart, J.P.; A. J. Matthews, J.P.; K. Parlon, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—G. H. Honeycombe, J.P.
City Engineer—R. B. Bennett, J.P.
Health Officer—Dr. J. A. Cahill, M.B.
The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

The City of Fitzroy is a residential and industrial suburb which lies to the north of Melbourne and is bounded on the east by the City of Collingwood and on the west and north by the City of Brunswick. Portion of the present City area originally constituted the Fitzroy Ward of the City of Melbourne itself and in 1854 the sum of £50,000 was provided and spent on the improvement of the area by the elimination of narrow streets. Transport services through the City area are excellent, being provided along both tram and bus routes, and in addition an electric railway terminates at Fitzroy Station. While largely residential, there are nevertheless a considerable number of factories representing various secondary industries in the area and these provide employment for many residents.

The City Council buildings are extensive. There is a free library, both public and private schools, 29 hotels and an extensive public baths. North Fitzroy is a residential area within the City boundaries in which there are two State Schools, a High School, five Denominational Schools and 20 hotels. In this area are the "Duke of Edinburgh" Gardens, with an area of 33 acres, where there is erected a fine Cenotaph in memory of the sporting fraternity who fell in the 1914-18 War and a memorial to Captain Cook. Within these Gardens is located the well-appointed Fitzroy Cricket Ground and a number of tennis courts and a large bowling green.

A feature of this City is that it is surrounded by magnificent parks and gardens. At the southern extremity of the City are the very fine Fitzroy Gardens with their extensive flower beds and well-known Conservatory. On the east there are the Darling Gardens and on the west the Carlton Gardens, and in addition throughout the City are a number of smaller garden areas.

THE CITY OF FOOTSCRAY.

Created a District in 1859, proclaimed a Borough in 1863, a Town in 1887, and a City in 1891.

Area—4211½ acres. Population—60,034. Dwellings—13,073. Length of streets—122 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—up to 150 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £14,760,620; Nett Annual Value, £738,031.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Value.

Newspapers—"The Advertiser," published weekly on Fridays; "Mail," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Maribyrnong. State: L.C., Melbourne West Province; Southern Province. L.A., Footscray; Williamstown.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. H. Anderson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. W. Hatfield; W. Jacka, J.P.; W. R. Smalley; J. W. Bacon; A. J. M. Beaton; A. Edwards, J.P.; B. G. McArthur, J.P.; E. H.

Hestor, J.P.; H. J. McIvor; A. E. Shepherd, J.P.; A. R. McNab; J. A. McDonald, J.P.; A. T. Macdonald; C. L. Drew.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—J. Gent, F.I.M.A., A.F.I.A., L.I.C.A.

Assistant—E. J. Smith, A.I.S., A.I.C.A.

Electrical Engineer—J. A. Carmody.

Health Officer—Dr. M. H. Box, M.B., B.S.

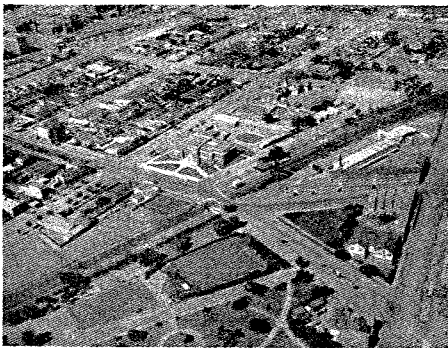
The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This flourishing industrial City lies to the west of Melbourne on the western bank of the Maribyrnong River. It is reached by



NICHOLSON STREET, FOOTSCRAY,
IN BUSINESS CENTRE.

electric railway from the Metropolis, Footscray proper being 3½ miles and Yarraville, at the southern extremity of the City, being 4½ miles. It is bounded on the west by the Shire of Braybrook and on the south by the City of Williamstown. It is fairly densely populated, and, owing to its unique position in having a frontage of deep water to the Maribyrnong River, it is the site of many large industrial concerns and manufactories. There are over 200 factories in the area, including some very substantial works such as



AERIAL VIEW OF NEW CIVIC CENTRE,
FOOTSCRAY.

the Colonial Sugar Refinery, the Commonwealth Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, the Australian Box Factory, the Barnet Glass Rubber Company, the Australian Wood Pipe Company and many others, including soap and candle works, carriage factory, ammunition, maize products and implement works, flour mills, wool stores, knitting mills, foundries, tanneries and others producing miscellaneous products.

There is a very fine shopping centre in Nicholson Street, and a progressive Council has established a modern Civic Centre with a fine Town Hall set in the midst of gardens and lawns. There is a Municipal Library, public welfare centres, 22 hotels, a good Technical School, three Denominational and seven State Schools, and a very modern under-water-lighted swimming baths.

Throughout the whole area plans for beautification have been carried into effect and there are many fine parks and reserves. Along the bank of the Maribyrnong River there are very beautiful parks and gardens, and of especial note are the Western Oval and the Yarraville Recreation Reserve. Western Oval, which caters for field sports, has some of the most modern appointments in the Commonwealth, and the Yarraville Gardens, which are situated in the industrial area, are a maze of beautiful gardens, lawns and trees. Footscray Park, in the northern part of the Municipality, is well laid out and kept and, from the same, excellent views may be had of Flemington Racecourse. At various points in the City are erected fine statues.

THE CITY OF HAWTHORN.

Created a Municipality in 1860, proclaimed a Town in 1887, and a City in 1890.

Area—2400 acres. Population—39,458. Dwellings—9909. Shops and factories—538. Length of streets—78 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—up to 200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £14,327,640; Nett Annual Value, £716,382.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/- in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Standard," published weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Kooyong. State: L.C., East Yarra Province. L.A., Hawthorn.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. J. Fowler, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. W. Moffatt; J. B. Pridmore, J.P.; E. C. Rigby; L. Tyack; A. R. Patterson; E. Ward, J.P.; W. C. Porteous, J.P.; E. J. Rigg; W. T. Lewis, J.P.; J. W. George, J.P.; W. R. G. Longmuir.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—H. A. Smith, A.I.M.A., F.A.I.S.

City Engineer—A. J. E. Gourlay, M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. J. Jones, M.D., B.S., B.Sc.

The Council meets on every third Wednesday.

This City area is situated on the eastern bank of the Yarra River about four miles due east of Melbourne. It is principally a residential suburb, but there is a limited number of secondary industries of various classes in the district, and it is estimated that before the war about 166 factories producing miscellaneous goods operated within the City boundaries. Transport facilities to the City area from the Metropolis are excellent as electric railways to Box Hill pass through the north of the City and another railway passes across the south of the City, and in addition there is a direct tramline through the City and cross lines connecting with neighbouring districts. In this area many of the residences are of a very superior class, and public gardens and parks abound. There are in all 15 public gardens and recreation reserves, most of them planted with trees, shrubs and flowers. Educational institutions are outstanding, there being four State and two Denominational Schools and private schools and colleges, including the well-known Scot's College, reputed to be the largest in the British Empire. The Swinbourne Technical College, which has an attendance of over 1000 students, is within the area and it is unique

in that neighbouring municipalities make annual grants towards its upkeep.

The City has a very imposing Town Hall, a good business centre and nine hotels. Within its boundaries three bridges cross the Yarra River, and there are numerous sporting facilities including a very modern, large swimming pool.

THE CITY OF HEIDELBERG.

Created a Trust in 1840, a District in 1860, proclaimed a Shire in 1871, and a City in 1934.

Area—27,200 acres. Population—34,423. Dwellings—8091. Length of streets—269 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—300 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £9,455,080; Nett Annual Value, £472,754.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The News," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Batman; Deakin. State: L.C., Southern Province; Melbourne North Province. L.A., Heidelberg; Evelyn; Clifton Hill.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. G. E. Fitzgerald.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. Nuttall; M. S. Kingsford; W. C. Elwars; Nellie G. Ibbott; A. E. Carlyle, J.P.; H. Graham; J. L. Ryan; A. K. Lines; S. Egeberg; H. T. Sparks; W. E. Clinton.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—F. Phillips, A.I.C.A., F.C.I.V. (Aust.).

City Engineer—J. K. Longmuir, B.C.E., C.E., A.M.I.E.

Health Officer—V. Edwards, C.R.S.I.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays.

This City covers a somewhat large rural and industrial area which lies to the north of Melbourne about eight miles by electric railway. It has the River Yarra as its eastern boundary, and the country is hilly to undulating, and throughout a number of settlements within the City area dairying and fruit-growing pursuits are carried on by the residents. Heidelberg itself has a population of about 8517 and is situated near the Yarra River. It is a pleasant residential suburb with all amenities including gas, and sporting opportunities include fishing in and boating on the river. There is a nice park and public gardens. The beautiful and well-known Heidelberg Military Hospital is situated in this district. The Ivanhoe area of the City has a population of nearly 14,000, and is noted for its very fine class of villa residences. There are recreation reserves and parks, swimming basin, and other necessary public facilities. Fairfield district has a population of about 10,000 and is situated closer to the Metropolis, being about five miles therefrom by rail. It is a very good residential area.

In the more rural parts of the City area, and especially on the banks of the Plenty River, there are many picturesque orchards, and in some areas gold-mining is still carried on. Secondary industries within the City area include paper mills near Alphington, a woollen mill and several jam and sauce factories. In a number of more elevated, residential centres within the City extensive and fine views may be had towards the east to the surrounding ranges.

THE CITY OF KEW.

Created a District in 1860, proclaimed a Borough in 1863, a Town in 1910, and a City in 1921.

Area—3522 acres. Population—33,460. Dwellings—7075. Length of streets—77 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—up to 250 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £10,139,000; Nett Annual Value, £506,955.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Advertiser," published weekly.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Kooyong. State: L.C., East Yarra Province. L.A., Kew.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. F. K. White, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. M. McPhillamy, J.P.; H. E. Brehaut, J.P.; D. S. M. Norris, J.P.; W. J. Hamby; I. T. Gazzard, J.P.; W. J. Price, B.A.; G. F. Pedersen, J.P.; W. H. S. Dickinson; V. M. Luke; W. D. Vaughan, J.P.; H. F. Mogg, J.P.; K. L. Roberts; F. W. Dods; F. C. Sands, M.M., J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—W. D. Birrell, A.F.I.A.

City Engineer—J. F. Maughan.

Health Officer—J. J. McMahon, M.D.

Situated about four miles from Melbourne, this City is a picturesque and high-class suburban residential district. It lies to the north-east of Melbourne and has the River Yarra on its western boundary, the City of Camberwell on the east and the City of Hawthorn on the south. Within its area many large and modern houses and substantial mansions surrounded by extensive and well-kept gardens may be seen. Access is had by electric rail from Prince's Bridge or by electric tramway which passes right through the City area. The business centre has a nice Town Hall, Courthouse, four hotels, and within its boundaries are two State Schools and several colleges. There are a number of parklands including Alexandra Gardens, which is laid out in lawns, trees and flower beds; Victoria Park with its sports grounds and Willsmere Park with its picnic grounds, and of especial note is Studley Park, a magnificent reserve of 203 acres in extent, which lies along the River Yarra. This park is a favourite resort for picnic parties, and within the same are boatsheds on the river and swimming enclosures.

THE CITY OF MALVERN.

Created as the Gardner District in 1856, and proclaimed the Shire of Gardner in 1871, changed to the Shire of Malvern in 1878, proclaimed a Borough in 1901, a Town later in 1901, and a City in 1911.

Area—4022 acres. Population—46,500. Dwellings—12,545. Length of streets—110 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—150 feet average.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £20,781,340; Nett Annual Value, £1,039,067.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/2d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments—approximately 3500.

Newspaper—"The Spectator," published weekly on Tuesdays (free).

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Fawkner; Henty. State: L.C., Monash; Higinbotham Provinces. L.A., Toorak; Boroondarra.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. S. E. Stevens, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. H. King; F. Alway, J.P.; D. Hyslop; J. Johnson, J.P.; R. W. Sylvester, J.P.; G. H.

Kilborn, J.P.; M. F. Gray, J.P.; R. G. Moss; L. A. Righetti, J.P.; J. H. Snaddon; W. W. Cummins.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—A. M. Yeatman, F.I.M.A.

Engineer—B. M. Coutie, M.C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Ormond, M.R.C.S.

The Council meets on the first and third Mondays in the month.

The district of Malvern, which is situated about 5½ miles south-east of the heart of Melbourne, is one of the leading residential suburbs of the Metropolis. The homes of many of Melbourne's leading citizens are located within this City area and there are many substantial residences surrounded by beautiful, well-kept gardens. The district is prettily situated and the contour of the land, which gives magnificent views of the Dandenong Ranges to the north and the east, lends itself to the laying out of beautiful gardens entitling it to be called "The Garden City." There are many public gardens and parks, Central Park with its fine Conservatory being a popular rendezvous, and there are tea kiosks both in this park and the Malvern Gardens.

This suburb has progressed very rapidly, the chief factor in this progress, apart from its beautiful situation, being the travelling facilities afforded by the network of electric tramways which were constructed as the outcome of a very progressive policy pursued by the Malvern City Council. There is a good class City Hall, six hotels, five State Schools and a Technical School with a large attendance. The City of Caulfield lies to the south and the City of St. Kilda to the east, and the electric railway from Prince's Bridge runs through Malvern and on to Caulfield. The Malvern District Horticultural Society is an enthusiastic body, with a large membership, and stages shows in both Autumn and Spring.

THE CITY OF MOORABBIN.

Created a District in 1862, proclaimed a Shire in 1871, and a City in 1934.

Area—12,320 acres. Population—24,700. Dwellings—6407. Length of streets—192 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—an average of 50 to 100 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £6,967,880; Nett Annual Value, £348,394.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The News," published weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Henty. State: L.C., Higinbotham Province; South-Eastern Province. L.A., Dandenong.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. D. E. Blackshaw, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. V. Barnett; H. J. Besant; N. G. Wishart, J.P.; R. W. Marriott; A. F. Caldwell, J.P.; C. J. Hoffman; H. G. James; A. C. Barr; C. A. Pascoe, J.P.; E. A. Le Page, J.P.; J. W. Allnutt.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—W. B. Thomas, F.I.A.M.A., J.P.

Engineer—P. C. Rowan, M.C., C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. W. J. Allan, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first and third Mondays in the month.

This City is a residential and general farming area which is situated a little over 10 miles south of Melbourne, inland from the Cities of Brighton and Sandringham. It has access to the Metropolis by the electric rail line which runs to Frankston. A number of settlements are included within the City area, the chief of the same being Moorabbin itself,

which is in the centre of a market gardening and residential district. Considerable quantities of poultry are also raised in this area for the Metropolitan market. Secondary industry is represented by a distillery, engineering and food-processing works and fibrous-plaster factory. Bus services give the residents easy access to Brighton Beach, which is a little over two miles away. Bentleigh, about 9½ miles from Melbourne by rail, is a substantial residential township with a population of about 6000, where market gardening is carried on and some secondary industries conducted. Clarinda, Highet and Heatherton are also market gardening townships within the City area, and Cheltenham, towards the south of the City, with a population of about 5000, is a very progressive residential township. In this area there are a number of denominational homes.

THE CITY OF MORDIALLOC.

Proclaimed the Borough of Mentone and Mordialloc in 1920, a Town in 1923 and name changed to Mordialloc in same year, and proclaimed a City in 1926.

Area—3351 acres. Population—12,424. Dwellings—3208. Length of streets—64 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—rises from shore of Port Phillip Bay to about 100 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £1,190,543; Improved Capital Value, £3,165,339; Nett Annual Value, £168,020.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 4½d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Value.

Enlistments from City—exceeding 1000.

Newspaper—"The News," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Dandenong.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. H. C. Edwards.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. N. Hogg; G. E. White; C. T. Sambell; G. E. H. Woods, J.P.; F. Herbert, J.P.; H. C. Pearce; E. H. Davis, J.P.; A. W. Dolamore, F.C.A.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—E. C. Owbridge, F.C.I. (Eng.), F.I.I.A., F.I.M.A.

Engineer—W. Galt, C.E., A.I.M.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. W. Grindrod, M.B.

The Council meets on the second and fourth Mondays in the month.

This seaside resort and residential suburb of Melbourne is situated about 16½ miles by electric railway from the Metropolis on the Frankston line. It lies to the south of the City of Moorabbin and its western boundary is the foreshores of Port Phillip Bay. Mordialloc itself has a population of 2660 and is situated on Mordialloc Creek at its entrance into Port Phillip Bay and is a popular seaside resort with good facilities including two hotels and adequate recreation grounds. Gas, electric light and water supply are provided. Parkdale is a seaside residential settlement with a population of 4064 and all facilities and sporting opportunities including sheltered beaches. Mentone has a population of 5700 and is noted for its beautiful bathing beach with cliffs sheltered by trees. Here there are both State and private schools, all public amenities and an enclosed seawater baths with ample public shelters and sheds. Nearby is the well-known Mentone Racecourse, and in the surrounding area there are a number of training stables. Whilst the area of the City generally is mainly residential, there are within its boundaries a few small factories, and some market gardening is carried on.

THE CITY OF NORTHCOTE.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1883, a Town in 1890, and a City in 1914.

Area—2850 acres. Population—43,000. Dwellings—11,500. Length of streets—89 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—254 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £10,060,820; Nett Annual Value, £503,041.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments—3000, and known Honour winners are—H. J. Bell, M.M.; J. A. Coombes, M.C.; R. B. Eames, M.C.; and E. B. Thurman, M.M.

Newspaper—"The Leader-Budget," published weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Batman. State: L.C., Melbourne North Province. L.A., Northcote; Clifton Hill.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. H. Turner.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. C. Bird, J.P.; H. E. Ellis; J. W. French, J.P.; A. Gray, J.P.; H. E. Matthews; A. V. Peters, J.P.; C. A. Lavars; A. E. Causer; T. Walsh; A. W. Sheppard; W. Glanfield; L. Hales, J.P.; M. C. Jones, J.P.; W. E. Findlay, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—J. A. Thomson, A.I.C.A.

Assistant Town Clerk—A. Boyd.

City Engineer—V. J. Bradley, C.E., A.M.I.E. Assistant City Engineer—A. R. Hill, B.E., C.E.

Electrical Engineer—G. H. Thomas.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This City area is situated about four miles north of Melbourne, being bounded on the south by the Cities of Fitzroy and Collingwood, on the west by the City of Brunswick, and on the east by the City of Heidelberg. It has a number of factories operating within its area including brickworks, tannery and leather works, boot factory, clothing factory, engineering works, furniture factories, timber and joinery works, die works, broom factory and others, which number somewhat over 100 in all. It is, however, becoming increasingly known as a desirable residential area.

Many of the residences are of a very handsome character and the shopping centre and business premises are high-class. The whole area is nicely elevated and from various points extensive views are had of the surrounding country. There are five hotels, a High School, six State Schools and three Denominational Schools. There is a very imposing Town Hall and a well-equipped public library. Parks and playgrounds and playing fields throughout the area total over 100 acres, and health statistics are very good in that the births and deaths per thousand of the mean population are respectively 20.79 and 10.25. Transport facilities include electric railway to the Metropolis and also tram service, which runs through Fitzroy and on to Preston.

THE CITY OF NUNAWADING.

Proclaimed the Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham in 1926 and the City of Nunawading in April, 1945.

Area—15½ square miles. Population—9000. Dwellings—2251. Length of roads and streets—101 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—from 300 to 500 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,615,820; Nett Annual Value, £130,791.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/10d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin; Flinders. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Nunawading; Upper Yarra.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. N. Armstrong, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. R. Seeger; E. R. Webb; C. L. Willis; T. H. Craig; H. E. P. Moore; C. F. Rooks, A.C.I.A., A.A.I.S.; G. Savage; T. J. Knox; H. L. Stewart; A. R. Smith; W. B. Heppner.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—A. Hutchings, F.I.M.A.

Engineer—F. W. Kerr, C.E.

Health Inspector—R. J. Gray.

Health Officer—Dr. S. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This area was formerly the Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham and was proclaimed a City in April, 1945. It covers an area of country which is rural and semi-suburban in character and lies to the east of Melbourne, about 10 to 12 miles by electric railway, through Camberwell and Box Hill. It is comprised of gently undulating and in places hilly country, which besides being used for residential purposes is also devoted to fruit and vegetable growing, flower cultivation and general farming in a small way.

There are several settlements in the area of the City. The Municipal Chambers are situated at Tunstall, which is 12½ miles from Melbourne by rail. It is a small settlement in a fruit-growing district, but there is also a pottery, a wood-turning factory and a brickworks. The larger settlement of Blackburn has a population of about 2300 and is about 10 miles from Melbourne by rail. It is the centre of a fruit and vegetable growing area and the residents are well catered for with electric light, water supply and also sewerage. Industries are a brick and tile works, case factory, cool stores and an equipment factory. Mitcham is well elevated, being 500 feet above the sea, and has a population of about 1800. Fruit-growing is carried on, and many flowers are cultivated for the Metropolitan market. Electricity and water supply are available and there is an hotel and adequate educational facilities. Vermont is a well-known flower-growing settlement, and Burwood East is the centre of a fruit and vegetable-growing district. Throughout this large City area electricity and water supply are available to the residents and adequate sporting facilities are available at most centres.

THE CITY OF OAKLEIGH.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1891, a Town in 1924, and a City in 1927.

Area—2658 acres. Population—14,000. Dwellings—3600. Length of streets—62 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—100 feet to 250 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £970,152; Improved Capital Value, £3,091,880; Nett Annual Value, £183,665.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 6½d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Newspaper—"The Times," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Henty. State: L.C., Higinbotham Province. L.A., Oakleigh.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. L. R. Ford.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. G. Cole, L.L.B.; H. G. Johnson, J.P.; F. Irvine; N. J. Timmings; E. F. Cook, J.P.; J. V. Hughes; J. C. Phillips; E. A. Watkin.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—J. A. Price.

Engineer—J. H. Varcoe, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. V. C. Brown, M.B.

The Council meets on the first and third Mondays in the month.

The City of Oakleigh is situated about 9½ miles to the south-east of Melbourne and is reached by electric railway train. It lies to the east of the City of Caulfield and to the north of the City of Moorabbin. It is, in the main, a rural-suburban district which is used for residential purposes, and every effort has been made to make it attractive. The streets are well laid out and planted with trees, and gas, water and electric light are available. There are several parks and recreation reserves, and sporting facilities are provided for all field sports. There are two picture theatres and three hotels. Two golf clubs have their courses within the City area. Industry is represented by a large brick and tile works. Within the City boundaries are the progressive suburbs of Hughesdale and East Oakleigh.

THE CITY OF PORT MELBOURNE.

Proclaimed Sandringham Borough in 1860, name changed in 1884 to Port Melbourne, proclaimed a Town in 1893, and a City in 1919.

Area—2366 acres. Population—12,800. Dwellings—3500. Length of streets—30 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—sea level on shores of Hobson's Bay.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £5,836,360; Nett Annual Value, £291,818.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Record," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Melbourne Ports. State: L.C., Melbourne Province; Melbourne West Province. L.A., Port Melbourne.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. M. T. Woodruff, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. P. Crichton, J.P.; H. C. Edwards; T. Griffin, J.P.; J. Bertie; G. A. Rogers, J.P.; J. W. Woodruff; W. Howe, J.P.; M. Fennell, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—S. S. Anderson.

City Engineer and Building Surveyor—F. C. Cook.

Health Officer—Dr. H. Grover, M.B.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays.

This important City is situated about two miles from Melbourne on the shores of Hobson's Bay and is known as "The Gateway to Melbourne." Whilst partly residential, it is an important and busy port and contains many secondary industries—a biscuit factory, a distillery, chemical works, treacle refinery, gas works, rice and meal mills, a number of engineering shops, soap and candle works, motor assembling works and aircraft works. At the Port itself there are three piers—Town, Station and Prince's Piers—where all overseas liners and cargo ships calling at Melbourne berth and discharge. Whilst the Port lacks the natural advantages which are found at Sydney and Hobart, the piers have been so well equipped and the improvements have been such that all ships find adequate accommodation.

Residents within the City are very largely dependent on shipping and related industries and occupations. The residential streets are well laid out with good footpaths, and while business premises are adequate for local and immediate needs, most of the residents look to Melbourne itself for their shopping requirements. There are 22 hotels within the City and a Town Hall with a free lending library.

THE CITY OF PRAHRAN.

Created a Municipality in 1855, proclaimed a Borough in 1863, a Town in 1870, and a City in 1879.

Area—2320 acres. Population—60,000. Dwellings—14,783. Length of streets—71 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—50 to 100 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £21,422,200; Nett Annual Value, £1,428,147.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/8d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from City—about 4000.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Fawkner. State: L.C., Monash Province. L.A., Prahran; Toorak.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. A. W. Cole, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. M. Flintoft, J.P.; F. Harvey, J.P.; H. Landen; G. E. Furnell; A. H. Woodful, LL.M.; M. Smith, J.P.; E. P. McMaster, J.P.; R. B. Hamilton, A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.); N. M. Macfarlan, J.P.; W. M. McIlwrick; T. A. Thomas

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—J. Romanis.
City Engineer and Building Surveyor—A. E. Causland, C.E. (on Active Service).
Consulting Engineer—G. T. Little, C.E.M.C.
Assistant Town Clerk—W. J. Ward, A.I.C.A.
Assistant City Surveyor—J. R. Muntz.
Accountant—H. T. Jones.
Rate Collector—G. A. Edwards.
City Valuer—J. W. Stenson.
Health Officer—Dr. J. P. Major.
City Inspector (on Active Service)—R. A. Rogers.

Health Inspectress—Sister E. Chester.
Pre-Maternity Clinic—Dr. Mary Herring.
Acting Librarian—F. H. Ingamells.
Hallkeeper—A. H. Brudenell.
The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

The City of Prahran, which is largely residential, is situated about three miles south-east of Melbourne and has access by electric train and tram. There are a number of factories, the principal of which are electrical appliances manufacture, soft drinks, jam making, timber mills, furniture manufacture, shop-front fitters, cigarette manufactures, and dry cleaners; the factories numbering about 350 in all.

Health statistics of the City are good, births greatly exceeding deaths, and infectious diseases, notably scarlet fever, are consistently on the decline. The Prahran Health Centre controls a Tuberculosis Bureau (X-Ray Service, Infant Welfare, Child Welfare and Pre-maternity Clinic Departments). During the war the Prahran Patriotic Society and Red Cross Society have done magnificent work, and both the citizens of the City and the Council have invested substantially in War Loans.

Under the control of the Council are 80 acres of parks and gardens, six cricket pitches, six equipped playgrounds, and six tennis courts. A Municipal Public Library with a Junior Readers Section is maintained and kept as up-to-date as possible.

The business streets are wood paved and asphalted and lined with modern and large shops and business premises. There is a High School, a Technical Arts School, a Domestic Arts School, six State Schools and 29 hotels. Within the boundaries of the City are included the suburbs of Armadale, Hawksburn, South Yarra, Toorak and Windsor, all of them residential in character and in some, especially Toorak, may be seen many large palatial homes.

THE CITY OF PRESTON.

Created Jica Shire in 1871, name changed to Preston in 1885, proclaimed a Borough in 1922, a Town in 1922, and a City in 1926.

Area—8800 acres. Population—38,991. Dwellings—10,122. Length of streets—156 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—200 to 300 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £9,165,200; Nett Annual Value, £458,260.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Post," published weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Batman. State: L.C., Melbourne North Province. L.A., Heidelberg.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. T. W. Blake, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. W. Andrews, J.P.; C. T. Barling, J.P.; R. Coleman; H. L. T. Oulton, J.P.; W. H. Robinson, J.P.; G. L. Hatfield, J.P.; H. Swain; J. E. Moore, J.P.; J. Croft, J.P.; A. G. Davis, J.P.; J. S. Grey, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—J. C. Donath.

Acting City Engineer—J. A. Abernethy.

Health Officer—Dr. W. H. Steele, M.B., B.S.
The Council meets fortnightly on Mondays.

This City comprises a residential and industrial area about 6½ miles north of Melbourne. It is immediately north of the City of Northcote and communications with the Metropolis are by electric railway and electric tram.

The area in recent years has continued to show great progress and development, and in and around Preston pig-raising, as an industry, is being extensively carried on, and as the result four ham and bacon-curing works carry on in Preston itself. There are also six tanneries, a wool-scouring works, a brick-works, a soap works and a pottery. Poultry farming is carried on, and a considerable quantity of flowers are grown for the Metropolitan market. There are four State Schools, a Technical School, a Girls' High School and five hotels. Public gardens and sporting reserves are adequate. There are fine public baths and five picture theatres. On the outskirts of the City is the well-known Lunatic Asylum of "Mont Park."

THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

Created a Municipality in 1855, proclaimed a Town in 1872, and a City in 1882.

Area—1430 acres. Population—39,000. Dwellings—10,000. Length of streets—52 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—90 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £12,120,740; Nett Annual Value, £606,037.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"Richmond Chronicle," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Yarra. State: L.C., Melbourne Province. L.A., Richmond.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. D. Murphy, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. Williams, J.P.; P. J. Carroll, J.P.; E. P. Boland, J.P.; B. A. Longfield, J.P., F.S.P.A., F.F.C.A., F.C.I. (Eng.), F.R.Econ.S. (Lond.); R. H. Lightfoot; R. S. F. Jackson, J.P.; J. L. Creamean, J.P.; M. P. Sheehy, J.P.; M. D. Kennedy, J.P.; A. E. Huckerby, J.P.; W. F. Ryan; P. Cooper; P. V. O'Connell; J. A. Loughnan, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—F. L. Hallett, J.P., F.I.M.A.
Assistant Town Clerk—T. J. Thorp.
Treasurer and Accountant—W. J. V. McCarthy, A.C.A. (Aust.).
City Engineer—C. V. Vaughan.
Valuer and Rate Collector—H. F. Matthews, M.V.I.

Building Surveyor—P. F. Donnelly.
Supt., City Abattoirs—L. M. Winzer.
Health Inspector—A. M. Carroll.
Health Officer—Dr. P. L. Grogan.
Curator, Gardens & Reserves—P. J. Casey.
The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This progressive suburban residential and industrial City is situated about three miles south-east of Melbourne, east and north of the River Yarra, which after running due south bends to the west near Richmond Park. It is connected with the Metropolis by three concrete roads—Swan Street, Bridge Road and Victoria Street—and served by fast electric train and tram services. One railway line passes through West and North Richmond and then on to the north, whilst another line, which runs through Richmond itself, branches there and the station is a junction for the Brighton, Healesville, Warburton, Gippsland, Frankston, Mornington and Stony Point lines. Six bridges span the River Yarra within the City area, in addition to two railway bridges.

Many secondary industries of substantial size are located within the City, including tanneries, breweries, granaries, one piano factory, two match factories, and boot, soap, candle, food processing, jam and sauce factories, foundries and engineering works. In addition there are bluestone quarries which belong to the City Council. There are about 350 factories in all in the district.

Residents are well catered for with every amenity and recreation facility. There are a number of fine parks and gardens including the City Reserve (eight acres), Barkby Reserve (six acres), Horticultural Gardens (36 acres) and Richmond Park of 156 acres, the latter park lying in the bend of the River Yarra at the south-east corner of the City. In addition lawns and rockeries have been formed at different places on the river bank. There are six different children's playgrounds and three baby health centres.

The Town Hall is a handsome edifice with a tower 130 feet high and an electric clock in the turret. The business and shopping centre is adequate, with good shopping houses and government and trading banks being fully represented. There are 40 hotels, five picture theatres and free and lending libraries. The State Electricity Commission's headquarters are situated in Harcourt Parade and Green Street. A free dispensary is provided and the Municipal Swimming Baths have a roofed swimming basin 150ft. by 80ft. in which the water is heated in the winter. In the baths grounds is the Municipal Gymnasium which covers 82ft. by 25ft. A feature of the City is its handsome churches, which include St. Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church, which has a spire of 217 feet, and educational establishments include five State Schools, a very modern Technical High School, five Free Kindergartens and 20 Private Schools.

THE CITY OF SANDRINGHAM.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1917, a Town in 1919, and a City in 1923.

Area—3740 acres. Population—25,000. Dwellings—6028. Length of streets—100 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—on shores of Port Phillip Bay.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £2,345,358; Improved Capital Value, £7,283,220; Nett Annual Value, £364,161.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 5d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Newspaper—"The News," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Henty. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province; Higinbotham Province. L.A., Brighton; Dandenong.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. McKay, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Cr. R. J. Sillitoe, J.P.; W. R. D. Mould; G. A. Brown, J.P.; W. L. Simpson, J.P.; F. L. Yott, J.P.; T. M. Grant; H. Wilkinson; C. H. Innes.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—F. G. Tricks, J.P.
Engineer—N. G. Roeszler, C.E.
Health Officer—Dr. T. G. Leary, M.D.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

This seaside resort and residential City is situated on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay, south of the City of Brighton. It is about 11½ miles from Melbourne, access being had by rail through Brighton. In addition, 1½ miles inland from the shore, the Frankston railway line passes near the City boundaries.

Sandringham itself is a pleasant residential area with an adequate shopping centre, two hotels, and all amenities such as gas, electric light, water and sewerage. Roads and footpaths are well made and planted with trees; and there are splendid bathing beaches with nice parks and recreation reserves. Excellent fishing may be had along the beach front.

Other watering settlements within the City area include Beaumaris further south, Black Rock and Hampton. Each of these places is well provided with amenities and sporting opportunities, including fishing, boating and yachting.

THE CITY OF SOUTH MELBOURNE.

Proclaimed Emerald Hill Borough in 1855, a Town in 1872 and a City in 1883. Name changed to South Melbourne in 1883.

Area—2303 acres. Population—44,230. Dwellings—9745. Length of streets—83 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—from sea level on the shores of Hobson's Bay rising up to 100 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £17,980,900; Nett Annual Value, £899,045.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments—3322 in all Services.

Honour Winners—Dvr. C. Aroney, B.E.M.; Sgt. Alfred H. Prout, B.E.M.; Leading Sick Berth Attendant Douglas E. Shelley, B.E.M.; F/O. J. P. Maguire, D.F.C.; S/Ldr. Ian McRitchie, D.F.C.; S/Ldr. Ian F. Tamagno, D.F.C. and Bar; F/Lt. Peter Isaacson, D.F.C. and D.F.M.; P/O. John W. D. Robin, D.F.M.; Commander H. J. Buchanan, D.S.O.; Col. Henry Wells, D.S.O.; Lieut. John Don, M.B.E.; F/Lieut. Henry K. Relf, M.B.E.; Bdr. E. J. Courtney, M.M.; Sgt. J. W. Coy, M.M.; Spr. Jack Dodd, M.M.; L/Sgt. C. Gilbert, M.M.; Sgt. Fred J. McCormack, M.M.; Sec. Lieut. J. L. Mackinnon, M.C.; Lieut. Col. T. P. Cook, O.B.E. Mentioned in Despatches: W.O. E. G. Connor, L/Sgt. George E. Baxter. Commended for Bravery: L.A.C. George Marven.

Newspaper—"The Record," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Melbourne Ports. State: L.C., Melbourne West Province. L.A., Albert Park; Port Melbourne.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. E. Wells, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Cr. G. R. Holland, J.P.; P. K. Sutton, J.P.; J. A. Jamieson; J. J. Curtain, J.P.; R. Nuzum, F.C.A. (Aust.); V. A. Hicks, J.P.; B. A. White; W. A. Wright, J.P.; V. S. Meyers; J. P. Barry; J. H. McCann; D. Duncan, J.P.; H. T. Chapman, J.P.; H. A. Layfield, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—H. Alexander.
City Engineer—R. A. Hiscock, A.M.I.E.
Assistant Town Clerk—R. E. Darling.
Rate Collector and Valuer—E. K. Lane.
Receiver and Paymaster—J. J. Cox.
City Inspector—C. R. Anderson.
Abattoirs Supt.—W. J. Travaskis.
Depot Engineer—J. W. Anderson.
Housing Inspector—K. Ussher.
Librarian—A. E. McMicken.
Assistant Engineer—E. McGrath.
The Council meets on alternate Wednesdays.

The City of South Melbourne, though well served by electric trains and trams, is within easy walking distance of Melbourne and includes the Albert Park and Middle Park districts. It is separated from the City of Melbourne by the River Yarra on the north, and bounded on the east by the Cities of Melbourne and Prahran, on the south by the City of St. Kilda, and on the west by Hobson's Bay and the City of Port Melbourne.

The City stretches for a mile and half along the foreshores of the Bay and thus provides recreation in summer months for the citizen and visitors. Albert Park (600 acres) is within the area and, together with its lake of 113 acres, makes a playground for Melbourne and caters for boating, rowing, yachting, cricket, football, hockey, golf, tennis and athletics, and includes the South Melbourne Cricket Ground. The well-known Albert Cricket Ground is also within the City area.

Seven State Schools, including the MacRobertson Girls' High School, the South Melbourne Technical School and the J. H. Boyd College of Domestic Economy and a number of denominational schools cater for education of the City's children, and there are nineteen Churches within its boundaries. Six Kindergartens are provided for the younger children. The City Council's Social Services include a public lending library (12,000 volumes) and a junior library (3000 volumes), three infant welfare centres, a chest X-Ray Centre and a Child Hygiene Centre. Generally the City is very healthy—vital statistics for the year ended 31/12/1944 are: births, 785; deaths, 474.

The northern end of the City is an important industrial centre, its 442 factories of all classes of secondary industry employ about 20,000 persons, the annual wages bill being £5,300,000 and the value of the total output £21,500,000.

The City Town Hall is a handsome structure which cost £5,000 to erect. Business premises are modern and busy and there are 37 hotels in the City area.

THE CITY OF ST. KILDA.

Created a District in 1855, proclaimed a Borough in 1863, and a City in 1890.

Area—2049 acres. Population—55,000. Dwellings—14,207. Length of streets—63 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—Sea level.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £25,429,520; Nett Annual Value, £1,271,476.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/10d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Balaclava. State: L.C., Monash Province; Melbourne West Province. L.A., St. Kilda; Albert Park; Caulfield; Prahran; Toorak.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.
Mayor—Cr. B. Gray, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. T. Berkley, J.P.; F. L. Dawkins, J.P.; D. A. McI. Kibble, LL.B.; A. E. Allen; W. O. J. Phillips; H. Moroney, J.P.; A. E. Watson, J.P.; A. J. Stevens, J.P.; G. E. Cavanagh; G. W. Minty, J.P.; E. C. Mitty, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and City Engineer—W. H. Greaves.
Consulting Engineer—G. T. Little, C.E., M.I.C.E.
Assistant Town Clerk—A. Kelly.
Building Surveyor and Asst. City Engineer—B. S. W. Gilbertson.
Chief Clerk—V. Watkins.
Engineering Assistant—M. O. Moran, C.E., A.M.I.E.
Valuer—S. L. Rouvray.
Rate Collector and Receiver—E. C. Pick.
Health Officer—Dr. S. H. Allen, F.R.A.C.S.
Health Inspector—G. T. West.
The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This Municipality comprises the suburbs of St. Kilda, Elwood, Balaclava and Ripponlea, and is situated on the eastern shore of Hobson's Bay, about 3½ to 4 miles from Melbourne. It is served by fast electric railway from Flinders Street Station or by tram through South Melbourne or along the famous St. Kilda Road. This lovely triple-avenued boulevard from Melbourne is lined by magnificent trees and gardens and passes The Shrine of Remembrance.

A famous tourist resort, as well as being a densely populated seaside suburb, St. Kilda offers everything to the joy-maker and has been termed the "Coney Island" of Australia. It is the playground, both day and night, of Melbourne's citizens and visitors. It is equipped with all modern conveniences, provides both open sea bathing and enclosed hot and cold sea-water baths. The pier into the Bay is 800 yards in length with two extensions thereto of 320 feet and 200 feet. A good breakwater makes the bay ideal for boating and yachting. The Luna Park Amusement Palais, ice skating and dancing resorts, as well as its picture theatres on the foreshores, provide fun and amusement for all. The esplanades along the shore are nearly a mile in length and are planted with lawns, gardens and trees.

Within the City area are four Post Offices and Money Order Offices, branches of most Banks, a Police Court, three State Schools, an enclosed cricket ground, three bowling greens, numerous tennis courts, both private and public, 23 Churches, and 23 hotels, both private and residential.

This City on the Bay-side, with its magnificent approach and its well-equipped beaches and promenades, provides one of the reasons why Melbourne has become known as the metropolis of unrivalled loveliness.

THE CITY OF WILLIAMSTOWN.

Created a Borough in 1856, proclaimed a Town in 1886, and a City in 1919.

Area—3375 acres. Population—26,441. Dwellings—6249. Length of streets—72 miles. Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—from shores of Hobson's Bay rising to 150 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £6,519,320; Nett Annual Value, £325,966.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Advertiser," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Melbourne Ports; Corio. State: L.C., Melbourne West Province; Southern Province. L.A., Williamstown.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.
Mayor—Cr. W. G. Gray.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. Dr. R. J. Long; E. P. Jones; G. I. Digman, J.P.; W. McDonald, J.P.; J. T. Gray, M.C., B.C.E.; G. A. Paine; A. J. Deacon, J.P.; H. Armstrong; R. A. E. Ducrow, J.P.; E. W. Jackson, J.P.; W. L. Floyd.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—J. Hocking, F.I.M.A., J.P.
Assistant Town Clerk—J. G. Edward, A.I.M.A.
Engineer—H. Rose, C.E.
Collector and Valuer—L. G. Williams
Health Officer (acting)—D. D. Coutts, D.S.O., M.B., B.S.
City Inspector—T. V. Phillips.
Asst. Inspector and Ranger—K. Bullard.
Electrical Engineer—A. N. Hodgson, A.W.M.C.
Asst. Electrical Engineer—G. C. Chamberlain.
Chief Clerk (Elect. Supply)—J. J. Gubbins, A.F.I.A.

Infant Welfare Centre—Sisters M. Rawolle, H. McKellar, V. Outen.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays.

This seaside City occupies the Gellibrand Peninsula on the south-west shore of Hobson's Bay, near the mouth of the River Yarra, and on the opposite side of the river to Port Melbourne. It is 9½ miles from Melbourne by the electric rail which circles to the north along the river and through the City of Footscray, but it is only 4½ miles in a direct line. It was named in 1837 by Sir Richard Bourke, then Governor of New South Wales, in honour of King William IV of England.

It is an important shipping centre, and some manufacturing is carried on, there being about 80 factories within the City area. For shipping there are provided seven commodious piers at which the largest ships can be berthed. There are patent slips and ship-building yards and the Alfred Graving Dock, which was opened in 1874. It admits vessels of 500 feet, and, after having been controlled by the Melbourne Harbour Trust for some time, was again taken over by the Commonwealth Government in 1942. Industries include extensive implement works, glass works, flour mills, oil refineries and storages, export canning works, fuse and felt factories and ammonia works.

The City is, however, a delightful residential area where much effort has been expended in providing amenities for citizens. There is a High School, a Domestic Arts School, and four State Schools, a number of libraries including a free library, 14 hotels and a fine Town Hall. There is a beautiful Botanical Gardens laid out with trees, shrubs, flowers and lawns surrounding an artificial lake. Back Beach is well known as a holiday resort, having a modern dressing pavilion, and its sandy beach is protected by a shark-proof net. The Centenary Park opposite the beach is popular for picnics in the summer season and is equipped with all games and devices for the amusement of children. Other field sports including tennis and bowls are adequately catered for.

The Government Railway Workshops of three acres in extent, equipped with the latest machinery, employ over 4500 employees and are situated at Newport. A regular steam ferry crossing the Yarra provides quick access to Melbourne. Good fishing may be had in the Bay and the City is the centre at which is stationed the Hobson's Bay and Royal Yacht Clubs, Williamstown Punt Club and the Victoria Motor Yacht Club.

II—SOUTHERN PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE BOROUGH OF RINGWOOD.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1924.
Area—5546 acres. Population—4500.
Dwellings—1100. Length of streets—56 miles.
Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—500 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,180,000; Nett Annual Value, £59,000.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/8d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Ringwood Mail," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Nunawading; Upper Yarra; Evelyn.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. H. E. Parker.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. T. Purser; B. Hubbard; T. Williams; F. W. Caterer.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—A. F. B. Long, J.P.

Engineer—D. H. Oliver, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. W. E. Hewitt.

The Council meets every four weeks.

The Borough of Ringwood is a suburban rural area 15 miles east of Melbourne and includes the settlements of Ringwood East and Heathmont. It is a very progressive area, nicely elevated and admirably suited for residential purposes. It covers a thriving horticultural district where there are many lemon groves and other orchards. Market gardening is extensively carried on and huge quantities of all kinds of cut flowers are provided for the Melbourne market.

The Borough is served by an excellent electric train service and is the junction of the tourist railways to Hedgesville and Warburton on the north and Fern Tree Gully on the south. The main road to these tourist areas also passes through the Borough.

The township is well equipped with electric light and power (also the surrounding district) and there is an ample water supply from the O'Shannassy water scheme. State and some private schools cater for education; a fine new Town Hall accommodates nearly 1000 persons and is very modernly equipped, and there are bowling and croquet lawns and ovals. A good swimming baths caters for residents and several recreation reserves serve visitors and picnic parties.

Industries within the Borough include a hosiery factory, a children's clothing factory, a fibro-plaster works, joinery and furniture manufacturing works and two sawmills.

THE SHIRE OF BRAYBROOK.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—52½ sq. miles. Population—12,800. Dwellings—2950. Length of roads—286 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—100 to 200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £5,593,420; Nett Annual Value, £279,671.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ in the Western Riding and of 2/3 in £ in other Ridings; levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Advocate," published at Sunshine weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio; Maribyrnong. State: L.C., Southern Province; Melbourne West Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie; Footscray; Grant.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—J. R. Parsons, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. C. Treloar, J.P.; R. K. McDonald, J.P.; H. R. Skinner; D. McF. Brown; F. Hayden; G. E. Dobson, J.P.; K. Kirby; R. A. Barrett; A. G. Pennell; T. R. Barclay, J.P.; G. Baker; G. E. Dobson, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. Hargreaves, F.A.I.S., J.P.

Shire Engineer—H. Robinson, C.E., L.S.

Health Inspector—L. E. Thorpe.

Valuer—R. E. Barnett.

Health Officer—Dr. C. Byrne, M.B., B.Sc.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

Shire Headquarters—Sunshine.

This Metropolitan Shire lies to the west of Melbourne on its eastern boundary and adjoins the City of Footscray. It is an area which is given to agricultural pursuits, but especially in recent years there has been great development in secondary industry within the Shire. Industries now functioning there include implement works, meat-preserving works, reinforced concrete works, freezing works, dynamite and explosive works, potteries, furniture factory, fireworks factory, ammunition and cordite factories, flour mills and quarries and stone-crushing plants. Of particular note is the Sunshine Harvester Factory at Sunshine, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Melbourne. This factory, which is the largest producing agricultural machinery in the Southern Hemisphere and the second largest in the British Empire, covers 40 acres and employs over 2300 artisans. The settlement of Sunshine itself has boomed owing to this industry and now has a population of about 6000. It is the site of the Shire Hall, and factories are located in this area.

Maribyrnong is a favourite picnic resort on the Maribyrnong River, reached by electric train and tram. Here also a number of secondary industries are located. Braybrook is more of a pastoral area, although there are bluestone quarries and some works in the district. Other settlements within the Shire are devoted to dairying and hay-growing pursuits, but owing to the excellent contour of the lands for factory building and its closeness to the Metropolis secondary industries are increasingly spreading throughout the Shire area.

THE SHIRE OF BROADMEADOWS.

Created a District in 1857 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—176 sq. miles. Population—7811. Dwellings—1824. Length of roads—362 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—varies from 266 feet to 1268 feet at the top of the range.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,053,800; Nett Annual Value, £152,695.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/- in the £ in Broadmeadows Riding and of 1/9 in other Ridings; levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—263.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., Southern Province; Dousta Galla Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie; Essendon; Coburg.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. Kane.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. E. Hughes, J.P.; N. R. Stafford; H. Cliff; J. A. Laffan; W. H. Henshall, J.P.; R. C. Hadfield, J.P.; C. Mutton, M.L.A., J.P.; R. Poole, J.P.; P. A. Wedding; W. G. Leech; A. Cameron, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—A. T. C. Cook, J.P., F.I.M.A.

Engineer—F. J. Walters, C.E.

Health Officers—Dr. F. L. Edmunds, Dr. L. Loorhan.

The Council meets on the last Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Broadmeadows East.

This Shire comprises general farming and grazing country which stretches in a narrow strip northward from the northern suburbs of Melbourne for about 30 miles. The southern part of the Shire adjoins the Metropolitan Cities of Coburg and Essendon, and the main Albury railway line passes through the Shire. The southern part of the Shire is becoming definitely residential, but in other parts grazing, dairying, poultry farming and hay and grain-growing are still carried on.

There are many settlements within the Shire area, none of them of any considerable size. The township of Broadmeadows is the centre of a dairying area and some stud breeding of horses is carried on; it has a population of 390. Fawkner has a population of 950 and Glenroy, in the southern part of the Shire, is definitely residential in character and has a population of 1028. It is noted for its fine golf links of 130 acres in extent. During the war a large military camp, which had accommodation for about 20,000 men, was located in the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF BULLA.

Proclaimed a District in 1862 and a Shire in 1866.

Area—101 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles. Population—2900. Dwellings—442. Length of roads—99 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—700 feet at Sunbury Township and 1640 feet at highest part.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £840,300; Nett Annual Value, £42,015.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9 in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—70 (incomplete).

Newspaper—"The Sunbury News," published at Sunbury weekly on Saturday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. W. Walls.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. H. Johnston, J.P.; T. A. Alston; A. W. Millar; M. P. McMahon, J.P.; M. Cahill, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Valuer and Collector—T. F. McCormack, F.I.M.A., J.P.

Consulting Engineer—K. N. Stevenson, B.C.E. (Melb.), C.E., L.S.

Acting Part-time Engineer—W. M. Pullar, B.C.E.

Treasurer—A. Gullick.

Health Officer—Dr. R. M. F. Cameron, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Health Inspector—V. P. Nind.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Sunbury.

The Shire of Bulla is a semi-residential and otherwise farming and dairying area which lies about 25 miles north of the Metropolis. It has rail connection with Melbourne by the railway line to Castlemaine which passes through the Shire. There are a number of horse-breeding and cattle-breeding studs in the Shire area, and commodities produced apart from dairying products are wheat, oats, potatoes, lucerne and grapes.

The Shire headquarters of Sunbury is situated 24 miles north of Melbourne by rail and the township has water supply which comes from Mount Macedon, also electric light and power. There are three hotels and both State and private schools. It has a population of 850 and is picturesquely placed at an altitude of 700 feet. Bulla is a dairying

township on the Maribyrnong River and it is known that there are considerable mineral deposits in this area.

THE SHIRE OF DONCASTER AND TEMPLESTOWE.

Doncaster proclaimed in 1890. Doncaster and Templestowe united in 1915.

Area—34 sq. miles. Population—3300. Dwellings—920. Length of roads—214 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—400 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,137,660; Nett Annual Value, £56,883.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Evelyn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. B. Horsfall.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. J. Tully; G. T. Knee; R. G. Hillhouse; F. Nankivell; W. A. Smith, C. R. Hemsworth; J. V. Colman; A. E. Ireland.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—B. P. Davies.

Engineer—F. R. Lucas, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. P. G. Commons, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Doncaster.

This rural and semi-suburban Shire lies about 10 miles to the east of Melbourne and includes the area bounded on the south by the Cities of Camberwell, Box Hill and Nunawading, on the east by the Borough of Ringwood and Shire of Lilydale, and on the north by the River Yarra, which forms the northern and western boundaries of the Shire. The district is mainly undulating country with extensive views, and there are some low, hilly ranges. The residents mainly carry on grazing, horticultural and pastoral pursuits, and in the district of Templestowe Lower especially, dairying is considerable. There are many orchards and production of fruit, especially soft fruits such as peaches and pears is heavy. There are no railway lines through the Shire, the northern areas relying on 'bus services connecting with the Heidelberg line and the southern areas on services connecting with the rail at Box Hill or Mitcham. Public facilities in all townships in the Shire include electric light, and this service is also available in the rural orchard areas around Doncaster and Templestowe. Water supply is also available over the whole area, the mains of the Metropolitan Board of Works extending over most of the Shire district.

The township of Doncaster has a population of 780 and is three miles from Box Hill. In normal times this town and others in the Shire have direct 'bus services to the Metropolis and it is anticipated that these services will be resumed. It is the centre of a fruit-growing area and there are many well-kept orchards. There is a good golf links and several cool stores for the fruit produced. At Doncaster East (population, 350) the largest fruit store (capacity 72,000 cases) is situated. Templestowe (population, 550) is the centre of a general farming and fruit-growing district on the Yarra River. River sports, fishing and shooting may be had. Warrandyte (population, 670) is a dairying area on the Yarra River which is very popular as a tourist resort. Public reserves and camping areas are provided near the river. In this district some quartz and alluvial mining is still carried on. At West Templestowe there are two brick kilns.

THE SHIRE OF ELTHAM.

Created a District in 1856 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—190 sq. miles. Population—5,100. Dwellings—1826. Length of roads—320 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—varies from 200 feet to 1800 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,315,180; Nett Annual Value, £65,759.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied in North and East Ridings and of 2/9d. in the £ in the South Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—approximately 320. Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Evelyn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. T. Irvine.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. J. Andrew, J.P.; F. E. Griffith; A. Brinkkotter; J. Cox, J.P.; H. Hewitt, J.P.; R. A. Bell; J. Smedley; F. V. Squire.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Engineer and Rate Collector—C. L. Tingate, J.P., C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Eltham.

This Shire covers a semi-suburban and rural area which lies to the north-east of Melbourne. The Shire headquarters is situated in the town of Eltham, which is only 16½ miles from Melbourne by rail. It is in the extreme south-west corner of the Shire and this area is distinctly suburban in character, but some fruit-growing and dairying is carried on. The township has electric light and water supply, sports grounds, three recreation reserves and the electrically lighted swimming baths, a State School, Higher Elementary School and a Private School. It is situated a mile and a half from the Yarra River and is a favourite spot for picnic parties.

Beyond Eltham the Shire stretches away to the north-east, where the country becomes hilly and semi-mountainous, heavily timbered and rather sparsely populated. Much of the country is of a scenic nature and when fully developed will provide some of the finest scenic attractions in Victoria. The elevation of the country rises up to 1800 feet in this area, and it is a very healthy district with an excellent climate and is much availed of by the tourist. There are a number of timber mills in this area and some gold mines, although most of the mines are worked out.

Away from the more suburban area around Eltham and in the other parts of the Shire which are not heavily timbered, industries are mainly grazing, agricultural, fruit-growing and dairying, products being eggs, milk and considerable quantities of potatoes. The well-known Rob Roy property (W. E. Clinton), where Shetland ponies are bred, is situated in the Shire.

Active societies within the Shire include the Yarra Glen Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the Yarra Glen Race Club and an Anglers Club. Yarra Glen has a population of about 200 and is situated on the River Yarra, and like many other spots in the Shire is a well-known holiday resort.

THE SHIRE OF FERN TREE GULLY.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1889 on severance from Berwick Shire.

Area—121 sq. miles. Population—12,000. Dwellings—5500. Length of roads—496 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—400 feet.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,610,620; Nett Annual Value, £180,531.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3/- in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Fern Tree Gully News," published at Belgrave weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Upper Yarra.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. O. Gilmour.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. V. W. Page, J.P.; Hon. G. L. Chandler, M.L.C., J.P.; J. C. Tyrrell, J.P.; A. C. Tye, J.P.; T. Merrett; F. G. Chipperfield; E. A. Leane, J.P.; C. King; T. Temple, J.P.; Violet B. Lambert; A. C. Lawson, F.C.A. (Aust.), J.P.; B. S. Stilwell, J.P.; R. J. Collins, J.P.; G. E. Chandler.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Treasurer—C. C. Dance, J.P.

Engineer and Building Surveyor—T. M. Heamy, C.E., J.P.

Health Officer—Dr. S. Francis, M.B., B.S.

Health Officer—J. M. Kensley.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Fern Tree Gully.

This pretty rural-suburban agricultural area and popular week-end playground district is situated east of Melbourne. Part of the area is very hilly and mountainous, the southern slopes of Mount Dandenong being in the Shire area, and other parts are gently undulating. All kinds of mixed farming, dairying and fruit-growing are carried on, including the culture of berry fruits, which are made into jam. Throughout the hilly areas beautiful fern gullies abound, and in the Dandenong Ranges there are many stately forest giants.

The township of Fern Tree Gully has a population of about 1400, and is the centre of a closely cultivated farming district, 21½ miles by electric railway from the Metropolis. There is reticulated water supply and electric light, two hotels and recreation grounds. Upper Fern Tree Gully, 23 miles from Melbourne by electric rail, is the stepping off place for the well-famed fern gullies, which abound in ferns, tree ferns and sassafras. Nearby is a State forest where are preserved trees of immense size. This whole area is deservedly popular with daily and week-end visitors, who are catered for by a good service of trains. Above Fern Tree Gully and its public park is One Tree Hill (1647 feet), which has a lookout on the top.

Belgrave is a dairying, berry fruit-growing and timber-cutting area, 26 miles by rail from the Metropolis. Here also magnificent mountain and bush scenery abounds and peaceful fern gullies are everywhere. This township is a very well-patronised week-end holiday resort, with electric light and an extensive auto camp. Recreational opportunities are wide and include a swimming baths and a lake; adjacent to Belgrave is the Dandenong State Forest. Olinda, a popular tourist resort at the top of Mount Dandenong, is just outside the Shire area, but from its 2000 feet altitude a modern and safe tourist road runs down the mountain to Fern Tree Gully. The same passes through the popular resort of Sassafras, where many Melbourne residents have erected pretty week-end houses. Magnificent panoramas are had from vantage points on this road and good 'bus services cater for everyone in the area.

THE SHIRE OF HEALESVILLE.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1887.

Area—258 sq. miles. Population—3600. Dwellings—885. Length of roads—140 miles. Average rainfall—34 inches. Altitude—varies from 200 feet to 4000 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £910,840; Nett Annual Value, £45,542.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Healesville Guardian," published at Healesville weekly on Saturday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Upper Yarra; Evelyn; Goulburn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. Cameron, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. W. Taylor; J. B. Cook; R. G. Pollard; C. B. McConnell; Muriel A. M. Murton; F. Barton, J.P.; H. A. Lindsay-Field; W. T. McGrath.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—W. Massey.

Shire Engineer—R. M. Scott.

Health Officer—Dr. S. H. Phillips, M.D.

The Council meets on the last Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Healesville.

Situated about 40 to 50 miles north-east of Melbourne, this Shire covers an area of very mountainous country which is availed of by the residents of Melbourne as a near holiday resort. The Great Dividing Range traverses the Shire from west to east and mountain peaks within the district include Mount Juliet (3630 feet), Mount Strickland (4000 feet), Mount Vinegar (3300 feet), Mount Riddell (2750 feet), Donna Buang (4080 feet), and a number of others.

The ranges generally are heavily timbered with giant gum trees, and fern gullies and many waterfalls are found. The mountain scenery generally is magnificent and there are a number of fine scenic roads throughout the Shire.

The main occupations of Shire residents are dairy farming, fruit growing, timber-cutting, and catering for the constant stream of visitors all the year round. The Shire township of Healesville is the terminus of the railway from Melbourne, 39 miles away, and has a population of 1500. It is picturesquely situated at the junction of the Graceburn and Watts rivers and has four hotels and a number of boarding houses. There is a swimming pool, recreation hall and facilities for other sport. Industries include a cordial factory, several sawmills and a timber seasoning works. Good shooting and fishing may be had and nearby at Coranderk there is a sanctuary for native fauna. The township has electricity and water supply.

Other rural and tourist townships are Marysville, Narbethong and Buxton, which lies in the hills to the north of Healesville. Narbethong is on the road from Healesville to Marysville and is 52 miles from Melbourne. It has a hotel and boarding and guest houses and many attractive walks are in the vicinity. Here re-afforestation is being carried on and permanent nurseries are established. Marysville (population, 500) is 8 miles further on and is renowned for its abundance of timber. Here eucalypts grow to a very great height, ranging as high as 300 feet, and in the Cumberland Valley, 12 miles from Marysville, an area of big timber has been cleared of undergrowth to allow of the giant trees being seen to advantage. In this clearing

there are 27 trees of which the average height is 266 feet.

Marysville is a progressive tourist town with sporting amenities, an hotel, boarding houses, and picture theatre. Several saw-mills are engaged in the timber trade. Good fishing and shooting are available, and good roads and tracks have been made to charming spots in the virgin bush. Waterfalls and lookouts are many in the district.

Buxton is another agricultural township on the Steavenson River, 7 miles beyond Marysville. St. Fillans is at the start of the Acheron Way—a scenic road leading to Warburton through the Acheron Valley, and Toolangi is a well-known tourist resort on the Great Dividing Range, near Mount St. Leonard. Here there is a Government Observatory, an hotel, and a number of saw-mills. Excellent fishing and shooting may be had in this area.

The district generally is rich in waterfalls, tracks for riding and walking, lookouts presenting vistas of blue forest ranges and fern gullies, and bush scenery abounds. Of especial interest also is the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, which comprises 78 acres of virgin bush country on Badger's Creek, where all Australian animals may be seen under natural conditions in the game reserve.

THE SHIRE OF KEILOR.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—53 sq. miles. Population—3171. Dwellings—736. Length of roads—154 miles. Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—300 to 400 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,507,640; Nett Annual Value, £75,382.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Value.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Essendon; Bulla and Dalhousie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. E. Jolly, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Fox; F. Milburn; A. J. Davis, J.P.; W. J. Parr, J.P.; L. J. Butterley; F. E. Stenson, J.P.; W. N. Gooch, J.P.; A. Dickson.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—N. A. Woods, J.P.

Shire Engineer—W. M. Pullar, C.E.

Health Inspector—V. P. Nind.

Health Officer—Dr. A. W. Gordon, M.D.

The Council meets on the first Saturday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Keilor.

This suburban Shire is situated to the north-west of Melbourne in between the Shires of Braybrook and Broadmeadows, and is a farming and grazing area and rural residential district. In the eastern central part of the Shire is the township of Keilor, on the Maribyrnong River, at a point about four miles distant from the City of Essendon. It is a good residential and farming area with small holdings and has a population of about 300. Near the eastern boundary of the Shire is the thriving residential suburb of North Essendon, which is partly within the Shire boundaries and has a population of about 1700. St. Albans is another residential township which is situated on the railway line from Melbourne to Castlemaine, which crosses the Shire. Sydenham, further north on the same line, is an area which is closely settled with small farms. Here all kinds of cereals are grown; there is a chaff-cutting mill in the settlement. Good fishing may be had in creeks in the surrounding neighbourhood. Tullamarine, in the northern part of the Shire, is a hay-growing centre.

THE SHIRE OF LILYDALE.

Created a District in 1856 and proclaimed a Shire in 1872.

Area—170 sq. miles. Population—10,250. Dwellings—3597. Length of roads—202 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—300 feet at Lilydale and 500 at Croydon.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,509,520; Nett Annual Value, £175,476.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Lilydale Express," published weekly on Fridays; "The Croydon Mail," published weekly on Thursdays at Croydon.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Evelyn; Upper Yarra.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. H. Parker, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. P. Doake, J.P.; C. A. Hochkins, J.P.; W. E. Hutchinson; R. V. Tribollet, J.P.; K. E. McCracken; K. A. McLaughlin; A. H. Chandler; F. E. Rogers; J. R. C. Plante; F. W. Britton; H. E. Jeeves, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—E. Winterbottom.

Engineer—D. H. Olive, C.E.

Treasurer—S. Latimer.

Health Inspector—A. H. McKibbin.

Health Officer—Dr. F. F. McMahon, M.D.

The Council meets on the fourth Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Lilydale.

The area of the Lilydale Shire includes the famous Mount Dandenong and the tourist playground of Olinda, and owing to its close proximity to Melbourne it is used by many tourists for day trips and longer holidays and also by many residents of the Metropolis for week-end and country homes.

The Shire township of Lilydale is 23½ miles north-east of Melbourne by rail, being the junction of the Healesville and Warburton lines, and it is well recognised as a tourist centre. All sports are catered for. There are three hotels, State and Higher Elementary Schools, and a free library. Water is laid on and electricity is available. The public swimming baths near Olinda Creek are very spacious and there are picnic grounds for the motorist. Noteworthy are the English trees which have been set and now adorn the streets of the township. There is a large cheese factory in the township.

The progressive township of Croydon is set in the middle of a fruit-growing district and is also a popular week-end and tourist resort. The local Horticultural Society holds popular Spring and Autumn shows. Mount Dandenong is one of the premier tourist resorts and urban residential areas in the whole of the State. Excellent roads lead over the mountain from the Croydon side, up through Olinda and down on the other side through Sassafra to Fern Tree Gully. The mountain and gullies are heavily timbered. There are many forest giants and countless native birds in the bush. From many vantage points from the top of the mountain sweeping panoramas may be had, and on a clear day the waters of Port Phillip and Western Port may be seen in either direction. Whilst some fruit-growing and potato-growing is carried on in various parts of the mountain, it is, nevertheless, distinctly a tourist and week-end resort. Olinda, at the top of the mountain, is a very favoured holiday resort and abounds with majestic scenery. Endless excursions may be made from Olinda through beautiful forests and fern gullies and all manner of sporting recreations are provided.

Abundant first-rate accommodation is available including that at the Hotel Dandenong, a little way below Olinda.

THE SHIRE OF MELTON.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—134½ sq. miles. Population—1500. Dwellings—360. Length of roads—207 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—400 feet at Melton.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £876,400; Nett Annual Value, £43,820.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Melton Express," published weekly on Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. W. Condie.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. H. Borbidge; W. Leake, J.P.; G. Robinson; J. Beaty; A. N. L. Walter; J. R. Wallace, J.P.; G. E. Robinson, J.P.; T. L. Barrie.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—G. Minns, J.P.

Engineer and Treasurer—G. T. Little, C.E., L.S.

The Council meets on the last Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Melton.

The Shire of Melton is situated a little over 20 miles west of Melbourne, and is crossed by the railway line to Ballarat. The country for the most part is open and fairly level; sheep are grazed, and hay especially grown.

Melton has a population of 250 and is 23 miles by rail on the Ballarat line; electricity is available in the town. There are two chaff mills at Melton South. At Toolern Vale, in the north, mixed farming is carried on and timber-cutting is extensive.

THE SHIRE OF MULGRAVE.

Created a District in 1857 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871. Name changed from Oakleigh Shire to present name in 1897.

Area—25½ square miles. Population—4000. Dwellings—973. Length of roads—106 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—100 to 300 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,514,640; Nett Annual Value, £75,732.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Dandenong; Oakleigh; Upper Yarra; Boroondara.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. G. Stocks.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. H. Coleman, J.P.; W. M. Forster, J.P.; A. J. Garnett; L. W. Allen; J. Stocks; J. Parkinson; A. F. Salmon; A. J. Bunny, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—G. C. C. Carmichael, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.

Consulting Engineer—T. M. Heany, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. J. F. Adamson, M.B.

The Council meets on every fourth Thursday.

Shire Headquarters—Notting Hill.

This semi-suburban Shire is situated to the south-east of Melbourne and consists of very fertile agricultural black sandy soil on which fruit-growing, market-gardening and poultry farming is largely carried out. On its western borders it has the Cities of Oakleigh, Malvern and Camberwell, and rail facilities are provided by an electric rail service from Melbourne, which is about 11 to 14 miles

away from the Shire. Notting Hill, the settlement in which the Shire Hall is situated, has a population of about 280, and in this area there is a water reservoir for the Metropolitan supply. Mount Waverley is a fruit-growing area with a population of about 150, and Clayton, 12 miles from Melbourne by rail, has a Municipal Abattoirs. Glen Waverley, with a population of about 350, is an orcharding area, and Tallyho, on the borders of the City of Nunawading, is a market gardening district.

THE SHIRE OF UPPER YARRA.

Created a Shire in 1888.

Area—623 sq. miles. Population—3835. Dwellings—1300. Length of roads—253 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—523 feet at Warburton and mountainous in the north-east of the Shire.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,003,507; Nett Annual Value, £53,585.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Warburton Mail," published at Warburton weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin; Gippsland. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Upper Goulburn; Upper Yarra; Walhalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. C. Cook.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. H. Bussell, J.P.; R. Wallace; F. B. Tindale; A. A. Pinder; N. E. Golding; C. Mathers; J. M. Henry, J.P.; H. B. Everard, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Treasurer and Engineer—M. A. Thomas, A.M.I.C.E.

Collector and Assistant Secretary—Sophia M. Ingram.

Asst. Engineer and Building Inspector—J. J. Bourke.

Health Inspector—A. H. McKibbin.

Health Officer—Dr. N. Murdoch, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Yarra Junction.

This Shire, situated to the east of Melbourne, is crossed from west to east by the River Yarra and is essentially a holiday resort for the citizens of the Metropolis. It abounds in beautiful bush and mountain scenery, and progressive authorities have provided all attractions for the tourist. The Shire area, apart from its wooded, heavily timbered hills, is used for grazing, dairying and agriculture, and a considerable amount of fruit is grown. Throughout the length of this Yarra Valley there are scattered many townships and settlements, most of them catering for the holiday-maker, and being so close to Melbourne they enjoy a constant flow of week-end and day traffic.

The Shire township of Warburton is situated on the Yarra River about 48 miles from Melbourne by rail at an altitude of about 500-odd feet. Here, every provision for the comfort of the tourist is made, the township having a reticulated water supply and electricity, a picture show, golf links, tennis courts, bowling green, and many boarding houses. Splendid fishing may be had in the river and the surrounding creeks, and industry is represented by a printing works, timber mills and a health food factory. The Seventh Day Adventist settlement is situated about a mile from the town. In recent years the growing of vegetables in this area and in other places along the river flats has increased considerably. At East Warburton there are sawmills and tourist boarding houses; at Powelltown a prominent timber company, which employs over 100 hands;

and at Yarra Junction, the Shire headquarters, guest houses and sporting amenities have made it very popular for those desiring river and mountain scenery.

Along the river banks there are a number of camping reserves and the whole of the Yarra Valley is a great field for anyone in search of recreation or sport. The whole area is a paradise for hikers, there being walks leading to magnificent scenery at every point of the compass. Bird and animal life is abundant in the area, and in particular the shy Lyrebird can be heard in the valleys. Trout fishing is excellent both in the river and its many tributary streams. An outstanding feature in the Shire is Mount Donna Buang, which, from a height of 4080 feet, overlooks Warburton. A good road runs to the summit and from the lookout extensive views are obtained. In the winter, ski runs are obtainable on parts of the mountain. Reservoirs are now placed in the Shire and at Walsh's Creek, 20 miles from Warburton, it is proposed to build the largest storage reservoir yet built for the Melbourne water supply. Considerable timber is taken out of the Shire including messmate, black butt and blackwood, and near East Warburton there is a timber-seasoning works.

THE SHIRE OF WERRIBEE.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—271 sq. miles. Population—7500. Dwellings—1800. Length of roads—306 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—77 feet at Werribee.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,566,100; Nett Annual Value, £128,305. (Note: These figures exclude a considerable area of non-rateable property.)

Rate, 1945—General rates of 2s. in the £ in the South Riding; 2/6d. in the £ in the North and East Ridings; 2/9d. in the £ in the Altona Riding, and 3s. in the £ in the Central Riding; all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Werribee Shire Banner," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Grant; Williamstown.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. W. Shaw, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. G. Finch, J.P.; W. Bailey, J.P.; J. K. Grant, J.P.; A. J. L. Hayes; J. Ryan, J.P.; W. Carter; C. E. Taylor, J.P.; R. S. Mark; F. A. Emery; F. H. Davis; J. Carter; B. Morrow, J.P.; L. E. Earl; P. Didier.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Rate Collector—G. P. Muirhead.

Shire Engineer and Building Surveyor—A. McCormack, C.E.

The Council meets on the second Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Werribee.

This area is comprised mainly of easy undulating country. Some of it is lightly timbered and the remainder is given over to sheep and cattle grazing, dairy farming, fruit farming and market gardening.

The township of Werribee, in which the Shire Hall is situated, is 20 miles south-west of Melbourne by rail. It is a very progressive and modern centre with a population of about 3000, and public facilities include water supply and electricity. An authority has been set up to provide a sewerage system for the town. It is a popular spot with visitors, there being good fishing in the river and in Port Phillip Bay some miles away, and it is reached by a very good road from Melbourne as well as by rail. There is a

racecourse and a camping ground, a very fine picnic ground and a high-class swimming pool. There is a Government Research Farm near the township and a milk factory in the town.

The aerodrome at Point Cook near Laverton was the scene of great Air Force activity during the war. Altona, a popular watering place on the Bay, has a population nearly as big as Werribee. It has a long pier into the Bay, good boating and swimming facilities and, being only 10 miles by electric rail from Melbourne, is availed of as a suburban residential area as well as a tourist resort. Business establishments are up to date and there is a particularly good community hospital. Another attractive spot and a mecca for visitors is the rural township of Little River near the boundary of Corio Shire.

THE SHIRE OF WHITTLESEA.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1874.

Area—215 square miles. Population—3265. Dwellings—870. Length of roads—190 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—varies from 400 feet to 2000 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,506,620; Nett Annual Value, £75,331.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ in Epping Riding and of 2/6d. in the £ in other Ridings; all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio; Deakin. State: L.C., Southern Province. L.A., Bulla-Dalhousie; Evelyn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. A. Balharrie, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. J. McDonald; A. V. Wood; J. G. Orgill, J.P.; J. Cliff, J.P.; K. McPhee; A. P. McFarlane; R. L. Reid; B. J. McCormack, J.P.; E. Owens; R. C. T. Creighton, J.P.; T. H. Hurrey, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—R. G. C. Cook.

Engineer—H. E. Griffiths.

Acting Secretary—F. M. Mortyn.

Acting Engineer—W. M. Pullar, B.C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. A. F. C. Day, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Epping.

This Shire lies to the north of the Metropolis and the Cities of Preston and Heidelberg, and is a semi-suburban and rural district devoted to general farming, dairying and fruit growing. Sheep are also grazed and fattened for the Metropolitan market. The output of the dairying industry is considerable.

There are no townships of any real size within the Shire as most business is transacted by the residents in Melbourne itself. The Shire Hall is situated in the settlement of Epping, which is only 13 miles from Melbourne by rail on the line which passes north through the Shire and terminates at Whittlesea, 25 miles from Melbourne. The latter township is at the foot of Plenty Ranges and there are two hotels in the town. There is some fine scenery in the Shire in the neighbourhood of the Plenty Ranges and there are waterfalls at Bruce's Creek. Kinglake West is a fruit growing district which provides interesting rural scenery. Near Morang there are picnic grounds and the popular Plenty River Gorge. Near Yan Yean is the large storage reservoir from which Melbourne gets one of its main supplies of water. The whole Shire area is closely settled and there are many flourishing orchards throughout the district.

III—SOUTH-EASTERN PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE BOROUGH OF WONTHAGGI.

Created a Borough in 1911.
Area—3932 acres. Population—5000.
Dwellings—1147. Length of streets—53 miles.
Average rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—70 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £546,000; Nett Annual Value, £42,000.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Powlett Press," published weekly on Fridays; "The Wonthaggi Sentinel and State Town Miner," published every Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Wonthaggi.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. A. Keltie.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. Oakley; I. Williams; H. Saunders; S. B. H. Fincher, J.P.; J. A. Ryan, J.P.; W. G. McKenzie, M.L.A.; J. Birt; E. S. Beard.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—W. H. Bray, J.P., F.I.I.A., F.I.M.A.

Engineer—W. H. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. L. O. Sleeman, M.B.

The Council meets on the third Monday in the month.

This Borough is situated on the south coast of the State, to the east of Western Port, and is 86 miles south-east of Melbourne by rail. It is a flourishing coal-mining township where black coal is mined for the Victorian Railways. It is the largest black coal area in Victoria and tests have proved that there are large reserves of coal capable of supplying the whole State. At present mining activities employ over 1000 men. In the surrounding district agricultural and dairying pursuits are followed and the produce of the same pass through the Borough. Industries located in the Borough include a clothing factory, cordial factory, engineering shops, the White Manufacturing Company, which employs about 80 persons, and the electricity power house.

The township is well lit with electricity and has water supply from a storage reservoir. Sporting facilities are adequate. There is a Technical School and a Convent School as well as Primary Schools, two picture theatres and four hotels. The Borough's seaside resort is Cape Patterson, which is four miles from the township with access by an excellent road. Here may be had excellent swimming and fishing and, inland, the Bass River Valley and the surrounding district provide excellent scenery.

THE SHIRE OF BASS.

Created a District in 1871, proclaimed Phillip Island and Woolamai Shire in 1874, re-defined by Phillip Island Riding being severed, name changed to Woolamai 1928, and re-named Bass in 1929.

Area—199 sq. miles. Population—4294.
Dwellings—1097. Length of roads—231 miles.
Average rainfall—42 inches. Altitude—from sea level on coast, altitude varies up to 998 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,270,120; Nett Annual Value, £63,506.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Flinders; Gippsland. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Mornington; Wonthaggi.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. D. McRae, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. L. M. Wilson, J.P.; W. T. C. Llewellyn, J.P.; A. J. Shackelford; J. Campbell, J.P.; F. J. Bird, J.P.; C. Steinholtz; J. P. Jones, J.P.; J. Bolding.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Treasurer and Interim Valuer—H. E. Walkear, F.I.M.A.

Engineer—W. H. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, C.E.

Rate Collector—P. L. Phillips.

Office Assistant—L. J. Greaves.

Health Inspector—J. Robertson.

Health Officer—Dr. L. O. Sleeman, M.B.

Shire Overseer—P. Slattery.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Daylston.

The Shire of Bass lies to the north of the Borough of Wonthaggi, in the Gippsland Peninsula and is crossed by the main line from Wonthaggi to Melbourne. It is a very closely settled area where grazing and pastoral industries are carried on, dairying is extensive, and coal-mining for black coal is pursued. Cattle and sheep are grazed, potatoes especially are grown, and at the seaports on the south coast to the west of Wonthaggi and along the Shire coastal line to Western Port there is a considerable fishing industry. Sawmilling is also carried on in parts of the Shire and there are chicory kilns.

The Shire township of Daylston is situated just outside the boundaries of the Borough of Wonthaggi in the centre of a grazing district. Nearby is Archie's Creek, where there is a butter and cheese factory. Woolamai is an area where tests have proved there is an excellent seam of black coal over a wide area. The Prowlett River, four miles from Wonthaggi, is estimated to be one of the greatest coal basins yet discovered in Victoria and it is considered that it will yield millions of tons.

San Remo is a popular watering place at the eastern entrance to Western Port Bay, where there are two jetties, two hotels, excellent scenery, interesting caves, and all holiday facilities. It is from here that the bridge goes across from the mainland to Phillip Island. Bass is a township on the Bass River and is noted as one of the first settled parts of the State of Victoria. Corinella, on the eastern passage of Western Port Bay, is also noted as an early settlement.

Although devoted in the main at the present time to pastoral pursuits, Government bores have proved fine seams of black coal in a number of areas of the Shire and in the future it is anticipated that this industry will be considerably developed.

THE SHIRE OF BERWICK.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1868.

Area—384 sq. miles. Population—9975.
Dwellings—3050. Length of roads—808 miles.
Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—95 feet at Pakenham.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,939,060; Nett Annual Value, £146,953.

Rate, 1945—General rates of 3s. in the £ in Beaconsfield Riding; of 2/6d. in the £ in Berwick Riding; of 2/3d. in the £ in Pakenham Riding, and 2s. in the £ in Iona Riding; all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Pakenham Gazette and Berwick Shire News," published at Pakenham weekly on Fridays; "The Bunyip and Garfield Express," published at Bunyip weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Gippsland West.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. T. C. Whiteside.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. Ure; J. W. Richardson; J. C. Anderson; C. F. Greaves, J.P.; D. L. Kinsella, J.P.; J. G. Dore, J.P.; T. F. Houlihan; M. J. Bourke, J.P.; J. J. Gardiner; A. G. Robinson; J. Fallon.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—J. J. Ahern, J.P.

Shire Engineer—H. L. Keys, C.E.

Assistant Secretary—Beatrice Thomas.

The Council meets on the third Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Pakenham East.

This suburban Shire is situated to the south-east of Melbourne, south of the Shire of Fern Tree Gully. The southern part of the area is fairly flat, but to the north the country becomes undulating and in parts very hilly. It is a rural, semi-suburban area in which general farming, dairying, sheep grazing and fruit growing are carried on. The main Gippsland railway passes across the southern part of the Shire and in the north the line through Fern Tree Gully terminates in the Shire at the township of Gembrook.

The township of Pakenham, the Shire headquarters, is 35 miles east of Melbourne on the Gippsland railway. It is the centre of a dairying and horticultural district and is equipped with electricity and water supply, and facilities include two hotels, a recreation reserve, a showground and a racecourse. There is a large fruit cool storage works in the town. Bunyip is a general farming and market gardening township with a population of 600, a further 13 miles east on the same railway. In this area corn, oats, potatoes, carrots and fruit are grown, and there is a large cool store in this town also. Electricity and water supply is available, and fishing may be had in the Bunyip River. Gembrook, in the north, is picturesquely placed in the Dandenong Ranges and apart from its surrounding pastoral activities is popular with daily visitors. Timber-cutting is carried on in this area and there are sawmills in the town. In various parts of the Shire apples are extensively grown and near the settlement of Iona large quantities of onions and potatoes are produced annually.

THE SHIRE OF CRANBOURNE.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1868.

Area—291½ sq. miles. Population—8022.
Dwellings—2250. Length of roads—404 miles.
Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—160 feet at Cranbourne.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,256,440; Nett Annual Value, £112,822.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ in Cranbourne and Lang Lang Ridings and of 2/9d. in the £ in Tooradin and Koowereup Ridings; levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Gippsland West; Mornington.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. Hodgson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Taylor; R. Campbell, J.P.; H. Kirkham; R. Longmuir; R. S. Bailey; F. M. Dale; A. Webb; M. Bennett, M.L.A., J.P.; L. J. Cochrane; W. C. Greaves, J.P.; J. Thwaites, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—A. F. Buchanan.
Assistant Secretary—M. Hinde.
Consulting Engineer—A. C. Leith, M.C.E.
Asst. Engineer and Treasurer, etc.—H. H. Cockcroft.
Health Officer—Dr. A. B. Hewitt, M.B., B.S.
Health Inspector—J. Robertson.
The Council meets on the first Friday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Cranbourne.

This Shire area lies to the South of Melbourne and surrounds the northern part of Western Port. On the western side of the Shire it borders on to the Shire of Frankston and Hastings, and in the northern portion stretches as far north as the township of Dandenong. The South Gippsland Railway, which branches off at Dandenong, crosses the Shire.

It is a fairly level or undulating stretch of country which is used mainly for horse and sheep and cattle breeding, dairying and mixed farming. The township of Cranbourne is the centre of a farming district in the more northerly portion of the Shire, being 27 miles from Melbourne by rail. It has a population of about 500, sporting amenities, water supply and electric light and power. There is a hosiery factory in the town and weekly stock sales are regularly held. There are sand pits in the area from which the sand is taken and sent to the Metropolis. Koo-we-ruip is a dairying township, 41 miles by rail from Melbourne, with a cheese factory and flax mill in the town. It has a population of about 650 and electric light supply. In this area there are large deposits of coarse sand which are used for road making. Tooradin is a seaside township on Western Port Bay, where both swimming, fishing and shooting may be had. Throughout the Shire, which is fairly closely settled, there are a number of settlements, and market gardening and fruit growing are carried on.

THE SHIRE OF DANDENONG.

Created a District in 1857 and proclaimed a Shire in 1873.

Area—55½ sq. miles. Population—13,000. Dwellings—3250. Length of roads—105 miles. Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—60 feet at Dandenong.

Valuation, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £1,327,290; Improved Capital Value, £3,361,849; Nett Annual Value, £181,288.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 5d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Newspapers—"The Dandenong Advertiser," published weekly on Thursdays; "The Dandenong Journal," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South Province. L.A., Dandenong; Gippsland West.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. McV. Fleming.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. C. Dunlop; A. A. Erickson; A. W. Bowman; A. E. Temple; J. T. Edwards; R. W. Williams, J.P.; R. V. Tharle; C. W. Baker; J. C. Mills, J.P.; T. L. Keys; W. L. Podmore.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Valuer—R. Booth, A.F.I.A.
Engineer and Building Surveyor—F. L. Hicks, B.C.E.

Acting Engineer and Building Surveyor—R. H. Woodcock, C.E.

Assistant Engineer—A. M. McCormack.
Health Officers—Sir Gilbert Boileau, Bart., and N. Luth, M.B.

Health and Meat Inspector—H. L. Williams.
Meat Inspector—A. Toyne.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Dandenong.

This Shire comprises an area of country which lies immediately inland to and adjoins the Cities of Moorabbin and Chelsea. It is crossed by the main Gippsland railway from Melbourne, and at the township of Dandenong the South Gippsland railway branches off.

It is largely a semi-suburban rural area with comparatively flat country which is devoted to general farming and dairying and some market gardening. The township of Dandenong is at the extreme east of the Shire and is 18½ miles south-east of Melbourne by rail. It is a prosperous residential and industrial township with water supply, gas, electricity and sewerage. There are four hotels, an infant welfare centre, bacon, butter, cheese and cordial factories, a casing and surgical suture factory, a firebrick works and a harrow works. There is an excellent swimming baths with a modern filtration plant, a High School and usual adequate sporting facilities. On two days each week very busy markets are held and through the same pass farm and dairy produce, vegetables, poultry, horses and stock. The main Prince's Highway passes through the town. The Dandenong Creek flows across the Shire into Port Phillip Bay, and as an extensive portion of the eastern boundary of the Shire is only from five to 10 miles from the shore of the Bay, residents of the Shire have little difficulty in visiting the many popular watering places in the area. Other townships within the Shire are dairying or market gardening centres.

THE SHIRE OF FLINDERS.

Created a District in 1868 and proclaimed a Shire in 1874.

Area—185 sq. miles. Population—7400. Dwellings—2610. Length of roads—304 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—the Shire is practically surrounded by the sea and in parts rises to about 1100 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,347,540; Nett Annual Value, £117,377.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire area—893.
Some Honour Winners—Spencer Brown, D.F.C.; Alan Hesking, D.F.C.; Alan G. Strickland, D.F.C.; W. Jimmett, M.M.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Mornington.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. G. Hiscock, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. G. Myers, J.P.; D. Buckley, J.P.; A. Greaves, J.P.; E. Rudduck, J.P.; F. Jarman; D. Macfarlan, J.P.; H. W. Wilson; A. W. Murray, J.P.; D. M. Crichton, J.P.; J. Wood; W. H. Goss, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—H. H. Strickland, F.I.M.A., J.P.
Engineer—G. W. Brown, C.E.
Health Officers—Dr. A. Macdonald and Dr. Camm.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Dromana.

This Shire area takes in the Peninsula, which is at the eastern entrance to Port Phillip. It has Port Phillip on its western side, Bass Strait on the southern side, and Western Port on the eastern side, thus being surrounded by water on three sides. Adjacent to it to the north is the Shire of Mornington and the Shire of Frankston and Hastings. The whole area is availed of as a popular holiday resort, but it is also a district in which there is considerable agricultural, pastoral, dairying and fruit growing activity. Timber-cutting is carried on in the more wooded parts of the Shire and various kinds of vegetables are grown.

The Shire headquarters is situated in the seaside township of Dromana on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, which is reached by rail either to Frankston or Mornington and thence by an excellent bus service. Dromana Bay has a jetty extending 1400 feet into deep water, all sporting facilities for the tourist and excellent hotel and boarding house accommodation. It is about 45 miles from Melbourne and has a permanent population of about 1000. Rising at the back of Dromana is the well-known mountain of Arthur's Seat, which is 1031 feet above sea level, and from which may be had beautiful and extensive panoramas of Port Phillip Bay and all the surrounding coast. Dromana is approached by the Marine Drive from Mornington and Mount Martha, and from Dromana on the motorist may take a magnificent drive along the Point Nepean road which skirts the shoreline almost to Point Nepean at the entrance to the Bay. Excellent tourist roads cover the Peninsula linking the eastern shores with Port Phillip Bay, and apart from the seaside resorts thus opened up, the tourist sees the interior of the Mornington Peninsula, which presents delightful pictures of orchards, plantations and farms.

Portsea has a population of about 200 and is situated on the shores of Port Phillip Bay about two miles from Sorrento. It is a very popular watering place with two hotels and good accommodation and magnificent panoramic views right across the heads of Port Phillip Bay. Sorrento is on the shores of the Bay near the heads. It has a population of 1000 and is continually patronised in the summer months, steamers running almost daily. There are excellent facilities for sport including golf links, public baths and a pier, and fishing and boating may be had. Rosebud, with a population of 950, is another watering place on the Bay, at the foot of Arthur's Seat east of Dromana, and here very up-to-date camping facilities are available to the motorist, and a very modern hotel caters for other tourists.

THE SHIRES OF FRANKSTON AND HASTINGS.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—84½ sq. miles. Population—8312. Dwellings—2922. Length of roads—170 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—Sea level, rising to about 300 feet.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,215,720; Nett Annual Value, £160,786.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Mornington.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. E. Grice.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. L. Pratt, J.P.; W. R. J. Klauer; G. E. Hodgins; M. C. Tomasetti; W. H. Firth; H. T. Noble; R. F. Miles, J.P.; J. E. Sage; E. M. Hall; W. Armstrong, J.P.; P. J. Gaskin; F. H. Wells, J.P.; G. V. Hurst; A. A. Alden.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. A. P. Ham.
Engineer—G. W. Browne, C.E.
Health Officer—Dr. G. W. Smithwick, M.B., B.S.

Valuer and Collector—E. Kerr.

The Council meets on the first and third Thursdays in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Frankston.

The area of the Shire of Frankston and Hastings lies at the northern end of the Mornington Peninsula at the eastern entrance to Port Phillip. In the northern portion, the Shire stretches along the shores of Port Phillip Bay, and in this part is situated the Shire township of Frankston. The Shire boundaries then run south-east across the Peninsula to the shores of Western Port, where is situated the township of Hastings. Electric railway from Melbourne runs to Frankston on the shores of Port Phillip, and from thence a further line runs through the Shire to the township of Hastings, and thence on to Red Hill in the Shire of Flinders.

The whole area is well patronised by holiday-makers, but there is, nevertheless, considerable general farming and fruit growing activity carried on in the district. The township of Frankston is extensively patronised by tourists both for extended holidays and for one-day tours. It has an excellent shopping centre and there are three hotels, which give high-class service. A long stretch of sandy beach on the shores of Port Phillip Bay is equipped with all facilities for the holiday-maker, a good jetty runs into the Bay, and on the foreshores there are adequate parks and picnic grounds. Next to the township is Mount Eliza from which extensive views may be had. Tourist roads in the neighbourhood are excellent and all sporting facilities, both for the tourist and the resident, including fishing and shooting, are available. The township of Frankston has a population of about 5000. Hastings is a township with a population of about 500 situated about 40 miles by rail from the Metropolis on the western shore of Western Port. It is noted for its fishing facilities and the many excellent orchards in the surrounding area. Somerville, on the Hastings railway line, is the centre of the well-known fruit growing area, and at Tyabb many orchards are also found.

Professional fishing, especially in the Western Port area, is a considerable industry, and throughout this Shire area there are many nurseries and small farms. Large quantities of timber are cut for firewood.

THE SHIRE OF KORUMBURRA.

Proclaimed Poowong and Jeetho Shire in 1891, and after being re-defined on a number of occasions, name changed in 1922.

Area—232 sq. miles. Population—7300. Dwellings—1802. Length of roads—345 miles. Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—750 feet at Korumburra.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,438,480; Nett Annual Value, £121,924.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2s. in the £ in Korumburra and Jumbunna Ridings; of

2/3d. in the £ in Jeetho and Arawata Ridings, and of 2/6d. in the £ in Poowong Riding, levied on Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Korumburra Times," published on Wednesdays and Saturdays; "The Great Southern Advocate," published at Korumburra weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders; Gippsland. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Mornington; Wonthaggi.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. N. Alp.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. K. Douglas; F. E. Kurrle; A. Bryson; A. Thomson; W. D. Cochran; T. E. Witherden; R. Fitzgerald; H. Hennessy; J. Canobio; G. S. Nason; R. Wylie; J. A. Coster; P. Hudson; R. N. Scott.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—F. P. Hungerford.
Engineer—C. W. B. Vaughan, L.S., C.E.
Health Inspector—L. L. Slater.

The Council meets on the third Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Korumburra.

This Shire area is found towards the south of the Gippsland Peninsula on the north of the Borough of Wonthaggi. Whilst it is, in the main, an agricultural and pastoral area with good fertile soils and a climate and rainfall excellently suitable for agricultural production, there is also some mining for black coal carried on. Dairying pursuits are also followed throughout the Shire area. The township of Korumburra has a population of about 5000, and is situated 68 miles from Melbourne, on the South Gippsland railway. It is a very progressive town, equipped with an excellent water supply and electricity from Yallourn. All usual sporting facilities are available and there is a Higher Elementary School. In the township there is a very large butter factory which has one of the largest outputs of any factory in Australia. The coal mines adjacent to the town produce considerable quantities of black coal.

Outtrim is another coal mining township, and Poowong, in the northern part of the Shire, is the centre of a dairying and farming area. Throughout the whole Shire there is some very pretty rural scenery.

THE SHIRE OF MORNINGTON.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1893.

Area—35 sq. miles. Population—3500. Dwellings—1042. Length of roads—87 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—60 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,540,620; Nett Annual Value, £77,031.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Peninsula Post," published at Mornington weekly on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Mornington.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. B. Hamilton.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. D. Walsh; A. J. Kirkton, M.L.A.; R. Nunn; S. L. Butler; H. E. Edwards, J.P.; B. I. Watson; E. A. Berry, J.P.; E. G. Bradford, J.P.; W. I. Pride; J. O. Watt; L. E. D. Moodie-Heddle.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary (acting)—A. H. Serpell.
Shire Engineer and Building Surveyor—J. S. Watson.

Health Inspector—C. Scott.

Health Officer—Dr. A. T. Taylor, M.B., B.S. The Council meets on the second Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Mornington.

The Shire is situated on the Eastern Peninsula of Port Phillip, adjacent to the Shire of Flinders. The area is pastoral and rural and is devoted to cattle and sheep raising, dairying, general farming and fruit growing. The township of Mornington, with a population of 2300, is situated on the shores of the Bay and has water supply, sewerage, gas, electricity (both in the town and the surrounding district), and has all sporting facilities including a racecourse. Both Mornington and Mount Martha (population, 680) are popular tourist resorts, and in this locality there are twelve miles of beautiful coast line, studded with a number of excellent and safe bathing beaches. Mornington is 39 miles from Melbourne either by rail or road, the latter part of the road journey being particularly interesting. The township, now one of Victoria's foremost and fashionable seaside playgrounds, is placed on an eminence overlooking the Bay and is shielded on one side by steep cliffs and from the sea by a fine pier and breakwater. Safe bathing is thus provided in all weathers. It is a fine, modern town possessing about 652 dwellings, excellent shops and public buildings, a theatre, and four high-class hotels and guest houses. Hot sea-water baths are available, and in addition to swimming, fishing and boating, there are good facilities for golf, tennis, bowls and croquet.

A trip along the Marine Drive winding round the cliffs brings the tourist to Mount Martha township, which is 545 feet above sea level, providing commanding views over the Bay. This township has 195 dwellings, which include many beautiful homes, and adjacent are wide, sandy beaches. The Shire area generally has a fine winter climate and enjoys freedom from fog and frosts.

From either township many journeys can be made through the charming Mornington and Flinders Peninsulas either by car, horse riding or hiking. Generally the whole Peninsula presents a charming picture of orchards, plantations and farms. Education facilities are a State School and two Convent Schools, and industries are an engineering works, clothing factory, ice works and cordial works. Local societies are The Mornington Peninsula Stud Cattle Society and the Mornington Racing Club.

THE SHIRE OF PHILLIP ISLAND.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1928.

Area—53½ sq. miles. Population—1200. Dwellings—286. Length of roads—100 miles. Average rainfall—31 inches. Altitude—varies from sea level to 200 feet at the highest point.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £430,480; Nett Annual Value, £21,524.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—55.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., South-Eastern Province. L.A., Mornington.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. J. McFee.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. T. Harris; W. D. Davie; J. W. Gliddon, J.P.; J. Hislop; J. C. Edhouse; H. Crole; W. T. Smith; L. D. Jones.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—D. McAdie, A.I.M.A.
Shire Engineer—C. W. Candy, C.E.
Health Officer—Dr. F. W. Williams.
Electrical Engineer—A. Goodall.
Shire Headquarters—Coves.

This Shire covers the area of Phillip Island, which is 14 miles long and six miles across at its widest part and lies at the mouth of Western Port gulf. Apart from its popularity as a tourist resort, it is a dairying and agricultural area. Carrots are produced on a very large scale and chicory is grown and treated in chicory kilns. There is also some ship-building in several of the townships and professional fishing is carried on as an industry.

The Shire headquarters is in the township of Coves on the coast where all opportunities for a sporting holiday may be found. There are two good hotels, a number of boarding houses and very fine sea views. The fishing and shooting are excellent. Newhaven, at the eastern end of the Island, is a fishing township which is connected by a bridge with San Remo on the mainland. Other settlements are Rhyll, where ship-building is carried on, and Ventnor.

Access to the Island is had by rail from Melbourne to Stoney Point, thence by car and passenger ferry, a total distance of 51 miles, or the motorist may take the road to San Remo and over the newly constructed bridge, a total distance of 90 miles. Day and week-end visitors and others on more extended tours freely patronise the Island. For the tourist, Phillip Island offers a wonderful climate, cool in summer, mild in winter, and sunshine nearly all the time. There are many glorious surfing beaches and enticing bays and caves. Allied with the scenic attractions, fishing, boating and other sporting recreation places the Island in the front rank of Victoria's seaside haunts. Roads on the Island are good, there is a motor race track of 6½ miles circuit and there is an aerodrome. Fishing is especially good and at all times whiting, schnapper, pike, rock cod and flathead are abundant. Outstanding attractions are the abundance of koalas, penguins, mutton birds and seals.

IV—GIPPSLAND PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE TOWN OF SALE.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1863 and a Town in 1944.

Area—5442 acres. Population—5000.
Dwellings—1146. Length of streets—43 miles.
Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—32 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,162,220; Nett Annual Value, £58,111.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Town—603.

Honour Winners—Squadron Leader Jack Storey, D.F.C.; Flying Officer J. H. Scott Lyon (deceased), D.F.C.; Flying Officer F. M. Jackson (deceased), D.F.M.

Newspaper—"The Gippsland Times," published on Mondays and Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland North.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. C. C. G. F. Shellew, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. E. Christie; R. G. Howard; J. J. Smith; L. F. Andrews; J. E. Thomson; A. Ronchi; R. M. Rolland; F. W. Chalmer, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk, Interim Valuer and Secretary, and Receiver to Town Waterworks—J. R. Ray, J.P., A.F.I.A., A.A.C.A., A.I.M.A.

Town and Building Surveyor—S. Shaw, C.E.

Treasurer—R. N. Meldrum.

Assistant Clerk—Miss B. Dowd.

Infant Welfare Sister—Sister R. Swanton.

Health Inspector—W. J. Gunn, A.R. San. I.

Health Officer—Dr. A. Macdonald, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first and third Mondays in the month.

The Town of Sale is an important and highly progressive township, 128 miles east of Melbourne by rail on the main Gippsland line to Orbost. It is situated in the southern corner of the Shire of Avon, and owing to its geographical and central situation is recognised as the Capital of Gippsland. The surrounding district is prolific in its production of agricultural and dairying products, and

in its production of wool and fat lambs for market. As a result of the excellent marketing and shopping facilities in the town, it has become very popular as a shopping centre, and many people from neighbouring areas visit it to supply their needs, and it services an approximate average area of a radius of about 16 miles from the town.

It is the most important administrative centre in Gippsland, and is the See of two bishops. Government Departments are well represented, and the only Supreme Court and gaol east of Melbourne are in the town. It is the headquarters of a Superintendent of Police, banks and insurance companies are represented, and there are two wireless stations in the town, namely, 3GI National Regional Station and a commercial station, 3TR. The Gippsland base hospital in the town is well equipped and caters for a daily average of 100 patients. There is an infectious diseases block, recently modernised, and an infantile paralysis after-care ward, and plans are already made to enlarge and improve the facilities of the institution in the post-war period.

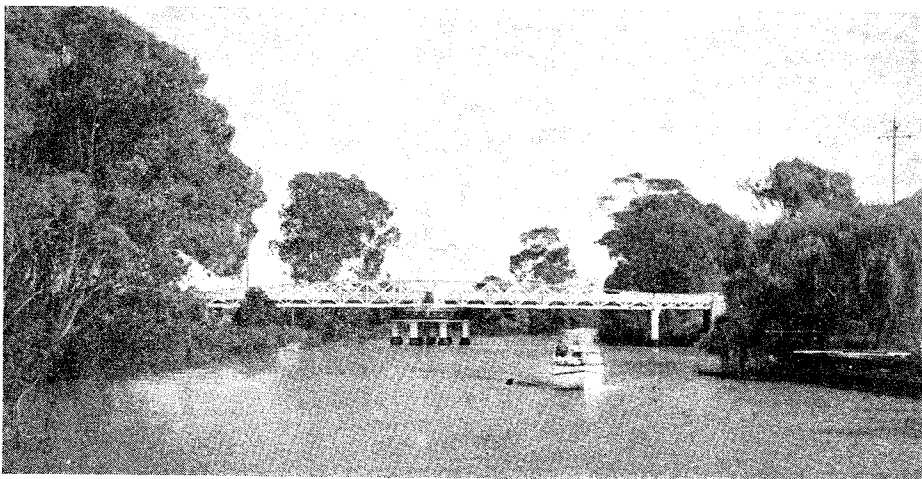
It is also an important educational centre, there being State High Schools for boys and girls, a State School, a Catholic Primary School, a Catholic day and boarding school for girls, a Marist Brothers College for boys, Church of England Girls' Grammar School and the Sale Technical School for boys and girls is one of the best equipped outside of Melbourne. Bus services subsidised by the Government bring in the pupils to the various schools from neighbouring towns.

Recreational facilities are admirable; there is a large and commodious picture theatre, many dances are held and the social life of the town is very active. Sportsmen are well catered for by an 18-hole golf course, bowling green, croquet greens, tennis courts and ovals, and fishing and shooting may be had all the year round. Only 22 miles away from the town is the well-known Ninety Mile Beach. Excellent swimming facilities are available at the Sale Municipal Baths and in the river close to the town.

Transport services are excellent, there being normally two trains each way each day from the Metropolis including Sundays, thus providing the visitor with an opportunity to visit Sale and return in the same day. Road facilities are good, and the well-kept Prince's Highway passes through the town. Taxi and bus services are available at all convenient hours in the town.

Water supply and electric light are available in and around the town, there being an abundance of water in the Thomson River from which the water is pumped to the Council's up-to-date and efficient filtration plant and then reticulated from a storage tower. Electricity is supplied from the State Commission's mains direct from Yallourn. Gas is supplied from the gas works owned by the Gas Supply Company Limited, and there is a high consumption of the same. Looking to the future, this company is extending its works. Sewerage has not yet been installed, although the Sale Sewerage Authority is constituted, but operations were suspended owing to the war. Immediately labour and materials are available they will be proceeded with and the scheme will cost £105,000 and house connections will run to approximately another £60,000.

Sale is an important centre of rural industry. A textile factory employs 86 employees and will be extended as soon as manpower is available. There is a clothing factory employing 37, general engineering and founding works employing 28, bacon curers and



SWING BRIDGE AT THE JUNCTION OF LATROBE AND THOMSON RIVERS, SALE.

smallgoods manufacturers employing 25, a co-operative butter and cool storage company employing 23, a dry cleaners employing 21, a flour milling company, a cordial company, a steam laundry, and a brickworks. Many of these industries are making plans for post-war expansion.

With an ample rainfall and centrally situated in a rich area, the future of the town of Sale is assured. Owing to Air Force activities through the war, facilities are now available for civil aviation, and to the west of Sale a start has already been made with an irrigation scheme for the Nambrok-Denison district. The progressive town Council has proposals for works which include a new Infant Welfare Centre, a memorial embracing Municipal Chambers and a Community Welfare Centre. A housing scheme is also ready.

THE SHIRE OF ALBERTON.

Created a District in 1855 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—992½ sq. miles. Population—6161. Dwellings—1540. Length of roads—965 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—68 feet at Yarram.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,152,240; Nett Annual Value, £107,612.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/5d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire area—approximately 400.

Newspaper—"The Gippsland Standard," published at Yarram every Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland South; Gippsland North.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. L. Moore.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. L. Bird; W. Stichling; E. O. Hobson; C. R. L. Stockwell; B. F. Dessent; J. D. Macnee; W. Maccauley, M.L.C.; R. M. Irving.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—A. W. Curry.
Shire Engineer—K. W. Black, B.E.E.
Acting Engineer—V. W. Hiort.
Health Officer—Dr. H. H. Martin, M.B., B.S.
The Council meets on the second Thursday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Yarram.

This farming and grazing area is situated at the southern end of the eastern coast of Victoria, immediately north of the Gippsland Peninsula and Wilson's Promontory. Dairying is the main industry and is particularly profitable owing to the very suitable nature of the flat and undulating country mostly found, whilst fat stock raising, pig breeding and sheep farming are also extensively carried on. There are butter and cheese factories in several townships in the Shire and at Yarram, the Shire headquarters, the butter factory has an output annually of about 1000 tons and the cheese factory of over 300 tons. Some mining for brown coal is carried on in the Shire, and in parts that are heavily timbered, timber-cutting is a considerable industry.

The Shire has many varied attractions for the tourist and many visitors flock there every year. Farram township (population, about 1500) is 136 miles east of Melbourne by rail by a fast, comfortable service, and motorists have the choice of a number of different and picturesque routes. Yarram is well equipped with water and electricity supply, three hotels and a number of varied sporting clubs are located in the town. A fine new Shire Hall has been recently added to its attractions.

Yarram is an excellent centre from which excursions may be made to the many beauty spots in the Shire. The natural bushland park of Tara Valley covers 241 acres and is colourful with many varieties of plants. The Tara Valley Falls and Cyathea Falls are magnificent sights. Bulg Park and Yerang Park are delightful bush areas and camping sites.

Fishermen find plenty of good sport within easy reach of Yarram; rivers and creeks abounding with fish, and eight miles away is Port Albert on the coast where boating trips may be had to numerous surrounding islands. There are a number of beaches on the coast providing excellent surfing and good fishing. Over the whole Shire shooting may be had, rabbits and foxes being plentiful, and, in the season, quail, snipe and duck abound. The holiday-maker will find many and varied attractions in this area.

THE SHIRE OF AVON.

Created a District in 1864 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—843 sq. miles. Population—3650. Dwellings—800. Length of roads—360 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—75 feet at Stratford.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,117,760; Nett Annual Value, £55,888.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland North; Gippsland East.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. A. Ross.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. J. J. Lee; J. MacLachlan; R. S. Mawley, J.P.; A. A. W. Stewart, J.P.; G. Riley, J.P.; A. Guy, J.P.; H. L. Treasure; J. Scott.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—J. G. W. C. Short, C.E., J.P.
Assist. Secretary and Collector—E. C. Bock.
Health Officer—Dr. O. R. Brent, M.B., B.S.
The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Stratford.

This Shire is of peculiar shape in that, with the town of Sale on its southern border, it extends northwards and eastwards for some 15 miles and then shoots up a narrow corridor to the north, where a large area opens up in somewhat mountainous country. In the more southern portion the land is flat to gently undulating, becoming hilly and mountainous in the north. Rural industries comprise wool growing, fat lamb raising, cattle breeding and fattening, and dairying; agricultural products being beetroot, oats, flax, maize and lucerne. Some mining is still carried out in the Shire.

The Shire township of Stratford has a population of about 700 and is situated on the main Gippsland line in a pastoral and dairying district. Some horse breeding is also carried on around the town. It is situated on the Avon River and is supplied with electric light and water. There is an hotel and all sporting clubs including two race clubs. In the north of the Shire lies the township of Dargo, which is a farming and mining area. There are a number of small agricultural settlements scattered throughout the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF BAIRNSDALE.

Created a District in 1867 and proclaimed a Shire in 1868.

Area—937 sq. miles. Population—9000. Dwellings—2200. Length of roads—1028

miles. Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—46 feet at Bairnsdale and rising to mountainous country in the north.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,198,860; Nett Annual Value, £159,943.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1s. 9d. in the £ in the East, West and South Ridings, and 2s. in the £ in the Centre Riding; a Water Rate (Bairnsdale Waterworks Trust) of 1s. in the £ (minimums of 25s. for buildings and 5s. on vacant land); Sewerage Rate Bairnsdale Sewerage Authority) of 1/6d. in the £; all rates levied on Nett Annual Values. Also Sanitary Charge of £1/15/- per annum for weekly service plus 7/- garbage service within the garbage area.

Newspapers—"The Bairnsdale Advertiser," published on Tuesdays and Fridays; "Every Week," published at Bairnsdale on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland North; Gippsland East.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. J. Gilsenan, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. H. Peart; T. W. Murphy, O.B.E.; W. Medlyn; G. S. Telfer; W. H. Dumaresq; B. McMahon; W. H. Turner; D. M. Cameron; J. Stephenson; T. Sim; A. H. Morrison.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Collector—E. Lloyd Brindley, A.I.C.A., L.C.A.;
Acting Engineer—H. E. Bellamy, C.E.
Treasurer—H. Downs.
Health Officer—Dr. L. E. Clay, M.B., B.S.
Shire Headquarters—Bairnsdale.

The Shire of Bairnsdale covers an agricultural and pastoral strip of country which extends from the eastern coast of Victoria and the famous Ninety Mile Beach, inland and northwards for about forty miles. In earlier years gold rushes to various points in the Shire helped to populate the area and mining was carried on in a number of settlements. Little mining activity now remains, and dairying comprises one of the chief pursuits. Sheep and cattle are grazed and fruit, corn and other grain grown.

The Shire township of Bairnsdale is situated on the Mitchell River, 171 miles east of Melbourne by rail and on the main Prince's Highway. Though inland from the sea, Lake King and the river are navigable. Bairnsdale is used as a port for the export of produce. It has gas and electricity, water and sewerage supply, and educational facilities range up to a School of Mines, High School and other State Schools. The town is well laid out with beautiful gardens in the streets, and a feature of the latter are the fine shade trees set along the edges of the gardens. Industries include butter factories, soap factory, cordial factory, tannery and sawmills. Timber-getting is a considerable industry in the inland part of the Shire, and there are several freestone quarries. There are eight hotels, a Municipal saleyards, usual and adequate business houses, botanical gardens and all classes of sport are catered for.

The Shire and especially the coastal part thereof has a special appeal to the tourist by reason of the nearby Gippsland Lakes, Lakes Entrance and the Ninety Mile sea beach. The Gippsland Lakes comprise a chain of waterways over 50 miles in length, providing gorgeous lake scenery, fishing and boating. Bairnsdale is the centre of a large tourist traffic and from it many fine excursions may be made. Five miles away is the well known Eagle Point, which provides a wonderful panorama of the whole Lakes system. Nearby are a number of fine forest

areas. Good fishing is found in the Lakes and on the coast nearby, where excellent surfing beaches are situated. The port is a busy one as much of the produce of Eastern Gippsland and the Monaro Plains passes through it.

THE SHIRE OF BULN BULN.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1878.

Area—472 sq. miles. Population—6700. Dwellings—2000. Length of roads—295 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—444 feet at Drouin.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,844,940; Nett Annual Value, £92,247.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Gippsland Independent," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders; Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland; Walhalla; Gippsland West.

SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. J. Moyes.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. F. McCay, J.P.; E. R. Smethurst, J.P.; F. A. Lilley; A. G. Pretty; E. G. Porter, J.P.; C. W. Rowe, J.P.; A. Goudie, J.P.; E. A. Ronalds.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Interim Valuer—T. J. Ryan, J.P.

Shire Engineer—R. E. Ross, C.E.

Clerk—Miss I. Thorne.

Health Officer—Dr. E. J. C. Hamp.

Health Inspector—W. E. Apted.

Treasurer—P. Quinn.

The Council meets on the third Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Drouin.

This Shire is a stretch of dairying and grazing country which lies to the south-east of Melbourne and to the south of the Shire of Upper Yarra. Generally, the soils are rich and particularly adapted to the pasturing of dairy cattle, and with a very generous rainfall and excellent climate the area is capable of great production. In parts the country is very hilly and well timbered. Apart from dairying, timber is cut and flax is grown. Some general farming, including onion and potato growing and pig raising, is carried on in various districts. The Shire Hall is situated in the township of Drouin, which is 56 miles from Melbourne on the main Gippsland railway. It is a very progressive township with a population of about 1100 and 280 dwellings. There is water supply and electricity, and adequate sporting and other facilities including a baby health centre. It is surrounded by extremely fertile dairying land which feeds about 20,000 milking cows, and this is the main industry in the area. There is a substantial butter factory in the town and cheese factory, saw-mills and a flax mill, and it is estimated that about 250 persons are employed in the manufacture of milk products and the processing of flax. There are a number of smaller dairying and farming settlements throughout the Shire, and in most of these sawmilling is a steady industry. The main Prince's Highway, the coastal road from Melbourne to New South Wales, passes through the township. It is interesting to note that the derivation of the name "Buln Buln" approximates the favourite utterance of Gippsland's native Lyre birds.

THE SHIRE OF MAFFRA.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1875.

Area—1603 sq. miles. Population—7000. Dwellings—1450. Length of roads—415 miles. Average rainfall—36 inches. Altitude—87 feet at Maffra.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,630,840; Nett Annual Value, £131,542.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/11d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Maffra Spectator," published on Monday and Thursday; "The Heyfield News," published at Heyfield weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland; Deakin. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland North; Upper Goulburn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. E. Kelly, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. M. Malcolm; W. M. Killeen; J. A. Johns, J.P.; G. A. Gray, J.P.; G. Stewart; G. Batchelor; C. J. Rawlings; S. H. Riggall; M. Coleman; D. Coleman; A. G. Beech.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Rate Collector and Valuer—M. H. McMahon, J.P.

Assistant Secretary—A. V. Juratowitch.

Engineer—H. J. Hallows, C.E., A.M.I.E.A.

Treasurer—P. F. H. Hore.

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. O. R. Brent, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—W. U. Hughes.

Acting Health Inspector—J. T. Tulk.

Prosecuting Officer—J. A. Mitchelmore.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Maffra.

The Shire of Maffra is a somewhat sparsely populated area in south-eastern Victoria. The southern portion of the Shire consists mainly of undulating dairying and pastoral country, whilst in the north, where the population is very scattered, the country is somewhat mountainous, and there are some very high peaks. Mount Howitt, in the extreme north of the Shire, near the boundary of the Shire of Mansfield, is 5715 feet above sea level, and further south, towards the middle of the Shire, Mount Tamboritha is 5381 feet above sea level. The Shire is well watered, having the Moroka River in the mountains near its north-eastern boundary, and the Macallister River, in the western portion of the Shire, flowing from the north, southwards through the Shire and down through the town of Sale. The northern portion of the Shire is heavily timbered and as yet practically unsettled.

The main south coast railway crosses the extreme southern portion of the Shire, and in this area, and in the northern district above it, there is closer settlement and intense farming. Grazing, dairying, corn growing and mixed farming are intensely carried on, and in addition beet sugar, honey, fruit, bark and timber are produced.

The township of Maffra, in which the Shire Hall is situated, is a progressive township with a population of about 2200 and is equipped with a water supply from the Macallister River, electricity and sewerage. Educational facilities include a State School, a Convent, Higher Elementary School and some private schools. There are three hotels, recreation grounds and public park, and quite good sporting facilities. Excellent pigeon shooting may be had in the area. In this district sugar-beet is widely cultivated and is an industry that is being considerably developed. The Government-owned beet sugar factory in Maffra produces from 5000 to 6000 tons of sugar per year. This is obtained from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of beet, which is grown on 4234 acres of land, half of which is irrigated. In the town there are also two milk product factories and three butter factories; the rearing of poultry in this area is also considerable. Maffra is situated on a branch rail-

way line which leaves the Gippsland line at Traralgon and runs through to Stratford, and is 131 miles east of Melbourne.

THE SHIRE OF MIRBOO.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1894.

Area—95 sq. miles. Population—1500. Dwellings—411. Length of roads—218 miles. Average rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—900 feet at Mirboo North.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £619,000; Nett Annual Value, £30,950.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Gippsland and Mirboo Times," published at Mirboo North weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland South; Walhalla; Wonthaggi.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. E. Drake.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. R. Farmer; P. D. Campbell; A. E. McPhie; B. T. Drowley; Miss G. Watt.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Rate Collector and Interim Valuer—J. C. Summers.

Engineer—F. H. Osborne.

Health Inspector—W. E. Apted.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Mirboo North.

Situated in the Gippsland area the Shire of Mirboo is devoted principally to dairying with some sheep raising. It is mainly comprised of hilly country which was originally very heavily timbered, but much of it has now been cleared. Timber-cutting is still carried on to a considerable extent.

The Shire office is at Mirboo North, which has a population of about 600 and is 100 miles south-east of Melbourne by rail. It has electric light and power from Yallourn, excellent sporting facilities, including swimming baths, and a butter factory, freezing works and timber mills. The Mirboo North Agricultural Society and the Local Progress Association are very active bodies. The township of Mirboo is eight miles from Mirboo North and is surrounded by rich and fertile pastures. There are brown coal deposits in this area, and most of the area of the Shire is specially noted for bauxite deposits, which are acknowledged as probably the richest in Australia. There is much scenic beauty in the hilly country and good roads attract many tourists. There are creeks and waterfalls and innumerable fern gullies; fishing and shooting are excellent.

THE SHIRE OF MORWELL.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1892.

Area—266½ sq. miles. Population—9000. Dwellings—2700. Length of roads—450 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—varies from 200 feet to 2300 feet, being 283 feet at Morwell.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,000,000; Nett Annual Value, £100,000.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Morwell Advertiser," published at Morwell weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., South Gippsland; Walhalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. D. J. White, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. W. Ronald; J. McInnes; T. Quigley, J.P.; A. Hall; J. H. Catterick; R. J. Long, J.P.; M. F. Walker; E. K. Penultima; A. L. Hare, J.P.; D. G. Williams; A. M. Coleman.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—N. W. Baldy, B.C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. H. W. T. Mitchell, M.B.

The Council meets on the third Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Morwell.

This Shire is situated in the Gippsland district of the State, east and slightly south of Melbourne. Part of the country is undulating, while some of it is hilly and rugged. Throughout the Shire in the undulating country dairying is extensively carried on, and the Shire township of Morwell is the centre of this industry. It is situated 89 miles east of Melbourne by rail near the Morwell River and has a population of about 3000. It has electric light from Yallourn, water supply and sewerage, two hotels and all sporting facilities. Secondary industries include a butter factory and a pulp and paper works controlled by the Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited, which employs over 1000 men. Boolarra is a dairying township with a population of 480 and sawmills and a butter factory.

Some of the mountainous country is very heavily timbered and, besides providing much scenic and forest beauty, provides for an industry of timber-felling and milling. On the northern borders of the Shire are situated the works of the State Electricity Commission at Yallourn. The whole area of the Shire is apparently rich with brown coal deposits and the same are mined at the Brown Coal Mine on Latrobe River, seven miles north-west of Morwell. Here is the largest brown coal deposit yet discovered. The coal is mined out of the great open cut and is then consumed in the Yallourn works. The electricity works employ more than 1000 men and from the same electricity is sent practically all over the State of Victoria. It is anticipated that the brown coal deposits will last for many years.

The township of Yallourn is laid out on modern town-planning lines and in addition to the Commission's power house there is a briquette works, a brickworks, Higher Elementary, Primary and Technical Schools, public health clinics and centres and up-to-date business premises. Sporting facilities are excellent, including children's playgrounds. Through this area the beautiful Latrobe River sweeps, providing the visitor and the resident with much beautiful scenery.

THE SHIRE OF NARRACAN.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1878.

Area—900 sq. miles. Population—8700. Dwellings—2398. Length of roads—1063 miles. Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—223 feet at Trafalgar and about the same at Moe.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,329,060; Nett Annual Value, £116,453.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Gippsland News," published at Trafalgar weekly on Thursdays; "The Trafalgar and Yarragon Times," published weekly on Mondays; "The Narracan Shire Advocate," published at Moe weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Walhalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. A. Moncur, M.L.A.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. C. Purvis; W. T. Smallcombe; F. S. Bayley; H. J. Harvey; R. L. Trickey; F. R. Powell; R. L. Dowie; E. A. Guy; J. J. Sheppard; M. C. Morgan; A. G. Boswell.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Collector—T. K. Shanahan.

Shire Engineer—R. E. Ross, C.E.

Treasurer—M. O'Connell.

Health Inspector—W. E. Apted.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Trafalgar.

The Shire of Narracan comprises a large area which lies due east of Melbourne in the Gippsland Peninsula. It is crossed by the main Gippsland railway, and from Moe, in the south-east of the Shire, a branch railway line runs north to the town of Walhalla in the north-eastern portion of the Shire. It is well watered by the Aberfeldy and Thomson Rivers in the mountainous northern part, and by the Latrobe River in the south. The country generally is hilly to mountainous, and is devoted to dairying and grazing pursuits with some agriculture. Coal mining is carried on in the southern portion, which is within the Morwell brown coal area, and gold mining is carried on in the north. The Shire Hall is situated in the township of Trafalgar, which is 74 miles east of Melbourne by rail and has a population of about 1000. Here the country is not so hilly and this township is the centre of a rich agricultural and dairying area. It is supplied with water and electricity; sporting facilities are usual and adequate, and there is a butter and milk factory in the town. It is a centre from which trips may be had to the Erica Snowfield and the Baw Baw Mountains. Large quantities of potatoes and much flax are also grown in the surrounding area.

Moe, on the main line, 80 miles east of Melbourne, is the hub of an agricultural area. It has a population of about 1000, two hotels, adequate sporting clubs and facilities, and there is a very large seasoning and joinery works as well as a butter factory in the town. Walhalla, in the north-east of the Shire, is a mining township, 106 miles from Melbourne, on a narrow gauge branch railway from Moe. It is situated in mountainous country with beautiful scenery, and is an ideal and popular tourist resort. In former years gold mining was carried on by the Long Tunnel Company, and rich yields were had. Many excellent tourist trips may be had from this centre.

THE SHIRE OF OMEO.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1872.

Area—2211 sq. miles. Population—2900. Dwellings—706. Length of roads—1255 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—the Shire is traversed by the Great Dividing Range and rises in places to 6200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,042,580; Nett Annual Value, £52,129.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—figures not complete, but 200 approximately.

Newspaper—"The Omeo Standard and Mining Gazette," published at Omeo weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland East.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. M. Poulson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. M. Pearson, J.P.; L. W. Cousins; M. J. O'Brien; J. S. Langtree, J.P.; J. M. McCoy; R. T. Johnston, J.P.; A. W. Soutter, J.P.; G. A. Paterson, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—P. J. McMahon, F.C.I. (Eng.).

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Omeo.

This Shire is situated in North Gippsland and much of its area of 2211 square miles is situated high up in the Australian Alps. The large Shire area is crossed in about the middle by the Great Dividing Range, and the northern part of the Shire particularly comprises mountainous country with some very high peaks. It is well watered by a number of rivers which rise in the mountains including the Tambo River, which flows south into the sea near the Gippsland Lakes, the Nicholson River, on its western boundary, which also flows south, and in the northern portion of the Shire the Mitta Mitta River, the Benambra River and the Bundarra River, all of which flow to the north on the other side of the Range. Between the mountains and in the more southern areas there is much fertile soil, but practically the whole Shire area is at present devoted almost exclusively to cattle and sheep raising. There are vast areas of land at Benambra on the northern side of the range and Swift's Creek on the southern side of the Range, which are exceptionally fertile and capable of prolific agricultural production, but the same has not yet been opened up to agriculture.

Omeo, the Shire headquarters, is situated about the middle of the Shire on the northern side of the Range at an altitude of over 2000 feet and is a noted tourist resort. In this district there is some agricultural activity and dairying as well as mining, and a butter factory is situated in the town. It has a population of 600, a good water supply obtained from Livingstone Creek, and electricity. Two modern hotels provide first-class accommodation, and in addition good class boarding houses cater for the tourist. The nearest rail head is at Bairnsdale, 84 miles away, from whence Omeo is reached by service car, daily trips being run. It is a centre through which many tourist roads pass, and in particular the very fine Alpine Highway, which runs from Bright, through glorious mountain scenery, southwards through Omeo, and then down to Bairnsdale. From this road and from Omeo most of Victoria's alpine tourist resorts are approached, Mount Hotham and Mount Bogong being within easy distance of the township. Within this mountain area surrounding Omeo there are a number of mountain peaks all over 5000 feet above sea level, and they are under snow from June to November each year. They are famous for their panoramic magnificence, their fine winter sports, and opportunities for motoring, hiking and riding in summer. The Omeo State Highway traverses the Shire and provides motorists with an excellent tour. In the neighbourhood of the township are numerous streams which provide excellent trout fishing. There is a Government battery in the town and considerable mining is again going on in this area. The District Hospital was destroyed by fire in 1939 and a very fine modern hospital, well equipped, has now been built. A Pastoral and Agricultural Society functions at Omeo. Benambra, in the northern part of the Shire, is a grazing and dairying district on the Omeo Plains, and both here and at Omeo are a number of very fine Hereford cattle studs, and the Here-

lords from this area are known all over the State for their very high quality. To the east of Benambra considerable mining operations are carried on at Gibbo. At Glen valley is the well-known Maude and Yellow Girl gold mine, which has been in operation for over 50 years, and has been and still is a very consistent gold producer. The mine employs about 70 men and is equipped with a very modern hydro-electric plant; it is about 31 miles from Omeo. There are a number of other mining settlements throughout the Shire, and in the southern portion along the Tambo River there are dairying and agricultural villages including that of Ensay and Swift's Creek. The whole area of this Shire is rich in mining potentialities, possibilities of intense agricultural production and unlimited opportunities for the tourist.

THE SHIRE OF ORBOST.

Proclaimed in 1892 as Croajingolong Shire and name changed to Orbost Shire in 1893.

Area—3676 sq. miles. Population—5555. Dwellings—1329. Length of roads—366 miles. Average rainfall—32 inches. Altitude—this varies from sea level up to 4000 feet in the alpine country in the north-west of the Shire. The township of Orbost is 1000 feet above sea level.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,571,220; Nett Annual Value, £78,561.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Honour Winners from the Shire—C. P. McCoy, D.F.C.; B. Stevens, D.C.M.; F. Joiner, D.F.C.; N. Johnston, D.C.M.; A. Moseley, D.F.C.

Newspaper—"The Snowy River Mail," published at Orbost weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland East.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. J. W. Lynn.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. Cameron, J.P.; H. Ingram, J.P.; W. G. Robinson; K. Lynn; J. Perry, J.P.; F. C. Minchin; R. A. Johnston; R. J. Luckins; D. J. Nichol; E. W. Johnston; J. Armstrong, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Collector and Valuer—H. McK. Silke.

Treasurer—W. S. Murray.

Health Inspector—M. W. Cowell.

Health Officer—Dr. R. Nettleton, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Orbost.

This Shire covers an area of Victoria which is at the extreme eastern tip of the State, and its northern border line is that of the State of New South Wales. It is one of the largest Shires in the State and while well roaded it is in parts still undeveloped, there being large areas of good agricultural and grazing land awaiting settlement. In the inland part of the Shire towards the New South Wales border the country is very hilly and mountainous, but slopes gradually downwards towards the coast. The mountain areas and much of the areas even near the coast are very heavily timbered and the well-famed Gippsland forest and its giant eucalypts are found in this area. The Snowy River runs along the whole length of the western border of the Shire and the Brodribb River, the Cann River and a number of other rivers run through the Shire area. Along these river flats and especially the Snowy River flats the soil is very rich and capable of

prolific production. The Snowy River flats are very fertile over an area of 35,000 acres, and other river flats amount to a total of about 16,000 acres. The grazing area covers about 450,000 acres and the forest areas comprise 580,000 acres.

Industries comprise dairying on a very extensive scale, maize and bean growing, grazing of fat and store cattle. Pigs and sheep and the production of wool and mixed farming are widely carried on. Large quantities of vegetables are produced and the weights of vegetables despatched from the Shire during the period from February, 1944, to September, 1944, were: redbeet 900 tons, carrots 772 tons, cabbages 273 tons, parsnip 3 tons, swede turnips 1 ton. Very large quantities of maize and both dry and green beans are also grown.

Sawmilling is a very big industry and for the year 1943-44 the timber output from the Shire was as follows:—

Orbost Forest District.

Mill logs, hardwood	1,171,827 s. ft.
Sawn timber, hardwood	169,037 s. ft.
Sawn timber, wattle	312,880 s. ft.
Sleepers—number	25,562
Beams	20,380 s. ft.
Poles	32,770 lin. ft.
Piles	3,332 lin. ft.
Wattle bark	4 tons.

Cann Valley & Mallacoota District.

Sleepers—number	1,175
Beams	116,143 s. ft.
Poles	7,752 lin. ft.

Fishing along the coast east of Orbost is a flourishing industry, and thousands of boxes of fish are consigned annually from Orbost. From this stretch of coast between May, 1944, and September, 1944, 4273 boxes, which did not include fish caught in New South Wales waters, were consigned. A much larger number of boxes are sent through the Orbost railway station for fish caught in New South Wales waters. The Shire township of Orbost is situated at the terminus of the Gippsland railway on the main Prince's Highway and has a population of 2500. It is 237 miles east of Melbourne by rail and all amenities, including town water supply and electricity are available.

Along the whole stretch of coast from the New South Wales border to Lakes Entrance, just beyond the borders of this Shire, there are many excellent inlets and fishing centres, the chief of them being Marlo and Mallacoota. The whole coastline is a veritable paradise for anglers; inlet, river and open sea fishing being available. Marlo is at the mouth of the famous Snowy River and all kinds of fish abound. Quail, duck and snipe shooting also offer good sport. Mallacoota inlet, near the border, is a beautiful stretch of water with gorgeous scenery, plenty of fish and abundant wild fowl. Many tourist roads cross the Shire. The main Interstate coastal road, the Prince's Highway, runs from east to west through the Shire about 25 miles from the coast; Bonang Highway branches from the Prince's Highway at Orbost and runs through magnificent agricultural and heavily timbered country to Bombala in New South Wales, and from Cann River the King's Highway runs north to Bombala. Local tourist roads are Orbost to Marlo 10 miles, Orbost to the famous Buchan Caves 40 miles, Prince's Highway to Sydenham Inlet 11 miles, and to Tamboon Inlet 15 miles, and from Genoa to Mallacoota Inlet 15 miles. On all these roads the tourist finds fine inland waterways and rivers and majestic forest grandeur.

THE SHIRE OF ROSEDALE.

Created a District in 1869 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—1000 sq. miles. Population—4046. Dwellings—1009. Length of roads—450 miles. Average rainfall—34 inches. Altitude—53 feet at Rosedale Township.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £1,305,022; Improved Capital Value, £2,645,923; Nett Annual Value, £134,422.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1½d. in the £ in Shire, and 3d. in the £ extra in townships, all levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Newspaper—"The Rosedale Courier," published weekly on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland South; Gippsland North; Waihalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. C. F. Pedersen.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. Ayres, J.P.; J. Birmingham, J.P.; J. L. Gove; A. L. Fischer, J.P.; C. Jones; W. Henderson, J.P.; N. T. Farley; D. N. Christensen.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—W. O. Maguire, J.P.

Engineer—S. J. Bowden.

Clerk—J. L. Williams.

Dairy Supervisor—R. Dawe.

Health Inspector—W. U. Hughes.

The Council meets on the third Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Rosedale.

The Shire of Rosedale is situated on the eastern coast of Victoria inland from the famous Ninety Mile Beach. It consists mainly of undulating country which is in parts heavily timbered, and the cleared country is used for general farming, cattle and sheep breeding and dairying.

The Shire township of Rosedale is on the Latrobe River and is 110 miles east of Melbourne by rail on the Gippsland railway. Rosedale has a population of 700, water supply and electricity, adequate sporting facilities and two hotels. Other townships are Glengarry, with a population of about 150, in the neighbourhood of which dairying and timber-getting are carried on; Cowwarr, a pastoral and dairying township near the Thomson River; and Longford, a similar area on the Latrobe River. There are a number of butter factories in the Shire, including one at Rosedale, Cowwarr and Glengarry.

THE SHIRE OF SOUTH GIPPSLAND.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1894 on severance from Alberton Shire.

Area—551 sq. miles. Population—4470. Dwellings—1190. Length of roads—303 miles. Average rainfall—40 to 45 inches. Altitude—varies from sea level on the coast up to 2000 feet inland.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,345,540; Nett Annual Value, £67,277.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—approximately 300.

Newspaper—"The Foster Mirror," published at Foster weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland South; Whithaggi.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. R. Clements.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. P. L. C. Vagg; L. J. Charlton; C. A. Schmidt; J. Davies; J. G. Jones; E. W. Warner; A. R. Sutherland; A. B. Hamilton.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—W. S. Pearl, F.I.M.A.
Engineer—H. M. Rooney, C.E., L.S.
Health Officers—Dr. H. C. Wilson, M.B.,
B.S.; Dr. A. Deery, M.D.
Health Inspector—L. L. Slater.
The Council meets on the second Thursday
in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Foster.

This Shire occupies the area of the South Gippsland Peninsula at the extreme south-eastern corner of Victoria and a large portion of Wilson's Promontory, the most southern point of Australia, is reserved for a National Park. In this park all animals are protected. Otherwise the Shire district is mainly a pastoral and dairying area, there being some cattle and sheep raising. The dairying industry is considerable and for the year 1944 there were 508 registered dairy farmers who were milking 16,661 cows, and about 1500 tons of butter was produced. There are three butter factories in the Shire, one at the Shire township of Foster and others at Toora and Fish Creek.

Foster is a well-equipped rural and tourist township, 108 miles from Melbourne on the South Gippsland railway. It has a population of about 650 and is equipped with a water supply and electricity. Sporting facilities are good, and there is some magnificent scenery close to the township. A new road to Foster connects with the National Park for Darby Chalet, and there is much mountain, forest and sea scenery. Eight miles away from the town are some good beaches on Corner Inlet. The country generally is very auriferous and around Foster there are alluvial and quartz formations and large deposits of gravel which are used for road-making.

Toora, on the same railway line about 10 miles from Foster, is the centre of a dairying and mining district. It has electric light and water supply and adequate recreation facilities, including a swimming pool. About five miles away are the Agnes Falls on the Agnes River, which are accessible by a fine tourist road. At Toora tin and gold are found, and work preliminary to the setting up of a sluicing plant for the recovery of these minerals is now being carried on.

A very large fishing industry is centred at Port Welshpool and at Port Franklin. Port Welshpool has a population of 150 and is situated on the shore of Corner Inlet. It has a fish-packing shed, a pier for steamers, and natural shelter advantages for shipping. Port Franklin with a population of 150 is also on the same inlet eight miles from Foster. It has electric light and water supply and is the centre of a large professional fishing industry. An outstanding feature of the Shire is the white lighthouse on the tip of Wilson's Promontory and the nearby National Park of 100,000 acres.

THE SHIRE OF TAMBO.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1882.

Area—1340 sq. miles. Population—4308.
Dwellings—1175. Length of roads—282 miles.
Average rainfall—32 inches. Altitude—500 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,153,760; Nett Annual Value, £57,688.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Bruthen Times," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., East Gippsland.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. V. K. Carstairs, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. J. Duke, J.P.; A. A. Connley; A. J. Howlett, J.P.; R. T. Redenbach; H. Clues, J.P.;

D. E. Timmins, J.P.; E. W. Keat; W. de B. Dalley; A. Gillies, J.P.; R. J. G. Morkham, J.P.; O. A. G. Crawford.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Collector—T. F. Rollason.
Shire Engineer and Building Surveyor—H. E. Bellamy.

Treasurer—A. H. Morris.

Health Inspector—W. H. O'Doherty.

Health Officer—Dr. L. E. Clay, M.B.

The Council meets on the third Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Bruthen.

Comprising a narrow strip of country about 80 to 100 miles long and from 15 to 30 miles wide in parts, the Shire of Tambo stretches north from the eastern coast of Victoria, at Lakes Entrance, to the New South Wales border below Mount Kosciusko. The country varies greatly, rising from rich alluvial flats along the rivers and on the coast to mountainous, heavily timbered areas in the northern part, where the Great Dividing Range and other mountains rise.

Grazing and farming are the chief pursuits of the inhabitants and the flats along the Nicholson and Tambo Rivers are particularly fertile. Dairy farming is widely carried on, cattle are fattened for market, and large quantities of maize, carrots, potatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables are grown. Many pigs are raised and bee-farming is a considerable industry. Much timber is cut from the heavily timbered parts of the Shire and a constant supply is maintained to the Victorian railways and the State Electricity Commission.

Bruthen, the Shire headquarters, is 190 miles from Melbourne on the east coastline and has a population of 580; it is provided with water supply and electricity. Tambo Upper is off the railway line, but easily accessible to Bairnsdale, and in this neighbourhood large quantities of wattle bark are stripped. Various minerals are found in the Shire, gold being mined in a number of places, and silver, lead and ironstone are also found.

On the coast at the end of the well-known Ninety Mile Beach is the town of Lakes Entrance. With a permanent population of 1200, this watering place is a popular tourist and fishing resort. It is situated on the Prince's Highway, 198 miles from Melbourne, and has three hotels and many guest houses. There is a spacious, modern camping ground for motorists and the fishing enthusiast is given ample opportunities to indulge in this sport. Boating, including steamer trips to Bairnsdale, is available, and the Gippsland lakes and several rivers may be explored. Metung with a population of 105 is a fishing village on the north-east shores of the Gippsland lakes and caters for a fishing and swimming holiday.

Of special interest within the Shire are the famous Buchan Caves, situated in the vicinity of the township of Buchan, population 100. These wonderful caves are 36 miles from Lakes Entrance by a good motor road and they provide an extraordinary fantasy of patterns in stalactites and stalagmites. To the eastward of Lakes Entrance lies Lake Tyers, with an area of six square miles, which is outstanding in its beauty in all this area of lakes and waterways.

THE SHIRE OF TRARALGON.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1879.

Area—199 sq. miles. Population—5000.
Dwellings—1000. Length of roads—185 miles.
Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—140 feet at Traralgon.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,534,000; Nett Annual Value, £76,700.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ in East and Central Ridings and of 2/6d. in the £ in the Town Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—approximately 600.

Newspaper—"The Journal-Record," published at Traralgon on Mondays and Thursdays.
Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland South; Walhalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. E. Cumming.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. D. G. MacCubbin, J.P.; R. A. Felstead; D. Hourigan; A. Allen; T. Riley; M. Drane; D. G. Gilmour; E. Sanders; H. Saunders; E. Farmer; P. Johnson.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—Miss E. M. West, A.I.C.A.

Shire Engineer—S. J. Bowden, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. T. A. McLean, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Traralgon.

This Shire covers an agricultural and pastoral area in the South Gippsland district in Eastern Victoria, and is crossed in the north by the main Gippsland railway. In the northern portion there is well-watered, flat country with some timber, but in the southern part it is more hilly and broken and heavily timbered. The soil is, however, very fertile. Primary industries are dairying, sheep, cattle and pig raising and fattening and the growing of fruit. There are extensive brown coal deposits in the area.

The Shire township of Traralgon is 97 miles east of Melbourne on the main Gippsland railway, and is a well-equipped rural town with water supply, gas, electricity from Yallourn, four hotels, Higher Elementary School, and a good concrete swimming baths. Industries include an Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited paper and pulp mill, a clothing factory, a cordial factory, a bacon-curing factory, butter factories and three saw-mills. The paper mill is about six miles outside the township. To the north, about one mile from the town is the Latrobe River on the northern boundary of the Shire.

Throughout the Shire there is much excellent scenery and many points of interest to the tourist. Roads are excellent and lead along a number of creeks and through parks and beautiful valleys. Tyers, in the north of the Shire, is a dairying settlement where there is a butter factory. Near this township there are large deposits of limestone.

THE SHIRE OF WARRAGUL.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1881.

Area—137 sq. miles. Population—3600.
Dwellings—1580. Length of roads—255 miles.
Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—360 feet at Warragul.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,414,760; Nett Annual Value, £120,738.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Warragul Gazette," published weekly on Tuesdays; "The Warragul Guardian," published weekly on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Flinders. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Walhalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. Rush.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Logan, J.P.; G. A. Bell; M. Steward; W. A. Gaul; A. Jamieson; P. E. McDonald; E. G. Roberts; W. C. Kingston, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—A. G. Thomas.

Assistant Secretary—R. W. Leask.

Clerical Officer—N. M. James.

Clerk—H. I. J. Randall.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Warragul.

This Shire is situated in the south-eastern portion of Victoria, being crossed, about the middle, by the main Gippsland railway line. It is comprised of agricultural and grazing country where these pursuits are carried on, and also considerable dairying. Products of the area are sheep, fat lambs, all root crops, potatoes and wheat; a large quantity of fruit is also grown.

The Shire headquarters are situated in the town of Warragul, which is 61 miles east of Melbourne on the Gippsland railway. It is a farming township with excellent facilities, a town water supply from a weir on the Tarago River, sewerage service, gas supply and electricity from Yallourn. Sporting facilities are adequate, including a swimming baths and a golf course; there is a High School and Primary School. It is a law centre where a County Court and general sessions are held quarterly. Industries in the township include a flour mill, two butter factories, cheese factory and a casein factory, a frock factory and a rope factory. There are swimming baths, a Municipal saleyards, a public hospital and five hotels. Agricultural and horticultural societies are active bodies and all sporting facilities, including race clubs, gun clubs, showground and motor cycle track, are found.

THE SHIRE OF WOORAYL.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1888.

Area—466½ sq. miles. Population—6700.
Dwellings—1460. Length of roads—498 miles.
Average rainfall—36 inches. Altitude—273 feet at Leongatha.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,289,900; Nett Annual Value, £114,495.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—approximately 500.

Newspapers—"The Leongatha Echo," published weekly on Wednesdays; "The Great Southern Star," published at Leongatha on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Gippsland. State: L.C., Gippsland Province. L.A., Gippsland South; Wonthaggi.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. J. Sloan, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. J. Holt; G. Henderson; K. M. Macdonald; W. B. Hughes; C. A. S. Bond, J.P.; R. E. McIndoe; H. P. Williams, J.P.; G. C. Ashenden.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—C. H. Lyon.

Shire Engineer—W. J. C. Bate, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. G. F. Bennett, M.D.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

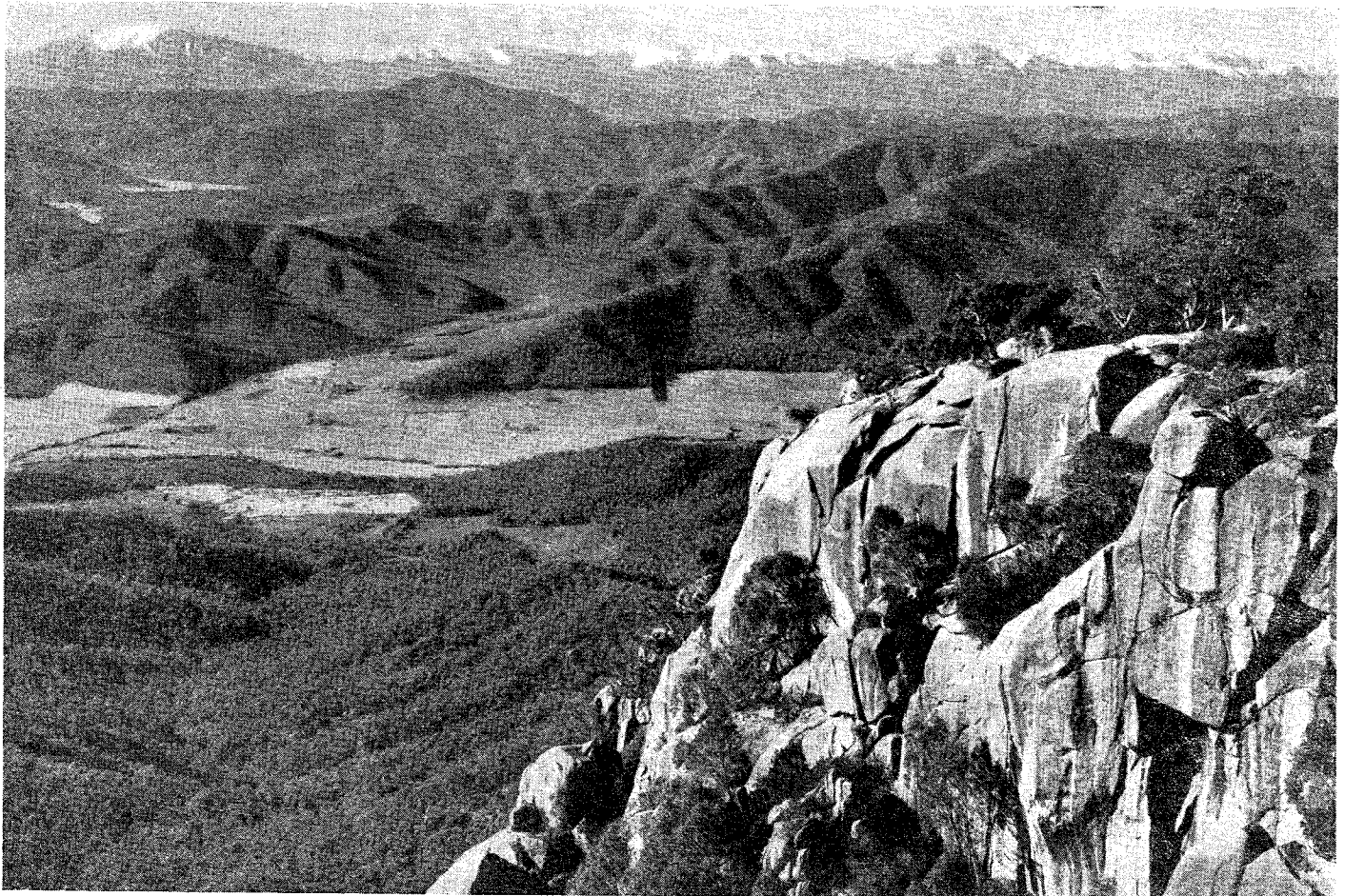
Shire Headquarters—Leongatha.

The Shire of Woorayl covers a very prosperous and progressive farming, grazing and dairying district in the southern Gippsland portion of the State. It is situated to the east of the Borough of Wonthaggi and the

south coast of the State is its southern boundary nearly as far as the Gippsland Peninsula. The northern part of the Shire is crossed by the main Gippsland railway. Near the coast the country is fairly level and in other parts undulating to hilly, until in the northern area it is somewhat mountainous and very heavily timbered. The rainfall of 36 inches is very generous, and as a very large portion of the Shire area is renowned as having the best chocolate and grey soils in Victoria, agricultural and dairying production is prolific; products including milk, butter, cheese, flax, sheep, cattle and pigs, potatoes and onions.

The Shire Hall is situated in the township of Leongatha, which has a population of 1750, and is 78 miles from Melbourne by rail. Public facilities include water supply and electricity and an authority has been established for the construction of sewerage works. Sporting facilities are adequate and in this area there is some excellent mountain scenery. Industries within the town include a flax mill, a milk powder factory, a milk paste factory, a clothing factory and a butter factory, and apart from a State School and a Convent School there is an Agricultural High School.

The Shire area receives considerable tourist patronage, well-known holiday places being Inverloch and Walkerville. Inverloch is situated on Anderson's Inlet on the coast adjacent to the Borough of Wonthaggi, and is a favourite seaside resort with excellent tourist facilities. Walkerville is on Waratah Bay near the South Gippsland Peninsula and is well known for its fine bathing beach and other holiday facilities.



THE BUCKLAND VALLEY FROM MT. BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK.

Photo by courtesy of Victorian Govt. Railways.

V—NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCE.

THE BOROUGH OF WANGARATTA.

Created a Borough in 1863.

Area—3601 acres. Population—5697. Dwellings—1395. Length of streets—28 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—493 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,489,920; Nett Annual Value, £74,496.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Borough—300.

Newspaper—"The Wangaratta Chronicle-Despatch," published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Wangaratta and Ovens.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. J. Ryan, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. L. M. Vincent; T. W. Campbell; J. P. Larkings; A. J. V. Culph; W. J. Smith; A. Sadler; D. W. McAllen; J. C. Tilson.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—J. McDonnell.

Engineer—C. B. Morrison.

Health Officer—Dr. D. J. L. Callen.

The Council meets on alternate Mondays.

This Borough is situated 145 miles north-east of Melbourne on the main Melbourne-Sydney interstate line and is the centre of a large district with a total population within 25 miles of the Borough of about 30,000. It lies at the head of the Ovens and the King River Valleys and is surrounded by an area of rich river flats which are closely settled.

A vigorous policy of improvement pursued by the local Municipal authorities has resulted in the township having every necessary amenity. There is a good Town Hall, other public halls, adequate hospitals, two theatres, a Primary, Technical and High School, and ten hotels of good standard. It is a very attractive township with substantial bridges crossing the Ovens and King Rivers, a water supply obtained from bores, sewerage, gas, electric light and power. All sporting clubs are represented including racing and shooting clubs and there are nineteen grass tennis courts. Excellent fishing may be had in the rivers.

It is the principal and largest general market in the north of the State, with extensive accommodation for cattle, sheep and pigs. Industries established include a Municipal Abattoirs, an aluminium fabrication factory (which was erected at a cost of more than £1,000,000), woollen mills (employing 200 hands), a knitting mill, two cordial factories, two flour mills, a bacon factory, a butter factory, a flax mill and a plaster works.

THE SHIRE OF ALEXANDRA.

Created a District in 1868 and proclaimed a Shire in 1869.

Area—792 sq. miles. Population—4000. Dwellings—981. Length of roads—273 miles. Average rainfall—25-30 inches. Altitude—720 feet at Alexandra.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,168,720; Nett Annual Value, £58,436.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Alexandra Standard," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Upper Goulburn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. Mrs. Daisy E. Weeks.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. F. Almond; R. J. Briggs; W. H. Edwards; E. E. Payne; H. W. Barker; C. N. Davy; A. J. Girdwood; W. A. Murray, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—J. W. Hall.

Shire Engineer—L. H. Thompson, C.E.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Alexandra.

This Shire comprises an area of hilly and semi-mountainous country in the eastern central part of the State and is traversed by the well-known Goulburn River and the Big River. The country generally is well watered and fertile, with a large rainfall and most of the area is gold-bearing. In the past gold mining was largely carried on in various parts, but although it has declined, there is still some spasmodic mining activity. In these days the rich and fertile soils are mainly used for pastoral and agricultural activities, dairying being widely carried on and pigs, sheep and fat cattle produced.

Alexandra, the Shire township, is situated on the Goulburn River, 102 miles by rail from Melbourne on a branch line through Yea from Tallarook. It is 84 miles by road in a north-easterly direction. It has four hotels, a good library, an 18-holes golf course and other opportunities for sport. Water supply comes from the Goulburn River and electricity is reticulated in the town and immediate district.

The timber industry in the Shire is substantial, the area in parts being heavily timbered. Trees are cut both for timber and firewood, a quantity of the latter going to the Metropolitan area. Sawmills are found in several places in the Shire, and the mill at Alexandra has attached to it an important timber-seasoning works. A re-forestation plan is now in operation in the Shire.

The whole area is rich in mountain and river scenery. Alexandra itself is surrounded by beautiful hills and only 1½ miles from the town is Mount Pleasant, which provides a striking picture of the Thornton Flats. Brook's Cutting, three miles away, provides an extensive view of the Goulburn River Valley, and mountainous splendours are provided by Mount Buller (5934 feet), Mount Prospect (1025 feet), and The Cathedral (2120 feet). From Mount Prospect the green surroundings of the Alexandra Valley can be seen and the stark facade of the Cathedral rises gaunt from the roadside and offers magnificent views, including the pretty Taggerty country and the meeting of the Little and Acheron Rivers.

At Rubicon in the area is the hydro-electric power station, and at Eildon Weir is a weir and other hydro-electric works. Some of the waterfalls in the Shire are great spectacles. Rubicon Falls comprise 310 feet of tumbling water amid a setting of ferns, trees and rocks. Snob's Creek Falls, 14 miles from Alexandra, are of great height and volume, and Royston Falls in the Rubicon State Forest are impressive. The Sugarloaf Reservoir and Eildon Weir, 18 miles from Alexandra, provide irrigation for a very wide spread of country and surplus water generates electricity.

Fishing and shooting are abundant, the rivers all being well stocked with fish, and duck, quail, rabbits and foxes abound. The

tourist is catered for by excellent camping sites or good, comfortable hotels, four at Alexandra and one at Thornton and Yarck.

THE SHIRE OF BEECHWORTH.

Created a District in 1856, and the Districts of Stanley and Wooragee and the Borough of Beechworth united in 1873 as Beechworth Shire.

Area—240 sq. miles. Population—4600. Dwellings—1124. Length of roads—244 miles. Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—1805 feet at Beechworth and 2600 feet at Stanley.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £842,800; Nett Annual Value, £42,140.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2s., 2/3d. and 2/4d. in the £ in different parts of the Shire, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—250 (figures incomplete).

Newspaper—"The Ovens and Murray Advertiser," published at Beechworth on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Wangaratta and Ovens.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. Carroll.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. Parkinson; E. Rae; C. Warner; A. J. Wallace; D. Nankervis; K. H. Zwar; H. R. Sinclair; J. Ferguson; F. P. LeCouteur; O. J. Thorley; L. Gilchrist.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—G. Thompson.

Shire Engineer—R. J. Martin.

Health Officer—Dr. C. V. Childs, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Beechworth.

The Shire of Beechworth is situated in north-eastern Victoria to the east of the Borough of Wangaratta. It has the Ovens River as its south-western boundary and is crossed from west to east by the branch railway line from Wangaratta to Yackandandah. The whole Shire area is in the main semi-mountainous at about an altitude of 2000 feet, and in between the ranges is much fertile land which is used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The country is of granite and sandstone formation and is particularly suited to the cultivation of vineyards and orchards, and there is much alluvial and quartz mining for gold and also tin mining. Sheep farming is extensively carried on, and dairying is widespread. Products are apples, pears, small fruits, nuts, corn, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, fat lambs and fat cattle.

The Shire headquarters town of Beechworth is an old gold mining town which is built on one of the series of ranges and lying at an elevation of 1805 feet, the climate is mild and the air crisp and dry. For this reason it is now popular as a tourist resort and offers to the visitor freedom from hot, windy days with beautiful cool nights in summer. The township has every modern convenience, including an excellent water supply, electricity and gas. It is laid out in squares with wide streets planted with trees. There are a number of parks and reserves which are well kept and are noted for their many imported trees. There is a fine Town Hall and public library and a museum which has many interesting Australian relics. Owing to the prolific production in the surrounding district a number of secondary industries has been established in the town, including a tannery, a cordial factory, electric light works and a gas works. There is

a large Mental Hospital and State Benevolent Home and a Higher Elementary School. All sporting facilities are found, including a very fine bowling club and croquet club, where the lawns are illuminated with electricity. Production of fruits in and around the township is prolific, and vine plants appear to be exceptionally adapted to the soil and the climate.

In the eastern part of the Shire is Mount Stanley, which has a population of 250 and is the centre of a flourishing agricultural and fruit growing district, which is at an average altitude of about 2600 feet above sea level. Mount Stanley itself (3444 feet) is a very popular tourist resort reached by motor from the railhead at Beechworth. There are a number of prominent mountains in the Shire area which afford glorious panoramas to the visitor and a profuse growth of wild flowers of all descriptions to be seen. In various places in the Shire cutting of timber for firewood is a considerable industry and re-afforestation has been commenced. About four miles from Beechworth is the settlement of Reid's Creek, where mining for both tin and gold is still carried on.

THE SHIRE OF BENALLA.

Created a District in 1868 and proclaimed a Shire in 1869.

Area—894 sq. miles. Population—9050. Dwellings—2242. Length of roads—2600 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—560 feet at Benalla.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,959,900; Nett Annual Value, £197,995.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/9d. in the £, 2s. in the £ and 2/8d. in the £ levied in different parts of the Shire on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—approximately 600. Newspaper—"The Benalla Standard," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benalla; Wangaratta and Ovens.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. Crilly, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. MacGregor; A. Harrison; J. T. Martin; P. J. Wiedemann; P. J. Johnson, J.P.; F. Harrison; M. G. B. Meadows; H. Payne; H. H. Wallace; M. P. Cleary; I. Atkinson; F. A. Cook, M.L.A.; S. B. Mellor; J. E. Bowdern.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—E. C. Bates, A.I.C.A., A.A.I.S., F.I.M.A.

Shire Engineer—L. D. Fawckner, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. N. N. Harrington, M.B.

Treasurer—L. Chidlow.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Benalla.

The Shire of Benalla covers an agricultural, pastoral and mining district in the north-east of Victoria with the Shire headquarters of Benalla situated approximately in the centre of the Shire and on the Melbourne to Albury railway line 121 miles north-east of Melbourne. It is an important railway junction, as apart from the main line, branch lines go off to Yarrawonga in the north and south through the Shire of Tatong. Throughout the Shire agricultural cultivation is extensive, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and flax being grown, and there are over 3000 acres of vines where grapes are cultivated for wine-making. Tobacco and hops are also cropped from a number of areas in the Shire, dairying is considerable and fat lambs and cattle produced.

The centre of this rich, productive area is the Shire township of Benalla, which has a population of about 4500 and is an important administrative centre. It is the headquarters of the North-Eastern District of the State Electricity Commission and of the District Engineer of the Country Roads Board, and also of the Police Department. It is situated on the Broken River and has an excellent water supply, which is pumped from the river, a gas service, electricity both in the township itself and the surrounding areas, and a sewerage scheme. Industries within the town include a clothing factory, flour mill, two butter factories, brickworks and cordial factories, and there are large railway workshops. There are seven hotels and large, adequate business houses, there is a branch of the Graziers' Association and the local Agricultural and Pastoral Society holds its annual show in October. Educational facilities are excellent, including a High School and a Technical School, and all the usual sporting opportunities are available, including good shooting and trout fishing. A feature of the township of Benalla are the well-kept and attractive public gardens. There are many smaller townships within the Shire and a number of butter factories in various dairying districts. A feature of the whole Shire area is that there are a number of large grazing properties which have not yet been opened up to closer settlement.

THE SHIRE OF BRIGHT.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1866.

Area—1543 sq. miles. Population—4700. Dwellings—1186. Length of roads—203 miles. Average rainfall—39 inches. Altitude—1002 feet at Bright.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £924,200; Nett Annual Value, £46,210.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—300.

Newspapers—"The Alpine Observer," published at Bright weekly on Friday; "The Myrtleford Times," published at Myrtleford weekly on Wednesday.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. F. Roper, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. L. Wraith; E. M. Munt; T. J. Farrelly; J. Forrester; I. A. Swinburne; W. D. Farrington; J. R. Mummery; J. A. Jones.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—E. J. Delany, J.P.

Acting Engineer—A. L. Hemley.

Health Officer—Dr. C. J. Simpson.

The Council meets on the second Thursday in alternate months.

Shire Headquarters—Bright.

This Shire is situated in the north-eastern area of the State and consists in the main of mountainous country. Primary industries carried on in this Shire consist of mixed farming, dairying and the growing of hops, flax, and tobacco, some cattle and sheep are grazed and apples and walnuts grown. The timber-cutting and sawmilling industry is of considerable size throughout the Shire.

The Shire headquarters at the township of Bright are 196 miles north-east of Melbourne by rail at the terminus of a branch line from Wangaratta. The township has a population of about 700 and is reticulated with water supply and electricity. It is situated near the junction of the Ovens River and Moses Creek, and is regarded as the tourist capital of the Ovens Valley. There is a fine park

containing sports grounds and nearby extensive pine plantations of about 20,000 acres planted by the State Forestry Commission. Gold mining including gold dredging is still carried on to a great extent in the vicinity of the town, and two hotels and a number of boarding houses cater for tourist traffic.

In the northern part of the Shire is situated the township of Myrtleford on the Ovens River. With a population of about 850 Myrtleford is the centre of a mining and agricultural district, and it is especially noted for the excellent tobacco and flax grown in its vicinity. The township has water supply and electricity, and secondary industry is represented by a butter factory and flax mill.

The Shire generally is rich in mountain and river scenery, and associated sporting facilities such as trout fishing, shooting and swimming, but of particular note within its boundaries lie the well-known popular holiday resorts of Mount Buffalo and Mount Hotham. Mount Buffalo National Park is claimed to be one of Australia's finest mountain resorts at any season of the year, and a splendour of towering peaks and deep valleys may be seen from outlooks which are 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level. There is endless scope for sporting recreation including walking, horse-riding and all usual sports, and in the winter skiers from all parts of Australia flock to this resort. Mount Buffalo is 18 miles by a beautiful scenic road from Porepunkah on the railway line between Myrtleford and Bright, and the fine Chalet at a height of 4500 feet above sea level has accommodation for nearly 200 visitors and overlooks the famous Buffalo Gorge and commands magnificent views of the Australian Alps. All modern amenities are available at the Chalet and nothing is lacking to make it an admirable holiday resort at any period of the year.

Mount Hotham, near the south-eastern borders of the Shire, is also renowned for its winter snow sports. At an altitude of 6100 feet is situated the accommodation house known as "Hotham House," where the Victorian Railway Commissioners provide excellent service to the tourist. Access to Mount Hotham is by rail to Bright and thence by car through Harrierville. Other alpine resorts within the Shire where winter sports are especially catered for are Mount Feather-top (altitude 6306 feet) and Mount St. Bernard (altitude 5060 feet). Grand mountain scenery may be found right throughout the Shire, and there are many settlements where gold mining is still carried on. The whole area, apart from its rich primary production, is likely to remain well-known as a playground for the people of Victoria.

THE SHIRE OF CHILTERN.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1873.

Area—190 sq. miles. Population—1950. Dwellings—538. Length of roads—221 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—691 feet at Chiltern.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £692,240; Nett Annual Value, £34,647.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Federal Standard," published at Chiltern weekly on Tuesday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benambra.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. G. Dickson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. W. Kneebone; A. E. Oates; T. Peake; J. G. Byron; F. J. De Piazza; C. D. Martin, J.P.; T. Howes; --. Bell.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Rate Collector—R. G. Hewson.

Part-time Engineer—T. J. Lowndes, C.E.

Treasurer—H. E. N. Roset.

Health Officer—Dr. C. F. Harkin, B.A., M.B.

Health Inspector—D. A. Williams.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Chiltern.

This Shire area adjoins the area of Wodonga Shire in the north-east of the State. It has the River Murray as its northern boundary and is crossed by the main line from Melbourne to Albury. Much mining has been carried on in the Shire in the past, but in the main it is to-day devoted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

The Shire township of Chiltern has a pleasant altitude of 691 feet and is 168½ miles from Melbourne by rail. It is served by the fast trains which run regularly between the Metropolis and Albury. It has a population of about 1000 and has water supply and electricity. There are swimming baths for residents and industries are flour mills and butter factories. Sporting facilities are adequate including a race club, and there are both public and private schools. Barnawartha is a farming township at the foot of Lady Franklin Hill, and at Chiltern Valley there is considerable activity in market gardening.

THE SHIRE OF EUROA.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1879.

Area—493½ sq. miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—800. Length of roads—2023 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—800 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,769,900; Nett Annual Value, £88,495.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Honour Winners from Shire are—Col. Maygar, V.C.; Capt. Tubb, V.C.; and Capt. Burton, V.C. (in 1914-18 war).

Newspapers—"The Euroa Advertiser," published weekly on Fridays at Euroa; "The Euroa Gazette," published weekly on Tuesdays at Euroa.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Upper Goulburn; Waranga; Goulburn Valley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. D. McCormack.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. J. Nolan; A. E. Maygar, J.P.; J. Smith; M. Lowry, J.P.; K. Stribling, J.P.; N. J. McKendrick; N. R. Ralston, J.P.; C. H. Brook; H. Baylis; P. McManus; W. Chanter.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Engineer—A. L. Hemley, C.E., J.P.

Assistant Shire Secretary—R. L. Manley.

Health Inspector—S. Greig.

Health Officer—Dr. G. A. Waterhouse, M.B., B.Sc.

Typist—Miss L. Hemley.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Euroa.

The Shire of Euroa is situated north of Melbourne and is crossed by the main Northern-Albury railway line. It is in the main a grazing and farming area, sheep being raised for wool, fat lambs raised, and a considerable amount of dairying and general mixed farming is also carried on throughout the Shire.

Euroa is a township 180 miles north of Melbourne by rail and with a population of 2000; it is well equipped with a good water supply and electricity. Education ranges up

to Higher Elementary School. There are three hotels, a sawmill, a butter factory, cordial factory and ice works in the town. Recreational facilities are adequate, including a modern swimming baths and excellent fishing can be had in surrounding creeks. Scenic attractions in the surrounding districts include some very fine waterfalls, and in the southern portion of the Shire some excellent mountain scenery. The Euroa Agricultural and Pastoral Society and the Euroa and District Progress Association are active bodies functioning in the area. Strathbogie is a farming and dairying settlement in the south of the Shire and has a population of 150. Here also good fishing may be had. Another farming township, Arcadia, has a population of 100 and is the centre of considerable saw-milling activity.

THE SHIRE OF GOULBURN.

Created a District in 1868 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—260 sq. miles. Population—2000. Dwellings—632. Length of roads—410 miles. Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—430 feet at Nagambie.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £940,140; Nett Annual Value, £47,007.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/6d. in the £ in North Riding and 1/9d. in the £ in East and Central Ridings. Also an extra rate of 1s. in the £ in the town of Nagambie, all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Nagambie Times," published at Nagambie weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi; Deakin. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Waranga; Upper Goulburn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. E. A. Taylor.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. F. Flynn; J. G. Kelly; A. E. J. D. Maygar; V. S. H. Palmer; P. J. Deane; B. Habel; A. A. Starling; A. Oxenbury.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Valuer and Collector—C. D. Ryan.

Shire Engineer—J. N. Kelly, C.E.

Treasurer—F. Martin.

Electrical Engineer—F. P. Furlong.

Health Officer—Dr. A. Serong, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Nagambie.

The Shire of Goulburn is situated north of Melbourne about equi-distant between that city and the River Murray. It is crossed by the main Albury railway line, and near the western border a branch line from Seymour goes through the Shire and northwards to Echuca and Shepparton. The Shire area is mainly devoted to general farming, sheep breeding, horse raising and the growing of vines.

The Shire township of Nagambie is situated on the branch line from Seymour and is 78 miles north of Melbourne by rail. It has a population of about 750 and is rather a popular tourist resort, being situated on Lake Nagambie, which provides opportunities for all aquatic sports. An annual regatta is held and is of considerable importance to rowing enthusiasts. Other sports are adequately catered for. There are three hotels; water and electricity are both reticulated in the township. In this vicinity there are a number of well-known vineyards. Secondary industries include a foundry and a cordial factory. A number of settlements throughout the Shire, being situated as they are in the valley of the Goulburn River, have the bene-

fit of water schemes in connection with that river, and fruit and gardening produce are widely grown. Sawmilling is also carried on at certain centres throughout the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF MANSFIELD.

Created a District in 1865, proclaimed a Shire in 1866, and since added to by annexation of portion of Howqua Shire in 1919.

Area—1504½ sq. miles. Population—4000. Dwellings—1130. Length of roads—500 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—1050 feet at Mansfield.

Valuation, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,840,340; Nett Annual Value, £92,017.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2/4d. in the £ in North Riding; 2/5d. in the £ in South Riding; 2/8d. in the £ in West Riding; 2/9d. in the £ in Howqua Riding, and 2/11d. in the £ in Central Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Mansfield Courier," published at Mansfield weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin; Gippsland. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Upper Goulburn; Gippsland North.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. W. Gibson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. G. Friday, J.P.; P. V. Almond; J. A. Bostock; R. M. Withers; A. H. Oliver; W. J. Taylor, J.P.; L. J. Graves, J.P.; J. R. H. Ross; R. P. Aldous; D. P. Begley; W. J. F. Highett; J. J. Brosnan; C. Sutcliffe; W. J. Redfern.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—R. Womersley, F.I.M.A., J.P.

Shire Engineer—F. G. Sharkey, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. P. Lewis, M.D.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Mansfield.

This large Shire is situated in the Central Eastern portion of the State and has the Great Dividing Range running along its southern boundary. The whole of the Shire area is elevated about 1000 feet above sea level and more in places, and there are very rich valleys and undulating areas. It is exceptionally well watered by a number of rivers; the mighty Goulburn River having its headwaters in the Range at the south of the Shire, and thence flowing north near the eastern boundary of the Shire, and the Delatite, Howqua and Jamieson Rivers flow from east to west at intervals across the Shire area until they empty into the Goulburn River.

The main pursuits in this rich pastoral area are the grazing of sheep and cattle, dairy farming, mixed farming of various agricultural products, timber milling in the wooded areas, and some mining. In the neighbourhood of Tolmie, near the extreme north of the Shire, very large quantities of potatoes are produced. The Shire Hall is situated in the township of Mansfield, which is 131 miles north-east of Melbourne by rail, being arrived at by a branch line from Tallarook on the main northern line near Seymour. It is situated in the north of the Shire in a prosperous farming and grazing district. Owing to its altitude and surrounding tourist attractions it is also a very popular holiday resort. Apart from all usual sporting amenities, there is also exceptionally good fishing and shooting, and in the winter skiing in many surrounding spots. Mansfield is well equipped, both for residents and visitors, with a good water supply reticulated in the town and surroundings

which comes from a reservoir on the Delatite River, State electricity supply, three hotels, and adequate business premises; it has a population of 750. There is a very large public park near the township. Jamieson (population 300) is a township in the eastern portion of the Shire, south of Mansfield, at the junction of the Jamieson River with the Goulburn River. In this area both mining and agricultural pursuits are followed, and owing to the excellent trout fishing in the neighbouring waters it is very popular with tourists. Woodspoint, in the extreme south of the Shire on the slopes of the Great Dividing Range, is a mining township with a population of 200. It is a mountainous area where there are many rich quartz reefs which are still being mined. There are a number of other smaller mining and agricultural areas throughout the whole of the Shire, and Matlock, a mining area in the extreme south, is nearly 5000 feet above sea level.

There are a number of fine mountain areas especially suited to skiing in the winter, including Mount Buller in the north-eastern part of the Shire and Mount Macdonald further south, and an excellent tourist road leads from Mansfield to the north, across the Tolmie Tablelands, providing a mountain-top scenic journey which includes a widespread panorama from Power's Lookout.

THE SHIRE OF OXLEY.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—1005 sq. miles. Population—5600. Dwellings—1200. Length of roads—954 miles. Average rainfall—32 inches. Altitude—500 feet at Wangaratta.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,527,000; Nett Annual Value, £76,350.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/1d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Wangaratta Chronicle-Despatch," published at Wangaratta on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Wangaratta and Ovens.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. C. C. Johnson, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. R. Marks; J. P. Jones, J.P.; A. H. Cook; W. G. Simpson, J.P.; J. P. Doig; E. M. Evans, J.P.; J. H. Dinning; P. C. Snowden, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—D. Reid, J.P.

Shire Engineer—C. F. Williams, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. E. Hands, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Oxley.

This Shire is situated south of the Borough of Wangaratta and north of the Shire of Mansfield in north-eastern Victoria, and is watered by the King River, which flows from south to north through the centre of the Shire to its junction with the Ovens River. The Shire area is entirely a rural and pastoral one, the chief industries being sheep and cattle raising, dairying and the growing of broom and tobacco. There is a branch railway from Wangaratta running south through the Shire to Whitfield, which is an agricultural settlement in the King River Valley. Here there is a Government Experimental farm, which grows chiefly hops and tobacco. There are sawmills in the town, and owing to the rather mountainous country lying to the south of the township it has gained some popularity as a tourist resort. Moyhu (population 300) is situated further north on this

railway in a dairying area, and there are two butter factories in the town. Milawa (population 300) is an agricultural and viticultural district township in the centre of the Oxley Plains south of the Ovens River; there is a butter factory in this town. Edi is a township on the King River, where there is a large production of tobacco and hops, and Whitlands, in the more southern portion of the Shire about 2500 feet above sea level, is a timber-cutting area with three sawmills in the township. Through this area passes a fine scenic road from Whitfield to Tolmie in the Shire of Mansfield.

THE SHIRE OF RUTHERGLEN.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871. In 1920 the Borough of Rutherglen was incorporated into the Shire.

Area—201 sq. miles. Population—3700. Dwellings—900. Length of roads—400 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—555 feet at Rutherglen.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,179,080; Nett Annual Value, £58,954.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/10d. in the £ in the Central, Wahgunyah and Browns Plains Ridings and of 2/1d. in the £ in the Lilliput and Norong Ridings, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Rutherglen Sun," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benalla; Benambra.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. P. Diffey.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. Graham; G. S. Smith; J. C. Stanton; A. G. Williams; S. G. Williams; F. M. Schlue; W. H. Chambers; W. Jasper; F. E. Hankinson; F. Fuge; J. Terrill; C. T. G. Morris; H. C. Gill; J. H. Riley.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Valuer—C. A. Ricketts, A.F.I.A.

Acting Secretary—F. J. Ogden.

Engineer—T. J. Lowndes.

Treasurer—P. A. Diviny, J.P.

Health Officer—Dr. G. M. Davis, M.B., Ch.M. The Council meets on the first Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Rutherglen.

The Shire of Rutherglen is situated north-east of Melbourne in the extreme north of the State, and has the River Murray as its northern boundary. A branch line from the main Albury line from Springhurst crosses the Shire to Wahgunyah on the River Murray on the opposite side of the river to the New South Wales town of Corowa. The chief industries within the Shire district are agriculture and viticulture, and it is known as the chief wine-producing district in the State. All kinds of crops are grown and in any normal season about 100,000 bags of wheat are produced, and the growing of oats and hay also constitutes a staple industry. The nature of the soil generally is such that it lends itself to the production of some of the most palatable wine produced in Australia, and in fact Rutherglen wines are now world renowned.

The Shire office is situated in the township of Rutherglen, which has a population of 3700 and is 169 miles north-east of Melbourne by rail; it is about four miles distant from the River Murray. Public facilities include the usual banking and business offices, an infant welfare centre, bush nursing hospital, High and State Schools, a Convent School, a public library, and five hotels. The township is reticulated with a water supply which

comes from the River Murray, and there is electric light and power. Sporting facilities are very embracing, including a racing club, rowing club and gun clubs, and there is a fine Graziers' Association and a local Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Wahgunyah is a farming township on the banks of the Murray River, which is equipped with a water supply and electric light, and has a population of about 500. In this area general farming and grape-growing are carried on.

Rutherglen was formerly one of the most important gold mining districts in Victoria, but owing to the excessive pumping which was necessary to keep the mines free of water they were all closed down. They were, however, very rich in gold and proof of this fact is found in that, in regard to the alluvial workings, the Rutherglen Dumps Company, which is cyaniding the deposits of material on the surface, has already won over £1,000,000 worth of gold. The war, however, caused a suspension of these operations, but it is estimated that there is sufficient material in the district awaiting treatment to keep the company going for a further 10 years. It is also confidently anticipated that, with the aid of more up-to-date plant and electric power, the water trouble in the mines can be easily overcome and mining will be revived and boom in this Shire area.

THE SHIRE OF TOWONG.

Created a District in 1869 and proclaimed a Shire in 1874.

Area—1595 sq. miles. Population—4740. Dwellings—1177. Length of roads—1353 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—620 feet at Tallangatta.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,945,620; Nett Annual Value, £97,281.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Upper Murray and Mitta Herald," published at Tallangatta weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benambra.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. E. J. Parkhill.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. Muller; W. J. Paton; R. G. Butler; W. P. Broome, J.P.; P. A. Sutherland, J.P.; P. Hutchinson, J.P.; A. Reid; J. R. Paton, M.L.A.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Ogle, J.P.

Engineer—J. L. Fisher, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. H. F. Hallows, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Tallangatta.

The Shire of Towong covers a large area of mixed country in the extreme north-eastern corner of the State. The northern border of the Shire is the River Murray, commencing at the Hume Reservoir to the east of Albury and continuing along the river up past the New South Wales township of Jinjellie, and it extends to the south for some 80 or 90 miles. It is crossed in the north by the branch railway line from Wodonga which runs through Tallangatta to the Upper Murray settlements. The Mitta Mitta River, which has its headwaters in the Shire of Omeo, flows from south to north through the length of the Shire.

In some parts the country is very mountainous, large areas being too rugged for agriculture or even for grazing, and rises in districts as high as 7000 feet above sea level. There is, however, much rich and fertile grazing and agricultural land throughout the

Shire, especially in the valleys traversed by the Mitta Mitta River and the Murray River. The rainfall is ample, and as a result the many fertile valleys and plateaux lying between the mountains are well and regularly watered by innumerable permanent streams. In these areas dairying is extensively carried on, pigs are raised and cattle and sheep fattened for market. Agricultural products such as fruit, pumpkins, corn and vegetables grow profusely in certain areas. Mining for gold, copper and tin is still carried on in various settlements, the chief of which is Mitta Mitta in the southern portion of the Shire. Much alluvial mining has taken place near this township and quartz mining is still carried on. The township has a population of about 300 and is reached by mail car from the railhead at Tallangatta. It has also come into prominence as a tourist resort and many enjoyable trips may be had in the surrounding districts. Eskdale is another mining township on the Mitta Mitta River where reefs have yielded a very big percentage of gold. Dairying is also carried on, and there is a butter factory in Eskdale. Dark River, which joins the Mitta Mitta River about 18 miles from the township, is the scene of much gold mining in the past, and there is considerable activity in mining in that area and the eastern portion of the Upper Murray Shire at the present time. Throughout the whole Shire there are a considerable number of scattered mining settlements, especially in the mountainous areas.

The Shire headquarters are in Tallangatta, which is situated at the junction of the Mitta Mitta River and Tallangatta Creek and is 212 miles north-east from Melbourne by rail on the branch line from Wodonga. It is a thriving rural area producing great quantities of dairying and agricultural products. It has a reticulated water supply and electricity and excellent sporting facilities, including a swimming pool, camping and recreation grounds, and golf, tennis and shooting. Industries in the town deal with local products and include three large butter factories. It has a population of about 700, which is frequently augmented from time to time by many holiday-makers. The whole region of the Shire is a veritable paradise for the fishing enthusiast, the Mitta Mitta River being a well-known trout stream, and the Kiewa River, within easy distance of Tallangatta, being also a rendezvous for anglers. Tallangatta is situated in close proximity to the towering peaks of the north-eastern alpine chain and many impressive scenic trips may be had through the majestic mountains, many of which are picturesquely snow-capped. From Tallangatta another very fine alpine road, the State Omeo Highway, leads south through magnificent scenery to Omeo and thence to Bairnsdale on the coast.

One of the most interesting sights near Tallangatta is the Hume Reservoir, the eastern extremity of which is only a few miles out of the town. A mighty engineering achievement brought into being a vast inland sea by the damming of the waters of the Murray River, and irrigation is supplied to many thousands of acres of surrounding country and further down the river. From Tallangatta a lovely tour may be made up the Murray Valley to Corryong, renowned for the cattle stations and stud stocks in the district and the excellent trout streams flowing through it.

THE SHIRE OF TUNGAMAH.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1878.
Area—602 sq. miles. Population—5200.
Dwellings—1240. Length of roads—708 miles.

Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—about 420 feet at Tungamah.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,603,620; Nett Annual Value, £130,181.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ and a Special rate of 6d. in the £ in Cobram, both levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Tungamah Independent," published weekly on Thursdays; "The Cobram Courier," published at Cobram weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benalla; Goulburn Valley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. M. D. O'Dwyer.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. I. Lawrence, J.P.; P. Gleeson; W. H. J. Mead, J.P.; M. Stokes; J. V. Magee; A. S. Mulquaney, J.P.; T. C. Batey; R. C. Chapman, J.P.; J. F. Kelly, J.P.; R. T. Ryan, J.P.; J. W. Oliver, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—F. E. Bartlett, J.P.
Shire Engineer—C. P. Nicholls, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Tungamah.

This dairying and agricultural area has the River Murray as its northern boundary, the Shire of Yarrawonga on the east, and the Shire of Benalla on the south. It is mainly well grassed, level land on which both sheep and cattle are grazed, dairying extensively carried on, and in the north, adjacent to the Murray River, where there are some irrigation settlements, citrus and other fruits are widely grown. The central and southern portions of the Shire are well watered by Broken Creek and Back Creek. Railway facilities are provided by the branch line from Benalla to Yarrawonga, which crosses the eastern part of the Shire from south to north, and a branch line from Shepparton, via Dookie, goes up through the Shire to the town of Katamatite. Cobram, in the north-west of the area, is serviced by a branch line from the Shepparton-Tocumwal line.

The township of Tungamah has a population of 500 and is 149 miles north and slightly east of Melbourne by rail. In this area wheat is grown, dairying carried on and fat stock raised. The town has water supply and electricity, two hotels, usual sporting facilities and a swimming pool in Boosey Creek.

The larger town of Cobram, on the Murray River, has a population of 1000, water supply from the Murray River and electricity. Here there is a bridge across the Murray River. Dairying and wheat growing are carried on and large quantities of raisins, currants, citrus and other fruits are produced with the assistance of irrigation. Industries include two creameries, two implement works, cordial factory and sawmills, and public grounds include a fine gardens and an Agricultural Society's showground. Katamatite and other townships in the Shire are centres of dairying and general farming activity.

THE SHIRE OF UPPER MURRAY.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1920.
Area—950 sq. miles. Population—2405.
Dwellings—620. Length of roads—250 miles.
Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—1066 feet at Cudgewa and rising to 5000 feet in mountains in the south.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,386,000; Nett Annual Value, £69,300.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Corryong Courier," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benamبرا.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. E. Coysh.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. H. T. Harris; D. Braniff; E. H. Nicholas; W. Attree; A. S. Harris, J.P.; K. J. Mackinnon, J.P.; P. T. Daly; T. H. Coleman.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Engineer—T. P. Whitmore.

Rate Collector—W. G. Scales.

Assistant Secretary—M. K. Weir.

Health Officer—Dr. A. T. Pearson, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—A. D. Williams.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Corryong.

Situated in the extreme north-eastern corner of Victoria this Shire comprises much mountainous country with fertile valleys and plateaux lying between the heights. It is remarkably well watered, being bordered on the eastern boundary by the River Murray and the River Indi, which is a continuation of the Murray, and a number of streams such as the Cudgewa Creek, the Corryong Creek, Wheelers Creek and Thowgla Creek; all flow northward through the Shire into the Murray. They are all incorrectly called creeks as they are substantial and permanent waterways, carrying away from the mountains the flow resulting from an ample rainfall.

The district is predominantly one devoted to grazing and dairying with some agriculture in the rich valley flats. The Shire township of Corryong is situated 270 miles north-east of Melbourne, about nine miles from the railhead at Cudgewa, which is the terminus of a branch line from Wodonga. It is a pretty, rural town with a population of 600 and is well-known for the fertility of the surrounding valleys and flats. There is considerable horse-breeding activity in this area and citrus fruits are grown. The town has a District Hospital, a Higher Elementary School, two hotels, water supply from a weir on Nariel Creek and electricity supply generated in the town. There is a dairy company and a butter factory operating in the town. The settlement of Cudgewa provides for a grazing district, and Tintalra and Upper Towong are agricultural soldier settlements.

Sawmilling is carried on, especially near the village of Lucyvale, and there is scattered mining activity for gold and tin. Mount Elliot is a very old mining settlement where are found very rich quartz reefs.

Many tourists visit this area, which lies in the shadow of Mount Kosciusko and the Australian Alps. The mountains rise to great heights, for example, Mount Gibbo, in the southern portion, is 5764 feet above sea level. Trout fishing is excellent, and a number of cattle stations and homesteads now cater for the visitor.

THE SHIRE OF VIOLET TOWN.

Created a Shire in 1895.

Area—359 sq. miles. Population—2000.
Dwellings—450. Length of roads—910 miles.
Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—585 feet at Violet Town.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,010,680; Nett Annual Value, £50,534.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Violet Town Sentinel," published weekly on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benalla; Goulburn Valley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. W. Ballantine.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. V. de S. Greene; G. S. Wall; O. J. Ramage; A. C. Walter; J. J. Devlin, J.P.; J. Chanter; F. R. Howell; G. F. White.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—R. L. Manley.

Engineer—A. W. Knee, B.C.E.

Health Inspector—F. Watson.

Health Officer—Dr. R. McGladdery, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Violet Town.

This Shire covers a grazing, cropping and dairying area which lies about 100 miles north of Melbourne, the main Albury line crossing through the Shire. Dairying is extensive, cereals are grown, and a considerable quantity of fruit produced including grapes for wine-making; sawmilling is carried on throughout the area.

The Shire township of Violet Town has a population of about 700 and is 105 miles north of Melbourne on the main line. Amenities include water supply and electricity and all sporting facilities, including swimming and trout fishing. There are three hotels, and it is the centre of regular stock sales. The Broken River crosses the northern boundary of the Shire, and in the southern portion especially there is some excellent mountain scenery.

THE SHIRE OF WANGARATTA.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1867.

Area—354 sq. miles. Population—2450. Dwellings—590. Length of roads—500 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—500 feet at Wangaratta.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,122,540; Nett Annual Value, £56,127.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ in Boorhaman, Tarrawingee and Killawarra Ridings and 1/9d. in the £ in the Central Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Wangaratta Chronicle-Despatch," published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Wangaratta and Ovens; Benalla; Benambra.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. H. Colson, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. A. Luckie, J.P.; J. F. Naughtin; A. B. Carmichael; A. H. Smith, J.P.; C. Diffey; W. R. Tinkler; J. M. Connors; F. M. O'Keefe; K. A. Mason; A. O. S'amp; P. F. Maloney.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—C. B. Morrison, C.E.

Treasurer—B. Currie.

Health Officer—E. W. Hands, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Wangaratta.

This area is situated to the north of the Borough of Wangaratta and is crossed by the main northern line to Albury, a branch line to the west of Peechelba and a branch line to the east which crosses the Shire of Beechworth to Yackandandah. The country is mainly flat or undulating with occasional areas of forest and some hilly ranges. It is

crossed from south to north by the Ovens River and in the neighbourhood of the river especially the land is very fertile and closely settled. Dairying and fat lamb raising is a considerable industry, wheat, oats, corn, millet and broom are grown; a large quantity of grapes are grown for wine-making, hops are cropped and various kinds of fruit grown. The Shire Hall is situated in the Borough of Wangaratta, which is 145 miles north-east of Melbourne by rail. The township of Eldaro, as its name implies, is the centre both in the past and present of much mining activity. The surrounding country is mountainous and rich in minerals, and the first tin ore found in the State was discovered here. Other townships are Everton, about 800 feet above sea level, where development of molybdenite is going on; Springhurst, an agricultural and sawmilling centre, and Tarrawingee, which is in the centre of an agricultural and dairying district.

THE SHIRE OF WODONGA.

Created a Shire in 1876.

Area—134 sq. miles. Population—4000. Dwellings—956. Length of roads—120 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—507 feet at Wodonga.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £950,800; Nett Annual Value, £47,540.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—162.

Newspaper—"The Wodonga Sentinel," published at Wodonga weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benambra.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. C. F. Pollard, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. S. Hore, J.P.; R. Richardson, J.P.; M. Martin; K. D. Watson, J.P.; T. Snowden; G. A. W. Boyes; J. H. Perry; C. C. Sheather.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—Joan H. Kracke.

Shire Engineer—J. L. Fisher.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Wodonga.

The Shire of Wodonga is situated in the northern area of the State, opposite to the New South Wales township of Albury, and has the River Murray as its northern boundary. The main Victorian-New South Wales line passes through the Shire township of Wodonga, which is 187 miles north-east of Melbourne.

The Shire district comprises undulating, well watered, pastoral and agricultural country, and rural industries comprise grazing of sheep, cattle and horses, the fattening of cattle and lambs for market, the growing of wheat, oats, tobacco and grapes for wine-making, and some timber-getting in the well-timbered part. Most of the area is rapidly developing with closer settlement, and Wodonga has now become the largest depot for the sale of store cattle in Victoria, and large pig and sheep sales are also regularly held. The township has an ample supply of water and electric light and power, and has a population of about 3500, which is exclusive of large military camps which were established there during the war. It has all business and sporting amenities. Secondary industry is represented by a wool-scouring works and a very large butter and cheese factory. There are five hotels in the town and education is available up to the Higher Elementary standard. In view of the permanent water supply available from the

Murray River, a post-war project which seems certain to come into being in the establishment of an inland killing works. Prominent breeders of Illawarra Shorthorn cattle within the Shire are Messrs. C. Pollard, N. Mullins and S. J. McIntosh. Within easy distance of the township of Wodonga is the Hume Reservoir, which embraces 51½ square miles and has a capacity of one million and a quarter acre feet of water. This reservoir is not only important economically, but it has become one of the show places of the Commonwealth and many scenic drives may be had within its vicinity. The dam is 150 feet high and stretches for 39 miles up the valley of the Murray River and 29 miles up the Mitta Mitta Valley.

THE SHIRE OF YACKANDANDAH.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—442 sq. miles. Population—3100. Dwellings—732. Length of roads—272 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—1000 feet at Yackandandah.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,152,380; Nett Annual Value, £57,619.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Honour Winner—F/Lt. C. W. W. Wray, D.F.C.

Newspaper—"The Yackandandah News," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benambra

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. M. Coulston.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. M. Meehan; A. Crosthwaite, J.P.; H. Hodgson; J. Hargreaves; W. Coish, J.P.; J. P. Hayes; J. Jamieson; C. F. I. Hobbs, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Collector, Interim Valuer—L. N. Krutli, F.I.M.A., J.P.

Engineer—R. J. Martin.

Treasurer—E. W. Condon.

Health, Pure Food, Slaughterhouse Inspector—D. A. Williams.

The Council meets on the second Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Yackandandah.

The Shire of Yackandandah covers an area of mountainous country just south of Wodonga in the north of Victoria. Dairying and the grazing of sheep and cattle and the production of fat cattle and lambs for market are the chief industries. There is also a considerable amount of fruit growing, especially of grapes for wine, in the more undulating areas which are irrigated. The Kiewa River flows through the middle of the Shire.

The town of Yackandandah is a very popular tourist resort, 184 miles north-east of Melbourne by rail, being the terminus of a branch line from Wangaratta. A regular motor service is also run to Wodonga, 19 miles away. Public utilities are water supply, electric light, three hotels and a cottage hospital. Sporting facilities are excellent and include fishing, shooting and swimming in a swimming pool. It has a population of about 650. Being 1000 feet above sea level, the town has a very temperate and enjoyable climate and is a favourite resort for invalids, who enjoy the health-giving mineral springs found there. Allan's Flat, in the north of the Shire, is the centre of much cultivation of vines and potatoes, and Kiewa, on the Kiewa River, is a dairying and agricultural settlement. Some gold mining is still carried on at various points in the Shire. One outstanding mountain in this elevated area is Mount

Stanley, in the east of the Shire, which is 3444 feet above sea level. Near Huon, in the north, one arm of the mighty Hume Reservoir borders the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF YARRAWONGA.

Proclaimed North Yarrawonga Shire in 1891 and name changed to Yarrawonga Shire in 1893.

Area—242 sq. miles. Population—3250. Dwellings—768. Length of roads—370 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—420 feet at Yarrawonga.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,384,320; Nett Annual Value, £69,216.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2s. in the £ in Eastern Riding, of 2/5d. in the £ in Central and Western Ridings, and of 2/2d. in the £ in Yarrawonga Riding, all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—350.

Honour Winners—Capt. J. McNamara, M.C. (killed in action).

Newspaper—"The Yarrawonga Chronicle and Riverina Advocate," published at Yarrawonga on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Benalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. C. E. Bott, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. H. A. Pigdon; T. J. Lewis; G. M. McPherson; J. G. Bruce; T. J. Gorman, J.P.; L. R. Forge; W. E. Martin; D. W. Naughtin, J.P.; P. J. Connell; H. S. Bowles, J.P.; J. P. Spriggs, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—J. T. Sullivan, C.E., A.M.I.E., J.P.

Assistant Secretary—Miss E. French.

Health Officer—F. N. E. Jenkins.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Yarrawonga.

The Shire of Yarrawonga has as its northern frontier the River Murray for about 25 miles and extends inland along that area for about 15 to 20 miles. It is comprised mainly of level, well-grassed country, which is fairly closely settled and used for grazing and agricultural and dairying pursuits. Wool growing and the raising of fat lambs and sheep for market are extensively carried on. A considerable amount of wheat is planted, and it is claimed that some of the best class of wheat in Australia is grown in this Shire. Dairying is extensive right throughout the Shire.

The Shire headquarters is at Yarrawonga, which is the terminus of the branch line from Benalla and is 161 miles north-east of Melbourne. The town has an assured water supply from the River Murray, electricity and sewerage, the latter under the control of the Yarrawonga Sewerage Authority. There are extensive municipal saleyards at which fortnightly sales are held. The township is connected with New South Wales by a bridge which cost the two Governments jointly over £50,000. Industries in the town are several butter and cordial factories, a brick kiln, sawmills and a flour mill.

Yarrawonga has many attractions for the tourist, all sports being catered for, including one of the finest wet weather golf courses in Australia, a racecourse, a yacht club and coursing club. For the tennis enthusiast "The Grove" in Alexandra Park on the River Murray bank there are 28 excellent grass courts and here every Easter is staged the well-known and popular Yarrawonga Tournament. In the same area there is an excellent camp-

ing ground, and the waters of the Murray River have been imprisoned in a large still area known as the Yarrawonga Lake, where safe swimming may be indulged in. The natural beauty of the River Murray has been enhanced by the construction of the Yarrawonga Weir, thus providing lake area of about 15,000 acres in extent with a shoreline of 27 miles. For the tourist every effort is made to ensure convenience and enjoyment of the excellent dry atmosphere. Accommodation is excellent in comfortable hotels; there is a free up-to-date library and an open-air picture theatre. A feature of the town is the imposing Shire Hall.

THE SHIRE OF YEA.

Created a District in 1869 and proclaimed a Shire in 1873.

Area—537 sq. miles. Population—2800. Dwellings—600. Length of roads—263 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—550 feet at Yea.

Valuations, 1945 — Unimproved Capital Value, £572,641; Improved Capital Value, £1,219,194; Nett Annual Value, £63,493.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2½d. in the £ and in the township of Yea an extra rate of 1½d. in the £, levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—approximately 300.

Newspaper—"The Yea Chronicle," published weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., North-Eastern Province. L.A., Upper Goulburn.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. J. Bett.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. A. Drysdale; J. W. Robinson; J. T. Williamson; A. Christie, J.P.; K. D. Bryant; A. L. Williamson; R. McCracken; T. N. Lade; W. H. Sichlau; B. V. Gillan; H. C. Gordon, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—T. Sinclair.

Engineer—H. J. Lawson, C.E.

Health Inspector—S. A. Greig.

The Council meets on the first Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Yea.

This Shire is situated north and slightly east of Melbourne and is crossed in the central part by the higher reaches of the Goulburn River. It is a nicely elevated area which is given principally to pastoral and dairying pursuits, sheep and cattle being grazed and fat lambs and fat cattle grown for market. The dairying industry is extensive and the production of butter is heavy. The Shire township of Yea is situated on the Yea River about 80 miles from Melbourne by rail on a branch line from Tallarook on the main northern line. With a population of 1000 it is well provided with water supply, electricity, and excellent sporting facilities of every kind including a very fine golf links. There is a Higher Elementary School, a butter factory, sawmills, four hotels and a number of guest houses cater for the tourist. Throughout the Shire and especially in the area between Yea and Tallarook there is much picturesque scenery which includes mountain gorges, fern gullies and beautiful pastoral country; trout fishing is abundant, and there is good shooting. Yea is now a well-known tourist resort, and not very far distant to the east is the popular tourist township of Alexandra with its many attractive tourist resorts in the surrounding area. Throughout the Shire there are several butter factories, and at various points sawmilling is carried on.

VI—BENDIGO PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE CITY OF BENDIGO.

Created a Municipality in 1855, proclaimed a Borough in 1863 and a City in 1871.

Area—7900 acres. Population—26,275. Dwellings—7850. Length of streets—186 miles. Average rainfall—17 inches. Altitude—758 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £6,280,840; Nett Annual Value, £314,042.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/10d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Bendigo Advertiser," published daily; "The Bendigo Stock and Station Journal and Land Gazette," published every Tuesday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Bendigo.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. A. Truscott.

COUNCILLORS.

Cr. D. W. Streader; E. G. Ham; G. A. Pethard, J.P.; W. A. Day; E. F. Granger; J. A. Michelsen; H. Cotton; L. W. Galvin.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—F. T. Amer.

City Engineer—O. T. Flight, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. R. J. Farnback.

Health Inspector—J. S. West.

The City Council meets on alternate Mondays.



QUEEN'S GARDENS, BENDIGO.

Frequently referred to as the Capital of Northern Victoria, Bendigo is not only one of the most important, but is also one of the most beautiful and picturesque of Australian inland cities. It is situated practically in the centre of the State, one hundred miles by rail on the main northern line between Melbourne and the Riverina of New South Wales and 98 miles by the Calder Highway. It has



ROSALIND PARK IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY OF BENDIGO.

been called the "Golden Gateway of the North" and the "Forest City," and it occupies a central position on a low range of undulating fertile country overlooking the great wheat belt of the northern part of Victoria. It is an important railway centre; the network of lines radiating from the city totals 1300 miles running into the north, north-west, north-east, and extends right into the Riverina. It is indeed a gateway to the surrounding rich pastoral and agricultural country.

The city is noted for its fine climate, the summer is mild and equable weather conditions prevail all the year round. There are many lovely trees and gardens and at least 140 miles of its streets are lined on each side with beautiful shade trees. Large park reserves have been established in the centre of the city, Rosalind Park being sixty-five acres in extent. There are also the "Queen's Gardens" commemorating Queen Victoria, and along the Mall a Conservatory, which is an artistic wilderness of flower beds, lawns and majestic palms. There may be found also the Botanical Gardens, Lake Weeroona with its ornamental park and Rowing Clubs, many other parks and gardens, cricket and football ovals, bowling greens and tennis courts. There are two excellent golf links on the outskirts of the city and the municipality has established several public swimming baths.

The streets in the city are well formed, charmingly laid out and skirted by lawns and gardens. The Pall Mall is a striking thoroughfare with business premises, public buildings, gardens and statuary intermingled with very imposing and impressive war memorials. The public buildings include the Town Hall, Hospital, Art Gallery, Law Courts, post offices, splendid theatres and banks, churches and the cathedrals. There are nineteen churches, including the Roman Catholic and Anglican Cathedrals.

There are many and varied industries in the city and suburbs including pottery, jam and sauce factories, fruit-preserving works, knitting mills, brickyards, plaster and tile works, butter factories and ice works,

breweries and cordial works, a meat-processing works, bacon-curing works, large egg-packing works, and many other secondary industries. The city is also the centre of a vast cattle and sheep market, about 600,000 head of sheep and 25,000 head of cattle passing through its saleyards annually.

The city is liberally endowed with educational facilities; there being ten State Schools, including the Bendigo High School, the School of Domestic Arts, and a Technical School, and there is the Marist Brothers' Boys' College, a Church of England Girls' Grammar School, a School of Mines, a Teachers' Training College and a Business College.

Bendigo's fame as a gold-producing mining field is well known and approximately £100,000,000 of gold has to date been taken out. The first discovery of gold was made in 1851, and the city's early history is rich in records of rapid fortunes that were made. A typical instance is found in the story of one miner who sank a shallow shaft and took out 15lbs. of pure gold in two or three hours. At the peak of this mining activity it was possible to walk underground for eight miles through the various mine drives. The gold mining fields in and around the city covered over 140 square miles in area. Whilst in recent years mining has languished and many celebrated companies have ceased to produce, there are, nevertheless, between 20 and 30 mines still operating on this fabulous field, and it is estimated that there is still a great quantity of gold to be won in the district. It is interesting to note that in the past some mines were sunk to great depths, the "Victorian Quartz" Mine (now inactive) reaching a depth of 4613 feet or nearly nine-tenths of a mile. Much of the credit for the development of quartz mining in the district must go to George Lansell, who in 1855, when alluvial mining showed signs of petering out, commenced extracting gold from the stratas of quartz. His famous shaft known as the "One Hundred and Eighty Shaft" went down to a depth of over 3000 feet. His contribution to the growth of the city has been acknowledged by the erection

in the centre of Pall Mall of a splendid statue known as "Bendigo's Quartz King."

Bendigo is popular also as a tourist resort, visitors not only seeing the lovely city, but the surrounding fertile rural country and irrigation systems. The Art Gallery, which ranks as one of the four most important collections of statuary and pictorial art in Australia, alone merits a visit. Throughout the year the city caters for visitors in a varied and interesting manner, among the prominent events being the Annual Agricultural Show, the Bendigo Cup Race Meeting in November, the Annual Easter Fair, and in May of each year Musical and Elocutionary Competitions which attract entries from all over the Commonwealth. The city has an all-round-the-year appeal to the tourist. In Springtime the air is delightful, the hills being ablaze with wattle and many varieties of wildflowers are in profuse bloom. Summer provides moderate temperatures, and in Autumn the gardens, parks and tree-lined streets are sights that are something to remember. In winter the city is famed for its continued sunlight and blue skies. Fifty-six hotels, some of them of very high standard, and many comfortable guest houses provide all amenities for the visitor. Many scenic tours, especially to One Tree Hill and several other very attractive vantage points, are regularly arranged.

Active local bodies which ably assist the City's Corporation in popularising this beautiful city are the Bendigo Chamber of Commerce and the Bendigo Agricultural Show Society.

Gas and electric light and power are available in the city and suburbs. Water is reticulated through the city from the waterworks which are fed by large reservoirs outside the city, and sewerage in the city is controlled by the Bendigo Sewerage Authority and the more populated part of the city and suburbs is serviced. Throughout the city and suburbs tramway and bus services are available for transport.

THE BOROUGH OF CASTLEMAINE.

Created a Borough in 1855.

Area—5760 acres. Population—5800. Dwellings—1450. Length of streets—38 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—921 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,130,000; Nett Annual Value, £56,500.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Castlemaine Mail," published daily.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Castlemaine and Kyneton.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. F. J. McEwan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. C. Stewart, J.P.; E. H. Williams; R. W. Nesbit; Nellie Sheehan; B. Roderick; W. Harris; R. A. Y. Bailie; E. R. Hughes.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

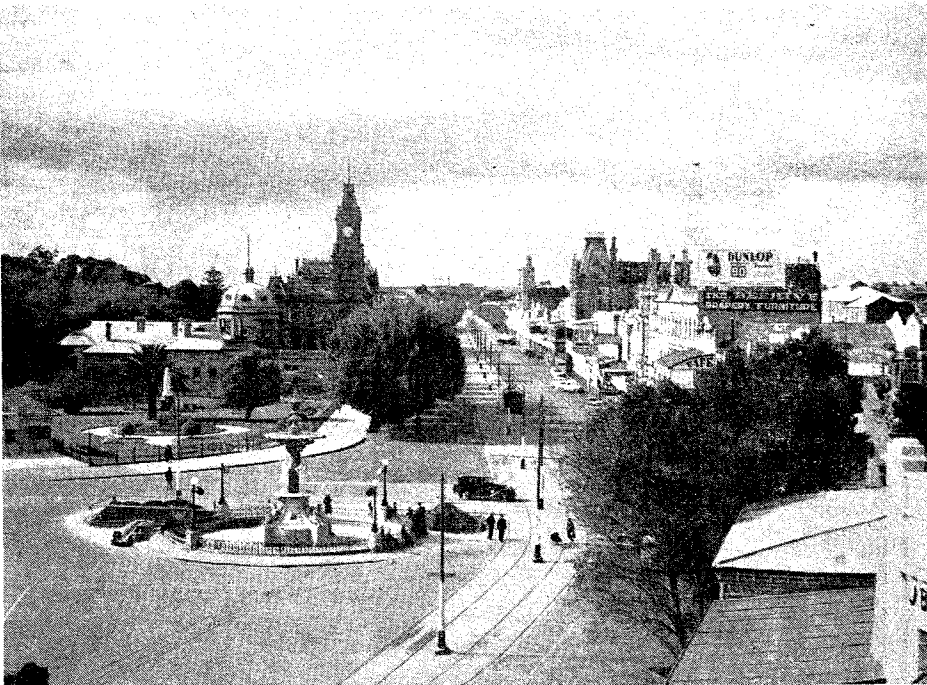
Town Clerk and Engineer—H. W. Hague, J.P.

Health Officer—Dr. W. H. G. Steele.

Rate Collector—L. H. Snell.

The Council meets on alternate Thursdays.

Castlemaine is 78 miles from Melbourne by rail and is situated at the junction of Barkers and Forest Creeks, and is the centre of a rich gold mining area. It originally became important because of the great extent of alluvial gold mining carried on in the vicinity, and over 100 reefs have



BENDIGO, SHOWING ALEXANDER FOUNTAIN, POST OFFICE AND PORTION OF SHOPPING CENTRE.

been worked in the area. Other minerals found in the surrounding district are copper, galena and iron.

To-day gold mining activities have waned. The streets are planted with trees of many different species, and in the Autumn especially make a wonderful sight. Public utilities include an assured water supply and public swimming baths, gas, sewerage and electric light and power. Sporting facilities include an excellent bowling green, two golf links, recreation reserve and ovals and tennis courts, including sixteen grass courts. Provision for education is of a high standard, there being in addition to ordinary State Schools a Technical School and a High School. The Castlemaine Art Gallery is one of the Borough's most prized possessions, and of especial note are the Botanical Gardens with their well-kept green lawns, variegated shrubs and colourful flower beds.

This historical background and surrounding scenic and rural attractions have encouraged an ever-widening circle of holiday-makers to Castlemaine. The Borough is reached after 78 miles of fast and comfortable rail travel from Melbourne, and is also accessible to the motorist along the very fine Calder Highway. From the hills which encircle the town magnificent panoramas may be had and many interesting tours are possible into the surrounding districts, one being into the wide-spread fruit-growing area of Harcourt and another to the famous Vaughan Mineral Springs.

From the surrounding districts produce which includes sheep, dairying produce, apples and other fruit passes through the Borough, and secondary industries in the township include a large iron foundry, a woollen mill, an engineering and pipe works, a butter factory, a brickworks, a bacon curing factory and cordial works. Granite quarries are found in close proximity to the township. A feature of the town life is the regular weekly market.

THE BOROUGH OF DAYLESFORD.

Created a Borough in 1859.

Area—4062 acres. Population—2837. Dwellings—738. Length of roads—32 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—2000 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £543,660; Nett Annual Value, £27,183.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Daylesford Advocate," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—C. J. Metzner, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. M. E. Courtney; J. E. Grant; J. P. Crockett; A. D. Anson; J. B. Jackson; L. Holmes; J. L. Coates; W. W. Wood.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk, Valuer and Collector—E. R. Marchant.

Treasurer—K. W. F. Pugh.

Health Inspector—W. Hardley.

Health Officer—Dr. J. C. M. Harper, M.B.

The Borough of Daylesford is situated 75 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail on a branch line from Ballarat to Carlsruhe. It is the centre of a farming, dairying, gold mining and tourist area. Secondary industries in the township include two woollen mills, cordial factory, macaroni factory, tex-

tile mill and butter factories. The woollen mills absorb between 400 and 500 employees. Gold mining was widely carried on near the Borough in the past and in recent years there has been renewed activity. It is estimated that over 100 men are now employed.

The Borough, however, lies in the middle of many tourist attractions, and especially since the rapid development of moioring and the making of good roads it has become recognised as a well-known tourist resort. It has rail connections with Bendigo (50 miles) and Ballarat (30 miles) as well as with the Metropolis. The renowned Hepburn health-giving mineral springs are only two miles from the town, and Tipperary Springs and other springs are on the outskirts of the township.

Established on a spur of the Great Dividing Range and elevated over 2000 feet above sea level, with ample water supply from the nearby Loddon River, sewerage and electricity in the town and surrounding district and all sporting and tourist amenities, Daylesford has become a natural tourist centre. The town is prettily situated on a creek; four hotels cater for the visitor.

Public gardens on Wombat Hill have a lookout tower offering panoramas; many pretty waterfalls are within a few miles, and right against the town is Lake Daylesford, with boats for hire, and parks and camping area. Lake Jubilee, two miles from the town, in a gorge on Wombat Creek, offers swimming and boating facilities and good trout and perch fishing. The various Springs and their curative effects and many easily accessible beauty spots await the visitor. Education is provided by a State School, High School and a Senior Technical School.

THE BOROUGH OF EAGLEHAWK.

Created a Borough in 1862.

Area—3640 acres. Population—3850. Dwellings—1112. Length of roads—74 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—737 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £429,760; Nett Annual Values, £21,488.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Korong and Eaglehawk.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. T. R. Davies.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. D. Oswald; R. Watson, J.P.; J. H. Davey; D. Murdoch, J.P.; G. T. Speedy; J. L. Hicks, J.P.; P. Truscott; J. Finch.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Valuer—J. E. Curtain.

Treasurer—E. J. Emery.

Surveyor—S. M. Power, B.C.E.

Health Officer—A. Lyons, L.R.C.P.

The Council meets on alternate Thursdays.

This Borough is a mining township which has now developed into a suburb of the City of Bendigo from which it is about five miles distant. Much quartz mining has been carried on in the neighbourhood of the Borough in the past and there is still some activity. There are nine hotels in the township, a brewery, clothing factories, plaster sheet factory, cordial factory and a felt and textile factory.

The Borough is served by an electric tramway from Bendigo and has electric light, and water supplied from a reservoir. Sporting facilities are adequate, including a public

swimming baths, public gardens and Canterbury Park of 40 acres in which there is a lake of 18½ acres in extent.

THE BOROUGH OF MARYBOROUGH.

Created a Borough in 1857.

Area—5760 acres. Population—6000. Dwellings—1613. Length of roads—25 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—1800 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £981,100; Nett Annual Value, £49,055.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Maryborough Advertiser," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. P. E. Outen.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. H. Frost; J. H. Hedges; —. Fish; L. J. Rowland; W. Phelan; J. Pascoe; V. V. Rinaldi; C. P. Stoneham, M.L.A.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—D. W. Young, F.I.M.A.

Engineer—J. U. Hocking.

Treasurer—W. L. Wilson.

Health Inspector—A. A. Lees.

Health Officer—Dr. K. Burwood, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first and third Thursdays in the month.

This Borough is an important centre in the near west of the State, being situated north and slightly west of Ballarat and about the same distance south of Bendigo. It is a busy railway centre and has four cross-country lines meeting in the Borough. It is 112 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail and is an important administrative centre, being the headquarters of a Police Inspectors Department, the Midland Postal District, a branch of the Public Works Department, Forestry Department, Crown Lands Department, headquarters of the District Mines Inspector and Police Magistrate for the Midland District.

It is the hub of a prosperous agricultural, mixed farming and mining district; wool, wheat, hay, dairy produce, poultry and other products being produced in the surrounding area. Industries within the town include a cyaniding steam treatment plant, knitting mills, flour mill, tool factory, fibro plaster factories, ice works, flour mills, freezing works, brickworks, and there are substantial railway workshops and engine sheds.

There is a very ample reticulated water supply which comes from McCullam's Creek, electricity and gas. All sports are catered for; there is a fine Olympic swimming pool, which is chlorinated and filtrated. There are eight hotels, branches of most banks, a fine public library, Infant Welfare Centre, two State Schools, a High School, a Technical School and a School of Mines. A very active Agricultural Society controls spacious showgrounds and holds an annual show. There are a number of recreation reserves, including Prince's Park of 70 acres, and a Botanical Gardens.

THE SHIRE OF BROADFORD.

Created a District in 1869 and proclaimed a Shire in 1874.

Area—218 square miles. Population—1785. Dwellings—383. Length of roads—131 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—1200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £518,740; Nett Annual Value, £25,937.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—145.

Newspaper—"The Broadford Courier," published at Broadford weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. L. Rowan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. C. Reid; J. F. L. Jones; E. O. Bidstrup; C. H. McKenzie; T. M. Neill; A. M. Zwar, J.P.; D. C. K. Figgins; R. A. Burns, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Valuer and Collector—H. L. Polglase, F.I.M.A.

Assistant Secretary—Rita C. Ford.

Treasurer—Amy Tabuteau.

Engineer—H. Davies, C.E.

Health Inspector—C. G. Stewart.

Health Officer—Dr. Ian King-Scott, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Broadford.

This Shire is situated due north of Melbourne south of the Shire of Seymour, and the main northern line to Albury cuts across its western corner. It is comprised mainly of hilly country which is devoted to pastoral and agricultural pursuits and mining. There is some dairying, and wool is produced.

The Shire township of Broadford is situated on the main line $46\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Melbourne. It has developed considerable industrial activity, and industries include a paper mill, a wool-scouring works and timber mills. The paper mills are the largest strawboard mills in Australia. The township has a very fine bowling green in the centre of the town, other adequate sporting facilities, a free library and two hotels. It has water supply and electricity, the water being obtained from a weir on Sunday Creek in the State Forest. Some very beautiful scenery surrounds the town and wonderful views are obtainable from Murchison Hill, nine miles away.

The Shire area has a very healthy climate and a good elevation.

THE SHIRE OF GISBORNE.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—96 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Population—2400. Dwellings—644. Length of roads—165 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—1500 feet at Gisborne.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £840,680; Nett Annual Value, £42,034.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/9d. and 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Gisborne Gazette," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., Bendigo. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. F. Weigall.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Railton, J.P.; S. R. Brocchi; I. R. Robertson; G. A. Hobbs; U. L. Daly, J.P.; T. W. F. Kenny; R. M. Tampling; J. Campbell; R. N. Renaldo; Blanche Ross-Watt, J.P.; D. W. Hattrick, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—Irene May.

Consulting Engineer—W. J. Andrew, C.E.

Health Inspector—V. P. Nind.

Health Officer—Dr. Ethel Young, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the third Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Gisborne.

The Shire of Gisborne comprises a rather small area of country which is about 40 miles north-west of Melbourne, and the northern part of the same is traversed by the Melbourne-Castlemaine railway line. It covers an agricultural and pastoral district, the products being wool, fat stock, hay, potatoes and dairy products, including butter. A considerable quantity of flax is grown in the Shire.

The township of Gisborne is situated on the Calder main highway and the main settlement is several miles from the railway station of New Gisborne. It has a population of about 600 people and is serviced with a water supply and electric light. All sports are catered for, including racing, automobile racing, swimming and fishing in the Gisborne Creek in which trout are plentiful. The town has two hotels, a good library, and industry is represented by a churn factory, a woollen mill and a box factory.

The Shire generally is heavily timbered, especially in the region of Bullengarook, Macedon and Mount Macedon, and timber-cutting is a considerable industry. From Bullengarook large quantities of sawn hardwood timber and slate are exported, but the chief timber trade is done in the vicinity of Macedon. Here the country is very thickly timbered and Government nurseries have been established, and only a limited area is available for agricultural or pastoral pursuits. Distilleries for the extraction of oil from the eucalypts are working in this area. The lovely tourist resort of Mount Macedon and the surrounding beauties have brought fame and a constant stream of tourists and visitors to the Shire. Only 38 miles from Melbourne, Mount Macedon enjoys great popularity for day tours, week-end and longer holidays and is a favourite resort in the summer months. Situated 3325 feet above sea level, it embraces all the attributes which fascinate mountain lovers, and the crisp, health-giving mountain atmosphere has a high tonic effect. Good roadways and bush tracks make provision for motoring, horse riding and hiking, and there are fine golf links in the vicinity. Places of note on and around Mount Macedon are the Government Pine Nurseries at the top of the mountain and a beautifully wooded elevation known as the "Camel's Hump." A beautiful and unforgettable panorama may be obtained from the lookout on which is erected a splendid war memorial. From three sides of the lookout, on a clear day, the outskirts of Melbourne and the blue waters of Port Phillip Bay may be seen.

Many of Melbourne's leading citizens have rural residences in the district. There are of high-class construction and are surrounded by spacious lawns, shrubs, native and imported trees, hedges and flower beds. Electricity is available and the settlement is reticulated with water from Stony Creek, and an hotel and boarding houses of good class cater for the tourist traffic.

THE SHIRE OF GLENLYON.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—225 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. Population—3000. Dwellings—950. Length of roads—648 miles. Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—about 2000 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £869,060; Nett Annual Value, £43,453.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Honour Winner from Shire—F. A. Laird, M.M.

Newspaper—"The Daylesford Advocate," published in the Borough of Daylesford every Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. I. K. Gamble, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. S. Orr, J.P.; W. MacDonald, J.P.; F. Vanzetta, J.P.; W. A. Philip, J.P.; E. H. Crocos, J.P.; T. Powell, J.P.; G. D. Hird, J.P.; F. A. Laird, J.P.; J. S. Gooch, J.P.; J. M. Keogh, J.P.; N. S. Yoxall.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Assistant Engineer and Building Surveyor—H. S. Lazarus, F.I.M.A.

Engineer—J. S. Lazarus, C.E., L.S.

Assistant—M. D. Sinclair.

Collector, Valuer and Dog Registrar—W. C. Griffiths.

Treasurer—K. W. Pugh.

Health, Pure Food and Slaughterhouse Inspector—W. Hardley.

Health Officer—Dr. J. C. M. Harper, M.B.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Glenlyon.

This Shire covers an elevated undulating pastoral, agricultural and mining area surrounding the Borough of Daylesford, which is situated about seventy-five miles by rail from Melbourne. Townships and villages within the Shire are the Shire headquarters, Glenlyon, an agricultural township on the Loddon River eleven miles from Daylesford, and agricultural places are: Bullarto, Clydesdale, Drummond, Franklinton, Little Hampton, Lyonville, Porcupine Ridge, Yandoit, and others. Well-known registered stud stock breeders in the Shire area are: W. MacDonald (Corriedale Sheep), J. Cook, T. Powell and I. K. Gamble (Border Leicester Sheep), E. M. S. Cox (Romney Marsh Sheep), J. and L. Robertson (Ayrshire Cattle), and L. Hopkins (Shorthorn Cattle).

Features of the area are Mount Franklin, an extinct volcano named after the Arctic explorer, which is vested in the Council as a recreation reserve, and the Hepburn Springs. Wonderful scenery and many mountain beauty spots make the area a natural tourist playground, and every recreation is available in the area, including fishing in the many well-stocked creeks. Post-war plans contemplate vast development of the mineral springs and the establishment of an up-to-date Hydro on Continental lines. Societies—The Daylesford Agricultural Society.

THE SHIRE OF HUNTLY.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1866.

Area—355 square miles. Population—4050. Dwellings—889. Length of roads—195 miles. Average rainfall—17 inches. Altitude—from 400 feet to 500 feet over Shire.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,114,460; Nett Annual Value, £55,723.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Elmore Standard," published at Elmore weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province; Bendigo Province. L.A., Waranga.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. W. Oberin, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. T. Coughlin, J.P.; E. Buckland, J.P.; F. C. James; E. J. Whitelock; J. S. Cail, J.P.; H. Holmberg, J.P.; J. Mulcair, J.P.; J. Clay.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Valuer—L. J. Fogarty, J.P.

Engineer—A. E. Canning.

Treasurer—W. Kemp.

Health Inspector—R. E. Grace.

Health Officer—A. A. Crooks, M.B.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Huntly.

The Shire of Huntly is situated in the north of Victoria, its southern extremity adjoining the City of Bendigo. It is crossed by a branch railway line from Bendigo to Echuca on the River Murray, and has as its eastern boundary the substantial Campaspe River. The country is mainly level and is used largely for agricultural purposes, especially the growing of wheat, fruit and tomatoes. There is some dairying, and grapes are grown for wine-making.

The Shire office is situated in the township of Huntly in the southern part of the Shire, where some mining activity is still carried on, and there is a cyanide works in the town. The largest township in the Shire is that of Elmore, which is 128 miles from Melbourne by rail. It has a population of about 700 and is the centre of a district where considerable wheat is grown. There is a flour mill in the town, wheat silos, four hotels, a High School, a Convent, electricity is available, and water supply from the Campaspe River. Sporting facilities are ample, including opportunities for shooting and fishing. The Northern Highway passes through this town. Epsom, in the south of the Shire near Bendigo, is a mining township where there is a pottery and a cyanide works. In the surrounding area tomatoes are grown, and there are vineyards and orchards. A tomato-pulping factory is situated in the town. Fosterville, in the south of the Shire on the Campaspe River, is a mining and horticultural centre. Both quartz and alluvial mining is carried on, and in the surrounding area there is intense cultivation of citrus fruits and tomatoes.

THE SHIRE OF KILMORE.

Created a District in 1856 and proclaimed a Shire in 1874.

Area—92 square miles. Population—1800. Dwellings—450. Length of roads—196 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—1200 feet at Kilmore.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £491,180; Nett Annual Value, £24,559.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2/6d. in the £ in Kilmore Riding and of 2s. in the £ in other Ridings, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Kilmore Free Press," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. Kelly.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. T. Ryan; N. G. Chapman; T. J. Boran; J. J. Ryan, J.P.; D. J. Clancy; J. M. Tomlinson; R. G. Hoban, LL.B.; A. S. McNabb.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Valuer—J. Ryan.

Engineer—H. Davies, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Electrical Engineer—F. Medwin.

Health Inspector—H. M. Warden.

Health Officer—Dr. L. P. F. Loorham, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

The Shire of Kilmore is a comparatively small grazing and farming tract of country which lies about 40 miles north of Melbourne. It is crossed by the main northern railway to Albury. The area is well elevated and hilly and enjoys an excellent climate.

Kilmore, 42 miles north of Melbourne by rail, has a population of 1000, and public utilities include water supply, electricity, three hotels and several modern hospitals. There are two bacon factories and a butter and cordial factory in the town. There is adequate provision for recreation, including a swimming pool, and shooting may be had. Near the township is a monument referring to the early explorations of Hume and Hovell and their overland journey. There is an agricultural and pastoral society, and regular stock sales are held.

THE SHIRE OF KYNETON.

Created a District in 1859 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—264½ square miles. Population—7460. Dwellings—1526. Length of roads—357 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—1687 feet at Kyneton township.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,951,040; Nett Annual Value, £97,552.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2/6d. in the £ in Kyneton Riding, of 2/- in the £ in Trentham Riding, and of 1/9d. in the £ in all other Ridings; all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Kyneton Guardian," published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Castlemaine and Kyneton; Maryborough and Daylesford; Waranga.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. G. Rothe.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. G. Spain, J.P.; J. A. Garlick, J.P.; G. J. McKenna, J.P.; D. J. Fraser; H. Rollinson; J. McWhinney; J. T. Spencer, J.P.; P. Drummond, J.P.; W. L. Hoopell, J.P.; R. Geddis; J. Skehill, J.P.; G. A. Anderson; J. T. Harper, J.P.; S. Knight; R. N. Clowes, J.P.; A. J. White, J.P.; P. Gleeson, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Treasurer and Health Inspector—G. Swanson, J.P.

Engineer and Valuer—J. M. W. Maxwell, C.E.

Rate Collector—J. Borrell.

Manager, Gas Works—F. H. Tinker.

Infant Welfare Centre—Sister A. Forbes.

Health Officers—Dr. J. H. Downing, M.B., B.Sc.; Dr. G. Wisewould, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the second Saturday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Kyneton.

This Shire is situated north-west of Melbourne and is crossed by the main railway line from the Metropolis to the Borough of Castlemaine. It is a farming area devoted to pasturing of sheep and cattle, whilst some mining is carried on.

The fattening of sheep, lambs, cattle and pigs for market constitutes a considerable industry throughout the Shire area. Potatoes and hay are also grown and some dairying is carried on.

The township of Kyneton has a population of about 3300 and is situated 55 miles north-west of Melbourne on the Campaspe River. Being 1687 feet above sea level it has a delightful climate in summer. Nearby are a number of mineral springs, and in addition to usual sporting facilities, including horse racing, there is much magnificent mountain scenery in the surrounding area. The mineral springs are situated about two miles from the town. There are fine waterfalls in the district and the "Hanging Rock" is a well known sight. Within the township are extensive public gardens with many varieties of trees; weekly sheep and cattle sales are held. Amenities include electricity, gas and water supply and sewerage. As well as State Primary Schools there is a High School, a Technical School, Marist Brothers and Convent Schools. Industries within the township include knitting mills, engineering works, envelope factory and two butter factories.

Malmsbury, with a population of 500, is a mining township on the Coliban River and on the main road to Castlemaine. Here is situated a reservoir which supplies both Bendigo and Castlemaine with water. Trentham, a general farming and mining township, which is situated about 2300 feet above sea level, is in the mountains and is a thickly timbered area. It is 63 miles from Melbourne and has a population of about 800. Sawmilling and the distilling of eucalyptus oil are carried on in this area. The Trentham waterfalls, about two miles from the town, are well worth a visit.

THE SHIRE OF MALDON.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—212 square miles. Population—2350. Dwellings—722. Length of roads—418 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—1200 feet at Maldon.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £718,260; Nett Annual Value, £35,913.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/9d. in the £ in Baringhup and Walmer Ridings and of 2s. in the £ in Maldon Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Tarrangower Times," published at Maldon weekly on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. T. Ottrey.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. H. Grigg, J.P.; J. M. Allan; G. R. Williams; T. Bell; W. L. Rewell; M. B. Bryant, J.P.; C. W. Talbot; R. A. Bailey.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Valuer—K. A. G. Lowe.

Treasurer—R. Taylor.

Engineer—A. R. Rowe.

Health Inspector—A. A. Lees.

The Council meets on the first Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Maldon.

The Shire of Maldon lies to the west of the Borough of Castlemaine, north-west of the Metropolis. It is an old mining area where some mining is still carried on, but in the main the country is now used for dairying, grazing and farming. In the western portion the Shire is crossed by the Loddon River.

The township of Maldon is 89 miles north-west of Melbourne on a branch line from Castlemaine. It has a population of about 1400, water and electricity supply, and a fine, large concrete swimming baths. There

is a cyanide works and a battery in the town. Near the town is Mount Tarrangower, which is 1844 feet above sea level and on which is erected "The Tower of Maldon." Three miles from Maldon is the settlement of Nuggetty in which area very rich reefs were found in the early days of gold mining in Victoria. Now farming and fruit growing are the main pursuits.

THE SHIRE OF MARONG.

Created a District in 1861, proclaimed a Shire in 1864, and Raywood Borough united in 1915.

Area—571 square miles. Population—5300. Dwellings—1390. Length of roads—1470. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—620 feet at Marong.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,987,320; Nett Annual Value, £99,366.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Bendigo; Korong and Eaglehawk.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. U. Mitchell.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. J. Duggan; J. Freemantle; J. H. Wesley; W. J. Clement, J.P.; E. H. Pipkorn; J. L. Cooper, J.P.; W. J. Lansell, J.P.; J. H. Collins.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—A. Guthrie.

Shire Engineer—T. J. Lowndes, C.E.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Marong.

This Shire lies to the west of the City of Bendigo in the mid-western district of Victoria, and is crossed by branch railway lines radiating from Bendigo to Inglewood northward, and through Raymond and ultimately to Swan Hill in the far north. It is an agricultural and pastoral area which in the past has seen considerable mining activity, and some mining is still carried on. The Shire township of Marong is situated about 12 miles from the City of Bendigo on the Inglewood railway line and is the centre of agricultural and dairying activity, and is 112½ miles from Melbourne. It has a population of about 350 and is also served by a 'bus service from Bendigo. In the north of the Shire is the township of Raywood, where gold mining is still carried on, and throughout the Shire are a number of other mining and agricultural settlements including that of Bridgewater on the Loddon River (population 500), which is on the border of the Shire and has a substantial flour mill and wheat silos.

THE SHIRE OF METCALFE.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865, Taradale Borough united in 1870, and Chewton Borough united in 1916.

Area—224½ square miles. Population—2300. Dwellings—650. Length of roads—312 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £917,780; Nett Annual Value, £45,889.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2s. in the £ in Chewton Riding and of 1s. 9d. in the £ in Taradale, North, South and West Ridings, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Castlemaine and Kyneton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. M. Morgan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. C. Pethybridge, J.P.; E. Frye; J. J. Barty; G. E. Girvan; J. W. Young; W. Hooper; J. Reilly; N. B. Hart, J.P.; P. McNiff, J.P.; E. C. Rowan; H. MacRae; H. L. Archbold; C. Docking; W. O. Westaway.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Clerk of Works—W. T. Hutcheson, S.F.A.I., J.P.

Shire Engineer—T. Hogg.

Treasurer—W. B. Montgomery.

Health Officer—J. Horace Downing.

Health Inspector—A. Ward.

Clerical Assistant—Betty M. Mann.

Pound Keeper—Sybil Govey.

The Council meets on the last Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Metcalfe.

The Shire of Metcalfe, situated to the east of the Borough of Castlemaine in the central portion of Victoria, covers country used for grazing, general farming and fruit growing.

Metcalfe is itself only a small rural settlement, the railway station of Metcalfe East being 66 miles from Melbourne. Taradale, on the railway in the southern part of the Shire, is a larger township with a population of about 250. It has a water supply from Malmsbury Reservoir. Harcourt, a still larger township with a population of 350, is the centre of a well-known fruit growing area; apples and pears especially being produced. Nearby is Mount Alexander, where there are granite quarries. Both alluvial and quartz mining is still carried on in the neighbourhood of Chewton, which has a population of 700 and is equipped with a water supply. Chewton is about three miles distant from Castlemaine.

THE SHIRE OF McIVOR.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864. Re-defined by Heathcote Borough (created 1859) being annexed as the Central Riding of the Shire in 1892.

Area—580 square miles. Population—3000. Dwellings—889. Length of roads—418 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—788 feet at Heathcote.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,267,460; Nett Annual Value, £63,373.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ in Central Riding and of 2s. in the £ in other Ridings of the Shire, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The McIvor Times," published at Heathcote weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Warranga.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. Chambers.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. R. Hagan, J.P.; W. Campbell, J.P.; D. R. Thomas, J.P.; W. G. Story, J.P.; R. Knight; J. Tobin; J. Cochrane; J. Roney, J.P.; J. Long, J.P.; H. Hansen, J.P.; G. H. Scott.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—L. W. Thomas.

Shire Engineer—H. Davies.

Health Officer—Dr. A. D. Speed, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the second Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Heathcote.

This Shire is situated in Central Victoria, north of Melbourne, and is an area devoted to agricultural and pastoral activities with some gold and antimony mining. Timber-cutting is a substantial industry, and from the north-western portion of the Shire large

quantities of timber are cut and sent to Bendigo for the purpose of mining, and from the south-east portion of the Shire timber is cut for piles and firewood and sent to Melbourne. There are a number of timber mills in the Shire, but wheat growing and sheep and cattle raising are the predominant industries. The railway line from Melbourne to Bendigo crosses the Shire, and the Shire headquarters township of Heathcote is situated on this railway, in the centre of the Shire, 73 miles from Melbourne. It has a population of 1150 and is the centre of an agricultural area and also of the McIvor goldfields. It has electric light and power and water supply, four hotels and all usual sporting facilities, and there is a clothing factory in the town. Costerfield is a settlement with a population of 100, where gold and antimony mines have been worked since as early as 1861, and there are a number of smaller farming and grazing settlements scattered throughout the Shire. The Heathcote Agricultural, Pastoral and Horticultural Society is located in the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF NEWHAM AND WOODEND.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—91 square miles. Population—2100. Dwellings—576. Length of roads—140 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—2000 feet at Woodend.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £644,500; Nett Annual Value, £32,225.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Woodend Star," published at Woodend weekly on Saturday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie; Castlemaine and Kyneton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. H. McElhinney.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. B. Singe; A. F. Donald; P. M. Kenny; A. B. Barker; W. G. Muniz; E. Donovan; J. W. Campbell; W. J. Shelton; W. J. Bolger; T. Leonard; A. E. Lincoln.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—A. H. Fleischer, J.P.

Assistant—Miss Y. O'Brien.

Engineer—W. J. Andrew.

Health Inspector—W. Hardley.

Dairy Inspector—C. L. Colyer.

Baby Health Centre—Sister Stone.

The Council meets on the last Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Woodend.

This small Shire is situated about 50 miles north-west of Melbourne and is crossed by the Castlemaine railway line. The area of the Shire generally is hilly country in which agricultural and general farming pursuits are followed and considerable dairying is carried on. Woodend, the Shire township, is 44 miles by rail from Melbourne, and with its elevation of 2000 feet above sea level and situation on Five Mile Creek it has become recognised as a tourist resort. All public utilities, including a fine water supply from Mount Macedon, five miles away, are available, and all sports are catered for, including racing. There are the usual State Schools, two private schools, picture theatre and four hotels in the town, but the only secondary industry is a cordial factory.

Interesting places within the Shire or adjacent to its boundaries are the famous Mount Macedon, five miles distant, Stony Creek, Trentham Falls and the Campaspe River, and

of enormous interest to geologists as well as tourists is the Hanging Rock. This is a curious stone formation which rises to about 400 feet and overlooks Woodend. Near to it is the small village of Newham, where there is a bacon-curing factory.

THE SHIRE OF NEWSTEAD AND MT. ALEXANDER.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—155 square miles. Population—2300. Dwellings—700. Length of roads—307 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—710 feet at Newstead.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £554,160; Nett Annual Value, £27,708.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Newstead and Maldon Echo," published at Newstead weekly on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballaarat; Corangamite. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Maryborough and Daylesford; Castlemaine and Kyneton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. H. Butler, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. Cassidy; W. Cusack; A. Gervasoni, J.P.; R. Robinson, J.P.; H. H. Williamson; L. J. Barkla; J. Powell, J.P.; C. D. Delmenico; L. J. T. Stevens, J.P.; T. Winkelmann, J.P.; W. J. Mein; A. Hopkins; B. Blinkhorn, J.P.; R. A. Glen.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—W. T. Hutcheson, S.F.I.A., J.P.
Assistant Secretary—Norma Gough.
Consulting Engineer—T. Hogg.
Treasurer—C. R. Rogerson.
Poundkeeper—J. Browne.
Health Inspector—A. A. Lees.
Health Officer—Dr. R. H. Oxy-Donald, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the second Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Newstead.

The Shire of Newstead and Mount Alexander may be found north-west of Melbourne adjacent to the Borough of Castlemaine; the Shire headquarters of Newstead being 92 miles from Melbourne by rail on the Maryborough line. The area is now mainly one where agricultural and horticultural pursuits are followed, dairying being widely carried on and many fat lambs exported. Other products are wool, wheat and hay and a considerable quantity of fruit. Gold production within the area of the Shire has been considerable in the past and gold dredging is still carried on at a number of centres.

Newstead is situated on the Loddon River and has such amenities as a race club, golf club, tennis courts and ovals, and water and electricity are reticulated. There is a butter factory at Newstead and a soap works at Guildford.

To the tourist the outstanding attractions in the Shire are the Vaughan Mineral Springs, situated about eight miles from Castlemaine and noted for their high medicinal qualities. The Springs are pleasant to the palate and are free, and every week-end a one-day tour is arranged from Melbourne. Excellent bathing facilities are provided by the two small weirs erected across the Loddon River as it runs through the Springs Reserve.

THE SHIRE OF PYALONG.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—229 square miles. Population—650. Dwellings—140. Length of roads—250 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—815 feet at Pyalong township.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £551,260; Nett Annual Value, £27,563.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Waranga.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. Shanchan, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Cr. P. S. Gramwade; D. Kennedy; G. C. Maher; J. H. Waugh; J. A. Rainey; E. O. Bidstrup; J. W. Hayes; J. Cooke, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—J. Ryan.
Shire Engineer—H. Davies, C.E.
Treasurer—J. H. Ballenger.
The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Pyalong.

This Shire is situated about 60 miles north of Melbourne and covers a grazing and general farming area. It is crossed from south to north by the Bendigo railway line. In the area wheat and oats are grown and potatoes widely cultivated.

Pyalong is a small rural township on Mollison's Creek, 5½ miles by rail from the Metropolis. Other settlements in the Shire are merely small country hamlets. There is a kaolin and sand company operating at Pyalong.

THE SHIRE OF ROMSEY.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—253 square miles. Population—3000. Dwelling—826. Length of roads—260 miles. Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—1800 feet at Romsey and 1550 feet at Lancefield.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,281,340; Nett Annual Value, £64,067.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—273.
Newspapers—"The Romsey Examiner," published weekly on Fridays; "The Lancefield Mercury," published at Lancefield weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio; Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Bulla and Dalhousie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. A. Robb, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. A. Kettlewell (P.O.W.); F. A. Newnham; W. S. Amess; M. A. Knox; H. R. Maxted; J. G. Valantine, J.P.; E. T. Williams; A. A. McDonald; J. K. Stokes; R. McKay; J. C. Fleming; W. Connors, J.P.; V. R. McEachern; G. A. N. Mitchell (on active service); E. M. Clement, J.P.; F. D. Murphy; L. A. McIntyre.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—J. Patterson, L.S., J.P.
Engineer—A. F. Magill, C.E., J.P.
Health Officer—Dr. D. Murdoch, M.B., Ch.B.
The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Romsey.

The Shire of Romsey lies about 40 miles north of Melbourne and is a fairly closely

settled and rich area, which includes some of the best agricultural land in Victoria. In the northern portion of the Shire, in the neighbourhood of Romsey and Rochford, the soil is rich chocolate in character, and in this area especially all cereal crops, oats, barley, peas, wheat and potatoes thrive. The growing of seed potatoes is a speciality of this Shire area; flax is also grown; there is considerable dairying, and fat lambs are produced. The whole area is at a high altitude, Romsey itself being 1600 feet above sea level, and its climate approximates to that of the Mount Macedon area, which lies to the west of the Shire. The Great Dividing Range borders the Shire on the west, north and east, and various centres in the Shire have become popular as winter resorts.

The Shire township of Romsey is 40 miles from Melbourne by rail on a branch line from the Melbourne-Castlemaine railway. It is the centre of a rich agricultural area, has water supply and electricity, three hotels and a butter factory. All sporting facilities are available, including gun and rifle clubs, coursing, trout and blackfish fishing in Deep Creek. Lancefield, the terminus of a branch line in the north of the Shire, is the centre of an area with wide and profuse production of agricultural products and stock, and in addition there is an extensive firewood trade. It has water and electricity supply, sporting amenities, including fishing and shooting, three hotels, and there are chaff and knitting mills in the town. It has a population of 580 and a healthy altitude of 1560 feet. Riddell (population 370) is in the south of the Shire in a general farming area. There is a flax mill in the town and excellent trout and perch fishing in adjacent creeks.

THE SHIRE OF SEYMOUR.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—369 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—1070. Length of roads—857 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—500 to 600 feet in Seymour township and rises to 2000 feet in the Highlands.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,515,060; Nett Annual Value, £75,753.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ and 6d. in the £ extra in Seymour Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—350.
Honour Winners—Capt. J. Finlay, M.C.; Capt. J. H. Whitechurch, M.M.

Newspapers—"The Seymour Telegraph," published at Seymour weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Deakin. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Upper Goulburn; Waranga.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. H. Roberts.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. McIntosh; J. Seymour; H. E. Whiteman, J.P.; H. L. Sidebottom; W. G. O'Shea, J.P.; F. B. Halpin; G. A. Scott; W. D. Chisholm, J.P.; F. A. Vearing; H. E. T. Bailey, J.P.; M. Leahy.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—H. E. Clarey, F.I.M.A., J.P.
Engineer—A. L. Memley, C.E., J.P.
Health Officer—Dr. W. A. Collopy, M.B., B.S.
Health Inspector—S. A. Greig.
The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

The Shire of Seymour is situated north of Melbourne and is crossed from south to north

by the main Melbourne-Albury line. It is essentially a pastoral and agricultural area, sheep and cattle grazing and lamb fattening being widely carried on. A portion of the area is given over to the production of hay, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, apples, pears and fruits generally, and dairy farming is extensive.

The Shire township of Seymour is 61 miles north-east of Melbourne by rail on the main line, and is pleasantly situated on the Goulburn River. It is well equipped with a good water supply, electric light and gas, and has a population of 3300. Secondary industries are substantial and include a butter factory, a knitting and textile factory, concrete and tile works, sawmills, and there are also large railway workshops and extensive Defence Department Stores and military camps. During the war the population of Seymour was expanded by reason of the defence establishments. Schools include a Higher Elementary School and a Convent and all sporting facilities and clubs are found. Avenel, in the north of the Shire on the main railway line, is a farming township with a population of 400, and from this area much wool and cereals are exported. Tallarook (population 200), in the south of the Shire, is the rail junction for the line which branches to the east through the Eastern Shires to Mansfield; it is a farming and timber-cutting area.

The Shire area is well-known for its stud herds and flocks, some of the prominent ones being: A. G. Hunter, "Northwood Park," Seymour—Red Poll Stud Cattle, Hereford Stud Cattle and thoroughbred horses; V. Y. and M. A. A. Kimpton, "Bungle Boori," Tarcombe, an Aberdeen Argus Stud; Parker Brothers, "Dalamere," Seymour, Ayrshire Cattle Stud; Whitechurch Brothers, "Poplar Vale," Mangalore, Short Horn Cattle Stud; C. C. Botterill, "Werawai," Trawool, Ryeland Stud Sheep and Red Poll Stud Cattle; and A. C. Head and Son, "Mundara," Seymour, Corriedale Stud Sheep.

THE SHIRE OF STRATHFIELDSAYE.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1866.

Area—234 square miles. Population—3600. Dwellings—980. Length of roads—220 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—800 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £749,940; Nett Annual Value, £37,497.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Bendigo; Waranga.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. Nankervis.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. H. Wirth; A. D. Cook; A. Somerville, J.P.; S. Doak, J.P.; P. Houlahan, J.P.; A. H. Lowndes; J. G. Mill; C. A. Harpin, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—Margaret Brennan, A.F.I.A.

Engineer—S. M. Power, C.E.

Health Inspector—R. E. Grace.

Clerk of Works—R. B. Brennan.

The Council meets on the third Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Strathfieldsaye.

The Shire of Strathfieldsaye adjoins the City of Bendigo, the area of the Shire lying

to the east and the south of the city. It is a purely rural area in which sheep grazing, dairying, fruit growing and mixed farming are carried on. In particular, tomatoes are extensively grown in the Shire. The Shire Hall is situated in the township of Strathfieldsaye, which is about five miles from Bendigo, and is the centre of a district in which much fruit is grown. It is not on the railway and is reached by rail to Bendigo. In this area there are many creeks and natural springs. The railway line to Bendigo crosses the northern part of the Shire, and on this line near the eastern boundary is the township of Agedale, 89 miles from Melbourne, situated on the Campaspe River, which provides both fishing and shooting. Bendigo East, a suburb of the city, is within the Shire boundaries and is an industrial suburb, three miles distant from Bendigo, in which there is a soap and candle factory, freezing works and a eucalyptus distillery, bone mills and a slaughter yard. At the foot of the well-known "One Tree Hill" is Mandurang, a farming district, and nine miles away from the City of Bendigo is the settlement of Sedgwick, towards the south of the Shire, where there are extensive orchards and many picnic resorts favoured by the residents of the nearby city.

THE SHIRE OF TULLAROOP.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—231 square miles. Population—2300. Dwellings—700. Length of roads—432 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—about 1790 feet at Maryborough.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £837,880; Nett Annual Value, £41,894.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper — "The Maryborough Advertiser," published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite; Ballarat. State: L.C., Bendigo Province. L.A., Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. T. Mullins.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. A. Dowie; N. A. Bucknall; C. J. Whitmore, J.P.; A. J. Mason, J.P.; W. Williams; J. McCulloch; J. M. Dillon, J.P.; R. S. Rowland, J.P.; D. W. Bilton; H. Coutts; W. H. Freemantle.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—Capt. MacGugan.

Shire Engineer—A. A. Rowe.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Maryborough.

This Shire covers an agricultural stretch of country where mixed farming and gold mining are carried on, and it surrounds the Borough of Maryborough in which the Shire office is situated. Carisbrook, on the railway line to the east of Maryborough, is a farming and mining township with a population of about 600, and has its own water supply from a storage reservoir. Majorca is a mining and agricultural settlement with a population of about 300, and Bowenvale is a mining township where there is a cyanide works treating the products of the surrounding district. There are a number of other smaller villages in the Shire.

VII—NORTHERN PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE BOROUGH OF ECHUCA.

Created a Borough in 1865.

Area — 4308 acres. Population — 4480. Dwellings—1116. Length of roads—30 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—315 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,000,810; Nett Annual Value, £50,041.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Riverina Herald," a morning daily; "The Echuca and Moama Advertiser," published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Rodney.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. G. C. Ogilvie.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. P. G. Garden; A. St. C. Roberts; A. E. Rosendale; E. North; A. G. Symons; E. J. Russell; A. G. Foyster; F. C. McCartney.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—A. F. Ponting.

Engineer—K. C. Graham, C.E.

Treasurer—F. E. Allen.

Health Inspector—R. J. Beynon.

The Council meets on the second and fourth Mondays in the month.

This Borough comprises the border town of Echuca, which is situated on the Victorian side of the River Murray opposite to the New South Wales town of Moama. It is about 156 miles north of Melbourne and in addition to being an important rail centre it is also a prominent port for river shipping along the River Murray. A bridge over the River Murray, which cost the two Governments over £100,000, connects with Moama on the New South Wales side. Echuca is reached by a branch line from Seymour or by branch line from Bendigo, and from it railway lines under the control of the Victorian Government Railways extend into New South Wales to Deniliquin (45 miles) and to Balranald (128 miles).

Industries surrounding the Borough are dairying, wheat growing, grazing and fruit growing, and, with irrigation and a plentiful supply of water, fruit trees of all kinds, including oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, tomatoes and grapes, bear prolifically. Industries in the town include flour mills, freezing works, cordial factories, butter factories, plaster sheet works and grain stores. There is an ample water supply, and electricity and sewerage are available in the town. Education is catered for by public schools, a high school and technical school. There are thirteen hotels, and business and banking houses are adequate.

Sporting facilities are excellent and they include swimming and fishing in the Murray River, and steamers which ply regularly between Echuca and Morgan, in South Australia, afford unique scenic trips.

THE BOROUGH OF INGLEWOOD.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1863.

Area — 2560 acres. Population — 1100. Dwellings—300. Length of roads—12 miles. Average rainfall—18½ inches. Altitude—493 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £140,000; Nett Annual Value, £7000.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 8d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Inglewood Advertiser," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Korong and Eaglehawk.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. E. E. Rochester.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. Sloan; J. H. Secombe; A. H. Wilson; D. Puckey; A. L. Nixon; J. M. Devereux; J. R. Scholes; G. E. Porter.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—D. H. Cooper.
Consulting Engineer—R. A. Hill, C.E.
Health Officer—Dr. L. V. Darby, M.B.
The Council meets on alternate Wednesday.

Inglewood is 131 miles north of Melbourne by rail on the Bendigo-Boort line, and is an agricultural and mining township, and has a population of 1100. The streets are lit by electricity, and water, which comes from a reservoir, is reticulated in the town. There are five hotels, a State School, a Higher Elementary School, and sporting facilities include racing clubs. Much mining has been carried on in the area in the past and there is still some mining activity. Within the town are some factories where eucalyptus is distilled. There is also a knitting factory in the town.

THE BOROUGH OF SHEPPARTON.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1927.

Area — 2400 acres. Population — 7000. Dwellings—1597. Length of roads—44 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—370 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,980,000; Nett Annual Value, £99,000.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/8d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Shepparton News," published on Mondays and Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Goulburn Valley.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. L. C. Trevasakis.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. N. McMillan, J.P.; A. W. Fairley, J.P.; V. E. Vibert; F. W. Grutzner, M.B., B.S.; W. S. James, J.P.; H. E. S. Bird, J.P.; J. Riordan, J.P.; W. L. Pearce.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Valuer—R. West, F.I.C.
Treasurer—W. D. Taylor.
Health Inspector—M. Taylor.
Health Officer—Dr. A. E. Dickman.
Surveyor—F. Sutcliffe, B.C.E.
The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

The Borough of Shepparton is situated in the north of the State, on the Goulburn River, and is regarded as the capital of the rich Goulburn Valley. It is the centre of a flourishing irrigation area where there are many soft fruit orchards from which the return is estimated to exceed £2,000,000 annually. In addition, the surrounding country produces wheat, dairy products, lambs and agricultural products. The Borough has many Government offices located therein, including a Police Inspector's District Headquarters; there is an active Chamber of Commerce, a Court House, three theatres and hotels of a good class. There is a State High School, a Technical School, ordinary Primary Schools and two denominational schools. Industries

in the Borough include a plaster board and brick works, fruit-packing works, butter and bacon factories, iron and steel works, freezing works, sauce works, cool stores, a winery and a fruit cannery and can-making factory. The British Empire's largest fruit cannery is situated in the Borough.

All modern amenities are found, including reticulated water supply, sewerage, gas and electric light and power from Yallourn, and Station 3SR broadcasts from the town. All sports are particularly well catered for, including shooting and swimming, and a progressive Agricultural Society holds an annual show in October in spacious showgrounds. Annually other carnivals are held by sports clubs, a Horticultural Society, and Choral and Musical Societies. There are fine parks and gardens planted with shrubs, trees and lawns; Victoria Park has a lake area for water sports. A unique feature is the river frontage, where a magnificent belt of timber has been left. The Borough is now well popularised as a holiday resort.

THE BOROUGH OF ST. ARNAUD.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1863.

Area — 6355 acres. Population — 2650. Dwellings—800. Length of streets—47 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—784 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £580,000; Nett Annual Rate, £29,000.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Honour Winners F/Lt. R. Alexander, D.F.C.; F/O. G. Flanagan, D.F.C.

Newspaper—"The St. Arnaud Mercury," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Kara Kara and Borung.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. E. V. Quiggin.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. A. Duff; K. McDonald; A. J. Preece; J. W. Pickthall; A. H. Runge; E. V. Daniel; E. J. Read; J. T. Kershaw.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—A. C. Lester, A.A.I.S.,
Engineer—G. C. Henderson.
Health Officer—Dr. G. Murdoch.
The Council meets on every fourth Monday.

This Borough is situated 158 miles north-west of Melbourne on the branch line from Ballarat which leads to Mildura in the far north-west, and being at an elevation of nearly 800 feet above sea level it has a very excellent climate. It is the centre of the Shire of Kara Kara, which is an area devoted to grazing, extensive growing of wheat, dairying and the raising of pigs, and reputed to be one of the most productive areas in the whole of Victoria.

St. Arnaud is an old mining town, but there is little mining activity at this time, although there is a cyanide plant in the town. Other industries in the township include a flour mill, a corset factory, plaster works, brick works, joinery works, wood mill and eucalyptus distillery. The township is well illuminated with gas and electricity and has excellent reticulated water supply from a reservoir outside the Borough. Regular legal sittings are held in the town and there is a weekly stock market. There is a large hospital, High School and an Elementary School, sporting facilities, including a swimming baths, and eight hotels of good class. Rural Societies are active, and an excellent show is usually held in October.

THE SHIRE OF BET BET.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—354 square miles. Population—3500. Dwellings—880. Length of roads—1521 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—630 feet at Dunolly.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £806,960; Nett Annual Value, £40,348.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Dunolly Express," published at Dunolly on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo; Corangamite. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Korong and Eaglehawk; Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. Brownbill, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. Green, J.P.; J. B. Reid, J.P.; G. A. Fotheringham, J.P.; W. K. Cameron; W. Belcher, J.P.; R. F. Stephens; J. Hickey; E. L. Silke, J.P.; G. Bartlett; J. P. Mason, J.P.; W. G. Kick; G. E. Bowman; J. J. A. Fremantle; H. Proctor.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Collector—J. Lowe.

Shire Engineer—T. Hogg, C.E.
The Council meets on the fourth Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Dunolly.

This Shire is situated in the central west of the State, north of the Borough of Maryborough. It covers an area of undulating countryside which is given to general farming pursuits mainly. Wheat and fruit are extensively grown, sheep and cattle grazed and there is still some mining activity.

The Shire Hall is in Dunolly, which is the centre of a mining and farming district, 125 miles from Melbourne, on a branch line from Maryborough. It has a population of 700, water supply and electricity, three hotels, swimming pool, and there is a knitting mill in the town. Dunolly is an old gold mining town and now there is much timber-cutting in adjacent areas.

Tornagulla, in the north-eastern part of the Shire on the Inglewood branch line, is an old mining settlement and there is still mining activity in this area. There is a cyanide works in the town. The settlement of Poseidon, near the Loddon River, is noted as the spot where some large nuggets were unearthed. In Dunolly there is a monument commemorating the fact that the world's largest nugget was found in this district.

THE SHIRE OF CHARLTON.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1895.

Area—455 square miles. Population—2880. Dwellings—650. Length of roads—709 miles. Average rainfall—16½ inches. Altitude—about 435 feet at Charlton.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,621,600; Nett Annual Value, £81,080.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/8d. and 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Value in different areas of the Shire; extra rate of 6d. in the £ in the township of Charlton.

Newspaper—"The Charlton Tribune," published at Charlton on Wednesday and Saturday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera; Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Gunbower; Korong and Eaglehawk.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. G. John.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. R. Hindson; H. S. Roberts; F. J. Edwards, J.P.; J. T. Wright; T. Loughnan; P. Rogan; J. B. Cook; M. Mulquiny.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Collector, Interim Valuer and Health Inspector—A. Bealand.
Treasurer—J. C. Pelchen.
Engineer—J. U. Hocking, C.E., L.S.
Health Officer—Dr. A. W. Baker, M.B., B.S.
The Council meets on the last Monday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Charlton.

The Shire of Charlton comprises agricultural and pastoral country which lies in the north-west of Victoria and is crossed by the railway line from Bendigo to Wycheproof. It is essentially an area devoted to the growing of wool and wheat.

The Shire Hall is situated in the township of Charlton, which is 17¾ miles north-west of Melbourne by rail. Charlton is on the Avoca River and is well equipped with a water supply from Lake Lonsdale, electric light and power. A scheme for the installation of sewerage in the township is now awaiting completion. It is a somewhat important area for sheep and cattle sales, which are held regularly every second week. The local Horticultural Society is an active body and an annual show is held by the Agricultural and Pastoral Society. Sporting facilities are adequate, including a concrete swimming baths, and there is an Elementary High School. Other settlements within the Shire are small and are mainly pastoral villages.

THE SHIRE OF COHUNA.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1922.

Area—110 square miles. Population—3500.
Dwellings—872. Length of roads—233 miles.
Average rainfall—19 inches. Altitude—260 feet at Cohuna.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,128,280; Nett Annual Value, £56,414.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2s. in the £ in Central Riding; 1/9d. in the £ elsewhere; extra rate of 9d. in the £ in Central Riding; 6d. in the £ elsewhere; all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Cohuna Farmers' Weekly," published every Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Gunbower.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. M. J. Garner, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. R. Findlay, J.P.; A. E. Spence, J.P.; W. A. O. Lyons, J.P.; E. Bond; A. T. H. Hawken, J.P.; N. L. Cooper, J.P.; H. V. Stirling; T. Opie, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—L. L. Smith, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).
Health Officer—Dr. C. E. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
Health Inspector—E. H. Jones.
Prosecuting Officer—W. Trewarne.
The Council meets on every fourth Friday.
Shire Headquarters—Cohuna.

The Shire of Cohuna covers territory in the northern part of the State and has the River Murray as its boundary on the northern side. It is a pastoral and agricultural area noted especially for sheep and pig raising and the growing of wheat and fruit, dairying and general farming with the assistance of irrigation. The country is generally flat and in parts fairly well timbered with box and mallee.

Cohuna is on the banks of Gunbower Creek, 185 miles north of Melbourne by rail at the terminus of a branch line from Elmore. The township is about five miles distant from the River Murray. It is equipped with water supply and electricity, Higher Elementary School and adequate business premises. It is a district which is popular with tourists, and good fishing and duck and quail shooting may be had. At Gunbower Island and Kow Swamp there are sanctuaries for native game. In the township there are three butter factories and two sawmills. It is an important stock-selling centre, regular fortnightly sales being held. At Leitchville, the centre of a prosperous dairying district, there is a butter factory and sawmill.

THE SHIRE OF DEAKIN.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1893.

Area—366 square miles. Population—4590.
Dwellings—1017. Length of roads—884 miles.
Average rainfall—16 inches. Altitude—335 feet average.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,857,600; Nett Annual Value, £92,880.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ and in Tongala an extra rate of 6d. in the £, all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—180.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo; Indi. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Rodney.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. T. Gass, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. G. Greiner; B. G. Watson; C. Crowley; J. L. Allan; L. T. Varcoe; F. C. Glanvill; J. Bowie; R. W. Brose.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Treasurer, Valuer and Engineer—K. C. Graham, C.E.
Health Officer—Dr. M. M. Suss, M.D.
Rate Collector—F. Lambert.
Shire Headquarters—Tongala.

The Shire of Deakin adjoins the Borough of Echuca in the north of Victoria, the Shire district being bordered on the north by the Goulburn River and lying to the east and south of that Borough. It is purely a rural area where general farming is carried on, and dairying is the predominant industry. Sheep are also grazed and wheat grown, and both fresh fruit and dried fruits produced.

The Shire township of Tongala has a population of 340 and is situated on the railway line less than 20 miles from Echuca. The township has a reticulated water supply, an hotel and picture theatre and three butter and cheese factories. The only other settlements in the Shire comprise villages of about 50 inhabitants each.

THE SHIRE OF EAST LODDON.

Created a District in 1864 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—455 square miles. Population—1950.
Dwellings—430. Length of roads—488 miles.
Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—300 to 400 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,270,500; Nett Annual Value, £63,525.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Gunbower.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. W. Bogie.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. D. W. Coutts; S. O. McCrea; H. C. Harry; W. T. H. Long; G. Shaw; M. J. Hocking; T. P. Rudkins; T. A. Watson.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—A. Guhrie.
Shire Engineer—R. C. Page, C.E., L.S.
The Council meets on the second Thursday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Serpentine.

This Shire is situated about 30 miles north of the City of Bendigo and is served by a branch railway line from Bendigo which goes on through the Shire and then on to Swan Hill in the north-west. It is a grazing and farming area with some irrigation farming, and the West Goulburn irrigation channel crosses the Shire. The Shire Office is situated in Serpentine, which is a small township about 15 miles off the rail, which passes through the east of the Shire, but its nearest railway connection is the Borough of Inglewood, about 13 miles away. Mitiamo, on the rail in the north of the Shire, is another small farming township.

THE SHIRE OF GORDON.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1885.

Area—770 square miles. Population—3500.
Dwellings—760. Length of roads—1772 miles.
Average rainfall—15 inches. Altitude—varies from 350 feet in the western portion of the Shire to 300 feet in the east.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,102,460; Nett Annual Value, £105,123.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. in the £ in different Ridings of Shire, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—303.

Newspapers—"The Boort Standard," published at Boort weekly on Tuesday; "The Pyramid Hill Advertiser," published at Pyramid Hill weekly on Wednesday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo; Wimmera. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Gunbower.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. Sutton.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. H. Bawden; R. A. Gregory, J.P.; J. T. Lead; C. Marfleet, J.P.; R. W. Y. Jeffery, J.P.; F. R. B. Coghill; L. E. Weaver, J.P.; T. Poxon, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Rate Collector and Interim Valuer—R. McL. Graham, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.
Engineer and Treasurer—E. C. D. Graham, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

The Council meets on the fourth Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Boort.

The Shire of Gordon is situated in the northern district of the State and was first settled in 1844. The country consists of rich alluvial plains intersected by the Loddon River, Serpentine Creek, and many subsidiary creeks. The western portion around Boort and Barraport was once heavily timbered with mallee, box, white gum, bull oak and native pine, but most of this has now been cleared, leaving excellent wheat and sheep country. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and ideal in the winter with clear, sunny days and frosty nights; health statistics are excellent, epidemics being unknown. There is a low range of granite hills extending from Mologa to Mount Hope, the highest points being Pyramid Hill (350 feet) and Mount Hope (300 feet).

The main towns are Boort (population 550), 169 miles north of Melbourne by rail, which is situated on Lake Boort, and has water and

electricity, an aerodrome, and all sporting and social facilities, and Pyramid Hill (population 450), 155 miles north of Melbourne by rail on the Swan Hill line, has water, electricity, aerodrome, and all educational and sporting amenities.

Apart from butter factories at Boort, Pyramid Hill and Mincha, and stone quarries at Pyramid Hill and Mount Hope, there are no secondary interests in the Shire. The area is devoted almost entirely to grazing and agricultural pursuits, the principal crops being wheat, oats and barley. Sheep and fat lamb raising is conducted on a large scale, while in the irrigated areas dairying is the mainstay of the farmers. The principal irrigation districts are the Boort, Calival and Tragowel Plains, and the Western Mallee channel runs two miles west of Boort, enabling farmers along the channel to irrigate crops and pastures. The future prosperity of the Shire as a whole depends on the extension of irrigation and electricity. The sandy soils around Boort and Marmale are ideal for the growing of citrus fruits and grapes, and stone fruits flourish in the heavier soil.

Societies are the Pyramid Hill and District Agricultural and Pastoral Society, and the Boort and District Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

Registered Stock breeders in the Shire area are:—

HORSES.

Clydesdales.

Buchanan Bros., C. J. Cable, H. Henderson, Thos. Bagnell, John Bagnell.

Trotters.

P. G. Weaver, L. E. Werr
McClelland, C. Robertson.

CATTLE.

Jerseys.

E. Walker, A. J. Broad, E. E. Broad, W. A. Broad, C. J. Dunster, G. G. McKay, D. Hercus, C. Miles, Mrs. Guinane.

Shorthorns.

H. Sutton, Buchanan Bros., W. R. Slatter, R. Jobling, J. Walker.

Freisians.

T. Gilmore & Sons.

PIGS—Large White

H. Sutton.

SHEEP.

Merino.

J. D. Fyfe, D. Rollinson, Coutts Bros., R. R. Coutts, D. Chalmers, M. McGillivray, W. C. Gray, McGauchie Bros.

Border Leicesters.

W. C. Gray, T. W. Lanyon, R. H. Lanyon, A. V. Lanyon, V. H. Lanyon, G. Town, E. Walker, K. Coghill, A. J. Broad, M. K. Graham, F. A. Smith, H. and E. Broad, E. E. Broad, W. A. Broad, H. Sutton, H. W. Painter.

Dorset Horns.

J. A. Piccoli, J. Porter, W. F. Shipp.

English Leicesters.

P. G. Weaver, G. M. Chalmers.

Ryelands.

E. W. Boyle.

Southdowns.

H. Sutton.

Romney Marsh.

H. W. Painter.

THE SHIRE OF KARA KARA.

Created a District in 1861, proclaimed St. Arnaud Shire in 1864 and name changed in 1884.

Area—875 square miles. Population—2724. Dwellings—650. Length of roads—392 miles. Average rainfall—19 inches. Altitude—784 feet at St. Arnaud, the centre of the Shire.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,141,500; Nett Annual Value, £107,075.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The St. Arnaud Mercury," published in the Borough of St. Arnaud on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Kara Kara and Borung; Korong and Eaglehawk.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. McF. Cameron.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. A. Dunstan; J. Duggan; W. B. Tucker; R. Cossens; W. Kelly; E. Fithall; C. C. Coates; A. Ross.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—E. H. Golden.

Assistant—L. M. Smith.

Engineer—G. C. Henderson, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. H. Matheson, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—St. Arnaud.

This Shire surrounds the Borough of St. Arnaud in the western district of the State, being about 150 miles north-west of Melbourne. The Shire country is one of the most productive areas in the State for wheat and pastoral activities, and the grazing lands are of high quality, whilst large quantities of wheat, oats and barley are produced. The railway line from Ballarat to Mildura crosses the Shire from east to west and the Avon River flows through the south-western portion. There are a number of small townships scattered right throughout the Shire, some of them with large grain stores attached, and in certain areas mining for quartz is still carried on.

THE SHIRE OF KERANG.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—1355 square miles. Population—9600. Dwellings—2345. Length of roads—2270 miles. Average rainfall—12-14 inches. Altitude—247 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,509,640; Nett Annual Value, £175,482.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ in North East Riding and of 1/9d. in the £ in other Ridings, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Kerang New Times," published at Kerang on Tuesdays and Fridays; "The Koondbrook and Barham Bridge," published at Koondbrook weekly on Saturdays; "The Quambatook Times," published at Quambatook weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Gunbower.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. Nalder.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. G. Fenton; H. L. Smith, J.P.; G. S. Greenwood, J.P.; N. D. Cox, J.P.; C. D. Atkinson; J. Peel, J.P.; J. B. Mann, J.P.; C. W. Cooke, J.P.; G. A. Theobald; A. Mercer, J.P.; W. J. McCann, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—A. K. Lyall, A.F.I.A.

Shire Engineer—A. G. McKenzie, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. R. Munro, M.B., B.S.

Shire Headquarters—Kerang.

The Shire of Kerang is situated in northern Victoria and has the River Murray as its north-eastern boundary, and on the southern and western side it has the famous Wimmera wheat area. It is an area particularly

adapted to agricultural and pastoral industries, consisting largely of alluvial plains interspersed with sandhills. Primary industries are grazing of sheep for wool, growing of wheat, fat lamb raising, dairying and the growing of citrus fruits and broom. There is considerable irrigation over a wide area, and in this district the land is suitable for intense culture. It enjoys an excellent climate and as a result of this and irrigation large quantities of fruit are produced in the Shire. It is well watered by a number of rivers including the Murrabit River, which crosses it from the north, the Loddon River, which crosses the centre of the Shire, and the Avoca River and the Lalbert Creek, which are in the western portion. A railway line from Bendigo goes through the Shire up to Swan Hill, and from Kerang a branch line goes northwards across the Murray into New South Wales. A further railway line runs parallel to the other in the western part of the Shire and ultimately up through the Shire of Swan Hill to Euston on the River Murray.

The township of Kerang is an important rural centre on the Loddon River, 180 miles north of Melbourne by rail. It has a population of 3000 and is well equipped with water supply, electricity and sewerage. Sporting activities are very embracing, including duck shooting, coursing and a fine swimming pool. It is an air centre with regular air service to cities in Victoria, New South Wales and Adelaide, in South Australia. Considerable citrus fruits are grown in this area. There are five hotels, flour mills, an iron and brass foundry, a carriage factory and a butter factory in the town. The township of Koondbrook is situated on the River Murray in the eastern portion of the Shire, and a tramway connects this with the rail at Kerang, 14½ miles distant. It has a population of about 750, adequate business houses and two sawmills. It is the centre of a productive area, production including pigs, fat lambs, citrus fruits, wheat and dairying products. Quambatook is situated in the western area of the Shire on the Avoca River, 191 miles north-west of Melbourne. It has a population of about 500, and is the hub of a very rich pastoral and agricultural district. Dairying, cattle and sheep breeding are extensively carried on, and a considerable quantity of wheat and fruit is grown. It is an important stock-selling centre, and has amenities such as water supply and electricity. With the development of irrigation from the River Murray, this Shire area is capable of much closer settlement.

THE SHIRE OF KORONG.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—925 square miles. Population—4720. Dwellings—1215. Length of roads—1449 miles. Average rainfall—19 inches. Altitude—570 feet at Wedderburn.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,880,660; Nett Annual Value, £94,033.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Wedderburn Express," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Korong and Eaglehawk.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. R. Edyvean.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. S. R. Catto, J.P.; J. Stewart; G. Mahoney, J.P.; G. H. Morse; H. E. Holt, J.P.; N. E. Proctor; R. W. Donaldson; A. Thompson.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary, Collector and Valuer—E. Cooper.

Shire Engineer—R. A. Hill, C.E.

Power House Manager—T. Gray.

Health Inspector—A. L. Wigley.

Health Officers—Dr. J. M. C. Philpott, M.B.; Dr. L. V. Darby, M.B.

The Council meets on the third Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Wedderburn.

This Shire area is situated to the north-west of Melbourne, having the Borough of Inglewood in its south-eastern corner. It is crossed by the railway line from Bendigo through Inglewood to the far north-west of the State. It is mainly comprised of fairly level country with considerable areas of mallee scrub and the eucalyptus forests. Industries include a fair area of wheat growing, grazing of sheep, the cutting of firewood, the making of charcoal and the distilling of eucalyptus.

The Shire headquarters are situated in the town of Wedderburn, which has a population of about 1250 and is 150 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail. As in other parts of the Shire gold mining was extensively carried on and some mining is still pursued. Wedderburn has a good water supply and electricity. There are two hotels, and sporting facilities are adequate. Nearby is some excellent mountain scenery. It is estimated that in this area there are still many rich quartz reefs that have not been worked to any extent. There are a number of eucalyptus oil distilleries in the town.

Korong Vale is an important railway junction north of Wedderburn, and is the centre where much grain is received. It has all adequate amenities including water supply and electricity. Other townships and settlements in the Shire are either pastoral and agricultural centres or mining districts. Mention may be made particularly of Rheola, which was originally a mining township where many nuggets of gold were obtained near the surface, some of them very rich, the famous "Viscount Canterbury" yielding 1105 ounces of pure gold. To-day fruit growing is widely and successfully carried on in this area.

THE SHIRE OF NUMURKAH.

Created as Shepparton Shire in 1879 and name changed to Numurkah Shire in 1885.

Area—755 square miles. Population—6050. Dwellings—1573. Length of roads—928 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—431 feet at Numurkah.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,800,780; Nett Annual Value, £140,039.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ over the whole Shire and extra rates of 6d. in the £ in Numurkah, and 3d. in the £ in Nathalia and Picola townships; all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Numurkah Leader," published weekly on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Goulburn Valley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. Pinnuck, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. G. Hooper, J.P.; R. C. Gordon, J.P.; J. S. Mackenzie, J.P.; W. Prentice; W. L. Moss; P. T. Nase; S. Garonne; J. T. Myers; J. W. Lancaster; A. McDonnell, J.P.; Hon. G. J. Tuckett, M.L.C.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—A. Stringer, A.I.C.A.

Shire Engineer and Rate Collector—V. Shaw, C.E.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Numurkah.

The Shire of Numurkah covers a large area in the extreme north of the State above the Shire of Shepparton. It has as its northern and western boundaries the River Murray, and rail facilities are provided by a branch line from Shepparton, which goes north through the township of Numurkah in the east of the Shire and thence up to Tocumwal, which is on the New South Wales side of the River Murray. From Numurkah a branch line cuts off to the west and terminates at Picola in the western area of the Shire. It is a district which is fairly flat and has good soil for agriculture, and primary industries are mainly wheat and barley growing, stock raising and dairying.

The township of Numurkah is 248 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail and has a population of 1550. It is a good class of country town, being equipped with water supply reticulated from the Broken River, and electric light. There is a progressive Agricultural Society which holds an annual show in October, usual and adequate sporting facilities, and a High School to Leaving Certificate standard. There are three hotels, butter and ice factories, a very fine public park, and stock saleyards.

Nathalia, on the branch line from Numurkah to the west, is set in the midst of a dairying and farming area. It has water supply, electric light, progressive agricultural and horticultural societies, a high school, four hotels, and butter and cordial factory. Further west is the township of Picola, which has electric light and an extensive trade in redgum timber. Strathmerton has a population of about 140 and is surrounded by dairying country, and there is a creamery in the town.

THE SHIRE OF ROCHESTER.

Created a District in 1864 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—749 square miles. Population—6690. Dwellings—1528. Length of roads—2567 miles. Average rainfall—16 inches. Altitude 378 feet at Rochester.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,712,840; Nett Annual Value, £185,642.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ over whole Shire; extra rate of 1s. in the £ in Rochester township, and extra rate of 6d. in the £ for Country Sub-division of Central Riding; levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Rochester Irrigator," published weekly on Thursdays; "The Rochester Express," published weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Rodney.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. E. Moore.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. A. Keele; J. Dargan, J.P.; K. F. Adam, J.P.; W. S. C. Ham, J.P.; A. P. Johnson; H. H. Vincent, J.P.; J. R. Hare; J. Sinclair.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Acting Secretary—Miss M. H. Waters.

Shire Engineer—A. E. Canning.

Shire Headquarters—Rochester.

The Shire of Rochester is situated in the north of the State adjoining the Borough of Echuca, which is on its north-eastern boundary. It has the River Murray on its northern border and is crossed by the railway lines to Echuca and to Cohuna. It is comprised mainly of flat agricultural and pastoral country, where mixed farming and much dairying is carried on. The Goulburn River irrigation channel crosses the southern part

of the Shire, and in this area there are a number of irrigation centres where fruit is produced. Wheat is extensively grown, poultry and pigs raised.

The Shire Hall is located in the township of Rochester, which is 139 miles north of Melbourne and has a population of about 2000. It has a water supply and electricity, aerodrome facilities, sporting facilities, including a racecourse; higher elementary school and five hotels. Weekly cattle, sheep and pig sales are held at this centre, and there are two butter factories, a cheese factory and cordial factory in the town. Lockington is a progressive settlement and a closely settled irrigation district where there are packing sheds for fruit produced. There are a number of smaller settlements throughout the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF RODNEY.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1886.

Area—440 square miles. Population—9080. Dwellings—2268. Length of roads—884 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—377 feet at Tatura and 347 at Kyabrum.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,814,720; Nett Annual Value, £190,736.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, and an extra rate of 6d. in the £ in Tatura, Kyabrum and Mooropna townships, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Tatura Guardian Press," published on Tuesdays and Fridays; "The Kyabrum Free Press," published at Kyabrum on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi, Bendigo. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Rodney; Waranga; Goulburn Valley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. Doonan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. Howard; T. J. E. Hastie, J.P.; L. Cross; G. H. Norton; R. F. Forbes, J.P.; R. Breen, J.P.; W. R. Poynting, J.P.; G. H. Brewer.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—W. T. A. Martin.

Treasurer—A. H. Decker.

Engineer—J. T. Page, C.E.

The Council meets on the last Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Tatura.

This Shire is situated in the north of the State about 30 miles south of the River Murray. The Goulburn River runs along its eastern and northern boundaries, and it is crossed by the railway line which branches near Seymour from the main northern line and runs through Murchison and finally on to Echuca on the River Murray. The Borough of Shepparton adjoins the Shire on its eastern boundary. It is a grazing, dairying and general farming area with some districts irrigated with water from the Goulburn River.

Tatura, the Shire township, is the hub of a thriving rural district which produces dairying products, fat stock, fruit and general agricultural produce. There is water supply and electricity, three hotels, a case factory, canneries and cordial and butter factories, and municipal saleyards where weekly sales are held. Sporting facilities are adequate, including a swimming baths, and a number of progressive rural societies are located in the town. It is 110 miles north of Melbourne by rail.

Kyabrum is another prosperous agricultural township in the north-west of the Shire, being 124 miles from Melbourne by rail on the Echuca line. It has a population of 1300 and is equipped with water supply from the Waranga Basin, electricity supply and sewerage. The surrounding district produces dairy produce, stock, wheat, and large quantities

of fruit; the latter being treated at a fruit-preserving works, and a cannery in the town. Other industries are a coach factory and a butter factory. Recreational facilities are ample, including a swimming pool and racing and coursing clubs. There is a State school, a high school, busy municipal scayards, a private hospital and Bush Nursing Hospital and three hotels.

Near Ardmona large quantities of fruit are grown, and at Merrigum tobacco is cultivated, and there is a tobacco kiln as well as a butter factory. Mooroopna, on the Goulburn River in the eastern area of the Shire, is another substantial settlement with a population of 1500. Wheat and fruit are grown in this area, and in the town there is a flour mill, a fruit case factory, a canning and fruit-preserving factory. The town has water supply, electricity, three hotels and all necessary recreational areas, including a swimming pool.

THE SHIRE OF SHEPPARTON.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1884.

Area—351 square miles. Population—6000. Dwellings—1280. Length of roads—622 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—varies from 380 feet at Shepparton to 1200 feet in the Shire area.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,813,200; Nett Annual Value, £140,660.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ in Shire generally and of 2/6d. in the £ in Kialla Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Shepparton Advertiser," published at Shepparton on Mondays and Fridays; "The Dookie Recorder," published at Dookie weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Indi. State: L.C., North Eastern Province; Northern Province. L.A., Goulburn Valley; Benalla.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. T. Burgess.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. J. Trevaskis; L. Williams; J. A. Sutherland; R. C. Jeffery; W. G. Threlfall; W. F. Ford; J. R. McKernan; H. Formby; N. W. Fairless, J.P.; R. N. Roberts; E. P. Hill; A. Stewart, J.P.; J. Knox, J.P.; A. J. Gall.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Engineer—W. C. Little, C.E., A.M.I.E.A.

Health Inspector—G. F. Walters.

Health Officer—Dr. R. O. Mills, M.B.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Shepparton.

This Shire area is situated to the east, north and south of the Borough of Shepparton in the northern districts and has the mighty Goulburn River as its western boundary. Most of the country is flat and is made up of good agricultural soil in which dairying and agricultural pursuits are carried on. About half of the Shire is irrigated by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's channels, and approximately 2000 acres of land are under intense culture, including orchards and market gardening. The balance of the irrigated land is availed of for mixed farming and the non-irrigated areas of the Shire produce cereals and sheep. The Shire Hall is situated in the Borough of Shepparton, where is found the Shepparton Preserving Company, which is the largest cannery in the British Empire and deals with the products of the orchards and farms within the Shire. It is estimated that it turns out approximately 28,000,000 cans per annum.

The agricultural township of Dookie is situated in the north-east of the Shire, on a branch line from Shepparton, and has a population of 250. It is 130 miles north of Mel-

bourne by rail and has a nice elevation of about 500 feet above sea level. In the surrounding area there are a number of dairying properties, orchards and vine cultivation areas where grapes are produced for wine-making. In this area is situated the Dookie Agricultural College and Government Experimental Farm, where much pure-bred stock is produced. Tallygaroopna, situated in the north of the Shire on the railway from Shepparton to Numurkah, is an agricultural township catering for a rich district. Progressive local societies include the Shepparton Agricultural Society and the Dookie Agricultural Society.

THE SHIRE OF WARANGA.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—750 square miles. Population—5300. Dwellings—1362. Length of roads—2000 miles. Average rainfall—17 inches. Altitude—600 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,025,000; Nett Annual Value, £101,250.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ over Shire, except the Eastern Riding, in which a general rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Rushworth Chronicle," published at Rushworth weekly on Fridays; "The Murchison Advertiser," published at Murchison weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Bendigo; Indi. State: L.C., Northern Province. L.A., Waranga.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. M. Weeks, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. K. Finlay; W. B. Heily, M.L.A.; R. S. Hill; D. R. Barkla; A. E. Enders; R. H. McCauley; C. G. Speers; P. Tuohy.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—W. C. Geyle, A.I.C.A.

Shire Engineer—N. J. P. Elms.

Health Officers—Dr. H. Whitaker; Dr. A. A. Crooks; and Dr. D. F. Lally.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Rushworth.

This Shire is situated in the central north portion of Victoria and is in the main a rural pastoral area wherein there are some old mining centres, and in the southern portion of the Shire big ironbark forests. Products of the area are dairying produce, wheat, fat lambs, fruits and firewood.

The Shire township of Rushworth is 104 miles north of Melbourne by rail and has a population of 1250. It is in the eastern portion of the Shire, on a branch line from Murchison, not far from the Waranga reservoir on the Goulburn irrigation channel. It has water supply, electricity, and adequate educational and sporting facilities.

Murchison is at the extreme east of the Shire and is 93 miles from Melbourne by rail. It has a population of about 600 and is situated on the Goulburn River. It has water supply, electricity, fine public gardens, race club, and is the centre for fishing and shooting at a number of places near Waranga Basin and Goulburn Weir. There are saw-mills in the town, and in the surrounding area intense agricultural activity produces oats, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums and lucerne. Colbinabbin is at the end of the branch railway line into the Shire, and is a good class of rural town with water supply, electric light, good swimming baths, and is a centre from which large quantities of wheat are consigned each year. North of the settlement is Lake Cooper, where there is good fishing and shooting. Stanhope, in the north of the Shire, has butter and cheese factories.

VIII—BALLARAT PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE CITY OF BALLARAT.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1863 and a City in 1870.

Area—8864 acres. Population—42,185. Dwellings—10,066. Length of streets—169 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—1428 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £8,641,000; Nett Annual Value, £432,050.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/10d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Ballarat Courier," a morning daily; "The Ballarat Mail," an evening daily; "The Ballarat Stock and Station Journal," published weekly every Tuesday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Ballarat; Allandale; Warrenheip and Grenville.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. H. L. Coburn.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. C. Wray; J. C. Rowe; A. M. King, O.B.E.; A. C. Pittard; L. J. Wilson; T. C. Lyons; G. Stewart, J.P.; J. Pryor; N. T. Callow; R. H. Ramsay; W. Roff.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—G. F. Morton, J.P.

City Engineer—L. H. Finch, A.M.I.C.E. (London).

Assistant Town Clerk—H. R. Maddern.

Assistant City Engineer—G. Murrowood.

Rate Collector and Valuer—J. Welsh.

Rate Collectors—A. Hamilton, J. Grenfell and A. Lord.

Clerk of Works—J. Pascoe, M.C.

Health and Building Inspector—C. Merry.

Abattoirs Superintendent—F. B. Milnes.

Cattle Yards Inspector—C. Barker.

Health Officer—Dr. G. T. James, M.D., M.B., B.S.

The City Council meets on alternate Mondays.

City Hall—Sturt Street, Ballarat.

Situated 75 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail, served by a fast train service and a busy centre on the transcontinental route, this city is to-day the centre and hub of a rich and extensive grazing and agricultural area. The history of Ballarat is linked with that of Australia and its progress to the status of nationhood. Before the year 1851 it was merely a small hamlet with scattered holdings of squatters and graziers surrounding it, and yet by the year 1854 it had a population of more than 50,000 persons. The reason was the age-old lure of gold. In 1851, after the discovery of gold in New South Wales, rewards were offered by the Victorian Government for the finding of payable gold in that State. Before the end of that year it was discovered in rich and large quantities in Ballarat, and the district was flooded by an influx of people. Great were the finds; 500 ounces were obtained from one little hole, and for years gold mining was thereafter extensively carried on in the area, and it is estimated that more than £84,000,000 worth of gold has since been taken out of the district. Gold-bearing fields surrounding the city cover 856 square miles, and many historical nuggets have been taken from the field. One of the largest was the well-known "Welcome Nugget," which weighed 2217 ounces and

was found at a depth of 180 feet. Other equally famous nuggets were the "Lady Hotham" of 1177 ounces and the "Nil Desperandum" of 540 ounces. At the present time mining for gold is practically at a standstill.

With the decline of mining Ballarat did not, like many mining towns, stagnate and decline. The rich agricultural and pastoral area surrounding the city provided ample opportunity for it to develop secondary industries of great importance. Every kind of secondary industry may be found in the city of to-day, factories exceed 300 and include two woollen and worsted mills, one knitting mill, two butter factories, three brickworks, a brewery, two brass foundries, iron foundries, three agricultural implement factories, four ham and bacon curers, three boot factories, three fibrous plaster works, three ice works, soap works, underclothing and other clothing factories, tanneries, tile and pipe works, cordial, confectionery, biscuit, and many other factories. There are also large railway workshops.

The city is the centre of one of the finest, if not the finest, wool-growing districts in the Commonwealth. Grazing in the surrounding area is extensive, and amongst the many pure-bred stock breeders and owners are Major Philip Russell of Carngham, Wing Commander C. O. Fairburn of Skipton, and Engineer Commander Mackenzie of Trowalla. In addition, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, oats, fruit and flax growing is extensively carried on.

Ballarat is also a valued education centre, there being five colleges (three boys and two girls), high and elementary State schools, an agricultural high school, and there is also the School of Mines and Industries, which caters for over 1500 students. Sporting facilities of all kinds are available, including well-appointed bowling greens and tennis courts, and two first-class golf links. The Botanical Gardens and Zoo cover an area of over 100 acres and all the streets have plantations adorned with marble statuary, including the renowned statue "The Flight from Pompeii."

Lake Wendouree is an attractive sheet of water of over 600 acres, which is stocked with English fish, and pleasure-seekers are catered for by various motor boats, yachts and rowing boats.

Ballarat has many beautiful and imposing buildings and structures. There is an imposing Law Courts building, two public libraries, a Mechanics Institute and Library, a very fine Art Gallery, Town Hall, Observatory, fine up-to-date theatres, a new State public building and branches of all banks and insurance societies. There are 30 churches in all, and about 60 hotels cater for the public. The main street, Sturt Street, is beautified like no other Australian city by reason of the quantity of statuary that adorns the gardens along the centre of this fine, wide, modern street. Other unique features are the "Avenue of Prime Ministers," an avenue in the gardens beside the lake which has bronze busts of every Prime Minister from Edmund Barton to Joseph Lyons, and the proud, imposing Honour Avenue of 4000 trees with its Victory Arch at the commencement of the road to Ararat.

Of historical and sentimental interest to all Australians is the scene of the famous Eureka Stockade, where in 1854 the gold miner Peter Lalor raised a standard for liberty and rallied around him other miners, some of whom died at that place in defence of the democratic principle that there should be no taxation without representation. In that time named a rebel, Lalor is honoured in the Ballarat of to-day by his statue in the main street, and the scene of the momentous historical event, the Eureka Stockade, has a memorial surrounded by gardens and a swimming pool.

Local societies include an agricultural and pastoral society, a horticultural society and a "Grow more Vegetables Committee." Health statistics are excellent, births far exceeding deaths, and the occurrence of infectious disease is very light.

The city is well served by a fast train service, an aerodrome, good macadamised

roads and tram and motor-bus services. It has an abundant water supply under the control of the Ballarat Water Commission, established in 1876, water being reticulated from catchment areas and reservoirs about five miles distant from the city. The city is completely sewered under the control of the Ballarat Sewerage Authority, and the sewerage rate, based on municipal valuation, is 1/5d. in the £ per year. Electricity is provided in the city and suburbs and surrounding country, and the streets are brightly lit. Another municipal undertaking is the sale-yards, through which pass yearly about 7000 cattle, 7000 calves, 250,000 sheep and 160,000 lambs. The Municipal Abattoirs slaughter both for local consumption and for export.

THE TOWN OF ARARAT.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1858 and a town in 1934.

Area—464 acres. Population—5500. Dwellings—1098. Length of streets—58 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—1068 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £935,940; Nett Annual Value, £46,797.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 3d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Town—410.

Honour Winner—N. Graham, M.M.

Newspaper—"The Ararat Advertiser," published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Coramamite. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Stawell and Ararat.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. N. J. Neylan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. J. Burke, J.P.; E. W. Morris; P. Cusack; W. Kennedy; H. J. Blackie; G. Bell; D. H. Montgomery; J. Crawford.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk, Building Inspector and Treasurer—C. C. Murray, J.P.

Rate Collector—J. Jackson.

Consulting Engineer—E. L. G. Creswell, C.E.

Supervising Electrical Engineer—E. A. C. Watts.

Health Officer—Dr. F. G. T. de Crespigny, M.B.

Health Inspector—W. M. Jordan.

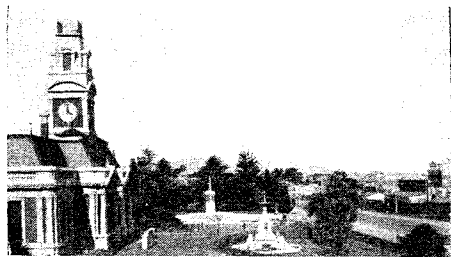
The Council meets on every second Monday.

The town of Ararat is situated on the Hopkins River, about 131 miles west and slightly north of Melbourne, and near the northern boundary of the Shire which has the same name as the town. It is the junction of four main railway lines and main roads, being an important rail depot on the overland line from Melbourne to Adelaide and other lines radiating to the town of Hamilton and the Borough of Maryborough. It is also a junction of a number of main roads and is equidistant from the ports of Melbourne, Geelong, Portland and Warrnambool. There are large railway workshops and a locomotive depot, and secondary industries in the town include a weaving mill, clothing factory, machinery factory, cordial, butter and ice factories. Local facilities include an excellent water supply from a reservoir on the slopes of Langi Ghiran Ranges and from Mount Cole (2130 feet). Gas is laid on, and there is abundant electric power from the Yallourn scheme, and a sewerage service is conducted by the Ararat sewerage authority. There is a State high school, elementary schools and



STURT STREET, BALLARAT.

four private schools, including a Church of England Grammar School, a large mental hospital and seven hotels. Recreational facilities include golf, tennis, sporting ovals, a fine racecourse and four public reserves, including Botanical Gardens. There is a fine landing ground for aircraft. Swimming may be had at Lake Bolac, Norval Dam and Alexandra Lake in the town gardens. The surrounding district is extremely rich and is devoted to grazing and agriculture. There are a



THE TOWN HALL AND WAR MEMORIAL, ARARAT.

number of apple orchards and vineyards. Dairying is extensively carried on, and there is considerable production of eggs on poultry farms. Ararat is a centre from which many pleasant scenic trips may be had, including Mount Cole and Mount William (5000 feet). It has a number of picturesque vineyards, and about 28 miles away are the well-known Grampians with their high peaks, beautiful panoramas and wonderland of wild flowers. The town is well laid out with asphalt streets and footpaths and trees planted along the streets.

THE BOROUGH OF CLUNES.

Created a Borough in 1860.

Area—5760 acres. Population—1170. Dwellings—347. Length of streets—44 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—1100 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £203,040; Nett Annual Value, £10,152.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/4d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Clunes Guardian and Gazette," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Allandale.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Mayor—Cr. R. A. Steart, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. C. Foulkes, J.P.; R. Dolan; J. Harvey; T. W. Lewis; H. Dunn; W. Webb; W. L. Birch; J. S. Cook, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk, Collector and Valuer—W. I. Mountjoy.

Consulting Engineer—J. B. Wilkie, C.E.

Treasurer—W. Carkeet.

Health Officer—Dr. A. L. Thom, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—A. A. Lees.

The Council meets on alternate Wednesdays.

The Borough of Clunes is situated about 96 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail, on the Ballarat-Maryborough line, about 20 miles north of the City of Ballarat. It is now the centre of an agricultural and pastoral district, but was originally a very important and busy mining township. The surrounding

Shire of Talbot is devoted to agricultural and to dairying pursuits. Industrial establishments in the Borough include butter and cordial factories and knitting mills. There are a number of timber yards. Sports are adequately catered for, and local agricultural and horticultural societies hold annual shows. The town has an assured water supply from reservoirs, and electricity supply.

THE BOROUGH OF SEBASTOPOL.

Created a Borough in 1864.

Area—1880 acres. Population—1850. Dwellings—498. Length of streets—32 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—about 1400 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £229,000; Nett Annual Value, £11,450.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values. Pan charge of 28s. per pan per annum.

Newspaper—See the City of Ballarat.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballaarat. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Warrenheip and Grenville.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. F. W. Miller.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. C. Ellsworth; E. N. Kent; J. F. Owen; F. A. Richardson; W. R. Jenkins; H. V. Reynolds; J. N. Robinson; J. E. Tuppen.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—E. M. Wills.

Consulting Engineer—A. W. Meinhardt, C.E. Treasurer—T. H. Lawson.

Prosecuting Officer—C. E. Newton.

Health Officer—Dr. G. T. James, B.A., M.D. (Melb.), B.S.

Foreman—D. Porter.

The Council meets on alternate Thursdays.

This Borough was formerly a mining township, but is now really a suburb of the City of Ballarat west of Melbourne. It is three miles from the city and is connected with it by an electric tram service. It has electric light, power, gas service and water supply. There are two hotels and two State schools, a baby health centre, and a good concrete swimming pool. A Mechanics' Institute provides a very excellent library for the residents.

THE BOROUGH OF STAWELL.

Created a Borough in 1869.

Area—5996 acres. Population—5000. Dwellings—1370. Length of streets—70 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—825 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £758,720; Nett Annual Value, £37,936.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Stawell Times and Wimmera Advertiser," published on Tuesdays and Fridays; "The Stawell News."

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Stawell and Ararat.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. H. J. Dunn.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. G. Wilson; J. Simpson; C. Cashin; C. C. Hunt; L. Brown; S. P. Freeland; A. Oliver; T. W. Dadswell; D. Mitchell; A. Waterfield; D. Williams.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—W. G. Sharpley, F.F.I.A., F.A.I.S.

Engineer (acting)—G. W. C. Venables, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. M. Snow, M.D.

The Council meets on alternate Wednesdays.

The Borough of Stawell is an important industrial and agricultural township which is situated in the centre of the Shire of Stawell in the Wimmera area of the western district of Victoria. The area that surrounds the Borough is devoted to pastoral, agricultural and horticultural pursuits, sheep and fat lambs being produced and extensive quantities of wheat grown. Some tobacco is also grown and a considerable amount of mining carried on.

The Borough is 150 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail on the main overland line to South Australia, and, largely by reason of the fact that it caters for a rich and prosperous district, it has developed substantial secondary industries. There are woollen mills, a flour mill, butter factory, brickworks, a wattle bark mill, knitting mills, a tannery, cordial factories and sawmills. Educational institutions include two State schools, a Convent, a High school and a senior Technical school. There is a district hospital, a Town Hall, a free library and nine hotels. The Borough is reticulated with a water supply from the nearby Grampian Mountains, and there is electricity and gas. All usual sporting facilities are available and there are several parks and reserves. These include Central Park Botanical Reserve, which has a large lake stocked with fish, Cato Park and Lake and Gladstone Reserve, and to the west of the Borough is Lake Lonsdale, which covers an area of 7000 acres.

Stawell is an old mining town, although there is not much activity now. It is popular as a tourist resort and as a stepping-off place to the well-known Grampian Mountains, which are found in the west of the Shire of Stawell. From these mountains comes some excellent stone, which is quarried, and from which many buildings in Melbourne have been constructed.

The Borough of Stawell is especially known to all Australia's athletic fraternity by reason of the famous footrace of 130 yards which is run there every year at the Easter Athletic Carnival.

THE SHIRE OF ARARAT.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—1253 square miles. Population—7000. Dwellings—1436. Length of roads—4500 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—varies up to 5000 feet at Mount William.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £4,216,560; Nett Annual Value, £210,828.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 4d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—420 in A.I.F., R.A.A.F., and R.A.N. only.

Newspaper—"The Arara Advertiser," published in the town of Ararat on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Stawell and Ararat.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. E. Leyonhjelm, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. W. Vanstan; R. W. King; E. Heard; J. G. R. Brebner, J.P.; G. Hucker, J.P.; A. Laidlaw; A. McDonald; F. E. Doery, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Collector—E. Morton, J.P., F.I.M.A.

Engineer—E. I. G. Creswell, C.E., L.S., A.M.I.E.

Treasurer—W. A. Robinson.

Valuer—C. F. Best, J.P., F.C.I.V.

Health Officers—Dr. F. Ch. de Crespigny, M.B., B.S.; and Dr. C. Checchi, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the third Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—The town of Ararat.

This Shire is situated in the south-western portion of Victoria and has the town of Ararat near its northern border. The north-eastern corner of the Shire is crossed by the main overland line to Adelaide, which passes through Ararat, and southwards through the Shire; branch lines lead from Ararat to the town of Hamilton in the west and to Geelong in the east.

The country is mainly undulating and devoted to pastoral and agricultural pursuits and in places both alluvial and quartz mining. The Shire headquarters are in the town of Ararat, which is 131 miles west of Melbourne by rail. Throughout the Shire area wheat is extensively grown, sheep grazed, and in some areas tobacco is cultivated and grapes are grown for wine-making. The township of Willaura is situated on the railway to Hamilton in the southern portion of the Shire, and in this area large quantities of wheat and oats are produced, and salt is obtained from salt lakes near the township. The Hopkins River, which crosses the Shire from north to south, is a few miles away from this town. The township of Moyston is a holiday resort and a tobacco growing area to the west of Ararat, and at Lake Bolac, in the south of the Shire, there is a flax mill. Near Streatham grazing is carried on, and there are also salt lakes in this vicinity. In a number of areas in the Shire timber-cutting is pursued, and at Mount William gold mining is carried on. A number of places in the Shire are availed of for picnics and holidays, including Lake Bolac and Norval Dam, where swimming may be had.

THE SHIRE OF AVOCA.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—453 square miles. Population—3000. Dwellings—600. Length of roads—700 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—794 feet at Avoca.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £872,040; Nett Annual Value, £43,602.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Avoca Free Press," published at Avoca on Wednesday and Saturday; "The Avoca Mail," published at Avoca weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Stawell and Ararat; Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. T. Kaye, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. B. Worthington, J.P.; H. J. Costello; S. D. Slater, J.P.; A. W. Williams, J.P.; J. H. Benjamin; W. W. Hodgetts; F. H. Bowman; W. J. Morrow, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Rate Collector and Interim Valuer—Marion Broadhurst.

Shire Engineer—A. R. Rowe.

Health Officer—Dr. F. H. Matthews.

Health Inspector—L. E. LaRoche.

The Council meets on the third Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Avoca.

The Shire of Avoca is situated northwards of Melbourne between the Borough of Stawell on the west and the Borough of Maryborough on the east, and it is crossed in the eastern

portion by the line from Maryborough to Ararat. It is an important agricultural and mining area, the Pyrenees ranges running throughout the Shire. These ranges are thickly covered with very good timber, and in the Shire there are over 100 square miles of State Forest. The valleys and more open country are extensively cultivated for general mixed farm products; grazing is carried on, and mining is pursued in a number of settlements. The Shire is popular as a holiday resort, affording fine mountain scenery and a very good climate.

The Shire township of Avoca is 127 miles from Melbourne by rail, and with an altitude of about 800 feet enjoys a very pleasant climate. It has a very good water supply and electric light, three hotels and a racing club. It has a population of about 900, and apart from rail facilities, regular motor communication with both Ballarat and Maryborough. Landsborough (population 300) is an agricultural township, and at Moonambel (population 200) rural activities are carried on, and there is also a eucalyptus distillery.

Redbank (population 250) is a mining township where there is situated a cyanide works, and Percydale, on the eastern slopes of the Pyrenees range, is noted for both quartz and alluvial mining.

Products of the Shire include wheat, oats, barley, rye, wool, sheep for market, and fruit.

THE SHIRE OF BACCHUS MARSH.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—214½ square miles. Population—3642. Dwellings—963. Length of roads—119 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—350 feet at Bacchus Marsh.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,257,660; Nett Annual Value, £62,883.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/9d. in the £ in Coimadai Riding and of 2s. in the £ elsewhere in the Shire, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Bacchus Marsh Express," published weekly—the official organ of the Bacchus Marsh Shire Council.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. L. G. Wilson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. T. Grant; G. H. Anderson, J.P.; G. Sutherland; E. H. Prime; C. J. McFarlane; W. S. Richardson; W. Morton; R. Lidgett, J.P.; T. J. Shea, J.P.; G. M. Kerr, J.P.; T. L. Rogers.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—A. W. Bond, M.C.E., B.E.E.

Health Officer—Dr. E. McDonald, M.B., B.S. The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Bacchus Marsh.

The Shire of Bacchus Marsh is a farming and grazing area which is about 31 miles west of Melbourne and is crossed by the railway line to Ballarat. A large part of the Shire area is flat, especially in the southern portion, and in the northern portion rises into high ranges, which are thickly timbered. Primary industries carried on in the Shire include grazing, dairying, fruit growing, market gardening, mixed farming and poultry farming.

The Shire hall is situated in the township of Bacchus Marsh, 31 miles from Melbourne by rail, and in the surrounding area dairying and grazing pursuits are carried on. The township is well equipped with water supply, electric light and gas, and has a population of about 1600. Facilities for sport are adequate and include Municipal swimming

baths, fishing and shooting. Brown coal is found in the area, and secondary industries in the township include a milk product factory and firebrick works.

There is alluvial mining on some of the flats in the Shire, and there are stone quarries with peculiar geological formations.

THE SHIRE OF BALLAN.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—357½ square miles. Population—3000. Dwellings—875. Length of roads—229 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—1666 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,296,520; Nett Annual Value, £64,826.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values. In West Riding and Central Riding an extra rate of 1d. in the £.

Newspaper—"The Ballan Times," published weekly on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Warrenheip-Grenville.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. W. Chapman.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. S. Martyn; W. D. Fowler; D. R. Fraser, J.P.; J. S. Hastie; J. M. Egan; L. F. D'arcy; D. J. Hogan; S. Conroy; D. McIntosh; R. A. Ford; E. N. W. Molesworth; A. Wohlers.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Engineer—A. W. Bond. The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Ballan.

This Shire is situated about 50 miles from Melbourne, to the west of the Shire of Bacchus Marsh, and is crossed by the main Adelaide railway line. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, especially noted for its production of fat lambs, and other products are hay, wheat and oats, sheep and cattle, potatoes, fruit and dairy products.

The Shire area is well elevated and the Shire township of Ballan has an altitude of 1666 feet. It is the centre of a pastoral and general farming district and is situated on the Werribee River. It has a population of 500, a racecourse, sporting facilities, three hotels, water supply and electric light. The water supply comes from a reservoir constructed by the Railways Department and is reticulated in the township. The Great Dividing Range is only 12 miles north of the township and here may be found the headwaters of the Moorabool, Werribee and Lerderberg Rivers. Gordon, on the Moorabool River, with a population of 250, has alluvial and quartz workings, and there are other mining townships. Near Ballan and Blackwood are mineral springs of a highly medicinal character.

THE SHIRE OF BALLARAT.

Created a District in 1856, proclaimed a Shire in 1863 and re-defined in 1890.

Area—182 square miles. Population—4520. Dwellings—820. Length of roads—807 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—1000 to 1200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,472,880; Nett Annual Capital, £73,644.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Ballarat Courier," a Ballarat morning daily; "The Ballarat Mail," a Ballarat evening daily; "The Ballarat Stock and Station Journal," published at Ballarat on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Allandale.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. C. Walton.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. J. Wheeler; A. Pickford; W. Powell; J. P. Slattery, J.P.; R. W. Crosthwaite, J.P.; M. J. Ryan, J.P.; D. Baird, J.P.; R. T. White, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Engineer—W. A. Rain, C.E.

Health Officer—J. G. Barnaby, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Learmonth.

This Shire lies to the west of and adjoins at its southern point the beautiful inland City of Ballarat. Apart from Wendouree, which, whilst included within the Shire boundaries, is nevertheless a residential suburb of the city, the Shire area is devoted to farming, grazing and dairying pursuits. It is crossed in the southern portion by the main overland line to Adelaide and, in the middle, by a branch line to Waubra in the Shire of Lexton.

Wendouree is a very progressive suburb near Lake Wendouree, and has three hotels and a population of 1200. Lake Wendouree is a very attractive sheet of water with an area of about 600 acres, which is well stocked with English fish and on which there are motor boats, ferries and rowing boats and three rowing clubs. In this area are situated the showgrounds of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society and the Ballarat Church of England Grammar School.

The Shire township of Learmonth is situated in the centre of the Shire, on Lake Learmonth, at a nice altitude of about 1400 feet. Lake Learmonth provides excellent fishing, being well stocked with trout. In this area there is some beautiful scenery and extensive panoramas from hills surrounding Lake Burrumbeet and Learmonth. The township is about 88½ miles from Melbourne and has water supply, good sporting facilities and several park areas. It has a population of 250, and in the surrounding area agricultural, pastoral and dairying pursuits are followed. Burrumbeet is a farming township, 1300 feet above sea level, adjoining Lake Burrumbeet, which is well stocked with fish. The soil in the surrounding country is very fertile and the township has a fine public park. Bus services from Ballarat radiate in different directions throughout the Shire. The well-known Avenue of Honour, which starts from the City of Ballarat on the Ararat Road, extends a distance of 14 miles to Learmonth.

THE SHIRE OF BUNGAREE.

Created a District in 1863 and proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—81 square miles. Population—2500. Dwellings—571. Length of roads—362 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—about 1000 to 1500 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £661,700; Nett Annual Value, £33,085.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Allandale.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. C. H. Clarke.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. P. Duggan; R. Monteith; D. B. Powell; J. V. Toohey; R. Pearse, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Engineer and Valuer—Sambell, C.E.

Treasurer—Mrs. M. Gass.

Health Officer—Dr. W. A. Spring, M.P.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Leigh Creek.

This Shire area lies to the north and east of the City of Ballarat, and is an agricultural and mining area. General farming products are grown, mining is still carried on in a number of areas and timber-cutting is pursued in various places. Leigh Creek, in which the Shire Office is situated, is in the south of the Shire and is the centre of a prosperous farming area. Bungaree is another farming township where there are three chaff-cutting mills and two hotels. The Shire is dotted with a number of small hamlets and farming villages, all of which enjoy constant communication with Ballarat by motor services.

THE SHIRE OF BUNINYONG.

Created a District in 1858 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—301 square miles. Population—4600. Dwellings—1230. Length of roads—617 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—1471 feet at Buninyong township and 1531 feet at Lal Lal. Mount Buninyong is 2457 feet above sea level.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,169,200; Nett Annual Value, £58,460.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 3d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Ballarat. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Warrenheip and Grenville.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. M. Ellwood.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. O. J. Sykes; P. J. Moloney; A. Shearer, J.P.; C. C. Ausim; E. A. Hitchcock; C. R. Isaac; J. W. Sobey; W. J. Watson; L. A. Forbes; T. Carbury; A. C. W. Fiske, M.C.; H. R. Huggins; W. A. Brown, J.P.; C. G. Turner.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary & Collector—E. A. Coulson.

Acting Secretary and Collector—E. M. Wills.

Shire Engineer—E. M. Harvey, C.E.

Acting Shire Engineer—A. W. Meinhardt, C.E.

Treasurer—C. R. A. Jessep.

Health Officer—Dr. S. Pern, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Clerical Assistant—Edna M. Sculley.

The Council meets on the first Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Buninyong.

This Shire is situated south of the City of Ballarat at the east of the Borough of Sebastopol, and is crossed in the eastern portion by the railway line from Geelong to Ballarat, and in the extreme north by the main line from Melbourne to Ballarat. The nature of the country in the Shire is volcanic, and the leading industries are pastoral and agricultural with extensive wood cutting. The whole area is well elevated, Mount Buninyong being 2457 feet above sea level on which is erected a lookout 75 feet high, and Mount Warrenheip is 2437 feet above sea level.

The Shire township of Buninyong is six miles from Ballarat and has a population of about 900. It is an old mining township, and auriferous and quartz mining is still carried on. In the neighbourhood of the township some famous reefs were discovered in the past. A frequent bus service connects the township with Ballarat. In other settlements within the Shire farming is carried on, many orchards are cultivated, and some mining is still conducted. Near Lal Lal there are some fine waterfalls with a 110-foot

drop, and here much firewood is cut for the Ballarat market.

THE SHIRE OF CRESWICK.

Created a District in 1859, proclaimed a Shire in 1863, and Creswick Borough amalgamated with the Shire in 1934.

Area—205½ square miles. Population—4500. Dwellings—1235. Length of roads—392 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—about 1500 feet at Creswick and ranging up to 2200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,376,000; Nett Annual Value, £68,800.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ in Creswick Riding and of 1/6d. in the £ in three other Ridings, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—316.

Honour Winners—Lt. Col. H. Dunkley, M.C.; T. J. Fletcher, M.M.

Newspaper—"The Creswick Advertiser," published at Creswick weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Ballarat; Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Allandale.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. E. Mizzeni, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. D. Clarke; A. W. Cosgrave; W. T. Barry, J.P.; W. Oswin, J.P.; H. R. Ryall, J.P.; E. A. Dooley, J.P.; G. A. McKay, J.P.; A. C. Boustead, J.P.; R. A. H. Bradshaw, J.P.; J. Morrison, J.P.; J. Parkin.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—J. Wilkie, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Treasurer—C. M. Comben.

Health Officer—Dr. A. L. Thom, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—W. Hardley.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Creswick.

The Shire of Creswick is situated to the north-west of Melbourne and lies in the middle of a triangle, formed by the City of Ballarat and the Boroughs of Maryborough and Castlemaine. The railway line from Ballarat to Maryborough passes through the Shire township of Creswick from which a branch line goes off to Daylesford. Creswick is 85½ miles from Melbourne and is nicely elevated at 1438 feet above sea level.

The Shire lies on the northern slopes of the Great Dividing Range and much of its area is rich volcanic soil which is admirably suited to and is availed of for potato and hay growing especially. The northern part of the Shire is largely devoted to sheep breeding, and throughout the Shire generally farming and grazing pursuits are followed. Whilst there are no mines working at the present time, the Shire area was in the past a very profitable goldfield with alluvial and deep leads. Primary products produced in the Shire, apart from large quantities of potatoes and hay, include sheep, cattle and fat lambs, barley, flax, and dairy produce.

The town of Creswick is situated on Creswick Creek and the railway line, and, whilst now the centre of agricultural activities, was formerly the headquarters of a mining area where both gold and lead were sought. It has electricity and a good water supply obtained from three reservoirs some miles outside the town. The township was originally a Borough and was united with the Shire in 1934. In recent years it has been gaining considerable favour as a tourist resort, and it offers many inducements to the holiday-makers. There are three hotels, a Botanic Gardens, all sporting facilities, and in Calmbeek Park there is a fine lake with a swimming basin which is fed by a stream of

underground mineralised water. The mineral springs are very popular for their health-giving qualities. In the reservoirs surrounding the town excellent fishing may be had for trout, perch, carp and other fish. There is a coursing club and a racecourse, and a horticultural society which holds an annual show. There is a State Forestry nursery adjacent to the town. Industries in the township include a flour mill, a box factory and sawmills.

Another important township in the Shire, situated on the Daylesford branch line, is that of Kingston, which was formerly the Shire headquarters. It is situated about 1800 feet above sea level in a general farming and grazing district, and is the location of some chaff-cutting mills. The Shire is fairly closely settled and there are a number of rural townships and villages scattered throughout its area. There are interesting tourist sights, including waterfalls, reservoirs and weirs, and hilly scenery and mineral springs at Creswick and other places.

THE SHIRE OF GRENVILLE.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—326 square miles. Population—3134. Dwellings—811. Length of roads—300 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—1098 feet at Linton.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,088,580; Nett Annual Value, £54,429.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied in Central and North Ridings, and of 1/9d. in the £ in East and West Ridings, levied on Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Grenville Standard," published at Linton weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Ballaarat; Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Warrenheip and Grenville; Hampden.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. I. J. Bedford.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. S. C. Finch, J.P.; R. Richardson; H. Tudor, J.P.; J. A. Padgett, J.P.; B. Phillips; H. Bowers; A. F. Nicol; M. Macpherson; H. G. Kennedy, J.P.; J. Ryan; D. Porter, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Valuer—K. N. Bishop.

Acting Secretary and Valuer—W. L. Mountjoy.

Treasurer—A. J. Smith.

Consulting Engineer—W. A. Rain.

Health Officer—J. B. Donaldson, M.B.

Shire Headquarters—Linton.

The Shire of Grenville is situated west of Melbourne and its northern point adjoins the City of Ballarat. A branch railway line from Ballarat crosses the northern part of the Shire, and on this is situated the Shire township of Linton. The southern part of the Shire is fairly level, the northern part hilly and rugged. The main industries in the Shire are grazing and pastoral pursuits, sheep and cattle being raised, wheat is fairly widely grown, and gold mining is still carried on.

The town of Linton is 99 miles west of Melbourne and has a population of about 650. It is an old mining township and some alluvial and quartz mining is still carried on in this area. The town is reticulated with water supply and electricity. Haddon, in the extreme north of the Shire, is also a mining and farming township, and is the centre of the Sago Hill District Goldfield. Mining is also carried on at Smythesdale, in the northern area of the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF LEXTON.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—320 square miles. Population—1750. Dwellings—510. Length of roads—307 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—from 900 feet to 1400 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £893,660; Nett Annual Value, £44,683.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—about 125.

Honour Winners—Lt. H. Moran, mentioned in despatches (Greece); Col. W. N. Muntz, mentioned in despatches (Middle East); Pte. R. Dridan, M.M.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Allandale.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. F. Flynn.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. Coutts, J.P.; G. C. Gordon; W. McCully, J.P.; H. Briody, J.P.; A. Clark; W. H. C. Ennis; W. H. Kaye, J.P.; D. Keith.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—C. F. Loxley, F.A.I.S., A.F.I.A., L.A.C.A.

Shire Engineer—E. J. Muntz, B.C.E.

Treasurer—L. S. Downe.

Health Inspector—A. A. Lees.

Health Officer—Dr. K. B. Burwood, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Lexton.

The Shire of Lexton covers an area of country west of Melbourne which lies between the Borough of Clunes and the town of Ararat. The Great Dividing Range crosses the Shire from west east and the country is of volcanic and granite formation, and is devoted in the main to pastoral activities with some agriculture, fruit growing and mining. The Shire township of Lexton is situated about the middle of the Shire and has motor connection with Amphitheatre on the rail in the north of the Shire and with Waubra in the eastern portion of the Shire. It is the centre of pastoral and agricultural activities. Amphitheatre is a mining township on the Avoca River, in the north of the Shire, and has a population of about 300 persons; by rail it is 135 miles from Melbourne. It is surrounded by ranges, where there are alluvial gold workings, and in the valleys grapes are grown for wine-making, and there are apple orchards. Waubra, in the eastern part of the Shire, has a population of 200 and is the centre of an agricultural area. Evansford, in the north-eastern portion of the Shire, is a mining township, and in the vicinity are reservoirs which supply the Borough of Maryborough with water.

THE SHIRE OF RIPON.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1863.

Area—588 square miles. Population—3690. Dwellings—980. Length of roads—465 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—1271 feet at Beaufort and approximately the same over the Shire.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,024,000; Nett Annual Value, £101,200.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Ripon Shire Advocate," published at Beaufort weekly on Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Allandale.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. C. Roddis, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. M. E. L. Watkins; S. Young; T. W. Schlicht; T. Wills; J. Kirkpatrick, J.P.; D. R. Hannah; P. Russell; D. McDonald, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Collector—N. B. Acton. Engineer, Valuer and Treasurer—E. J. Muntz, B.C.E.

Clerical Officer—Miss E. Crick.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Beaufort.

This Shire is situated west of Melbourne and of Ballarat and is crossed by the main railway line from the latter city to Ararat, the Shire township of Beaufort being 102 miles west of the Metropolis by rail. It is an old gold mining area and though agricultural and pastoral pursuits are now the main interests, some mining is still carried on.

Beaufort is the centre of the old Fiery Creek diggings, an alluvial and quartz district, and is now surrounded by grazing and farming country. It has a population of 1400, and amenities include a water supply, which is piped from Mount Cole in the north of the Shire, and electric light. Owing to its altitude, fine climate and beautiful surrounding scenery, it has become very popular as a tourist resort. Every sporting and recreational provision is available to the visitor, including a swimming pool and opportunities for shooting and fishing. Educational facilities range up to high school standard. In the surrounding district there is a considerable trade done in the cutting of timber for firewood.

In the north of the Shire, in the Great Dividing Range, is Mount Cole, a very popular tourist spot. Here there is some very attractive scenery with waterfalls in the gulleys and some interesting caves, which are well worth a visit. In the south-eastern corner of the district is the mining township of Snake Valley (population 700), where quartz mines are still being worked. Nearest rail connection is with Smythesdale, seven miles away in the Shire of Grenville. Waterloo, north of Beaufort, is the centre of another gold mining area with a population of 200.

THE SHIRE OF STAWELL.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—1400 square miles. Population—4600. Dwellings—880. Length of roads—1481 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—varies from 700 feet up to 2500 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,584,600; Nett Annual Value, £79,230.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Stawell Times and Wimmera Advertiser," published at Stawell on Tuesdays and Fridays; "The Stawell News," published at Stawell.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wimmera; Wannon. State: L.C., Ballaarat Province. L.A., Stawell and Ararat; Kara Kara and Borung.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. V. N. Q. Hooper.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. F. Maher; G. T. Holden; G. C. Johnson; A. E. Duxson; D. Williams, J.P.; H. McF. Cameron, J.P.; W. A. Kilpatrick; C. S. Reading; A. J. H. Gray; T. F. Hall, J.P.; D. A. Sparrow.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—G.

Venables, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—L. E. La Roche.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters The Borough of Stawell.

This Shire covers an area situated in the west of the State and slightly north of Melbourne, and leading townships surrounding

the Shire are those of Horsham, Ararat and St. Arnaud. The Shire surrounds the Borough of Stawell, and it is in the main an agricultural and pastoral area, but a considerable quantity of grapes for wine-making are also grown. The products of the area include wheat, wool, fat lambs, tobacco, apples and grapes.

The Shire headquarters are situated in the Borough of Stawell, and other main townships in the Shire are Marnoo (population 300), which is in the extreme north of the Shire and is served by a branch railway line from Lubeck in the Shire of Dunmunkle; Great Western, further south on the main line, has a population of 200, and both these places are farming townships. Glenorchy, on the main line north of Stawell, is situated on the Wimmera River and obtains its water supply from that river. Whilst some farming is done, it is largely a viticultural district. In certain areas some mining is still carried on, and on the edge of the Grampian Mountains, near the western border of the Shire, there is a freestone quarry from which fine stone has been taken and used in the building of Parliament House and other prominent buildings in Melbourne.

The Grampian Mountains, near the borders of the Shire, are 16 miles from Stawell and are very popular as a tourist resort, and most of the visitors to the mountains pass through the Borough of Stawell. They comprise a great mountain area of very fine peaks with

towering cliffs, sheer and rugged cliff faces interspersed with rushing torrents of water and fine waterfalls, the Mackenzie Falls being particularly noted for their beauty. The Grampians possess mountain grandeur, but they contain a wonderful profusion of ferns, shrubs and trees, and in the spring more than 200 varieties of wildflowers cover many acres of ground. The stepping-off place to see these mountains is at Halls Gap, which contains an hotel, very comfortable boarding houses and sporting facilities, including a modern swimming pool.

THE SHIRE OF TALBOT.

Created a District in 1860, proclaimed a Shire in 1865, and Talbot Borough united with it in 1915.

Area—192½ square miles. Population—1450. Dwellings—320. Length of roads—177 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—750-1000 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £567,260; Nett Annual Value, £28,363.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—approximately 120.

Newspaper—"The Talbot Leader," published at Talbot weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Ballarat Province. L.A., Allandale; Maryborough and Daylesford.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. G. R. H. Drife.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. R. Prowse; G. Miller, J.P.; J. T. Beveridge, J.P.; A. C. McLennan; F. A. Wood, J.P.; S. Sorrensen; T. J. Bell; W. Fawcett; W. G. Hall; J. Fraser; R. G. Fraser.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—K. A. Lowe.

Assistant Secretary—D. R. O'Neill, J.I

Engineer—J. B. Wilkie, C.E.

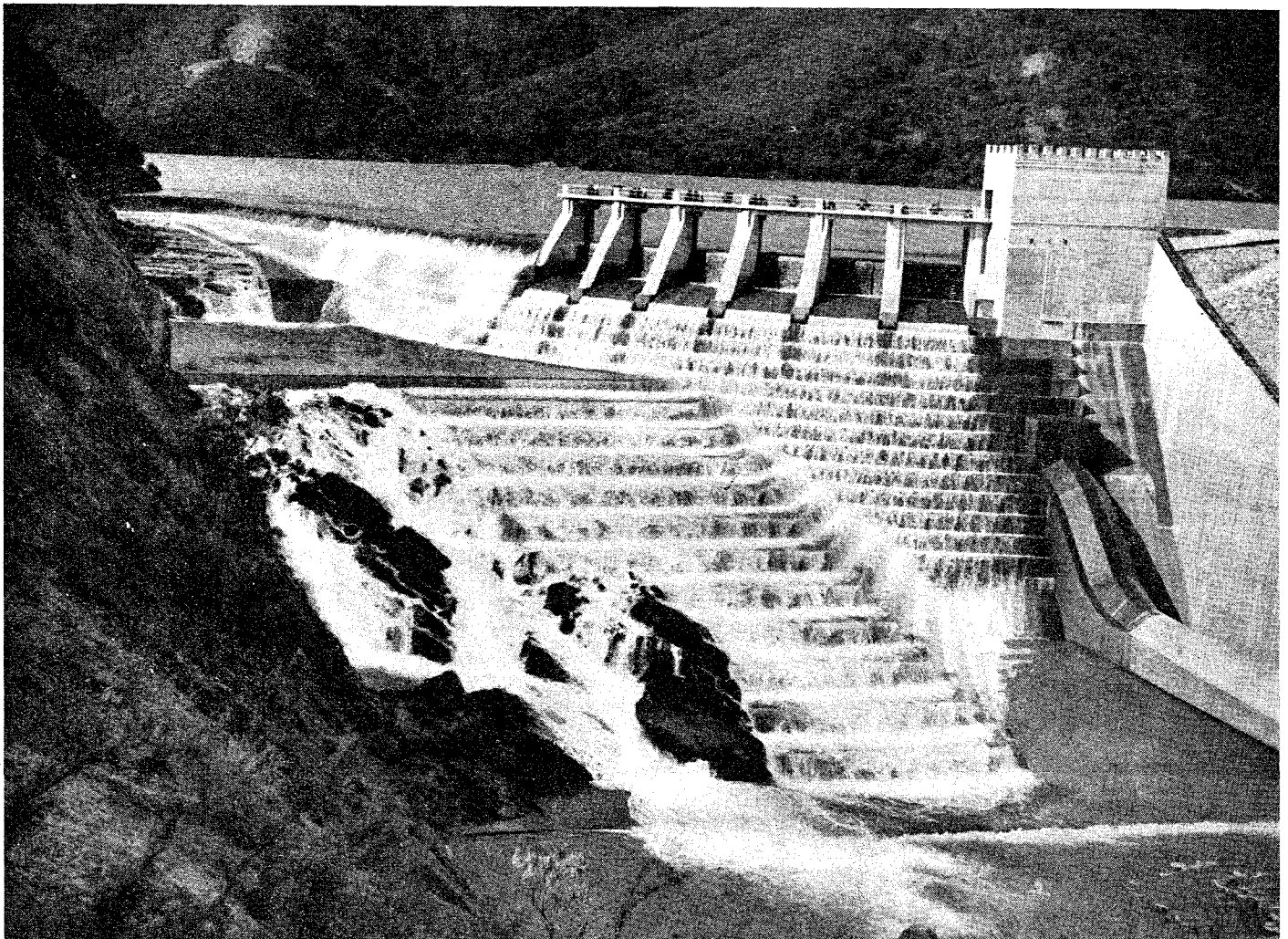
Health Inspector—A. A. Lees.

Health Officer—Dr. K. B. Burwood, M.D.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Talbot.

This Shire area is about 100 miles north-west of Melbourne and consists mainly of undulating pastoral and agricultural country. It is crossed from south to north by the branch line from Ballarat to Maryborough, and the Shire township of Talbot is situated on this line. Talbot is an agricultural and mining township with a population of about 450, where previously much alluvial mining was carried on. Some quartz was also mined. At the present time all mining is practically suspended and local pursuits are mainly dairying and grazing and the raising of pigs and poultry. The township water supply is under the control of the Talbot Shire Water Supply Department and is obtained from a reservoir at Evansford, about nine miles from the town.



EILDON WEIR ON THE GOULBURN RIVER.

Photo by courtesy of Victorian Govt. Railways

IX—SOUTH-WESTERN PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE CITY OF GEELONG.

First incorporated in 1849 by special Act, proclaimed a Town in 1858 and a City in 1910.

Area—3012 acres. Population—17,246. Dwellings—4325. Length of streets—75 miles. Average rainfall—19 inches. Altitude—from sea level to 200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £6,322,920; Nett Annual Value, £316,146.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/8d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"Geelong Advertiser," published daily; "Industrial Herald," published



MOORABOOL STREET, GEELONG.

every Thursday; "Geelong Stock and Station Journal," published every Monday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Geelong.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. J. J. Young.

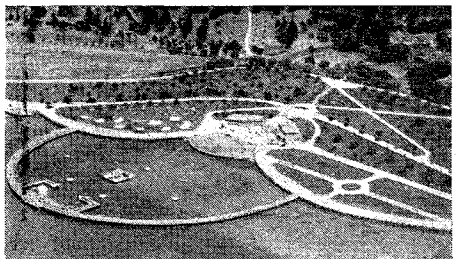
COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. L. Blackwell, J.P.; J. P. H. Baxter; A. M. Bendle; J. B. Hawkes; M. Jacobs; C. H. Malpas; S. E. Orchard; B. E. Purnell; F. E. Richardson; R. C. Thear, O.B.E.; R. E. Weddell; E. G. Whale; F. H. Wallace, M.S., M.B.; V. H. Andrews.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—L. I. Walter.

Acting Assistant Town Clerk—Jas. Anderson.



EASTERN BEACH AND BATHING POOL, GEELONG.

City Engineer—McDonald, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Inspector—D. Collis.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Piper, M.D., Ch.B.

The Council meets on the third and fourth Tuesdays in the month.

The expanding and flourishing City of Geelong is situated on the shores of Corio Bay in Port Phillip, 45 miles by rail southwest of Melbourne. It is one of the oldest municipalities in Victoria and now ranks as

one of the leading cities of that State. It has a large shopping centre and extensive residential area, both of which are served by an electric tramway system and 'bus services. Formerly it assumed importance as one of the first ports of Victoria, and the rush of population into that State to the inland towns of Ballarat and Bendigo after the gold find in the 1850's gave great impetus to the growth of Geelong and its importance as a port from which supplies were despatched inland. In recent years, however, whilst it is still a busy port with 13 wharves on Corio Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage load and discharge and also with large silos for the bulk handling of wheat and facilities for the handling of other products from the surrounding southern and south-western districts, its importance as a port has, nevertheless, been overshadowed or augmented, maybe, by its growth as an industrial centre.

Many secondary industries which are now located within the City produce textiles, cement, salt, rope and cordage, stoves, spirits, medicines, unbreakable glass, fertilisers, groceries, aerated waters, fibro plaster and other products, and there are wool-scouring works, agricultural and other machinery works, tanneries and canneries and iron foundries. There is also a well-known distillery, and in the City is situated the Australian headquarters of the Ford Motor Co. and the International Harvester Co. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 people, resident in the area, are employed in secondary industries. Apart from the secondary industries, primary products from the surrounding districts which pass through the port include wool, wheat, barley, onions, asparagus and fruit.

The City has become prominent as a sea-side resort and on the attractive seafront is found a modern sharkproof swimming enclosure and children's pool, and there are a number of very fine parks and gardens in the City and adjacent to the beaches. The beaches have been greatly improved by the City Council, which in recent years has spent more than £50,000 on beach sites. Well-kept Botanical Gardens overlook the Bay, and Johnstone Park, which adjoins the City Hall, is beautifully laid out and contains an Art Gallery, a bandstand and Peace Memorial. Transport in the City and to the suburbs and beaches is provided by electric trams, which are owned and operated by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and by ample 'bus services. The City is brightly illuminated by electricity, and sewerage and gas are available. Water is reticulated throughout the area and the same is obtained from Stoney Creek Reservoirs, Moorabool River and the headwaters of the Barwon River. All sports are adequately catered for and the City has a fine City Hall, modern hospitals, public libraries, churches of all denominations and 49 hotels.

Education is particularly well catered for, and the City is renowned as the centre of well-known public schools, including the Geelong College, Church of England Boys' Grammar School, the Church of England Girls' Grammar School, Presbyterian Girls' College, St. Joseph's College and St. Catherine's Girls' School. There are also adequate State primary schools and a high school and technical college.

Extensive limestone quarries are found adjacent to the City, and it is certain that in view of its industrial development and facilities for shipping products abroad the City of Geelong will continue to remain one of the most progressive as well as picturesque cities in Victoria.

CITY OF GEELONG WEST

Created a Borough in 1875, proclaimed a Town in 1922, and a City in 1929.

Area—1373 acres. Population—15,000. Dwellings—3846. Length of streets—40 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—sea level.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,984,460; Nett Annual Value, £149,223.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"Geelong Advertiser," published daily; "Industrial Herald," published every Thursday; "Geelong Stock and Station Journal," published every Monday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Geelong; Grant.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. C. H. Tucker.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. N. H. Drew, J.P.; A. C. Knight; F. C. Walker; G. Neunhoffer; A. O. Silk; D. McKenzie; M. Galloway; J. A. Everett; V. C. Stradling; J. Glover; R. M. Warren.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—H. R. H. French, A.I.C.A., J.P. City Engineer—A. E. L. Head, C.E., A.I.M.E. (Aust.).

Medical Officer—Dr. J. E. Piper, M.B.

The Council meets on the last Wednesday in the month.

This City is an industrial and residential suburb of the prosperous City of Geelong on the western shores of Port Phillip Bay, and has a substantial population of about 15,000. Its eastern boundary extends along the shores of Corio Bay, and the remainder of its area of a little over two square miles lies to the west and north of Geelong. It is crossed by the railway line from Melbourne to Geelong and also by the line from Geelong to Ballarat.

For residents every convenience is provided, including water supply, gas and sewerage. There are excellent sporting facilities, public gardens and eight hotels. The streets are lighted by electricity, and the electric light and electric power are available to all householders in the area. Geelong tramways provide adequate tram service and 'bus services are frequent and cover the area of the City. The main street of the City has, in recent years, advanced considerably in its shopping facilities, and many of the stores are modern and well appointed.

Large railway workshops are situated within the area of the City, and there are two foundries, large rope works of M. Donaghy and Sons Proprietary Limited, and a number of other industrial concerns. Services provided by the Municipality include a baby health centre.

THE TOWN OF NEWTOWN AND CHILWELL.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1858 and a Town in 1924.

Area—1422 acres. Population—9000. Dwellings—2460. Length of streets—32 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—from 50 to 200 feet.

Valuations, 1945 Unimproved Capital Value, £729,726; Improved Capital Value, £2,703,211; Nett Annual Value, £141,333.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 5d. in the £ levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Barwon.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. A. L. David, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. L. Hirst; F. W. Stinton, J.P.; J. F. F. Frier, J.P.; A. M. Collins; T. J. Buchan; C. S. Walker; A. D. Hollyhoke, M.A., LL.B.; C. J. Nash.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—T. S. Lancaster, J.P.

Engineer—A. E. Head, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Collector—Hazel T. Heggie.

Clerk—B. Armstrong.

Health Officer—Dr. G. F. Beck, M.B., B.S., Ph.C.

Health Inspector—D. J. Stanley.

Baby Health Centre—Sister Ella Mitchell.

Foreman—J. Stapleton.

The Council meets on the last Wednesday in the month.

This town is a suburb of the City of Geelong and is both residential and industrial. There are four woollen mills, a wool-scouring works, soap factory, and some quarries. There is an excellent sewerage system, gas is laid on, electricity and water are reticulated. Education includes State and private schools. Preparatory and Grammar schools. There are six hotels, progressive Baby Health Centres and Kindergarten. The Barwon River is close to the town and provides good boating, fishing and swimming. From Newtown Hill and Herne Hill fine views are obtainable, and there are several parks and ovals catering for all sports. In Queen's Park there is a good golf links. A service of electric trams connects the town with the main City of Geelong.

THE BOROUGH OF COLAC.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1938.

Area—2879 acres. Population—6000. Dwellings—1347. Length of streets—38 miles. Average rainfall—26½ inches. Altitude—440 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,517,020; Nett Annual Value, £75,851.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/7d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Colac Herald," published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; "The Colac Reformer," published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Polwarth.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. D. Wheel.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. S. A. Donaldson; M. Wallace; O. M. Williams; A. E. Christie; C. H. Johnstone; C. W. Monkivitch; R. H. Westbury; E. N. Thomas.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk, Collector and Valuer—A. N. Walls, A.I.C.A., A.A.I.S., F.I.M.A.

Acting Town Clerk—W. W. Westhorpe, S.F.A.I., A.I.M.A.

Consulting Engineer and Building Surveyor—C. A. Stewart, C.E.

Acting Engineer—T. R. Golden.

Treasurer—G. W. Cooke.

Health, Building, Weights and Measures Inspector—E. H. Herbert.

Meat Inspector and Abattoirs Manager—W. M. Cunningham, R.S.I.

Curator—D. Leitch.

Health Officer—Dr. G. F. Beck, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Baby Health Nurse—Miss H. Lindsay.

The Council meets on the fourth Wednesday in the month.

The Borough of Colac is situated in the south-western district of Victoria on the rail-

way line from Geelong to Warrnambool, and it is 95 miles south-west of Melbourne by rail. With a very ample rainfall the surrounding district is one of the most fertile agricultural and dairying districts in the State. It is closely settled and rapid development is going on.

There are a number of industries in the Borough which deal with the products of the surrounding districts. There are several large dairying companies with very big turnovers, a flax works, brick works, plaster board works, brick kiln, clothing factory, dehydration factory, cordial and ice works, foundry and sawmills. Sporting facilities cover a wide range, including rowing, gun and race clubs, and there are nineteen lawn tennis courts. Educational facilities include a high school, primary schools and a number of private schools. There are five hotels and a large, well-equipped community hospital, and a modern Infant Welfare Centre. The water supply is obtained from the Gellibrand River, 20 miles distant. Electric light and power come from the State Commission's scheme, and there is a sewerage system; gas is also available. The Commercial Broadcasting Station 3CS is in the town. The local societies are numerous and include a virile Chamber of Commerce, Horticultural Society and a Pastoral and Agricultural Society which hold annual shows on a spacious showground.

Adjacent to the Borough is Lake Colac, a large freshwater lake well stocked with fish, on which is regularly held an annual regatta. The township is well laid out with a fine Memorial Square centrally situated, and adjacent to Lake Colac there is a Botanic Gardens of about 38 acres in extent.

THE BOROUGH OF QUEENSCLIFF.

Created a Borough in 1863.

Area—2176 acres. Population—3200 ordinarily, but varies and increases to 8000 with tourist traffic. Dwellings—679. Length of streets—20 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—60 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £465,520; Nett Annual Value, £23,276.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Barwon.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. W. Field, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. Fraser; R. Goodall, J.P.; D. G. Fortune; J. H. Smith; G. B. Howden; T. Quayle; J. R. Golightly; J. Monohan.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk, Engineer and Architect—G. W. Drosten, C.E., F.A.I.S., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. A. N. Dickson, M.B., B.S.

Treasurer—A. Hartley.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

The Borough of Queenscliff includes the townships of Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale, which are situated at the western entrance to Port Phillip Bay, Queenscliff being about 30 miles south-west of Melbourne and Point Lonsdale being separated from it by a three-mile curve of sandy beach. They are both well-known and popular seaside holiday resorts.

Queenscliff was formerly known as Shortland's Bluff and, picturesquely situated at the end of an isthmus known as "The Narrows," it takes its place in the early development of Victoria, the first settlement dating back to 1846, when the isthmus was covered with

bush and a few huts. Now it is a pretty and substantial township with electric light and power supply, and water supply under the Bellarine Peninsula water supply scheme which was completed in 1932. A permanent water supply is obtained from the watershed of the Upper Barwon River. The town is also supplied with a good sewerage system. The township offers first-class attractions to the holiday-maker. The well-known Queenscliff bowling greens have 15 rinks and holiday tournaments are regularly provided. Splendidly equipped Municipal baths have been established, and close to the pier are the up-to-date hydro and hot seawater baths. There are two large piers into the Bay, both illuminated by electricity. Higher elementary and primary schools provide educational facilities, and there is an Infant Welfare Centre, free library, picture theatre and two dance halls. There are numerous tennis courts, a fine croquet lawn, and public and private up-to-date reserves and recreation grounds. Five large hotels and seventeen guest houses cater for the visitor in Queenscliff, all of them possessing modern appointments.

Point Lonsdale, only three miles away, is a fine tourist resort where all sports may be had, including surfing in the waters of the Southern Ocean. Swimming may be had also in the secluded waters of Half Moon Bay, which runs between Point Lonsdale and Queenscliff, or at a number of other beaches and inlets.

The parks and reserves in the Borough are beautifully laid out and cared for, and the Princess Park is a fine area of parklands running along the seaside and providing splendid views of the shipping and the Bay. Boats of all kinds are available for hiring, and many private yachts may be seen. Fishing, both professional and sporting, is intensively carried on within the Borough, both from the rocks, off the beach and in still waters. The professional fishing industry provides large quantities of fish for the Metropolitan market and as many as 60 boats are continuously engaged in the trade. Secondary industries within the Borough are very limited; apart from providing the usual local supplies, the only industry is that of a clothing factory. The Borough has now become one of the premier holiday resorts within easy distance of Melbourne and has set itself out to cater for the tourist in every possible way. Rail connection is at Geelong, and in the summer season the Borough may be reached direct from Melbourne by the Bay steamer "Weeroona."

THE SHIRE OF BANNOCKBURN.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—270½ square miles. Population—2383. Dwellings—662. Length of roads—277 miles. Average rainfall—varies from 19 inches to 28 inches. Altitude—varies from 40 feet to 1200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,198,240; Nett Annual Value, £59,912.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 8d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite; Ballarat; Corio. State: L.C., South Western Province. L.A., Grant.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. A. Lumb.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. D. Moodie; E. W. McCann; K. R. Thompson; S. D. Gillett, J.P.; E. T. Peel; R. W. East; R. Venters; G. Elliott, J.P.; J. R. S. Spiller; A. G. McNaughton; J. C. Synot.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Engineer, Collector and Interim Valuer—A. E. L. Head, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).
Typiste—R. L. Crouch.
Treasurer—G. Goldsworthy.
Health Officer—Dr. H. F. Elvine, M.B.
Acting Health Inspector—G. T. Hagger.
The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Bannockburn.

The Shire of Bannockburn is situated near and to the west of Port Phillip Bay and its south-eastern point adjoins the City of Geelong. It is essentially a pastoral and agricultural area with extensive sheep farming and dairying and in parts some mining. It is traversed from south to north by the railway line from Geelong to Ballarat on which is situated the Shire township of Bannockburn. By rail from Melbourne, it is 55 miles. Meredith, in the northern part of the Shire, is a larger town situated on the same railway and is the centre of a busy agricultural and dairying district. Steiglitz is a mining township on Sutherland Creek and is surrounded by extensive quartz reefs, and at Lethbridge there are a number of orchards and limestone quarries. The Moorabool River flows from north to south through the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF BARRABOOL.

Created a District in 1853 and proclaimed a Shire in 1865.

Area—270 square miles. Population—1542. Dwellings—521. Length of roads—314 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—varying from 300 feet to 600 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,152,940; Nett Annual Value, £57,647.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio; Corangamite. State: South Western Province. L.A., Barwon; Polwarth.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. W. White.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. R. Dickens; S. F. Ham; S. H. McCann; W. C. Cutts; J. W. Prowse; G. W. F. McIntyre; W. D. Anderson; R. H. Larcombe.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—T. Goodall.
Engineer—D. P. Gray.
Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Piper, M.B.
The Council meets on the third Wednesday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Mount Moriac.

The Shire of Barrabool is situated on the South Coast, west of the Bellarine Peninsula and adjoining the City of Geelong at its northern part. On the south, the coast is its boundary from about Torquay to the neighbourhood of Lorne. It is an agricultural area with some grazing, extensive mixed farming and a considerable amount of fruit growing. The settlement of Moriac is situated on the railway line through the Shire along the southern districts from Geelong, and the Shire township of Mount Moriac is two miles distant from the rail. There are a number of smaller townships in agricultural surroundings throughout the Shire, and in other townships limestone is quarried.

The Shire is well patronised as a tourist resort because of its very fine southern coastline and the popular watering places located on it. Torquay is a charming resort 18½ miles from Geelong. From here starts the Great Ocean Road, which twines in and out of an ever-changing landscape. After passing through the Shire it goes into the Otway

Peninsula. Along the coast of the Shire are situated a number of excellent and popular resorts, including Anglesea, Airey's Inlet and Eastern View. Each of these places has an hotel, excellent accommodation houses and facilities necessary for popular seaside townships.

THE SHIRE OF BELLARINE.

Created a District in 1854 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—128 square miles. Population—4547. Dwellings—1238. Length of roads—243 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—272 feet at Drysdale.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,164,620; Nett Annual Value, £58,231.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., South Western Province. L.A., Barwon.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. McDonald, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. N. D. Lennox; D. O'Halloran; G. Wisbey; C. E. Graham, J.P.; J. Henderson, J.P.; J. Hammond; R. A. Whitcombe; E. H. Mitchell.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Engineer—A. Dean, J.P., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), A.R. San. I.
Health Officer—Dr. G. U. Taylor, M.B., B.S.
Treasurer—J. D. O'Donohue.
The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.
Shire Headquarters—Drysdale.

The Shire of Bellarine covers the Bellarine Peninsula which commands the western entrance to Port Phillip Bay. It is surrounded on three sides by water; on the south by Bass Strait, on the east by Port Phillip entrance, and on the north by Geelong Bay and Harbour.

In the main, it is an agricultural and pastoral area, although there is some industrial activity at Drysdale, where there is a flax mill and an asparagus canning factory, and at Moorlap, where there is a salt works. The country varies from well grassed, sandy loam to rich black soil, and with its adequate rainfall it has become known as one of the largest onion-producing centres in Victoria. Peas and asparagus are also extensively grown and other crops are potatoes, maize, barley, oats, hay and various kinds of vegetables.

The Shire headquarters are situated in the township of Drysdale, which is 12 miles from Geelong on the Queenscliff railway. Motor buses from Geelong cover any deficiency in the rail service. Drysdale has a population of 800, an hotel, parks, sports ground and other sporting facilities, electric light and power. Portarlington (population 600) is a seaside township on Port Phillip Bay and has electric light, an hotel and all sporting grounds. There are extensive parks and camping areas and a splendid dancing pavilion in the beach park. There is a commodious pier from which the Shire's produce is shipped, and a substantial fishing fleet is based at the pier. The excellent sandy beach has made it very popular.

Ocean Grove is a seaside resort on Bass Strait adjacent to Barwon Heads, and it is noted for its splendid surfing beaches and foreshore camping reserves. It has a permanent population of 200 and an electricity supply. St. Leonards, at the eastern end of the Peninsula about 25 miles from Geelong, is a fine resort for relaxation and holiday-making and has excellent bathing, camping

and fishing facilities. There is a fine Memorial Hall and an hotel. Clifton Springs, on Geelong Harbour, is another seaside resort with sulphur baths and mineral springs.

A distinctive feature of all these townships on the Peninsula is that they have an abundant and certain water supply provided by the Bellarine Peninsula Water Scheme under which water is obtained from the watershed of the Upper Barwon River.

THE SHIRE OF COLAC.

Created a District in 1859 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—547 square miles. Population—8600. Dwellings—1942. Length of roads—564 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—440 feet at Colac.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £4,403,280; Nett Annual Value, £220,164.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Colac Herald," published at Colac on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays; "The Colac Reformer," published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., South Western Province. L.A., Polwarth.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. D. Archer Reddie.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. L. Martin; J. V. Dennis; J. S. Henry; L. G. Parker; J. Miller; M. McGrath; J. P. Morrissy; R. T. McCarthy.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—D. M. Dunoon.
Shire Engineer—A. L. Smalley, C.E.

This Shire covers an area of pastoral and agricultural country in south-western Victoria with the Borough of Colac situated approximately in the centre of the Shire. It is traversed from east to west by the Geelong-Warrnambool railway, the Geelong-Ararat railway crosses its northern border, and a branch railway crosses the Shire from north to south.

Rural industries in the Shire are varied and comprise mixed farming and dairying, grazing and some sawmilling. Products of the area are flax, onions and potatoes, butter, bacon, cheese, casein and vegetables, both fresh and dehydrated. The Shire headquarters are in the Borough of Colac and there are a number of pastoral and agricultural townships scattered throughout the area. In the northern part of the Shire are Lakes Beac and Corangamite, and adjacent to the Borough is Lake Colac. A feature of the southern area of the Shire and the adjacent Shire of Otway is the magnificent timber forests.

THE SHIRE OF CORIO.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—272½ square miles. Population—6000. Dwellings—1600. Length of roads—298 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—100 feet average.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,040,000; Nett Annual Value, £152,000.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 3d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—about 500.

Newspaper—See the City of Geelong.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio; Ballarat. State: L.C., South Western Province. L.A., Grant.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. S. Thomson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. Austin; D. W. Hope; J. S. Beggs; A. E. Cozens; F. V. Leigh; J. A. Drysdale; J. Pettitt; A. A. McClelland.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—A. Anderson, F.I.M.A.

Shire Engineer—R. S. Tucker, B.C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. E. Piper, M.D.

The Council meets on the last Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—105 Malop Street, Geelong.

This Shire is an industrial, residential and general farming area which, at its southern extremity, adjoins the City of Geelong, and on its south-eastern side has the waters of Geelong Harbour and Port Phillip Bay as its boundary. The nature of the country is in the main open agricultural land which is fairly level and is watered in the north by the Little River. The main line from Geelong to Melbourne crosses the Shire.

In the more rural part of the Shire to the north and west general farming, wool growing, dairying and a considerable amount of fruit growing comprise the main rural industries. Nearer the City of Geelong the Shire area is residential in character, the suburb of North Geelong being within the Shire boundaries. In this and surrounding parts many industries have been established, including the well-known Ford Motor Works and the International Harvester Company Works. Other industrial concerns include a large woollen mills, cement works, wheat silos, oil depots, freezing works, safety-glass factory, chemical works, lime kilns, an abattoirs, and a well-known whisky distillery. Shire offices are situated in the City of Geelong. Lara, on the rail to Melbourne, about the middle of the Shire, is set in a rich dairying and farming district; Batesford is the centre of a fruit-growing area on the Moorabool River, and Anakie, in the north of the Shire, is a dairying district. North Shore is a tourist resort on Corio Bay, where there is good boating and fishing. To all these settlements and to a number of others good motor communication may be had with Geelong.

THE SHIRE OF HAMPDEN.

Created a District in 1857 and proclaimed a Shire in 1863.

Area—1030 square miles. Population—12,000. Dwellings—2500. Length of roads—1229 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—540 feet at Camperdown and from 400 to 600 feet over whole Shire.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £6,130,240; Nett Annual Value, £306,512.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—“The Camperdown Chronicle,” published on Tuesdays and Fridays; “The Lismore, Derrinallum and Cressy Advertiser,” published at Lismore weekly on Wednesdays; “The Terang Express,” published at Terang on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Hampden.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. W. Holmes, Jnr.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. C. Russell; E. Rose; A. W. Noel; F. G. McLeod; J. C. Madden; J. Murnane; A. L. Gibson; T. G. C. Borbige.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—T. F. Little.

Rate Collector—L. J. McKean.

Shire Engineer—G. Ironside.

Health Inspector—J. W. Smith.

The Council meets on the first Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Camperdown.

The Shire of Hampden is situated west of the City of Geelong inland from the South Coast and adjoins Lake Corangamite, which is on its south-eastern border. It is crossed by the railway line from Geelong to Ararat, and in its southern portion by the railway line from Geelong through the Shire township of Camperdown to Warrnambool. It is predominantly a grazing and dairying area with stretches of plains country interspersed with forest land. To the north of the Shire especially a fair quantity of wheat is grown.

Camperdown, where the Shire Hall is situated, is a substantial town with a population of about 3000, 123 miles west of Melbourne by railway through Geelong and on the main road from Geelong to Warrnambool. It has water supply and electricity, all sporting facilities, including nearby lake sports on a number of small lakes and Lake Corangamite, and education is provided up to higher elementary standard. It is the centre of a rich dairying and grazing district, and there are butter, cheese and casein factories in the town. Rural societies are particularly active and include pastoral, agricultural, horticultural, poultry and dog societies. Near the township is a fine public park with two lakes providing swimming and bathing facilities and very good trout fishing. To the west of Camperdown, near the borders of the Shire, is the progressive township of Terang, which is 130 miles south-west of Melbourne by rail. It is situated on the banks of Lake Terang and has a population of about 2000. It has water supply and electricity, higher elementary school, four hotels, a powdered milk factory, a butter factory, cordial factories and sawmills. It is the centre of an intensely cultivated area.

Lismore is situated in the northerly part of the Shire and is an agricultural and grazing area. A considerable amount of wheat is grown, general farming is carried on, sheep are grazed, and there is some dairying. It is 103 miles west of Melbourne by rail and has electric light, power and sewerage.

THE SHIRE OF LEIGH.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—381 square miles. Population—1440. Dwellings—347. Length of roads—320 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—ranges from 400 to 1400 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,179,720; Nett Annual Value, £58,986.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 9d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Shire—about 100.

Honour Winners—Ft/Lt. B. Rachinger, D.F.C.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Grant.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. J. Routson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. G. Morrison, J.P.; J. M. Hamilton; J. A. McKenzie, J.P.; R. P. Bingley; J. L. Richardson, J.P.; J. K. Russell; W. J. Boyle; J. G. Ritchie, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Collector—C. F. Loxley, F.A.I.S., A.F.I.A., L.A.C.A.

Shire Engineer—L. H. Finch, M. Inst. C.E.

Treasurer—H. J. Lysaght.

Typist—Miss S. G. Bellis.

Health Inspector—G. T. Haggart.

The Council meets on the second Saturday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Rokewood.

The Shire of Leigh lies about 30 miles to the west of Geelong in south-west Victoria,

and is crossed on its eastern side by the Yarrowee River, by Ferrers Creek on its western side, and the headwaters of the Barwon River are in the north of the Shire. The northern portion of the Shire contains some heavily timbered hill country, but otherwise the Shire country consists mainly of undulating and plain country. Primary industries in the Shire include wool growing, fat lamb raising, dairying, wheat and hay growing and some mining. The Shire township of Rokewood has a population of about 300 persons and is situated in the western portion of the Shire, a few miles from the railway line running between Ballarat and Colac. It is about 95 miles by the nearest rail connection to Melbourne. It is the centre of an agricultural and mining area, wheat and hay especially being grown, and there is both alluvial and quartz mining. Corindhap, with a population of 250, is situated in a mining and agricultural area a short distance from Rokewood. Other main settlements in the Shire are Dereel (population 100), Shelford (population 120), and Teesdale (population 150). Agricultural pursuits are followed in the neighbourhood of all these settlements, and throughout the Shire; apart from rail facilities, there are regular motor connections with Ballarat and Bannockburn. Almost all the townships make some provision for sport, and there are recreation reserves at Rokewood, Corindhap, Teesdale and Werneth. There are some prominent merino stud flocks in the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF OTWAY.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1919.

Area—668 square miles. Population—3200. Dwellings—900. Length of roads—450 miles. Average rainfall—76 inches. Altitude—rises from sea level at the coast to 1800 feet at Beech Forest.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £919,740; Nett Annual Value, £45,987.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Polwarth; Warrnambool.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. M. Whelan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. J. Adam; J. G. Fry, J.P.; R. C. Grant; G. Mitchell; C. Larson; C. S. Sims; R. W. Allen; N. B. Mackenzie.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Rate Collector and Valuer—L. Paddle; T. J. Fry.

Engineer—R. S. Moore, C.E.

Treasurer—C. W. Merrifield.

Health Officer—Dr. A. E. Brown, M.B.

Health and Dairy Inspector—A. E. Langhorne.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Beech Forest.

This Shire is situated at the south of the western coast of Victoria with Cape Otway as its extreme southern point, and is bounded on the south and the east by the sea. It is essentially a pastoral and agricultural area, grazing of sheep and dairying being widely carried on. Timber cutting is a prominent industry and potatoes are extensively grown. Secondary industries found within the area are butter factories. Main towns are Apollo Bay on the coast, population 600, and Beech Forest, the Shire headquarters, population 300. The latter township is on the branch, narrow-gauge railway line from Colac, 30 miles away. Situated at a high altitude and with a very heavy annual rainfall, the hills

and valleys surrounding this town are amazingly fertile and growth, especially of potatoes, is prolific. There are waterfalls, and the scenery is magnificent, the trees being exceptionally high and of great girth. At Cape Otway, on the southernmost point, there is a fine lighthouse with an elevation of 300 feet.

The Shire is crossed by the Gellibrand River on which is situated the township of Gellibrand. This is a tourist resort with hotel and guest houses; good fishing and shooting are to be had, and several sawmills operate. Forrest, in the north-eastern corner of the Shire, is a hop-growing centre and five large sawmills are engaged in the timber trade.

On the coast, on the eastern side of the Shire, is the very popular tourist resort of Apollo Bay. The whole of this eastern coastline down to Cape Otway is very picturesque and attractive and is well patronised by visitors. Through Apollo Bay runs the excellent highway, the Great Ocean Road, which twines in and out of a changing landscape and for many miles clings to the cliff tops above the sea. Another delightful resort on this road and the sea is Wye River. The Great Ocean Road, after leaving Apollo Bay, crosses the Otway Forest and the magnificence of these timbered ranges may be seen. Apollo Bay has two hotels and a number of boarding houses, water supply, sporting facilities of all kinds, including very good river and sea fishing, and a pier 1500 feet long.

THE SHIRE OF SOUTH BARWON.

Created a District in 1857, a Borough in 1863, and proclaimed a Shire in 1874.

Area—63 square miles. Population—4550. Dwellings—1600. Length of roads—165 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—150 feet at Belmont.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,466,400; Nett Annual Value, £73,320.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ in Barwon Riding and of 2/3d. in the £ in other Ridings of the Shire, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—estimated at 250.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corio. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Barwon.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. B. Johnson, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. R. Jennings, J.P.; R. Hagan, M.A.; W. H. Hosford; G. A. Cameron, J.P.; W. J. Jarvis; J. F. Rechenberg; A. G. White, J.P.; J. Alsop.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—J. A. McKay, F.I.M.A.

Engineer—D. D. Gray, C.E.

Health Inspector—G. T. Hagger.

Health Officer—Dr. D. A. Kidd, M.B., B.S.

Shire Headquarters—Belmont.

This area is situated at the base of the Bellarine Peninsula, adjoining the City of Geelong. The country consists principally of good grazing and agricultural land which is given to sheep and cattle raising, fat lamb breeding, dairying, poultry farming and mixed farming, particularly the growing of asparagus.

The Shire Hall is situated in the township of Belmont, which has a population of 2750 and is essentially a suburb of the City of Geelong, two miles away, with which it is connected by electric tramway. It has water supplied under the Geelong system, and an aerodrome, and industries include a wool-scouring works and an aircraft manufacturing works. Barwon Heads is a delightful summer resort at the mouth of the Barwon River with a good hotel, excellent boarding houses, golf

links and ideal camping grounds. Good fishing and shooting may be had by the population of 500 and visitors. It is connected with Geelong, 14 miles away, by motor service. Torquay is another summer resort on the coast with excellent tourist facilities. Grovedale, a farming township, has a population of 500, and Highton (population 360) is in the midst of a pastoral and agricultural area.

THE SHIRE OF WINCHELSEA.

Created a District in 1860 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—521 square miles. Population—4000. Dwellings—985. Length of roads—350 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,172,820; Nett Annual Value, £108,641.

Rates, 1945—General rates in the Coast Riding of 2/9d. in the £, of 2/6d. in the £ in the Middle Riding, and of 2s. in the £ in the East and West Ridings, all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., South-Western Province. L.A., Polwarth.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. E. F. Guye, M.L.A.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. C. Kininmonth; A. McK. McDonald, M.L.A.; J. S. Caldwell; W. H. L. Hannam; T. A. Darcy, J.P.; R. K. Campbell; H. W. Hopkins; C. F. Worland; J. S. Mathieson, J.P.; J. F. Alsop, J.P.; L. A. Allen, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Collector and Interim Valuer—W. W. Westhorpe, A.M.I.A.

Engineer—S. Tuxen, C.E.

Treasurer—E. J. E. Davis.

Health Inspector—G. T. Hagger.

Health Officer—Dr. R. E. N. Byrnes, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Winchelsea.

This Shire covers a large area of territory, which is situated on the South Coast, to the west of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, and at its southern point has the South Coast as its boundary. It is essentially a pastoral and mixed farming area, and has, in the coastal area particularly, many attractions for the tourist. It is crossed in the northerly portion by the South Coast railway from Geelong to Warrnambool, and the Barwon River flows through the northerly part of the Shire towards Geelong.

The Shire township of Winchelsea is set in the midst of a farming district on the main south-western railway line and has a population of about 700. There is a reticulated water supply and electric light, a public park, recreation reserve, two hotels and usual sporting facilities. The southern coastline of the Shire includes a number of places very popular with the tourist and the motorist, and the most commanding of them all is the township of Lorne.

Lorne is a well-equipped tourist resort which has, in recent years, jumped into prominence. It has water supply and electricity, and a beautiful surfing beach with delightful bush country as a background. It has a population of about 1000, two hotels, usual recreational facilities and a number of high-class boarding houses. Birregurra is a rural township on the western portion of the Shire situated on the Barwon River. It has a population of about 400, electric light, and there is a butter factory in the town. Pennyroyal, which is situated on a branch line south from Birregurra, is the centre of a considerable bee-farming industry, and there are a number of other smaller farming settlements throughout the Shire.

X—WESTERN PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE CITY OF WARRNAMBOOL.

Proclaimed a Municipality in 1855, a Borough in 1863, and a City in 1918.

Area—4150 acres. Population—9500. Dwellings—2200. Length of streets—52 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—Sea level to 155 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,549,300; Nett Annual Value, £127,465.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 8d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—“The Warrnambool Standard,” published daily.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Warrnambool City.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. J. F. Knights.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. D. E. Walter; J. M. Horner; J. B. Dwyer; E. S. Harris; H. J. Jacobs, J.P.; R. J. Russell; H. E. Rayner; A. W. Bethune; F. Williamson; H. J. McGennan; J. D. Anderson; F. W. Reid.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—H. J. Worland, J.P.

City Engineer—G. M. Chisholm, B.C.E., C.E.

Manager, Corporation Gasworks—W. Rust.

Meat and Health Inspector—T. L. James.

Curator of Museum, Librarian, and Secretary Art Gallery—M. J. Tate.

Curator of Parks, Gardens, etc.—D. Leitch.

Rate Collector—N. Sellars.

Inspector, Water Supply—F. N. Taylor.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays.

This beautiful City is situated on the coast in the famous western district of the State, being 163 miles west of Melbourne by rail. It first became of importance as a port serving the closely settled districts inland, and whilst still of some importance as a seaport it has now become the shopping and business centre for over 50,000 people within its boundaries and the surrounding Shire areas. It is the natural outlet, for the export by sea, for a very rich and densely settled farming area; the soils are particularly suitable to agriculture, being largely made up of sandstone and limestone, and the growth of onions and potatoes is very prolific. Dairying is also extensively carried on, and the City has some flourishing secondary industries, which include brass and iron foundries, a dehydration factory, where potatoes, carrots and cabbages are treated and which has 150 employees, and the Warrnambool Knitting Mills with 500 employees. A Nestles condensory (the largest in the world) and a Glaxo condensory between them absorb up to 100,000 gallons of milk daily. The City seaport is also a busy outlet for large quantities of wool, wheat, farm and dairy produce from the inland districts. It is estimated that in 1945 potatoes passing through the port amounted to about 33,000 tons and onions about 12,000 tons.

The City is well laid out and it is serviced by electricity supply, water supply and sewerage. The streets are well made and lit, and the pier is illuminated at night. Fine public buildings include a museum and art gallery, a mechanics' institute and library, a Town Hall seating about 1000 people, branches of all banks, and there are 13 hotels and eight churches. Educational facilities are of a high standard, including a

technical school, a State high school and three ordinary State schools, as well as a Christian Brothers' College and a Convent. The City Council provides both hot and cold sea-water baths, and there are some beautiful gardens throughout the City, including the Botanical Gardens and the Albert and Victoria Parks. Station 3YB broadcasts from the City. There is a racecourse, rifle clubs, golf and tennis clubs, and other sporting bodies.

The City is becoming increasingly important as a tourist resort, providing shelly and sandy surfing beaches and excellent sea fishing and also fishing in the Hopkins River. The latter river is about one mile from the City and, in addition to fishing, provides opportunity for boating, swimming and picnicking. Good roads lead to this central City and many motorists now make it a health resort. There are a number of rural and other societies with headquarters in Warrnambool, including a progressive agricultural society which meets monthly and holds its annual show in October.

THE TOWN OF HAMILTON.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1863 and a Town in 1928.

Area—5100 acres. Population—6200. Dwellings—1683. Length of roads—53 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—600 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,670,140; Nett Annual Value, £83,507.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 3s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Honour Winner—Pte. E. Kenna, V.C.

Newspaper — "The Hamilton Spectator," published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Dundas.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. G. W. Rasmussen.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. R. Andrews; C. M. Wright; F. B. Jones; M. G. Austin; R. H. I. Thomas; L. R. V. Fraser; W. F. Hewett; J. C. B. Moodie.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Valuer — A. Walls, A.I.C.A., F.A.I.S., F.I.M.A.

Treasurer—S. R. Coombe.

Engineer—D. T. Macdonald, C.E.

Health Inspector—W. Read.

Health Officer—Dr. N. R. Dale, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

The town of Hamilton is situated in the south-western district of Victoria and is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural area. It is 197 miles by rail from Melbourne, on a branch line from Ararat, and has branch rail connections to Casterton, Portland and Warrnambool. It is recognised as the metropolis of the inland western district.

It is well serviced with a town water supply from reservoirs to which the water is brought from the Grampian Mountains, 24 miles away, and it has electric light and power, gas supply and sewerage service. Local industries are butter and cheese factories, a flax mill, fibro plaster works, a tannery, sawmills, a plastic factory, clothing factory and other works catering for local needs, and there is a Municipal Abattoirs and cattle yards. There are adequate shops and commercial houses in the town and seven hotels. Educational provision is of a high standard, including the Hamilton and Western District College, a high school, a

Ladies' Convent and a technical school. A "B" class station, 3HA, broadcasts from the town. All sports are catered for, including a racing club, and the public gardens and ovals are adequate.

THE TOWN OF HORSHAM.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1882 and a Town in 1932.

Area—5760 acres. Population—6000. Dwellings—1409. Length of streets—56 miles. Average rainfall—18 inches. Altitude—434 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,478,820; Nett Annual Value, £73,941.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Horsham Times," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Lowan.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. R. E. Charles.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. I. T. Bennett; W. A. Cook; R. C. Biesk; R. G. Emanuel; A. L. Hutchesson, J.P.; W. Smith, J.P.; W. R. Lawrence, B.D.Sc.; J. A. Saunders.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—W. P. Pryor.

Part-time Engineer—W. J. Sinclair.

Health Officer—Dr. G. R. Felstead, M.D., B.S.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Regarded as the capital of the Wimmera district in western Victoria and the centre of the renowned Wimmera wheat growing area, Horsham is situated on the Wimmera River, 203½ miles north-west of Melbourne on the main Melbourne-Adelaide line. It is surrounded by grazing and agricultural country where sheep and some cattle are run and huge quantities of wheat and oats are grown. Fruit and other agricultural products are also produced.

The town is well laid out and provided with every modern convenience, including reticulated water supply from Mount Zero reservoir 15 miles away, sewerage, electricity supply, gas supply, two theatres, a large Town Hall, District Hospital, and seven hotels. The town area includes 73 acres of parks and gardens, including a Botanic Garden. Secondary industries in the town include flour mills, an agricultural implement factory, a cricket bat factory, chaff mills, plaster sheeting factory, cement pipe works, foundries, butter factory and other factories catering for local needs. The Horsham and Wimmera District Pastoral and Horticultural Society is domiciled in the town and holds an annual show each year. There is an abattoirs and a Municipal stockyards and markets, and the town is regarded as the chief stock selling centre of the Wimmera area. There is a district high school as well as ordinary State and some private schools, and many societies are located in the township.

THE BOROUGH OF KOROIT.

Created a Borough in 1870.

Area—5760 acres. Population—1600. Dwellings—401. Length of streets—53 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £351,620; Nett Annual Value, £17,581.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/4d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Koroit Sentinel," published weekly on Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. M. Bourke, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Corbett, J.P.; R. Waterson; J. Wilkinson, J.P.; W. Walker; P. Moloney; M. Molan, J.P.; M. Carroll; C. O'Dowd.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—M. J. Bourke, J.P.

Consulting Engineer—A. McCormack, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. P. Madden.

The Council meets on the first Wednesday in the month.

The Borough of Koroit is situated in south-western Victoria about five miles from the coast and about 10 miles from the Borough of Port Fairy and the City of Warrnambool, and is 175 miles from Melbourne by rail. It is the centre of a farming and agricultural district, the products of which are sheep and cattle, dairy produce, potatoes, onions and other vegetables, mustard, oats, barley and vegetable seeds, pigs and fat lambs.

The town has a water supply from storages outside the town, electricity from Yallourn, and four hotels. Usual sporting facilities, include racing and gliding clubs; there is an aerodrome. There are parks and public gardens and on Tower Hill a large reserve for recreation purposes.

THE BOROUGH OF PORT FAIRY.

Proclaimed as Belfast Borough in 1863 and name changed to Port Fairy in 1887.

Area—5902 acres. Population—2000. Dwellings—467. Length of streets—19 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—sea level.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £457,260; Nett Annual Value, £22,863.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from Borough—170.

Newspaper—"The Port Fairy Gazette," published on Mondays and Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. A. G. Hill.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. A. Crowe, J.P.; J. J. McLaren; A. J. Gentles, J.P.; J. Baulch; J. Fulton; F. H. Hughes, J.P.; B. E. Dyson; A. Dalton.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk—N. M. Simmons.

Engineer—R. W. F. Lewis, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. B. R. Woods.

Treasurer—E. Harman.

Ranger—T. Hand.

The Council meets on alternate Wednesdays.

The Borough of Port Fairy is situated on the south-western coast of the State, 186 miles south-west by rail of Melbourne. It is one of the seaports for the large agricultural and grazing area inland to the north and in ordinary times the port does an extensive export trade in wool, wheat and general farm produce. It is situated on the River Moyne, and coastal vessels can be berthed at the wharves up the River Moyne right in the centre of the town.

It has rail connections with Hamilton inland and to Geelong through Warrnambool to the east. Amenities in the township include water supply, electric light and gas. Sporting facilities are adequate, including

bathing beaches both on the river and the sea, where all conveniences are obtainable. There are five hotels, a good library, a number of banks and good stores. Industries include a butter factory, a dried milk factory, a woollen mills, cordial factory and a Glaxo milk product factory.

The Borough is a prominent and popular tourist resort and sea fishing is excellent, and fish are plentiful.

THE BOROUGH OF PORTLAND.

Created a Municipal District in 1855, and proclaimed a Borough in 1863.

Area—2,860 acres. Population—3,000. Dwellings—888. Length of streets—43 miles. Average rainfall—32 inches. Altitude—From sea level rising to 150 feet above.

Valuations, 1945—Unimproved Capital Value, £268,940; Improved Capital Value, £860,903; Nett Annual Value, £50,468.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 5d. in the £, levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Newspapers—"The Portland Guardian," published on Mondays and Thursdays; "The Portland Observer," published weekly on Mondays.

Electoral Divisions: Federal—Wannon. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. J. G. Murrell J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. P. Hodge; L. E. C. MacPherson; T. C. Jarrett; A. E. Kiel; W. J. Williamson, LL.B.; H. V. McLeod; Dr. H. C. Maling; Lt.-Col. Patterson.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk, Collector and Valuer—E. N. T. Henry.

Town Surveyor—T. E. C. Henry.

Borough Treasurer—S. B. Chrystal.

Health Officer—Dr. J. H. Sleeman.

Health Inspector—G. Salthouse.

Infant Welfare Sister—Sister A. M. Smith.

Consulting Electrical Engineer—B. C. Naylor.

Electrical Engineer—L. H. Harman.

Gas Manager—C. W. Cavanagh.

The Council meets every four weeks.

The Borough of Portland is situated on a promontory in the far-western area of the State, having the sea on three sides of the township. It is 250 miles west of Melbourne

by rail, situated less than 10 miles from the regular steamship route between Adelaide and Melbourne, and it is the only really deep seaport between the two Cities. It has for long been recognised as the natural outlet for the rich tract of country comprising the western district of Victoria and the south-eastern district of South Australia. Both areas are well-known for their production of wool, meat, wheat and barley, butter, cheese, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and both soft and hardwood timbers.

It was the earliest seaport town on the western coast and would have made greater progress but for the difficulties of and lack of adequate transport. As it is, rail connections exist between Portland and Mount Gambier, in South Australia, between Portland and Hamilton and Ararat inland, and between Portland, Hamilton and Horsham, the latter tapping the fertile Wimmera wheat belt which is actually nearer to Portland than any other overseas port. It was first used as a whaling depot, being founded in 1834, and is now a lifeboat station with an extensive jetty into deep water. There is an approach jetty 2,070 feet long and a jetty head 130 feet long, with two railway tracks laid on the approach jetty and three on each side of the jetty head. Accommodation is commodious as two piers are now used and two more are available. It is suggested that pier facilities should be developed by lengthening the pier by another 600 feet and connecting a pipe line with oil companies' depots at North Portland. It is classed as a safe port. Exports from the port included 5,195 tons of meat and by-products in 1940-41, 3,407 tons in 1941-42; a thousand tons of butter in each year and barley, condensed milk products and other sundries at various times. Wool was shipped until the year before the war, and the establishment of wool appraisalment centres only where wool sales took place before the war deprived the port of this important export trade. No wheat has been exported for some years, but at one time as many as fourteen full cargoes of wheat were shipped in a season. Imports during war years have been confined solely to oil products, but other commodities were formerly received at the port. Before the war about eleven tankers yearly brought petrol and oil to the port, from whence rail and road transport distributed them over a large area of Western Victoria and South-Eastern South Australia. There is a substantial fishing industry from

the port, about twenty fishing boats operating, and the catches are forwarded to the Melbourne market. This industry could be considerably extended if quicker transport was arranged and cold storage accommodation provided.

The Borough has a good water supply drawn from artesian bores which guarantee an ample quantity, and water mains serve the whole port. Electric power and light are supplied by a powerhouse operated by the Borough Council, which also operates a gas-works, and a considerable area of the town is served by reticulated mains. The centre of the town is sewered, and when war-time difficulties have disappeared practically the whole of the Borough will be economically sewered. Industries at present in the Borough include a butter factory, ice and freezing works and timber mills, and there are ample sites for other factory premises, large numbers of which could be directly connected with the railway.

The town is well supplied with open park lands, the foreshore reserve along the sea-front comprising over 50 acres, the Botanic Gardens reserve and Henty Park 50 acres and four or five other parks and reserves that are open to the public. Residents also have the advantage of hot and cold seawater baths, open sea bathing, fishing facilities, a modern theatre and all usual sporting lawns and ovals. The district hospital gives efficient service, and education is handled by a State School, Higher Elementary School and a Convent. With its safe beaches and its historical and other attractive features, Portland is the seaside resort for visitors from a very large inland area.

THE SHIRE OF ARAPILES.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1888 on separation from Wimmera Shire.

Area—778½ square miles. Population—2,300. Dwellings—532. Length of roads—346 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—395 feet at Natimuk and approximately the same over Shire area.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,173,980; Nett Annual Value, £58,699.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/9 in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper: "The West Wimmera Mail," published at Natimuk weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Dundas; Lowan; Stawell and Ararat.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. G. R. Kirsopp.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. R. Crossley; J. R. Russell; L. W. McDonald; H. W. Wade; C. D. Hair; H. H. Smith; W. S. Grant, J.P.; W. H. Heard.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Engineer and Collector—W. J. Sinclair, C.E., J.P.

Treasurer—H. N. Fenwick.

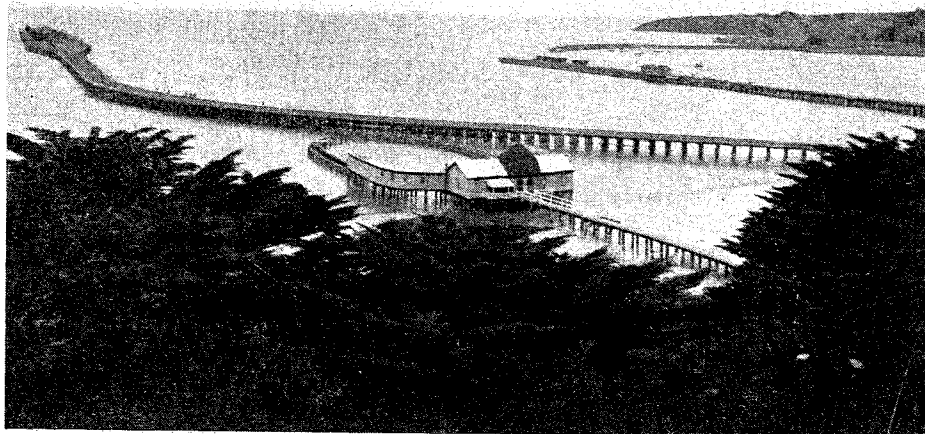
Health Officer—Dr. G. Forsyth, M.B., Ch.M.

Health Inspector—G. L. Ray.

The Council meets on the fourth Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Noradjuha.

The Shire of Arapiles is situated west of the town of Horsham in the far-western district of the State. It is mostly open country, flat to undulating, and is mainly devoted to wheat growing and grazing. A branch railway line from Horsham to the Kowree Shire in the west crosses the Shire, and from East Natimuk a line branches and runs south through the Shire township of Noradjuha and ultimately to Hamilton.



THE JETTIES, BOROUGH OF PORTLAND.

Noradjuha is a small township, population a little over 100, which is 223 miles from Melbourne. Natimuk is a larger town with a population of 560 and quite excellent amenities for a rural town. It has water supply and electricity and a good range of sporting facilities. Nearby is Lake Natimuk, an area of 960 acres of water, where a swimming club and baths are located. One feature of the country is Mount Arapiles, which rises out of level country to a height of 700 feet. Arapiles Centenary Park is a popular picnic place three miles from Arapiles. Mount Talbot is another picnic resort in the Black Ranges.

THE SHIRE OF BELFAST.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1863.

Area—201 square miles. Population—2,200. Dwellings—497. Length of roads—251 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—sea level rising to 200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,578,620; Nett Annual Value, £78,931.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/- in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Port Fairy Gazette," published on Mondays and Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province; L.A., Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. G. T. Roberts.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. M. M. Gleeson, J. T. Youl, E. Gavin, T. F. Conheady, I. R. Humphrys, T. Carmondy, P. J. Farley, J. Baulch.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Assistant Engineer and Treasurer—J. Ryan.

Valuer and Collector—P. Madden.

Consulting Engineer—R. W. F. Lewis, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

The Council meets on the first Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Port Fairy.

This Shire surrounds the Borough of Port Fairy on the far south-western coast and comprises an area of flat and in parts swampy country, which is devoted to pastoral and agricultural activities. The Shire headquarters are situated in the Borough of Port Fairy. Products of the Shire are wool, dairy produce, potatoes, onions and other mixed farming produce. In the eastern part of the Shire is Tower Hill Lake, which is 24 miles in circumference and lies amid beautiful surroundings.

THE SHIRE OF DUNDAS.

Created a District in 1857, and proclaimed a Shire in 1863.

Area—1,364 square miles. Population—3,207. Dwellings—741. Length of roads—897 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—620 feet at Hamilton.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,852,760; Nett Annual Value, £142,638.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/1d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Hamilton Spectator," published in the town of Hamilton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province; L.A., Dundas; Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. R. A. Bull.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. A. Christie, J. T. Saville, L. J. McKellar, H. Crawford, E. V. Walter, J. J. Murray, R. B. Shilcock, J. Kirkwood.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Treasurer—L. C. Smith, Shire Engineer and Valuer—A. Abbott, M.C.E.

Rate Collector—K. F. Eales.

Health Officer—Dr. S. C. Fitzpatrick, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—D. S. Ranken.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Hamilton.

This Shire covers a large area in south-western Victoria of pastoral and agricultural land surrounding and extending to the north and south of the town of Hamilton. A number of railway lines radiate out from the town of Hamilton through the Shire, and one passes to the north up to Horsham. All kinds of agricultural and pastoral products come from the Shire, and there are many small rural settlements throughout its area. In certain parts of the same there are a number of soldiers' settlements. The Wannan River crosses the Shire in the northern part, and in the southern portion is the agricultural and grazing district of Byaduk, where may be found a number of interesting caves. An extinct volcano, Mount Napier, lies to the east of this township, and to this mountain is attributed much of the fertility of the soil of the surrounding district.

THE SHIRE OF GLENELG.

Created a District in 1863, and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—1,407 square miles. Population—5,600. Dwellings—1,400. Length of roads—708 miles. Altitude—212 feet at Casterton.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,156,000; Nett Annual Value, £157,800.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Casterton News," published at Casterton on Mondays and Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Dundas; Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. T. Koch, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. T. J. Carey, P. W. Hopkins, C. A. Anderson, H. J. L. Northcott, J. McNicol, J. J. Clarke, G. R. Chaffey, H. D. Mitchell, E. J. Balkin, K. D. Lane, A. Wathen.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Interim Valuer and Collector—N. S. McLeod.

Engineer—C. R. McE. Hill.

Health Officer—Dr. M. H. O'Sullivan.

The Council meets on the third Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Casterton.

The Shire of Glenelg covers a fairly rich pastoral and agricultural area, which is situated in the south-western corner of the State, and has, as its western boundary, the South Australian border. It is well watered by the Glenelg River, which flows from north to south through the Shire, and most of the Shire area has a natural drainage; the soil consisting of a medium loam soil, and there is very little soil erosion. For the most part, the area is very lightly timbered. Products of the Shire are in the main wool, sheep and cattle, some dairy products, rabbits and general agricultural produce; in places some sawmilling is carried on and bark is cut. The Shire Office is situated in the town of Casterton, which is the terminus of a branch railway line from Hamilton, and is 245 miles west of Melbourne. It is situated on the

banks of the Glenelg River, in the midst of a dairying and general farming area. It has water supply and electricity, butter and cordial factories, adequate sporting facilities and has a population of about 2,000. Merino, on the railway, in the south-western corner of the Shire, is a dairying and general farming centre, with a butter factory and a chaff mill in the town.

THE SHIRE OF HEYTESBURY

Proclaimed a Shire in 1895.

Area—626 square miles. Population—5600. Dwellings—1250. Length of roads—877 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—460 feet at Cobden and down to sea level at Port Campbell, on the South Coast.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,627,520; Nett Annual Value, £131,376.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/3d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Cobden Times," published at Cobden weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Warrnambool.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. W. Orton.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. H. T. Jones, J.P.; A. J. Hill; G. Waterfall; W. J. Neal; G. Wiltshire; R. E. Harris; A. J. Trotter, J.P.; A. T. Currell.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Collector—L. W. Simpkin.

Assistant Secretary—Thelma J. Lambert.

Engineer—R. S. Moore, C.E.

Health Inspector—W. A. Nash.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Cobden.

This Shire area is situated on the southern coast to the east of the Shire of Warrnambool and is a pastoral area with dairy farming a predominant industry. The Shire township of Cobden is situated on a branch line from the western coast railway line and is 136 miles south-west of Melbourne by rail. From Cobden this branch line continues south into the Shire until it terminates at Timboon. In the Shire area there is some heavily timbered, hilly and mountainous country, and sawmilling is also extensively carried on.

Cobden is situated on Curdies River, in the middle of a general farming and dairying area. It has a population of about 900, has two hotels, adequate sporting facilities and butter and cheese factories and sawmills in the town. Well-attended weekly cattle sales are held, and there is a regular motor service to the larger township of Camperdown, to the north, on the main line. Near Cobden are two well-known lakes, Lake Elingamite, which is four miles away and which is renowned for perch fishing, and Lake Burrumbete, seven miles away, in which there is good trout fishing. In the whole of this area game is also plentiful and excellent shooting may be had. Other sporting facilities are provided, including a swimming pool.

THE SHIRE OF KOWREE.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1872.

Area—2114 square miles. Population—3700. Dwellings—923. Length of roads—2243 miles. Average rainfall—18 to 25 inches. Altitude—600 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,887,260; Nett Annual Value, £144,363.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—350.

Newspaper—"The Kowree Advocate," published at Edenhope weekly on Tuesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Dundas; Lowan.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. P. Knight, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. P. Walker, J.P.; R. Fyfe-Jamieson; R. C. Dixon, J.P.; J. B. Forster, J.P.; A. S. Bull; A. F. Carracher, J.P.; W. T. Moore, J.P.; R. G. Johnston; E. P. Kirby, J.P.; L. T. Ryan, J.P.; H. C. Elliott, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—W. M. Oliver.

Engineer—R. W. F. Lewis, B.E., A.M.I.E., J.P.

The Council meets on the first Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Edenhope.

The Shire of Kowree comprises a large area of mainly undulating, well-timbered country with soils varying from a heavy loam to a lighter sandy soil. It is situated in the extreme west of the State of Victoria and borders on the South Australian border. It is a very fine pastoral area which is given mainly to pastoral pursuits, whilst in selected districts a very superior quality of wheat is grown. It produces superfine merino wool, fat lambs and heavy stock, and it has also been found that the sandy soil is very suitable for the cultivation of all stone fruits. The rainfall varies from 18 to 25 inches, but despite this variation it has been found very reliable and the area is regarded as one that is very safe for settlers. In the Harrow, Edenhope and Apsley districts of the Shire drought has been in the past practically unknown. The only railway in the Shire crosses the northern portion thereof from the town of Horskam to the east and passes through the township of Goroke to the terminus at Carpolac.

The Shire township of Edenhope is not on a railway line and is situated near the southern portion of the Shire on Lake Wallace, its most suitable rail connection being at Hamilton, 70 miles to the south. It is a good class of rural township with a population of 500, and is equipped with water and electricity supply, an aerodrome, a golf course, racecourse, and swimming is possible in the lake. It is the centre of a wide grazing area and there is a butter factory in the town.

Goroke (population 350) is the centre of a large pastoral district and the main town on the railway from Horsham; there is a butter factory in the town. Harrow, in the south-eastern portion of the Shire, is situated on the substantial Glenelg River, is lit by electricity and is the centre of a very progressive grazing area. Apsley, in the south-western corner of the Shire, has a population of 150.

There are numerous large natural lakes throughout the Shire area, most of them being fresh, but some are salt, and from these salt is harvested for market. In the lake areas fishing and shooting provide good sport.

THE SHIRE OF MINHAMITE.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1871.

Area—541 square miles. Population—2,110. Dwellings—514. Length of roads—435 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—450 feet at Hawkesdale.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,695,760; Nett Annual Value, £84,788.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 2/6d. in the £ in West Riding, of 2/- in the £ in South East Riding and of 1/9d. in the £ in North East Riding; all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Hampden; Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. Bond.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. V. Baulch, J.P.; J. J. Fry; J. R. Lindsey, J.P.; J. W. Robertson; E. R. Twomey, J.P.; L. J. Gleeson; A. E. Paton, J.P.; J. C. Whitehead.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—Rita M. Willey.

Shire Engineer—John S. Willey, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Rate Collector—J. E. Arnold, J.P.

Treasurer—A. J. Parry.

Health Officer—Dr. B. Rosse Woods, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—G. Salthouse.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Hawkesdale.

This Shire is situated in the south-western corner of the State, inland from the Borough of Port Fairy and the Shire of Belfast. It is crossed in the west by the Eumeralla River, in the middle of the Shire by the Shaw River, and in the north-eastern part of the Shire the Moyne River rises and flows to the south. It is a rural and pastoral area, the main occupations of the residents being sheep and cattle grazing and dairying. The country is generally undulating, with parts of the same well timbered. The Shire township of Hawkesdale is situated near the eastern boundary of the Shire on the railway line from Hamilton to Port Fairy and Warrnambool, and it is the centre of a large soldier settlement; the township has a population of about 220. Macarthur, population 350, is a larger township in the north-western corner of the Shire, and it is situated on the Eumeralla River. It is a very progressive township, with two hotels, a butter factory, sporting clubs and an active Horticultural Society.

THE SHIRE OF MORTLAKE.

Created a District in 1860, and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—915 square miles. Population—3,250. Dwellings—831. Length of roads—643 miles. Altitude—430 feet at Mortlake.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,723,960; Nett Annual Value, £186,198.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Mortlake Dispatch," published weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Western Province; L.A., Hampden.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. J. Ormsby.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. K. G. Calvert, A. R. Clifford, R. Jennings, J. Cameron, W. J. Ross, T. O. Smith, W. R. Cumming, R. Jamieson, U. K. Urquhart, D. M. Moffatt.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—N. F. Turnbull, J.P.

Treasurer—P. A. Finlayson.

Engineer—E. Pellow, M.C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Thomas, M.B., B.S. Health Inspector—J. W. Smith.

The Council meets on the first Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Mortlake.

This Shire is situated west of Melbourne, inland from the south-west coast, and it lies immediately to the north of the Shire of Warrnambool. The Hopkins River flows through the south-western part of the Shire, and the only rail facilities in the Shire are provided by the branch line from Terang, which terminates at Mortlake.

Mortlake has a population of 1000, is equipped with water supply which comes from a spring in the town, two hotels and sporting amenities include a swimming baths. There is a butter factory in the town.

THE SHIRE OF MOUNT ROUSE.

Created a District in 1860, and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—537 square miles. Population—2,720. Dwellings—612. Length of roads—1,090 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—1,200 feet at Peshurst.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,121,480; Nett Annual Value, £106,074.

Rate, 1945—General rates of 2/- in the £ in Peshurst Riding; of 1/9d. in the £ in Dunkeld Riding, and of 1/6d. in the £ in Chatsworth Riding; all levied on Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Peshurst Free Press," published at Peshurst weekly on Wednesdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Corangamite. State: L.C., Western Province; L.A., Hampden.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. R. Schramm, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. B. D. Wilson; N. Fry, J.P.; H. A. Mibus; N. N. McIntyre; T. L. Simpson; D. Forbes; R. Woodburn; M. Walter.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—H. S. Mason, F.I.M.A.

Shire Engineer—J. S. Willey, C.E.

Typist—D. Ley.

Collector—W. R. Evans.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Peshurst.

This Shire covers a pastoral, dairying and mixed farming area in south-western Victoria, the Shire Township of Peshurst being 208 miles from Melbourne, and is reached by the southern line from Warrnambool to Hamilton, or via Ararat, from the north. It is an area noted for its rich pastoral and agricultural soil, and here merino and strong wool sheep are extensively raised. Some saw-milling is also carried on.

The Shire Headquarters are situated at Peshurst, which is 208 miles from Melbourne by rail, and has a population of 800. It is situated in the southern portion of the Shire at a nice elevation of 1,200 feet, and enjoys a very excellent climate. Local facilities include water supply and electricity, a racecourse, a coursing club, other usual sporting clubs and a swimming baths. Adjoining the township is Mount Rouse, which is an extinct volcano over 1,000 feet above sea level, and is now used as a public reserve. Industries in the town include a butter factory and a flax mill.

Dunkeld, in the northern corner of the Shire on the Hamilton-Ararat railway line, has a population of 370, electric light and

sporting and other facilities; it is surrounded by some excellent scenery. Glenthompson is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural area in the northern part of the Shire on the Ararat railway line, and has a population of 220. The Hopkins River borders the Shire on the east, and Lake Linlithgow is found in the west.

THE SHIRE OF PORTLAND.

Created a District in 1856, and proclaimed a Shire in 1863.

Area—1,608 square miles. Population—5,630. Dwellings—1,700. Length of roads—1,000 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—rises from sea level up to 500 and 700 feet in the hills.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,320,040; Nett Annual Value, £116,002.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/- in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Heywood Mirror," published at Heywood weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province; L.A., Port Fairy and Glenelg.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. H. Black.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. D. C. Smith, J.P.; E. W. Hedditch, J.P.; P. G. Smith; A. B. Saunders, J.P.; F. A. McIntyre; J. G. Maclean; F. H. Moore, J.P.; S. H. Malseed, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary & Collector—R. H. Egan, A.F.I.A.
Engineer—W. K. Crellin, C.E.

Valuer—H. R. Hedditch.

Treasurer and Clerk—R. Bond.

Health Inspector—G. Salthouse.

Health Officer—Dr. R. Collins, M.B., B.S.

Infant Welfare Centre—Sister A. M. Smith.

The Council meets on the second Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Heywood.

The Shire of Portland may be found in the south-western corner of Victoria, having Bass Strait as its southern boundary and the border of South Australia on the west. The Shire headquarters are in the town of Heywood north of the Borough of Portland, and from this town railway lines branch north through the Shire to Hamilton, south to the Borough of Portland, and west through the Shire to Mount Gambier in South Australia.

It covers a large fertile grazing and agricultural area where, owing to a heavy and reliable average rainfall, production is somewhat prolific, products being wool, sheep and cattle for market, some wheat and barley, heavy quantities of onions, potatoes and tomatoes, butter, cheese and other dairy products, apples and soft and hardwood timbers. The butter production from the Shire is considerable, the same being produced at a co-operative factory in Portland and a subsidiary butter and cheese factory in Heywood. There are a number of factories through the district which also send their product to Portland, the exportable surplus butter passing through the port being over 1,000 tons a year. Within the Shire area and just beyond the Borough of Portland boundary are the meat and by-products works of Thomas Borthwick & Sons (Aust.) Ltd., where about 400 men are employed at peak periods. Over 100,000 cases of apples and pears are generally produced each year and over 60,000 cases of tomatoes. Hardwood timber abounds, and nine mills operate close to the Borough.

The Shire township of Heywood has a population of about 800 and is provided with

electricity supply. There are a number of smaller farming townships and villages in the Shire. The Shire is well watered by the Glenelg and Crawford Rivers in the west and the Fitzroy and Surrey Rivers in the east.

THE SHIRE OF WANNON.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1872.

Area—753 square miles. Population—3,950. Dwellings—600. Length of roads—428 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—500-600 feet generally, but about 300 feet at Coleraine.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,665,660; Nett Annual Value, £133,283.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Coleraine Albion," published at Coleraine weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province; L.A., Dundas.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. N. Beaton.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. J. Watts; R. S. Payne; H. A. Cameron; W. H. Pilcher; L. W. Learmonth; H. J. Brody, J.P.; C. McKebery; E. W. McClure.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—D. Walls, J.P.

Shire Engineer—A. L. Sneddon.

Health Officer—Dr. W. R. Tonkin, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Coleraine.

This Shire is an area in the south-western corner of Victoria which is devoted to pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and where, in the past, there has been considerable activity in endeavouring to establish soldier settlements. The country generally is well timbered, and both sheep farming and dairying are popular. Products of the area are wool, dairy produce, pigs, fat cattle and fat lambs.

The Shire township of Coleraine, with a population of 950, is the terminus of a branch railway line from Hamilton and is 221 miles by rail from Melbourne. It is a good class of rural town, with water and electricity supply, swimming baths and sporting amenities, including good trout fishing, and one of the most modern butter factories is situated in the town. There are three hotels and an active Agricultural and Pastoral Society functions in the township. The town is noted for the flower shows which are periodically held there. The surrounding district has some very excellent landscape scenery. Balmoral is in the north of the Shire, on a branch line from Hamilton to Natimuk. It is situated on the Glenelg River and, with a population of 200, is the centre of a wide agricultural district.

THE SHIRE OF WARRNAMBOOL.

Created a District in 1854, and proclaimed a Shire in 1863.

Area—608 square miles. Population—8,604. Dwellings—1,643. Length of roads—596 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £5,378,520; Nett Annual Value, £268,926.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/7d. in the £ levied on £57,742 of Nett Annual Value; a general rate of 1/9d. in the £ levied on £113,783 (N.A.V.) and a general rate of 1/11d. in the £ levied on £97,401 (N.A.V.).

Newspaper—"The Warrnambool Standard," published daily in the City of Warrnambool.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province; L.A., Warrnambool; Port Fairy and Glenelg; Hampden.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. A. Henderson.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. C. Kelly; J. A. Affleck; R. Glasgow, J.P.; D. Ryan, J.P.; J. J. Gleeson, J.P.; J. A. Rollo, J.P.; J. Farrell; F. H. Drake.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary—L. Crawley.

Engineer—R. L. Crawley, C.E.

Rate Collector—E. C. Fairbridge.

Dairy Inspector—A. Vickers.

Road Ranger—J. O'Connor.

Shire Headquarters: Warrnambool.

The Shire of Warrnambool may be found on the south-western coast of Victoria, skirting the coastline for some 50 miles and extending inland from the City of Warrnambool and the Borough of Koroit. It covers a very densely populated and prosperous agricultural and grazing area. The nature of the country and its adequate rainfall lend themselves to prolific growth, especially of potatoes and onions, and it is anticipated that in the Shire area immediately adjacent to the City of Warrnambool about 33,000 tons of potatoes and 12,000 tons of onions will be produced for the year 1946. Dairying is extensively carried on right throughout the Shire, and the product of the same is treated by large condensories in Warrnambool and also at butter and cheese factories in the district. There are some fine beaches along the sea coast and camping sites for tourists, with whom the area has been popular for some considerable time. Good fishing may be had, and as many as 50 professional fishermen operate along the coast with their headquarters in the City of Warrnambool. Many small townships are scattered throughout the Shire, both on the coast and inland, but in the main the needs of Shire residents are catered for by the progressive City from which the Shire takes its name.

THE SHIRE OF WIMMERA.

Created a District in 1862 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—1033 1/3rd square miles. Population—4200. Dwellings—962. Length of roads—1552 miles. Average rainfall—18 inches. Altitude—430 feet at Horsham.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,810,800; Nett Annual Value, £140,540.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Horsham Times," published in the town of Horsham on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannan. State: L.C., Western Province. L.A., Lowan; Dundas; Stawell and Ararat.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. A. Coustley.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Waters; P. Eagle; J. McG. Johns, J.P.; P. F. Hennessy, J.P.; F. S. H. Crafter; W. E. Dahlenburg, J.P.; R. A. Levitzke; J. M. Crick; J. C. M. Carter, J.P.; F. H. Baker; S. Gross.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—W. J. Gray, F.I.M.A.

Shire Engineer—D. C. Farran.

Health Inspector—G. L. Ray, J.P.

The Council meets on the second Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Horsham.

This rich Shire area surrounds the town of Horsham, in the far west of Victoria, and is part of the famous Wimmera wheat-growing area. The Shire stretches south to north for a distance of about 90 miles, and at its widest part is only about 25 miles. The Wimmera River runs along part of the western boundary of the Shire, through the town of Horsham and then across in an easterly direction and down portion of the eastern boundary of the Shire. In the north the Yarriambiack Creek is the eastern boundary of the Shire from its junction with the Wimmera River. The main Adelaide line runs through Horsham and thence northwards to Dimboola and a branch line to Natimuk crosses the Shire in a westerly direction.

The town of Horsham, widely known as the capital of the Wimmera wheat district, is 203 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail. The Shire Hall is situated in this town; a description of the same being given under the "Town of Horsham."

The northern part of the Shire country consists mainly of fairly level farming and grazing country, with little timber. In the south, however, the country becomes hilly and in places mountainous and heavily timbered. In the more open areas huge quantities of wheat and oats are grown and sheep and cattle grazed. In some districts a considerable amount of fruit is grown.

Near the south-eastern border of the Shire are the western foothills of the renowned Grampian Mountains with their towering cliffs of red sandstone, their fertile green valleys and the splendour of over 200 different kinds of wild flowers. In the Shire area, in these foothills, is the well-known Wartook Reservoir of 17,000 acres area and the McKenzie River; both providing the angler with an abundance of brown and rainbow trout. It is a popular holiday centre and the McKenzie waterfall is alone well worth a visit. Other lake areas in the Shire, which also afford splendid fishing, are Pine Lake and Taylor's Lake, each within 10 to 12 miles of Horsham.

The Shire is quite closely settled and many farming settlements are studded all over the area.

XI—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE DISTRICT.

THE CITY OF MILDURA.

Constituted a Borough in 1920 by severance from the Shire of Mildura, proclaimed a Town in 1922 and a City in 1934.

Area—5768 acres. Population—8500. Dwellings—1760. Length of streets—50 miles. Average rainfall—10 inches, but subject to variation as low as five inches. Altitude—165 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,584,000; Nett Annual Value, £129,200.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2/11d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments—approximately 1600 from the City.

Honour Winners—Capt. M. Treacy, M.C. (killed in action); Wing Commander R. Norman, D.F.C. (prisoner of war); Sgt. Pilot R. Baxter, George Medal (killed); and others.

Newspaper—"The Sunraysia Daily," published daily.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Mildura.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. C. J. Henderson.

COUNCILLORS.

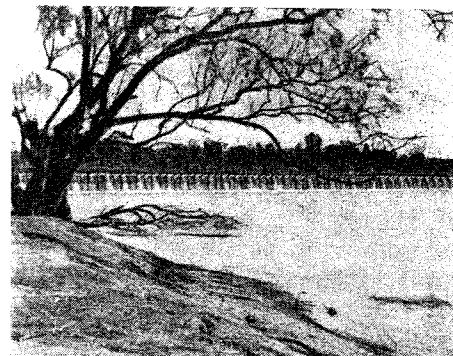
Crs. C. E. Neville; F. McKendrick; W. J. Christie; A. J. Jenkins; A. R. Mansell; R. R. Etherington; E. T. Henderson, O.B.E., J.P.; C. D. Cameron, J.P.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk and Engineer—T. J. Nihill.
Collector and Valuer—C. M. Harkins.
Health Inspector—B. N. Pickford.
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. Goyen.
Electrical Engineer—G. C. B. Williams, B.E.E.
Mechanical Engineer—T. A. Perry.
The Council meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

Situated 351 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail and on the River Murray, the story

of this City and of its surrounding Shire of Mildura is a romance of irrigation. The founding of the irrigation scheme in the area was due to the vision of the statesman Alfred Deakin, who, in 1886 as Minister for Water Supply in the Victorian Government, successfully sponsored the grant of land to and the foundation of irrigation areas by the Chaffey Brothers, who had promoted similar projects in Canada. By 1894 a large area of horticultural and town land was taken up, pumping plants to obtain water from the Murray River had been erected, water channels cut, business houses and residences built and the settlement of Mildura was a hive of industry. By that year it was estimated that the population had increased to 3500 and that

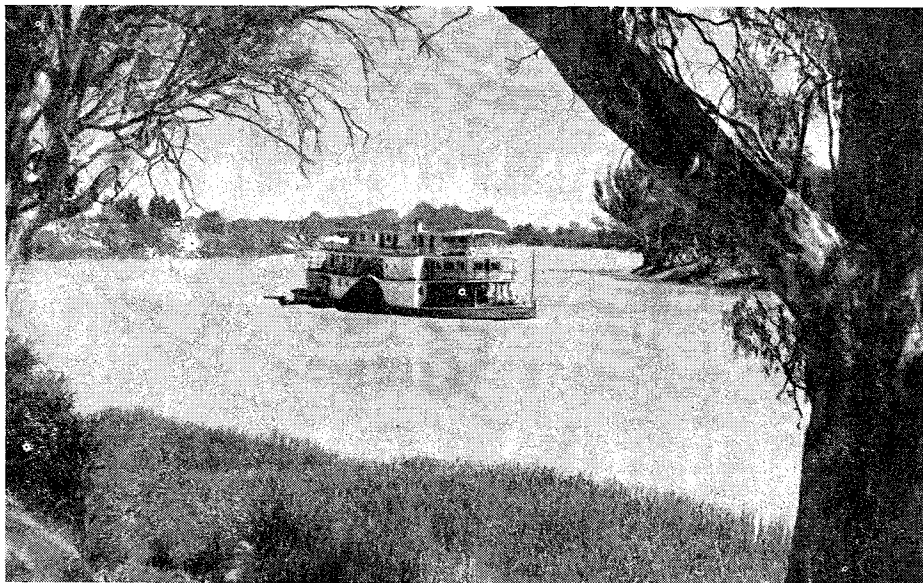


WEIR ACROSS THE MURRAY RIVER AT MILDURA.

over 8000 acres were under intense cultivation. Despite bad times and temporary setbacks, the area progressed, and now to-day about 30,000 acres are watered for production and the City of Mildura is a flourishing and progressive centre.

With its fine aerodrome and flying facilities, the City is connected by regular air service with Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide and country towns in each State. The provision by the City authorities of public utilities embrace a wide range, such as road and street construction, drainage, health administration (Infant Welfare Centre and Kindergarten), electricity (current being generated and transmitted also to outlying districts), domestic water supply (controlled by the Mildura Urban Water Trust), sewerage (in operation since 1943 and over 1730 tenements connected), and recreational facilities. The latter include parks and gardens, cricket, football, bowling, golf, tennis, rowing and shooting, musical and dramatic clubs and the Carnegie Library conducted by the City in association with the Mildura Shire. There are also Rotary, Legacy, Mildura Settlers', Workingmen's and other clubs, horticultural society, and dried fruits and tourist associations. There are ample postal facilities, five churches, two picture shows, two hotels, two State schools and branches of seven banks.

The City is the centre of dried fruit production in Australia, the 1944 production being a record one of nearly 60,000 tons, equal to 250,000 tons of fresh grapes, and in addition 550,000 cases of citrus fruits are produced annually. Many secondary industries have been established in and around the City, a large number of them being connected with the primary production in the surrounding districts. There are three cordial factories, an ice works, brick works, flour mills, timber mills, two fruit packing and preserving factories, an olive oil factory, jam and sauce factories, furniture factory, munitions and agricultural factory and a distillery.



PADDLE STEAMER ON MURRAY RIVER.

Very fine organisation has resulted in the City having an excellent record of patriotic service—in the initial stage enlistments from the City were a percentage record for the State—and it has earned flags and pennants in respect of each War Loan Appeal.

The City has now become recognised as one of the leading winter tourist resorts in Victoria, owing to its fine climate, glorious and consistent winter sunshine and sporting opportunities. The possibilities of the River Murray in this regard are being exploited, and attractive river trips may be had on the steamers running between Echuca and Morgan in South Australia. A fine bridge, financed jointly by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales, spans the river at Mildura. Tourists find good motor roads which provide many excursions through closely settled fruit areas. It is considered that the tourist traffic is now worth over £25,000 yearly to the City; the annual bowling tournament bringing in £10,000 within a fortnight. Station 3MA broadcasts to the town and district, and cultural opportunities are provided by very excellent adult and children's libraries. The township itself is prettily laid out, the main street being divided by very elaborate lawns and flower beds. There are trees both in the middle of the gardens and at the edges and thus plenty of shade is furnished. This is particularly availed of by the people, estimated at over 5000, who crowd the City on market day. The influx of about 3500 seasonal fruit pickers for about two months of every year also adds to the City's prosperity.

Local societies include a Chamber of Commerce, a fruit growers' Co-operative Company, a horticultural society, and dried fruit and tourist associations.

THE BOROUGH OF SWAN HILL.

Proclaimed a Borough in 1939.

Area—3614 acres. Population—5000. Dwellings—1025. Length of streets—38 miles. Average rainfall—13 inches. Altitude—200 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,130,800; Nett Annual Value, £56,540.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 2s. 6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Swan Hill Guardian," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Swan Hill.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1945-46.

Mayor—Cr. D. M. Douglas.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. E. Kurrle; E. G. Gray, J.P.; T. M. Chisholm; A. F. Garden; H. W. Harrison, J.P.; J. D. MacFarlane; E. S. Williams; F. E. Browne.

COUNCIL OFFICERS.

Town Clerk & Valuator—F. B. Womersley, F.I.M.A., F.I.I.A. (Aust.), J.P.

Engineer and Building Surveyor—C. H. Lowenstern, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Assistant Town Clerk—W. H. Bell, A.A.I.S.

Health Officer—Dr. E. H. Barrett.

Electrical Engineer—W. A. G. Smith.

Power House Engineer—L. Smith.

Treasurer—S. Benallack.

Health and Building Inspector—A. V. Stott, J.P.

Infant Welfare Centre—Sister J. V. Nicholson.

The Council meets on the second Wednesday in the month.

The Borough of Swan Hill is the centre of an irrigation area situated to the north-west of Melbourne on the River Murray, being 215 miles from Melbourne by rail. It is one of the most progressive towns in Victoria, served by a fast and comfortable daylight train service to and from Melbourne, and in addition can be reached by splendid roads, including the Murray Valley Highway. It has a splendid climate, particularly mild in the winter months, and thus makes an enormous appeal to the Melbourne dweller as a winter resort. It is the centre of a very large pastoral and agricultural area, and since it has been assisted by an excellent irrigation scheme, providing water from the Murray River, considerable dairying has been carried on, and citrus fruits, raisins and sultanas are also produced.

It is interesting to note that Swan Hill derives its name from the swans which, as far back as 1836, Major Mitchell saw on the river and lagoons, and to this date large flocks of swans may be seen in the vicinity. Another interesting item of the Borough is a magnificent Moreton Bay fig tree which was planted in 1860 by one of the members of the Burke and Wills expedition. The town is well laid out and includes three well-kept parks and picnic and sports grounds, a recreational reserve and children's playgrounds. There is a Municipal swimming baths and a special pool for children, and it is the leading airport centre used by 'planes daily on their way to Melbourne, Adelaide, Mildura and Broken Hill. Every popular recreation is available to the resident and tourist, the tennis courts providing a tournament over the Easter holidays which attracts entries from all over the State. There are two good golf links and fourteen grass bowling greens close to the river; croquet and all other sports are adequately provided for. Fishing in the vicinity of the Borough is excellent, as in addition to the Murray three other rivers, Murrumbidgee, The Wakool and Edward Rivers, are within easy reach of the town and all are well stocked with Murray Cod, Trout, Perch and Bream. Duck, snipe and quail shooting also provide excellent sport.

Secondary industries in the Borough are numerous, including a plaster factory, brick yard, cordial factory, butter and cheese factories, a flour mill, sawmills and tomato processing factories. There is a fine Town Hall, public and private hospital, and Infant Welfare Centres. The Municipal cattle yards have accommodation for 75,000 sheep, and through the Borough passes the product of the surrounding area which includes cereals, dried fruits, citrus fruits, vegetables, butter and cheese, cattle, sheep and pigs. There is an assured water supply controlled by the Swan Hill Water Works Trust, electric light and power supplied by the Borough Council and sewerage throughout the Borough which serves 902 tenements and cost sixty thousand odd pounds to provide.

Educational facilities include a high school and other State schools; most banks are represented. There is a Chamber of Commerce and regular Court sittings. There are three public parks apart from sports grounds, a race course, coursing ground and all other sporting facilities, including a very modern Municipal swimming baths. In addition to local facilities the tourist may avail himself of the river steamers which run regularly down the Murray River from Echuca to Swan Hill and thence to South Australia.

THE SHIRE OF BIRCHIP.

Created Wimbirchip Shire in 1895 by severance from the St. Arnaud Shire; name changed to Birchip Shire later in 1895, and in 1896 part of Borung Shire annexed.

Area—572 square miles. Population—2000. Dwellings—501. Length of roads—507 miles. Average rainfall—14 inches. Altitude—334 feet at Birchip.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £978,640; Nett Annual Value, £48,932.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Birchip Advertiser," published at Birchip weekly on Tuesday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Ouyen.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. T. P. Connellan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. M. Green; A. D. Hillgrove; T. McClelland; F. J. T. King; C. H. Allison; A. E. Carne; J. Lockwood, O.B.E., J.P.; W. H. Rickard.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—Ethel A. Chitty.

Permanent Secretary—A. Sayers.

Consulting Engineer—C. H. White, C.E.

Health Officer—Dr. A. H. M. Maxwell, F.R.C.S.E.

The Council meets on the third Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Birchip.

The Shire of Birchip is a wheat growing and pastoral area in the north-western portion of Victoria which is crossed from south to north by the Mildura railway line. It is, on the whole, comprised of flat mallee country and is a recognised business centre for the Northern Mallee district. Products of the area include wheat, wool, oats, barley, fat lambs, and cattle and horses.

The Shire township of Birchip is 214½ miles from Melbourne, on the Mildura line, and has a population of about 800. For an agricultural township it has adequate facilities, including electric light and power, and water supply from two reservoirs. There are three hotels, and sporting facilities are good. Education is catered for by an Elementary High School, a State and denominational school. Other settlements throughout the Shire have small populations and it is to Birchip that the residents look for the satisfaction of their needs.

THE SHIRE OF DIMBOOLA.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1885 on severance from Lowan Shire.

Area—1919 square miles. Population—6700. Dwellings—1527. Length of roads—1500 miles. Average rainfall—17 inches. Altitude—280 feet at Jeparit, 365 feet at Dimboola and about 300 feet at Rainbow.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,426,860; Nett Annual Value, £171,343.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Dimboola Banner," published at Dimboola on Mondays and Thursdays; "The Jeparit Leader," published at Jeparit weekly on Mondays; "The Rainbow Argus," published at Rainbow weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera; Wannon. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Lowan; Ouyen.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. P. Bone.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. V. Sleep; J. A. Dalrymple, J.P.; A. West, J.P.; C. V. Leyonhjelm; F. G. Klinge; T. W. Stasinowsky; W. J. Howland; W. H. Bond; P. C. Pilmore, J.P.; E. J. McCabe, J.P.; H. S. Maddern.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Engineer and Valuer—E. Lock, C.E.

Treasurer—J. A. Murray.

Health Officers—Dr. A. Hinchley; Dr. M. O'Brien.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Jeparit.

Situated in the mallee country in the far west of Victoria, the Shire of Dimboola comprises an area of undulating country and level plains where sheep grazing and wheat growing are extensively carried on. The Shire is crossed in its southern part by the main overland line from Melbourne to Adelaide. From Dimboola it is traversed by a branch line which runs from south to north through the Shire. The Wimmera River also crosses the length of the Shire from south to north, and the Shire township of Dimboola is situated on the river. It is 225 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail and has a population of about 2000. It is a well-organised agricultural township. Water supply is reticulated from a reservoir which is filled from the Wimmera River, and electricity is available. All sporting facilities are provided, and education is up to higher elementary standard.

The township of Jeparit is situated about 25 miles north of Dimboola on the branch line which continues further on through the township of Rainbow to Yaaapeet. In this area wheat is extensively grown and wool, sheep and fat lambs raised. There is an excellent water supply from the Wimmera River, and the town is lit with electric light. Sporting facilities are ample, including shooting and fishing. Adjacent to the township is Lake Hindmarsh, which has a shoreline of 40 miles and is the largest fresh-water lake in Victoria. It provides residents with bathing and boating facilities.

Rainbow, the other main township in the Shire, has a population of about 1000 and is situated 266 miles from Melbourne by rail. Here again all modern amenities for a fine farming town are found, including permanent water supply and electricity, good educational facilities up to higher elementary standard, three hotels and opportunities for all usual sports.

Rural societies are very active in each of the main towns in the Shire and hold annual shows of high quality.

THE SHIRE OF DONALD.

Created a District in 1861 and proclaimed a Shire in 1864.

Area—537½ square miles. Population—3725. Dwellings—805. Length of roads—1150 miles. Average rainfall—18 inches. Altitude—375 feet at Donald.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,778,000; Nett Annual Value, £88,900.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/9d. in the £, and in Donald Township an extra rate of 5d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Donald Times," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Kara Kara and Borung.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. B. M. Basset.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. A. Harris; A. G. C. Cumming; D. A. G. McIntosh; C. P. Whelan, J.P.; D. Dunstan; T. M. Burton; E. R. Sands; W. J. Borden.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—H. C. Smale.

Engineer—C. H. D. Harper.

Health Officer—Dr. W. J. Flanagan, M.B., B.S.

The Council meets on the last Wednesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Donald.

The Shire of Donald is situated in the north-west of the State in the wheat growing area. It is crossed by the line to Mildura in the north, and the Shire township of Donald is 182 miles from Melbourne by rail. The country is generally flat with alluvial plains.

The township of Donald is situated on the Avon River adjacent to Lake Buloke. It is the centre of an agricultural area where wheat is produced. It has a population of about 1800, water supply and electricity, five hotels, usual sporting facilities, cordial and ice factories, a freezing works and a wheat silo. There is a State school and a high school, and there is a very fine public park. Watchem is a farming township on the railway, in the north of the Shire, where there is a large grain shed. The whole area of the Shire is given over to agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

THE SHIRE OF DUNMUNKLE.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1877.

Area—601 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—1207. Length of roads—642 miles. Average rainfall—17 inches. Altitude—between 400 and 500 feet over Shire area.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,140,200; Nett Annual Value, £157,010.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/7d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Rupanyup Spectator," published weekly on Thursdays; "The Minyip Guardian," published at Minyip on Tuesdays; "The Dunmunkle Standard," published at Murtoa weekly on Fridays.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wimmera; Wannon. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Kara Kara and Borung.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. F. E. Lanagan.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. G. L. Cromie, J.P.; M. B. Delahunty; J. A. Boyd; R. L. McMullin, J.P.; W. Mackenzie; H. H. Evans, J.P.; J. J. Murphy, J.P.; W. W. Schodde.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—C. R. Wemyss.

Treasurer—C. M. Missen.

Engineer—J. A. Cameron.

Health Officer—Dr. S. Rabl, M.D.; Dr. A. M. Pryde, M.D.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Rupanyup.

This Shire is situated in the Western Wimmera area of the State and the country is devoted to agricultural and pastoral followings, large quantities of wheat being grown, and sheep and fat lambs raised. The main overland railway to Adelaide passes through the southern portion of the Shire at the township of Murtoa, from whence a line branches northwards through the Shires of Borung and Karkaroc.

The Shire township of Rupanyup is situated towards the centre of the Shire on a branch line from Lubeck in the south of the Shire, being 184 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail. It has a population of about 700, water supply and electricity, racing, coursing and other clubs and sporting facilities, an implement factory, a flour mill, two hotels and a cordial factory. An active pastoral and agricultural society located in the town holds an annual show and there are important fortnightly stock sales.

Murtoa, on the main line, 185 miles from Melbourne, is a prosperous country township. It has a population of 1148, water supply from Lake Marma, on the shores of which it is situated, sewerage service and electricity. Sporting opportunities include fishing and boating, racing and shooting, and in this town are held popular annual sports and agricultural shows. There are flour mills, implement works and freezing works in the town.

Minyip, in the northern part of the Shire, is 198 miles from Melbourne by rail. With a population of 800, it is also well served with water and electricity supply, excellent sporting facilities and recreation clubs. In this area the yield of wheat is prolific, averaging about 30 bushels to the acre.

THE SHIRE OF KANIVA.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1891 and name changed in 1939 (formerly the Shire of Lawloit).

Area—1248 square miles. Population—2000. Dwellings—534. Length of roads—670 miles. Average rainfall—18 inches. Altitude—470 feet at Kaniva.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,742,620; Nett Annual Value, £87,131.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1/8d. in the £ levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—330.

Newspaper—"The Kaniva Times," published at Kaniva weekly on Monday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Lowan; Ouyen.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. S. R. Champness.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. F. Feder; J. McCracken; J. D. Holland; O. Webb; A. W. Parsons; T. J. Arthur; W. C. Sanders; A. Stevenson.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Engineer, Valuer and Collector—T. P. Kelly, C.E., J.P.

Assistant Secretary—F. M. Kelly.

Health Officer—E. Rogerson, M.B.

Electrical Engineer—W. H. Farmers.

Treasurer—H. S. Lowe.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Kaniva.

This Shire consists of a stretch of plains country which adjoins the South Australian border in the western portion of the Shire, the main Adelaide line passing through the south of the Shire. It is in parts timbered with mallee. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, wheat, oats and wool being mainly produced, while there is a certain amount of dairying and fruit growing.

The township of Kaniva is 272 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail and has a population of 600. It is 15 miles from the South Australian border and is on the main Adelaide road. There is a good water supply

obtained from bores, electricity is provided, and there is a very good aerodrome which can accommodate all types of 'planes. It is the centre of large sheep and cattle sales. It has all sporting and other facilities necessary for a good class of rural town. Serviceton is on the South Australian border and has a population of about 150. It is the usual stopping place for refreshments on the overland railway run. Lillimur (population 80) is a pastoral township on the railway line to the west of Kaniva. The only other settlement of any size in the Shire is Miram (population 60), a pastoral town near the eastern border of the Shire. The Kaniva Agricultural and Pastoral Society functions in that town.

THE SHIRE OF KARKAROOC.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1896.

Area—1438 square miles. Population—6850. Dwellings—1530. Length of roads—1610 miles. Average rainfall—12.17 inches. Altitude—261 feet at Hopetoun.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,470,540; Nett Annual Value, £123,527.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1s. 6d. in the £, and extra rate of 3d. in the £ in the South Riding, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Enlistments from the Shire—approximately 300.

Newspaper—"The Hopetoun Courier," published at Hopetoun.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Ouyen.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. R. Shannon, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. H. Mitchell; A. Snell; H. V. Rawlings; W. L. Keam, J.P.; D. J. W. Allen, J.P.; H. C. Innes, J.P.; W. J. Molyneux, J.P.; C. P. Cook; L. Goudie, J.P.; C. F. Reynolds; H. W. Gould, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Rate Collector—J. T. Collins, F.I.M.A.

Engineer and Interim Valuer—J. J. McD. Moore, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Treasurer—H. H. Jackson.

Electrical Engineers—J. C. Lee and C. A. Thomas.

Health Officer—R. B. Loosli, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—T. A. Galloway.

Infant Welfare Sister—Sister M. J. Wilcox.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Hopetoun.

This Shire occupies a large area in the north-western mallee area of Victoria, and with a loamy soil is devoted to agricultural and grazing pursuits. It has a very rich belt of wheat country and considerable quantities of this grain are produced. Other products of the area are sheep and wool, fat lambs, oats, barley, citrus and stone fruits. The Shire comprises, in the main, rising ground with a sandy loamy soil, and there are no mountains or rivers within its area and only one creek, the Yarriambiack Creek, which comes from the Wimmera River further south and runs to Lake Coorang, near Hopetoun, in the centre of the Shire.

The Shire is traversed by two railway lines, the main Melbourne-Mildura line crossing the north-eastern corner of the Shire connecting Woomelang and Tempe. Through the middle of the Shire, from south to north, a branch

line from Stawell and Murtoa, through Warracknabeal, passes through Hopetoun to Patchewollock in the extreme north of the Shire, and, in the west of the Shire, a branch line from Dimboola comes into the Shire to Yaapeet. Hopetoun is an important township situated approximately in the middle of the Shire 254½ miles north-west of Melbourne by rail. It is situated on the Yarriambiack Creek and has water supply, electricity provided by the Council, sporting facilities, including a concrete swimming pool and children's wading pool in the park and playgrounds. Secondary industries within the Shire are few, but include two implement factories and machine foundries in this town. It is an important stock centre and regular sales are held. It has a population of 800 and a higher elementary school. The township of Beulah is in the centre of an agricultural area in the south of the Shire. It is 238 miles from Melbourne by rail and has a population of 550. Electricity is supplied by the Municipality; there are two hotels, grain elevator, foundry and implement works. Patchewollock, the railway terminus in the north of the Shire, is the centre of a wheat growing area where there is a grain elevator and a freezing works. Woomalang (population 400), in the eastern portion of the Shire, is the centre of a wheat growing area and has a grain elevator and an implement factory. A feature of the Shire area is the Wyperfeld National Park, founded by Sir James Barrett, which has an area of 80,000 acres. In it may be found many species of birds and animals and is frequently visited by tourists.

THE SHIRE OF LOWAN.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1875.

Area—983 square miles. Population—4277. Dwellings—991. Length of roads—3038 miles. Average rainfall—18 inches. Altitude—431 feet at the township of Nhill.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,664,320; Nett Annual Value, £133,216.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 2/6d. in the £ in Nhill Riding, and of 1/7d. in the £ in other Ridings, levied on Annual Values (amount collectable, £9138).

Enlistments from the Shire—244 males, 25 females.

Honour Winners—I. Roediger, D.F.C.; L. Lomas, D.F.C.

Newspaper—"The Nhill Free Press," published at Nhill on Mondays and Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wannon. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Lowan; Ouyen.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. T. Davis.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. A. C. Duffy; J. A. Duffy, J.P.; W. A. B. Falting; E. W. Dahlenburg, J.P.; C. Croot, J.P.; J. T. Whitehead, J.P.; G. T. Deckert; G. E. Dalitz, J.P.; C. H. Roediger, J.P.; H. M. Farmers; W. W. Oldfield, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Engineer—P. T. J. Cresswell, C.E.

Assistant Secretary—F. W. Fritsch.

Health Officer—Dr. F. G. Middleton.

Shire Headquarters—Nhill.

Situated in the far middle west of the State close to the South Australian border, this Shire is an agricultural and pastoral area

producing wheat, oats and wool, and fat lambs are raised. It is, in the main, mallee country particularly adapted to wheat growing, and there are some wooded areas.

The Shire township of Nhill is situated on the main Adelaide line, 248 miles north-west of Melbourne, and is well equipped with its own water supply, electricity and sewerage. It has a population of about 1900, four hotels, a community hospital, and adequate facilities, including swimming baths, racing and rifle clubs, and within the town there is a flour mill. An aerodrome has been prepared and is available as a landing ground. The Nhill Agricultural and Pastoral Society controls showgrounds where it holds an annual show. A number of small rural settlements are scattered throughout the Shire, and those in the northern portion are catered for by a branch railway line which runs from Jeparit westwards into the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF MILDURA.

Originally part of the Shire of Swan Hill, the Shire of Mildura was created by severance in 1890, and in 1920 the present City of Mildura was severed and created a Borough.

Area—4171 square miles. Population—18,500. Dwellings—4725. Length of roads—3650 miles. Average rainfall—nine inches. Altitude—153 feet.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £4,759,220; Nett Annual Value, £237,961.

Rate, 1945—General rate of 1s. 6d. in the £, levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Sunraysia Daily," published daily in the City of Mildura; "The Growers' Gazette," published at Red Cliffs every Thursday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Mildura.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. D. A. Walters.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Henshilwood; B. W. Gaggin; H. R. Hicks; J. R. S. Lochhead; E. W. Smith; C. E. McNally; C. S. Ellis; J. R. Gordon.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—R. J. Murray.

Shire Engineer—M. K. N. Johansen, C.I. A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Inspector—A. D. Harvey.

Health Officer—Dr. H. N. Zimmer, M.B.

The Council meets on the first Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—The City of Mildura.

The Shire is the most extensive in the State of Victoria and is bounded on the north by the River Murray and on the west by the South Australian border. Once it was an area given only to pastoral pursuits, with a very small population on scattered sheep stations. It has a low irregular rainfall affected by tropical depressions, the annual rainfall averaging nine to ten inches, but evaporation is high, which results in the semi-arid conditions of the area generally. A period of great development, however, commenced with the introduction of irrigation from the River Murray by the Chaffey Brothers in 1894, and now land watered in the Mildura irrigation area comprises about 30,000 acres. To the original Mildura settlement and irrigated area was added in 1909-1910 the Merbein area, and in 1921 the Red Cliffs area, the latter being developed by

the Victorian Government for the settlement of 700 soldiers from the Great War. It is an interesting comparison to note that the 30,000 acres now watered for closer settlement and intense production, before the advent of the Chaffey's, carried only about 3000 sheep and was populated by about one dozen people with an annual income of about £15,000. To-day such areas have some 20,000 inhabitants, who enjoy most of the social, recreational and other amenities of life—an outstanding progress due to the system of irrigation from the Murray.

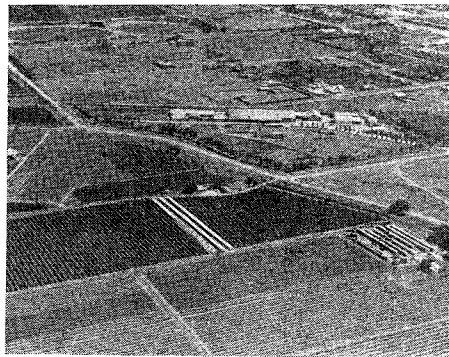
While the greater part of the vast Shire is still given to pastoral and agricultural activities and the production of wool and wheat, cattle, sheep and pigs, the area irrigated from the River Murray has become famous as the centre of the dried fruits industry in the Commonwealth. The climate, soils and environment are admirably suited to the production and drying of vine fruits and the production of citrus fruits. The Mildura district forms part of a relatively small region extending down the Murray River to Waikerie in South Australia, which is particularly suited to the sultana, zante currant and Gordo Blancho vines from which the major quantity of dried vine fruits in Australia is obtained. This also applies to the growth of oranges, and within this area production of dried fruits and oranges is at the maximum both in quantity and quality, compared with elsewhere in Australia where they are produced. The acreages of plantings of vines and fruits are as follow:—

District.	Vines.	Citrus.	Other Fruits and Fodder.	Total.
Mildura ..	11,053 acres	499 acres	884 acres	12,436 acres
Red Cliffs	10,750 acres	380 acres	103 acres	11,233 acres
Merbein ..	6,994 acres	509 acres	232 acres	7,735 acres
Coomedalla (N.S.W.)	2,418 acres	204 acres	6 acres	2,628 acres
Curlwaa (N.S.W.)	588 acres	689 acres	146 acres	1,393 acres
Totals	31,773 acres	2,281 acres	1,371 acres	35,425 acres

The average annual production of dried fruits in the respective areas is: Mildura 14,500 tons, Red Cliffs 19,000 tons, Merbein 11,500 tons, Curlwaa and Coomedalla 6000 tons, a total of 51,000 tons. The 1944 production was estimated to be a record of 60,000 tons, which represents a total yield of about 250,000 tons of fresh grapes. In addition, 550,000 cases of citrus fruits are produced annually and there is also a substantial output of apricots, pears, peaches, prunes, olives and tomatoes. The F.O.B. value of the 1944 crop would be: dried fruits, about £3,000,000; and citrus, about £550,000.

Many secondary industries are spread through the irrigation area and they provide for packing, processing and dehydration of dried fruits, jam making, pickle and sauce making, wine making, juice and essential oils extraction, cordial making, oil extraction from olives, flour and by-products mills, treatment of meat from cattle, sheep and pigs, and there are brick works and timber mills. Many of the products of the Shire, such as wool, hides and skins, tallow, sheep, cattle and pigs, are exported from the Shire for treatment elsewhere. Secondary industries are mainly connected with the primary production in the district, and an active body, the Mildura Development Committee, fosters existing industries and encourages the establishment of new industries, which will deal with the products of the district and which are now exported. Many foodstuffs have now to be imported from long distances and this applies also to clothing and footwear. It is urged that all the natural facilities necessary

to secondary industry such as climatic conditions, good natural light, abundance of water and low cost of land and power are available, and with the overcoming of manpower and transportation problems in the future the expansion of industry in the Shire area is predicted. Further, an extension of



AERIAL VIEW OF FRUIT FARMS IN MILDURA DISTRICT.

the irrigation system would justify the cost by making dairying profitable and would encourage production of vegetables and soft fruits.

The Shire controls the purity of the meat supply to Mildura and district, municipal abattoirs being established. Both City and

Shire Councils also co-operate on other matters of health importance, including immunisation campaigns against diphtheria. The Shire controls an extensive mileage of roads, most of them in excellent condition, and a progressive policy has resulted in the conversion into parks and recreation areas of much waste land. Electricity is reticulated from the City of Mildura through a large area of the Shire, and water is supplied not only for irrigation but also domestic purposes in the settlements of Red Cliffs and Merbein. Red Cliffs is a thriving soldier irrigation settlement with a population of 3500, with all amenities, including electricity, water supply, sporting facilities and public baths. From here a branch line to Millewa West through the Shire branches off the main Ouyen-Mildura line. Merbein adjoins Mildura and has a population of 2400, electric light and water supply, public baths and other facilities. Irymple, on the railway between Red Cliffs and Mildura, has a population of 2100 and four fruit packing factories and a distillery. Other settlements throughout the Shire are either irrigation centres or pastoral villages.

THE SHIRE OF SWAN HILL.

Created a District 8th July, 1862. Proclaimed a Shire 14th August, 1871. Part of East Loddon and West Loddon Ridings and whole of Lower Murray Riding severed and created Castle Donnington Shire 30th May, 1893. Re-defined 20th December, 1895, and 31st May, 1897, by parts of Castle Donnington Shire being severed and annexed to Kar-

karoc Shire and Wycheproof Shire 31st May, 1897. Name changed to Swan Hill 30th May, 1904. Subdivided into three Ridings 20th May, 1898. Part severed and constituted part Walpeup Shire 24th October, 1911. Re-subdivided into four Ridings 29th May, 1928. Boundaries adjusted 22nd November, 1928. Part severed and annexed to Shire of Wycheproof 21st December, 1936. Part severed and constituted Borough of Swan Hill 31st May, 1939.

Area—2878 square miles. Population—11,000. Dwellings—3300. Length of roads—3640 miles. Average rainfall—13 inches. Altitude—200 feet at Swan Hill.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,244,220; Nett Annual Value, £162,211.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ and 6d. extra in the £ in the Townships of Lake Boga, Nyah West and Ultima, all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Swan Hill Guardian," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Swan Hill.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. L. R. Lauer.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. Williams, J.P.; L. E. Stephens; L. B. P. Nind, J.P.; C. V. Rees; C. E. Beurle, J.P.; J. H. Williams; T. Bright; H. Butler; E. E. Huggett; D. Raven; I. A. Sharp.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary and Collector—L. C. Freeman, F.I.M.A., A.F.I.A.

Shire Engineer—C. H. Lowenstern, A.M.I.E., C.E.

Health Inspector—E. H. Jones.

Health Officer—Dr. F. E. Browne, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Tuesday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Swan Hill.

The Shire of Swan Hill covers a very large area in the north-western portion of Victoria. Also, it is bordered on the north by the Murray River, and it is traversed by three main railway lines, including the line from Kerang through Swan Hill, the line from Boort to Euston on the Murray, and the line through Wycheproof, which terminates at Kulwin. The area of the Shire comprises mallee country with alluvial plains studded with sand hills and fresh and salt water lakes, and it is well settled and in parts intensely cultivated. Primary industries throughout the area include cattle and sheep breeding, dairying, fruit growing, wool growing, and in irrigated areas intense culture by irrigation of lucerne and fruit growing.

The Borough of Swan Hill is the main business centre of the Shire, but throughout the same there are scattered many villages and settlements, the chief of which are Chinkapoop (population 100), Lake Boga (population 220), Manangatang (population 300), Nyah and Nyah West (population 400), Piangil (population 120), Robinvale (population 180), Tresco (population 150), Ultima (population 200), Waitchie (population 100), and Woorinen (population 300). Most of these settlements are irrigation districts.

The products of the Shire district include wheat, citrus fruits, dried fruits, vegetables, butter and cheese, cattle, sheep and pigs, and there are packing sheds at Trescoe, Nyah, Nyah West, and Woorinen South. Lake Boga is a progressive town in a wheat and dairying area with electric light, and water supplied from the lake of the same

name. Manangiang, in the mallee area, has electric light and water supplied, and Nyah and Nyah West are towns in the irrigation area on the River Murray.

THE SHIRE OF WALPEUP.

Created a Shire in 1911.

Area—4120 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—1500. Length of roads—1551 miles. Average rainfall—10-12 inches. Altitude—165 feet at Ouyen.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £1,918,880; Nett Annual Value, £95,944.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/6d. in the £, in Walpeup Riding, of 1/7d. in the £ in Ouyen Riding, of 1/8d. in the £ in Underbool Riding, and of 1/9d. in the £ in Murrayville Riding, and of 1s. in the £ extra in Murrayville Township, all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspapers—"The Ouyen Express" (incorporating the "Ouyen Mail"), published weekly on Wednesdays; "The Mallee Harvester," published at Murrayville weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Ouyen; Mildura.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. G. L. Walsh, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. K. Glen, J.P.; R. W. Weir, J.P.; V. A. Jonasson, J.P.; J. G. Fisher; S. Pole, J.P.; A. J. Willox; S. D. Kinnersley; W. H. Kruse; C. F. Lackmann; W. J. Clarke, J.P.; D. T. A. Bevan, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Shire Secretary—T. R. Matthews, F.I.M.A.
Shire Engineer—Capt. C. E. B. Lightfoot, C.E.

Consulting Engineer—J. J. McD. Moore, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. Wescott.

Health Officers—Dr. T. V. Nihill and Dr. F. Landauer.

The Council meets on the first Thursday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Ouyen.

This Shire covers a large area in the extreme north-west of Victoria with the Shire of Mildura on its northern boundary and the State of South Australia on the western boundary. It is part of the mallee area of the State and industries are almost entirely rural and pastoral consisting of wheat, oats, hay and wool growing, and the raising of fat lambs. The Shire township, Ouyen, has a population of 1200 and is situated 288 miles north-west of Melbourne on the Mildura railway line. It has electricity supply, a concrete swimming pool, all sporting clubs, including, gun, rifle and race clubs. There is also a freezing works. It is an important railway junction on the Adelaide-Mildura railway line. On the railway from Ouyen to Adelaide, near the border of South Australia, is the township of Murrayville, which has a population of 450, water supply and electricity, all sporting clubs, and cold storage and freezing works. The water supply is obtained from bores administered by the Council. Other settlements and villages in the Shire are in the main situated on the same railway line from Ouyen to Pinnaroo in South Australia. Walpeup has a population of 200. Underbool has a population of 250, water supply from bores, reticulated electricity and a cold storage and salt works, salt being obtained from the adjacent salt lakes.

Murrayville and Ouyen are 90 miles distant at extreme ends of the Shire, and both claim to be the headquarters of distinct and separate districts.

THE SHIRE OF WARRACKNABEAL.

Created Borung Shire in 1891 by severance from St. Arnaud Shire and after parts severed and other parts annexed; name changed to Warracknabeal Shire in 1938.

Area—697½ square miles. Population—5700. Dwellings—1428. Length of roads—873 miles. Average rainfall—15½ inches. Altitude—360 feet at Warracknabeal.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £3,109,380; Nett Annual Value, £155,469.

Rates, 1945—General rates of 1/9d. in the £ in North-East, South-East and West Ridings and of 2/6d. in the £ in Central Riding, all levied on Nett Annual Values.

Newspaper—"The Warracknabeal Herald," published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Ouyen; Kara Kara and Borung.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. H. H. Woods, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. S. J. King; F. D. King, J.P.; A. E. Heath; C. R. McCallum; F. A. Watson; T. S. Clyne, J.P.; J. H. Fletcher; W. P. Armstrong, J.P.; A. G. Couzner; T. R. Hewitt, J.P.; C. Walker.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary and Collector—R. Long, F.S.P.A., A.I.C.S., J.P.

Assistant—K. H. Lovett.

Acting Assistant Secretary—J. Sims, A.F.I.A.

Treasurer—V. L. P. Tepper.

Engineer, Building Surveyor and Valuer—

J. A. Cameron, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Health Officer—Dr. C. M. Greer, M.B., B.S.

Health Inspector—T. A. Callaway.

The Council meets on the third Friday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Warracknabeal.

This Shire covers an agricultural, grazing and pastoral area which consists in the main of flat alluvial plains and lies in the western portion of the State in the centre of the famous Wimmera wheat area. It was formerly known as the Shire of Borung. In the Shire area large quantities of wheat are grown and sheep are grazed for wool, and both fat lambs and fat sheep raised for market; there is also some pig raising. The Shire is crossed by the Yarriambiack Creek, and rail communication is had by a branch line from Murtoa, which traverses the Shire from south to north.

The Shire township of Warracknabeal is a fine rural town with an area of about 1350 acres and a population of 2900. It is 216 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail and has an excellent reticulated water supply system administered by the local Waterworks Trust, gas supplied by a local company, electricity is supplied, and the major portion of the township is seweraged. It is situated on Yarriambiack Creek in the more southern portion of the Shire area. There are four hotels, branches of most banks, a flour mill, a plaster sheet works, gas and electric light companies in the town, a high school, an implement works, coach factory and two cordial factories. There are grain elevators, a power alcohol distillery and very impressive Municipal Saleyards. Sporting facilities are ample, including grass tennis courts, a fine sports oval in Anzac Memorial Park and a swimming pool. Brim is a wheat-growing settlement in the north of the Shire, and Sheephills is a wheat growing and grazing district in the south of the Shire; in the latter town there are some large grain storage sheds. Rural societies in the Shire are very active. The Warracknabeal Agricultural and Pastoral Society conducts an annual one-day show, and there are also the Wim-

mera Sheep Breeders' Association and the Wheat and Wool Growers' Association.

THE SHIRE OF WYCHEPROOF.

Proclaimed a Shire in 1894.

Area—1585 square miles. Population—6400. Dwellings—1540. Length of roads—2265 miles. Average rainfall—15 inches. Altitude—about 350 feet at Wycheproof and 175 feet at Sea Lake.

Valuations, 1945—Improved Capital Value, £2,937,960; Nett Annual Value, £146,898.

Rates, 1945—General rate of 1/6d. in the £ in all Ridings of the Shire; further local rates of 6d. extra in the £ in the township of Wycheproof, and of 1d. in the £ extra in Tyrrell Riding; all levied on Nett Annual Values. Sanitary charges: Wycheproof and Sea Lake, 30s. per pan per annum; Berriwillock, 50s. per pan per annum; Culgoa, 60s. per pan per annum; and Nullawil, 65s. per pan per annum.

Newspapers — "The Mount Wycheproof Ensign and East Wimmera Advocate," published at Wycheproof weekly on Fridays; "The Sea Lake Times," published at Sea Lake weekly on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wimmera. State: L.C., North-Western Province. L.A., Gunbower; Swan Hill.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1945-46.

President—Cr. J. Tynan, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. S. Lockhart; J. P. Conlan; J. H. Morrison, J.P.; G. T. Allan; J. S. Perry, J.P.; J. Simpson, J.P.; H. L. Simpson; G. D. Mills; E. J. Hooper, J.P.; G. W. Broad; W. Gregson, J.P.

SHIRE OFFICERS.

Secretary, Collector, Engineer and Valuer—C. H. White, A.M.I.E., J.P.

Assistant Secretary—Agnes I. Cameron.

Assistant Engineer—M. E. John.

Clerk—R. C. Fisher.

Electrical Engineer in charge—A. Marr.

Treasurer—W. S. Login.

Health Inspector—A. L. Wigley.

Health Officers—Dr. E. Fergie, M.B.; Dr. C. Greer, M.B.

The Council meets on the second Monday in the month.

Shire Headquarters—Wycheproof.

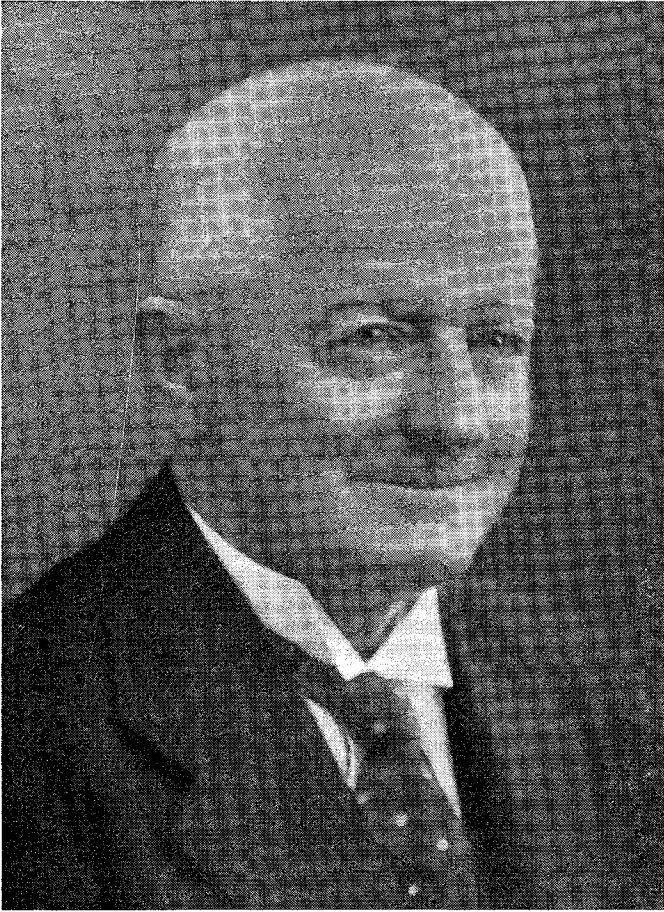
This long and narrow Shire area is situated in the north-western portion of Victoria, south of the Shire of Swan Hill. It is generally flat pastoral and agricultural country with mallee timber, especially in the northern part. It is devoted to grazing of sheep and cattle and the growing of wheat, hay and other crops, and there is some dairying. Transport facilities are provided by a railway line which runs through the Shire from south to north.

Wycheproof, the Shire headquarters, is a good type of agricultural township situated in the south of the Shire 190 miles north-west of Melbourne by rail. It has a population of about 900, water supply from Lake Lonsdale, and electricity. It is an important stock centre where regular fortnightly sheep and cattle sales are held. There are four hotels, State and higher elementary schools, a flour mill, cordial factory, ice factory and timber mill in the town. Sporting and recreational facilities are usual and adequate.

In the north of the Shire is the township of Sea Lake, 238 miles from the Metropolis by railway (population of 800). It has good commercial facilities, water supply and electricity, two hotels, higher elementary school and provision for all sports. There is a salt works in the town. Active rural societies function in both Wycheproof and Sea Lake.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.

(By the Minister for Public Works, The Hon. HENRY A. BRUCE.)



Director of Local Government, Queensland
C. E. CHUTER.

wide and unfettered powers subject, generally speaking, only to those over-riding powers of a constitutional nature found in any democratic governmental system. Hence the Local Authority makes its own by-laws for the good rule and government of its area, such by-laws, on approval of the Governor in Council, having the force of law. This by-law making power is not fettered by any specific code of powers but is stated in the widest general terms so that circumstances peculiar to an area may be adequately provided for by the Local Authority in the making of its by-laws.

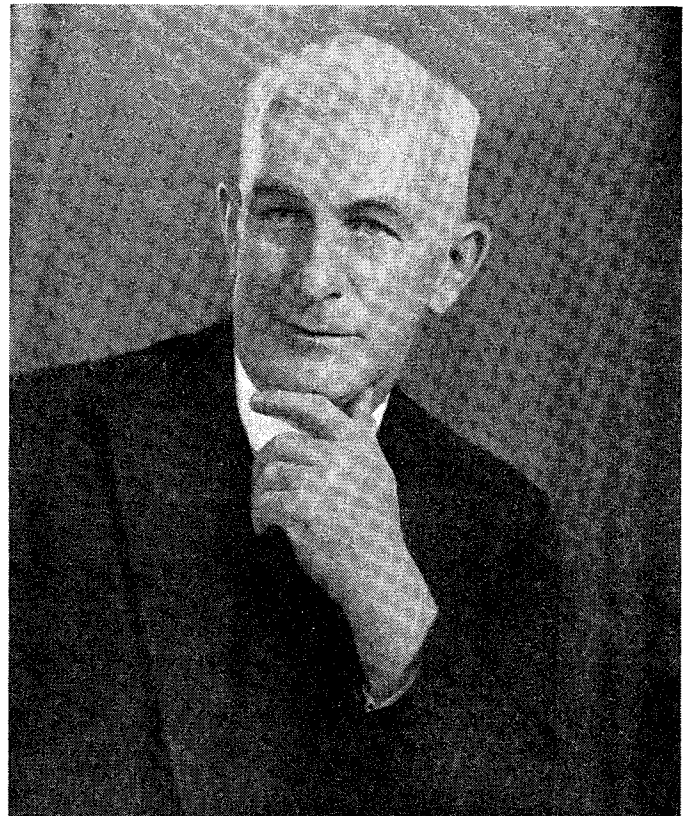
But not only in constitutional matters is there this radical departure from the Local Government systems in other States. Since 1936 the Local Authority in this State has been required to prepare an annual budget for each fund. The budget must make provision for all estimated income and expenditure. The rates and charges levied by the Local Authority must be founded on the budget and must be sufficient to balance the budget. These budgetary provisions have a twofold effect: firstly, that the Local Authority must live within its income and, secondly, that a planned and orderly programme must be prepared at the beginning of each year. It would, of course, be useless to base finances on a budget unless the budget is observed. Consequently the law requires the budget to be observed and prescribes penalties for members voting for expenditure not provided in the budget unless, of course, some extraordinary or emergent circumstance arises requiring expenditure, not provided in the budget, to be incurred.

Finally, a word concerning the prevailing policy in this State of the enlargement of the sphere of Local Government (the Greater Local Government) will not be out of place. Each City and Town in this State has, generally speaking, only one Local Government—the City or Town Council. This policy has been the policy since 1915. As one community of interest is joined under the one Local Government, it is possible for the one Authority to control the growth of the community and to plan and replan and develop the area. Further, the various functions of Local Government may be undertaken without the almost insuperable difficulties resulting from the conflict of interest which occurs in cases of multiplicity of authority.

As Minister for Local Government in the State of Queensland, I am pleased to contribute a short foreword to this Section of the *Australian Blue Book* dealing with Local Government in this State. It is not possible in a short foreword to adequately encompass the Local Government System in the State of Queensland. I have, however, endeavoured in the following notes to briefly explain the system together with some of the more important principles upon which the law in this State has been based.

Local Government has been applied throughout the whole of this State. Local Government Areas are either Cities, Towns, or Shires. There are 11 Cities, 11 Towns and 121 Shires. Each City and Town is governed by a Council consisting of seven, nine, or eleven members, including the Chairman, as the Governor in Council decides. Each Shire is governed by a Council composed of a Chairman and not more than twelve or less than five members, as the Governor in Council decides. The Chairman is elected. The franchise is the adult franchise and elections are held triennially.

The *Local Government Act of 1936* is the constitution of Local Government in this State except in the case of the City of Brisbane, which has its own constitution known as the *City of Brisbane Act*. In both cases, the Government has, in conferring powers, made the constitution, as nearly as may be, a Charter of Government. This is a cardinal factor in comparison with the Local Government systems in the various States. The Government in conferring powers in the Act of 1936 took a revolutionary departure from existing legislation. Whereas before 1936 the law contained a specific code of powers (and this is still the position in the other States of the Commonwealth), the Government was of the opinion that, if the Local Authority were to adequately undertake the function of the good rule and government of its area and the control and working of such good rule and government, then, as a corollary, it must be given



Minister for Public Works, Queensland
HON. H. A. BRUCE, M.L.A.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISIONS.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

CITY OF BRISBANE.
 Shire of Cleveland.
 Shire of Tingalpa.
 Shire of Beenleigh.
 Shire of Waterford.
 Shire of Coomera.
 Shire of Tamborine.
 TOWN OF SOUTHPORT.
 Shire of Nerang.
 TOWN OF COOLANGATTA.
 Shire of Beaudesert.
 Shire of Boonah.
 Shire of Normanby.
 Shire of Rosewood.
 Shire of Laidley.
 CITY OF IPSWICH.
 Shire of Moreton.
 Shire of Gatton.
 Shire of Cambooya.
 Shire of Clifton.
 Shire of Allora.
 CITY OF WARWICK.
 Shire of Glengallan.
 Shire of Rosenthal.
 Shire of Stanthorpe.
 Shire of Inglewood.
 TOWN OF GOONDIWINDI.
 Shire of Waggamba.
 Shire of Millmerran.
 Shire of Tara.
 Shire of Balonne.
 Shire of Paroo.
 Shire of Bulloo.
 Shire of Quilpie.
 Shire of Murweh.

TOWN OF CHARLEVILLE.

Shire of Booringa.
 Shire of Warroo.
 Shire of Bungil.
 TOWN OF ROMA.
 Shire of Bendemere.
 Shire of Murilla.
 Shire of Chinchilla.

TOWN OF DALBY.

Shire of Wambo.
 Shire of Jondaryan.
 Shire of Pittsworth.
 Shire of Drayton.

CITY OF TOOWOOMBA.

Shire of Rosalie.
 Shire of Highfields.
 Shire of Crow's Nest.
 Shire of Esk.
 Shire of Kilcoy.
 Shire of Pine.
 Shire of Caboolture.

TOWN OF REDCLIFFE.

Shire of Landsborough.
 Shire of Maroochy.

CENTRAL DIVISIONS.

Shire of Noosa.
 CITY OF GYMPIE.
 Shire of Widgee.
 Shire of Kilkivan.
 Shire of Nanango.
 Shire of Kingaroy.
 Shire of Wondai.
 Shire of Murgon.
 Shire of Mundubbera.
 Shire of Gayndah.
 Shire of Eidsvold.
 Shire of Taroom.

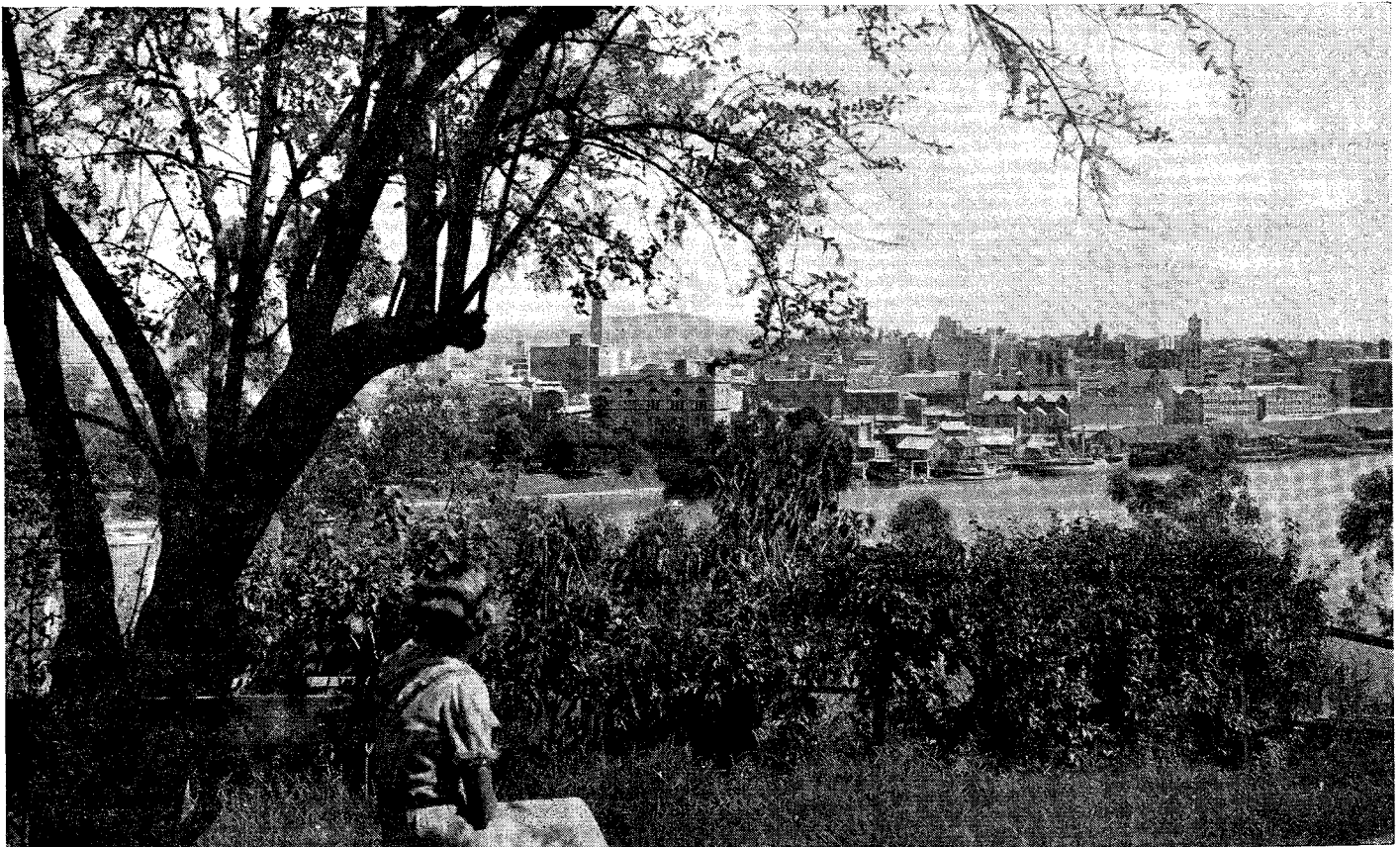
Shire of Banana.
 Shire of Duaringa.
 Shire of Bauhinia.
 Shire of Emerald.
 Shire of Tambo.
 Shire of Blackall.
 Shire of Barcaldine.
 Shire of Isisford.
 Shire of Barcoo.
 Shire of Diamantina.
 Shire of Boulia.
 Shire of Winton.
 Shire of Longreach.
 Shire of Ilfracombe.
 Shire of Aramac.
 Shire of Jericho.
 Shire of Belyando.
 Shire of Peak Downs.
 Shire of Monto.
 Shire of Perry.
 Shire of Kolan.
 Shire of Biggenden.
 Shire of Wococo.
 Shire of Burrum.
 Shire of Tiaro.

CITY OF MARYBOROUGH.

Shire of Isis.
 Shire of Woongarra.
 CITY OF BUNDABERG.
 Shire of Gooburrum.
 Shire of Miriam Vale.
 Shire of Calliope.
 TOWN OF GLADSTONE.
 Shire of Mount Morgan.
 Shire of Fitzroy.
 CITY OF ROCKHAMPTON.
 Shire of Livingstone.
 Shire of Broadsound.

NORTHERN DIVISIONS.

Shire of Sarina.
 CITY OF MACKAY.
 Shire of Nebo.
 Shire of Mirani.
 Shire of Wangaratta.
 Shire of Dalrymple.
 Shire of Flinders.
 TOWN OF HUGHENDEN.
 Shire of Wyangarie.
 Shire of McKinlay.
 Shire of Cloncurry.
 Shire of Barkly Tableland.
 Shire of Burke.
 Shire of Carpentaria.
 Shire of Croodon.
 Shire of Cook.
 Shire of Woothakata.
 Shire of Etheridge.
 CITY OF CHARTERS TOWERS.
 Shire of Ayr.
 TOWN OF BOWEN.
 Shire of Proserpine.
 Shire of Pioneer.
 CITY OF TOWNSVILLE.
 Shire of Thuringowa.
 Shire of Hinchinbrook.
 Shire of Cardwell.
 Shire of Herberton.
 Shire of Johnstone.
 Shire of Mulgrave.
 CITY OF CAIRNS.
 Shire of Eacham.
 Shire of Atherton.
 Shire of Douglas.
 TOWN OF THURSDAY ISLAND.



BRISBANE FROM KANGAROO POINT.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

THE CITY OF BRISBANE.

(Contributed by The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Brisbane, 1945

J. B. CHANDLER, Esq.)

Brisbane, capital of the most northerly State of the Commonwealth, has in little more than a century developed into Australia's third most important City with a population of more than 380,000 people. It is a City of sunshine, situated a few hundred miles from the tropics, and is linked to the sea by its broad river, in the lower reaches of which large overseas liners berth. From its tree-lined hills adjacent to the City the panoramas of land and sea are unsurpassed.

Whilst Brisbane is one of the youngest of Australia's capitals, and its population is but a fraction of that of Sydney or Melbourne, it has most of the amenities of the larger cities. Modern cars of an efficient electric tram service traverse the City's concrete paved thoroughfares and, with fast-moving Council and privately owned buses, radiate to the business and residential suburbs beyond. Three substantial bridges, two of steel and another a rainbow-arched structure of concrete, provide links for traffic between the northern and southern sides of the city. Flaming poinsettias and butterfly-leaved bauhinias flank grass lawn footpaths in the residential districts, and the capital's stately public buildings faced with clean-grained freestone are among the finest in the Commonwealth.

While Brisbane, often described as the River City, is first of all a port, its air and railway communications are adequately developed. It has two very extensive aerodromes handy to the city which have been very largely used by Allied Services during the war years. Modern planes of the civil aviation services also provide fast transport daily between the southern capital cities and distant northerly and western centres and beyond. A standard gauge railway line connects the city also with the southern States, and from Brisbane starts the Great Northern Railway which carries passengers in "The Sunshine Express" to Cairns, 1000 miles away. Brisbane's wharves provide the terminus for most of the overseas liners visiting Australia, and vessels of considerable tonnage regularly take away to overseas markets great quantities of wool,

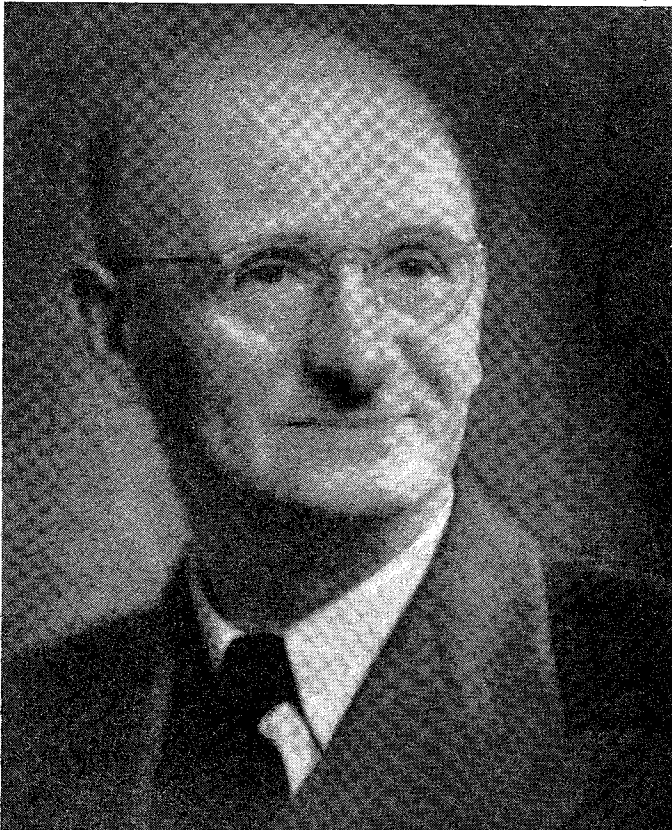


Town Clerk of Brisbane and City Administrator
J. C. SLAUGHTER, A.F.I.A., A.C.I.S. (Eng.).

butter, chilled meat, sugar and other primary products. Brisbane is also the financial hub of Queensland, its monetary transactions being about one-half the total for the State. Brisbane provides the bulk of the factory production of the State, but for the most part its factories are of the type necessary to supply local requirements. Latest information available as to the number of factories in Brisbane does not represent the normal position, as owing to the exigencies of the war a number of factories have been closed and employees diverted to essential works.

There is room for considerable industrial expansion in Brisbane and ample land suitable for industrial sites is available. Its electricity costs compare more than favourably with those of other Australian cities.

Brisbane was one of the first cities to attempt to unify its civic affairs by placing the whole of its local government bodies under one administration. The system is unique in Australia for, in addition to carrying out the ordinary functions of local government, it has, since 1925, had under its charge tramways, electricity, water supply and sewerage, cemeteries and ferries. Its boundaries radiate for a distance of approximately 10 miles from the heart of the City and embrace 375 square miles of territory, to make it one of the largest cities of the Empire. Its revenue exceeds £5,000,000 annually and it is the only planned capital city in the Commonwealth. While Brisbane's system of local government is an experiment in Australia it has been tried with success in the larger provincial cities of England for many years. Its inauguration in Brisbane involved the replacement of 19 Local Authorities and several Boards, composed of 205 members, by a Council of 21 Aldermen. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are elected on the adult franchise basis and are appointed for a three years' term. The Lord Mayor is elected by the whole of the electors voting as one ward. Each Alderman receives an annual salary of £400, and



The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Brisbane.
ALD. J. B. CHANDLER, M.L.A.

there is a salary of £1000 annually for the Lord Mayor, which has not, however, been accepted by the present Lord Mayor for some years.

Because it was the closest of all capital cities to the Pacific war zone, Brisbane became almost a garrison city after the entry of Japan into the war. To-day concrete air raid shelters, with sides and roofs 12 inches to 15 inches thick, remain in the City's parks and streets as grim reminders of the precautions that became necessary to protect the civilian population against air raids. Many thousands of Australia's fighting men, as well as even greater numbers of members of the Allied Services, swelled the population during 1943 and 1944 and caused a tremendous strain to be placed upon the City's essential services as both manpower and materials to provide expansion were difficult to obtain. Transport services were taxed far beyond their capacity, the demand for water greatly exceeded expectations, while electricity for war industries was in heavy demand. Nevertheless, no serious inconvenience was caused to the public, such a situation reflecting considerable credit on the capacity of the civic and other authorities to adjust themselves rapidly to war-time conditions.

The war effort made by Queensland has not been surpassed by that of the other capitals. Local Authorities, industries and public

bodies generally had been combed repeatedly for skilled manpower to construct aerodromes, build roads, or carry out other works vital for defence needs, with the result that public works generally have been hard put to it to maintain even the most essential services. An outstanding construction work completed in Brisbane was the building of a big dock (transcended in dimensions only by that at Sydney Harbour) in the lower reaches of the Brisbane River, where all ships and war vessels, excepting those of the very largest type, may receive attention.

No Australian city is more advanced with its post-war plans than is Brisbane. Realisation of the enforced lag over the war years has resulted in the creation of a works plan by the local authority to cost £11,000,000 and to be spread over a five-year period.

The works are comprehensive and embrace such important development schemes as the enlargement of Anzac Square in the heart of the City, the provision of a tunnel to relieve traffic congestion at Petrie's Bight, establishment of a zoological gardens, the widening of several city streets, provision of additional swimming pools, as well as the re-planning of some of the more congested suburbs. The aim is to bring Brisbane abreast of the times and place her in the position she is destined to occupy as one of Australia's greatest cities.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

THE CITY OF BRISBANE.

Proclaimed a Municipality 7th September, 1859; City of Greater Brisbane embracing 19 City and Shire Councils proclaimed 1925.

Area—375 square miles. Population—380,400. Dwellings—86,512. Other buildings—9000. Length of Streets and Roads—2900 miles. Average Annual Rainfall—44½ inches. Altitude—from 11 feet. to 746 feet at Mt. Coot-tha.

Valuations, 1944-45 -- Unimproved Capital Value, £21,016,769.

Rate in £, 13½d. on urban lands, 6¾d. on rural lands, levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Brisbane; Lilley; Griffith; Moreton (part). State: Baroona; Brisbane; Bulimba; Buranda; Enoggera; Fortitude Valley; Hamilton; Ithaca; Kelvin Grove; Kurilpa; Logan; Moree; Merthyr; Nundah; Oxley; Sandgate; South Brisbane; Toowong; Windsor; Wynnum.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Lord Mayor—J. Beals Chandler.

Vice Mayor—W. Richer Moon.

ALDERMEN.

C. P. Bottomley; H. S. Charlton; W. M. Cook; W. C. Coutts; R. A. Gray; R. S. Griffiths; T. R. Groom; E. E. Gross; T. Holmes; W. R. McNellie Howard; J. S. Kerr; J. E. Lane; E. Lanham; T. Moores; S. C. S. Mullin; W. H. McDonald; T. W. Rasey; R. F. Roberts; H. Williams.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk, Manager Department of Finance and City Administrator — J. C. Slaughter, A.F.I.A., A.C.I.S.

Deputy Town Clerk—D. MacFarlane.

Department of City Administration:—

City Solicitor—G. L. Byth, M.A.

Secretary to Lord Mayor, Liaison and Statistics Officer—R. Dunn.

Secretary of Administration and Registration Boards—J. A. Speedy.

Industrial Officer—M. V. Parker.

Superintendent of Stores—T. J. Roe.

Department of Finance:—

Chief Accountant—L. Deacon, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.

Treasurer and Electricity Accountant—W. E. Banks, A.I.C.A.

Senior Valuer—H. T. Watts, F.C.I.V.

Department of Health—

Medical Officer of Health—L. A. McLéan, M.B., B.S., D.T.M.

Chief Inspector and Secretary—W. Fehlberg, S.A.N.I.S.E.

Department of Works:—

Chief Engineer and Manager—L. J. Price, M.C., M.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).

Deputy Chief Engineer, Works—G. P. Brooks, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Deputy Chief Engineer, Water and Sewerage—G. R. Goffin, A.M.T.C., Assoc. M.Am. Soc. C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Assistant Engineer, Construction and Maintenance—K. J. Heenan, A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Assistant Engineer, Administrative — G. Junner, A.M. Inst. C.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Designing Engineer—C. B. Mott, M.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Secretary—L. U. C. Kempster.

Accountant—A. Sweeper, A.F.I.A.

City Architect—F. G. Costello, F.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Chief Chemist—W. J. Chamberlain, M.Sc., A.A.C.I.

City Planner—R. A. McInnis.

Parks Superintendent—A. W. Barnsley.

Department of Electricity:—

Manager—J. H. Hindman.

Assistant Manager—A. S. Faulkner, Assoc. G.I. Techy., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Department of Transport:—

General Manager—S. L. Quinn, A.C.I.S., A.M. Inst. T.

Assistant General Manager—W. J. Franceis, M. Inst. T.

Chief Engineer—W. Arundell, M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).

Chief Assistant Engineer—J. M. Grant, M.C., V.D., M.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Accountant—H. P. Littler, F.F.I.A., F.I.C.A.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily:—"Courier Mail" (Morning); "Telegraph" (Evening).

Weekly:—"Sunday Mail" (Sunday); "Truth" (Sunday); "Smith's Weekly" (Saturday); "Worker" (Tuesday).

Sectional Papers and Periodicals.

"Family & Teleradio" (W.); "Queensland Electrical & Radio World" (M.); "A.A. Motorist" (M.); "Road Ahead" (M.); "Steering Wheel & Society & Home" (M.).

RELIGIOUS.

"Australia" (M.); "Catholic Advocate" (W.); "Catholic Leader" (W.); "Christian Echo" (M.); "Church Chronicle" (M.); "Methodist Times" (W.); "Our Australian Sunday Visitor" (W.); "Protestant Clarion" (W.); "Queensland Bap-

tist" (M.); "Queensland Congregationalist" (M.); "Queensland Endeavour" (M.); "Queensland Evangelist" (M.).

SPORT.

"Bowls In Queensland" (M.).

SCIENCE, TECHNICAL & AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

"Australian Official Radio Service Manual," "Cane Growers' Quarterly Bulletin," "Dalgety's Review" (W.), "Graziers' Journal" (W.), "Producers' Review" (M.), "Queensland Agricultural Journal" (M.), "Queensland Country Life," "Queensland Producer" (W.), "Architectural & Building Journal" (M.), "Australian Sugar Journal" (M.), "Brisbane Stock Exchange" (M.), "Building and Manufacturing" (W.), "Daily Commercial News and Shipping List" (D.), "Garage and Motor Trader" (M.), "Hall's Mercantile Gazette" (W.), "Home Builders' Annual," "Journal of Commerce" (M.), "Queensland Government Mining Journal" (M.), "Queensland Shopkeepers' Journal" (M.), "Retailer of Queensland" (M.), "White Mercantile Gazette" (W.).

UNIONS & ASSOCIATIONS.

"Advocate" (Fortnightly), "Australian Dental Mirror" (M.), "Australian Family Circle" (M.), "Australian Temperance Advocate" (M.), "Brisbane Insurance Journal" (Q.), "Brisbane Manchester Union Oddfellows' Magazine" (M.), "Brisbane Triangle" (M.), "Education Officers' Gazette" (M.), "Freemason" (M.), "Movement" (M.), "Police Journal" (M.), "Professional Officer" (M.), "Queensland Bank Officer" (M.), "Queensland Country Party Bulletin" (M.), "Queensland Digger" (M.), "Queensland Justice of the Peace and Local Authorities Journal" (M.), "Queensland Magistrate" (Q); "Queensland Teachers' Journal" (M.), "State Service" (M.), "Totem" (M.), "Tramways Journal" (M.), "Whiz Bang" (M.).

WOMEN'S INTEREST.

"Australian Women's Weekly" (W.), "Mothercraft" (Annual), "Queensland Country Women's Journal" (M.).

After the *Greater Brisbane Act* was adopted by Parliament on 30th October, 1924, and following its inauguration in 1925, the present City Council began to function where previously 19 different Councils and a number of joint boards operated.

Although the system operates overseas the City of Brisbane is unique in Australia in that no other local authority embraces within its sphere of control such undertakings as

water supply and sewerage, electricity power house and tramways, municipal buses and ferries. The first step in a wider system of Local Government took place in 1903, when the Booroodabin Council amalgamated with the Brisbane City Council. During the negotiations for the establishment of Greater Brisbane it was suggested that it should be built up gradually and a start be made by absorbing the South Brisbane Council or, alternatively, a commencement should be made with a five mile radius; but the Department of Health and Home Affairs strongly recommended a ten miles radius, and this was ultimately adopted. The most distinctive feature of the scheme was the extremely wide charter which Parliament conferred upon the Council. It was stressed that the Council be charged with the government of the city and that it would have control of the working and business of such government. In respect to its ordinances the Brisbane City Council was placed in a much stronger position than any other subordinate legislature in Queensland. The procedure for the making of ordinances is simple and after approval by the Governor in Council their validity would be extremely difficult to challenge. Lands may be resumed or interest in lands other than Crown Lands may be acquired under the provisions of a special Act.

The then Home Secretary, Mr. James Stopford, presided over the first meeting of the new Council, held in the Central Technical College, George Street, Brisbane, on 18th March, 1925, and on 1st October, 1925, the whole of the existing local authorities included in the present Greater Brisbane area were abolished, and the new Council took over full control. The following cities, towns, and shires were absorbed:—

Cities:—Brisbane and South Brisbane.
Towns:—Hamilton, Ithaca, Toowong, Windsor, Sandgate and Wynnum.

Shires:—Balmoral, Belmont, Coorparoo, Enoggera, Kedron, Moggill, Sherwood, Stephens, Taringa, and Toombul, and parts of the Shires of Tingalpa and Yeerongpilly as well as the following:—

The Victoria Bridge Board, Metropolitan Electricity Board, Three Mile Scrub Road Bridge Board, Wattlebrae Hospital Board.

When the change-over took place the administration was centralised for the time being in the old Town Hall in Queen Street, but entered into occupancy of the new City Hall on 1st January, 1928.

The following table indicates the City's revenue from rates since 1925:—

THE CITY'S UNIMPROVED VALUATIONS.

1925	£17,021,354
1926	£21,748,426
1927	£22,267,094
1928	£22,508,753
1929	£22,780,227
1930	£22,947,610
1931-32	£22,548,249
1932-33	£22,100,078
1933-34	£21,809,998
1934-35	£21,572,713
1935-36	£21,371,799
1936-37	£21,067,818
1937-38	£21,079,584
1938-39	£21,132,713
1940-41	£21,145,327
1941-42	£21,143,952
1942-43	£21,134,172
1943-44	£21,061,769

Since the establishment of Greater Brisbane more than 300 miles of new roads have been laid either in concrete, bitumen or water-bound macadam, and in the last ten years more than £2,500,000 has been spent on con-

struction and maintenance. Before new roads are built, a soil analysis is taken of the foundations to ascertain what thickness of metal is required, and as a consequence all modern roads built in Brisbane are equipped with a solid foundation; attention has also been paid to footpath construction, most of this work being carried out in the suburban areas. There are now more than 2000 miles of roads in the Brisbane area. More than half of these are classified as well-used roads, 373 miles as partly used, and 499 miles as unused.

Road construction has always been one of the most urgent problems in Australia and when the new Council took over, the main highways, with the exception of the City proper, were in a state which could not be classed as creditable to a community of the size and importance of Brisbane, consequently a scheme was prepared for the construction of good roads with bituminous surfaces, radiating from the heart of the city to the various suburbs with the above result.



CITY HALL, BRISBANE.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

A serious attempt to beautify the streets by the planting of shade trees has been made, and nearly 50,000 shade trees, many of them flowering varieties, have been planted in the suburbs.

PARKS.

Almost nine per cent. of the urban land of Brisbane is reserved for park and recreation purposes. Of the 63,239 acres of Brisbane in urban use, 5624 acres are set aside as parks or recreation reserves. This total includes a number of the large natural parks such as Mount Coot-tha (2544 acres), Mount Gravatt (298 acres), and several others. With these areas deducted, 3474 acres, or 8.69 per cent. of the urban land is reserved for park and recreation purposes. The park areas are divided as follows:—

	Acres
Special reserves not used	835
Dedicated for parks and recreation, but not used	618
Used as parks or recreation reserves	2021
Total	3474

Brisbane has some splendid park areas, many of them possessing river frontages such as at the Botanic Gardens, New Farm, Newstead, Mowbray, and Davies Parks.

The principal parks can be set out as follows:—

Botanic Gardens (51 acres) and Domain (6 acres), facing Alice Street, between Edward Street and George Street, river frontage.

New Farm Park (39 acres), river frontage, cricket and football fields, croquet lawn, tennis courts.

Newstead Park (8 acres), river frontage.

Bowen Park (7 acres), near Brisbane General Hospital.

Albert Park (18 acres), off Wickham Terrace, Spring Hill.

Wickham Park (2 acres), off Wickham Terrace, City.

Centenary Place (2 acres), in Wickham Street, City.

Anzac Square (1½ acres), in the heart of the city, housing the Anzac Memorial and South African monument.

Victoria Park (96 acres), municipal golf links and cricket, football and hockey playing fields.

Mount Coot-tha (2544 acres), wooded hills, from the top of which splendid panoramic views of Brisbane are to be seen. Tram and bus connection to the top.

PARK AND RECREATION AREAS OF BRISBANE.

	Acres.	Roads.	Perches.
Balmoral	213	3	38
Belmont	112	0	37
Brisbane	319	1	28
Coorparoo	93	1	38
Enoggera	106	1	5
Hamilton	50	2	1
Ithaca	61	3	6
Kedron	174	2	29
Moggill	19	2	16
Sandgate	414	0	18
Sherwood	173	3	36
South Brisbane	124	2	36
Stephens	143	0	7
Taringa	59	0	0
Toombul	274	2	12
Toowong	177	0	24
Windsor	82		18
Wynnum	135		7
Yeerongpilly	343		33
Mount Coot-tha	2544		16
Total	5624		

WATER SUPPLY.

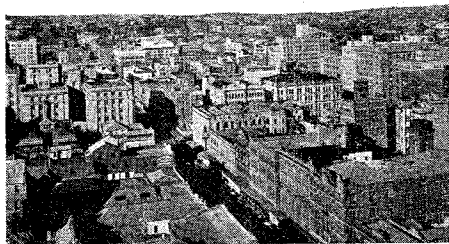
The provision of a water supply was one of the first tasks which Brisbane set itself in its pioneering days. In 1859 the supply of water to the inhabitants was obtained from a series of waterholes situated where the railway yards now stand, and from a small creek which led from the water holes towards the river. From these sources the residents secured and conveyed their supplies by various means, a practice which, for want of adequate control, led to frequent and serious pollution.

Immediately the Municipal Council of Brisbane was constituted in 1859 it assumed full authority over these sources and erected a distributing tank near the site of the waterholes. At a later date licences were issued to accredited persons to retail the water to the inhabitants. In 1863 a board consisting of officers of the Government and Aldermen of the city was appointed to control water supply activities, and plans were immediately prepared to secure a supply from Enoggera Creek at a point some eight miles from

the township. When first designed, the works were to supply a population of 25,000, with provision for later expansion to serve 50,000 people. The works consisted of an embankment from Enoggera Creek capable of storing 1,000 million gallons. Construction was commenced in August, 1864, and completed two years later.

As soon as these works were placed in commission their control was transferred to the Brisbane Board of Water Works appointed specifically for that purpose. At the time of inauguration the total number of tenements on the roll was 1005, of which 25 were Government buildings, and the number of persons actually supplied with water was between 5000 and 6000. The length of the reticulation mains within the area served amounted to four miles.

During 1870-71 a storage reservoir was constructed upon Observatory Hill, Wickham Terrace, and 10 years later an additional reservoir was established there. In 1881 another and more elevated source was developed on Gold Creek, where 400 million gallons of water were impounded. The work was completed in 1885, but the by-wash of the reser-



BRISBANE FROM TOWER OF CITY HALL.

voir was seriously damaged by the floods of 1890 and subsequently had to be rebuilt. The needs of the south side of the Brisbane River were met by a service reservoir erected on Highgate Hill in 1889, and water was made available to this reservoir by a converted syphon, 800 feet long, passing under the river between Toowong and Hill End. In 1916 a dual syphon was placed under the river from River Road to Davies Park, and almost immediately the original syphon of 1889 collapsed.

Demands increased, and an additional supply was obtained from the Brisbane River in the neighbourhood of Mount Crosby, where a pumping station and storage reservoir were constructed and completed in 1892. To meet the supply to Hamilton and Clayfield a service reservoir was erected on Bartley's Hill in 1906-7. In 1906 the Board secured the services of Mr. Alan Hazen, of New York, to advise upon the needs of the future. He recommended that all further water demands of Brisbane be met by the progressive development of the Brisbane River source and that all water delivered be subjected to purification before use.

The duties and powers of the Board were transferred by an Act of Parliament in 1909 to the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, an elected body composed of representatives of the various communities served. Upon its appointment this Board immediately proceeded with reorganisation of the works of supply along the general lines recommended by Mr. Hazen. These included

the laying of new trunk mains from Mount Crosby to the city and also the construction of a storage reservoir at Cabbage Tree Creek, which was later renamed Lake Manchester. This lake, which was placed in commission in 1916, had an original storage capacity of 5700 million gallons.

In 1922 the City of Ipswich and the seaside resorts of Sandgate and Wynnum were supplied with filtered water in bulk from this source.

In 1923 a service reservoir with a capacity of 13½ million gallons was established on Tarragindi Hill, South Brisbane, and within the next three years 42-inch and 36-inch mains were laid from Holt's Hill and Moggill to meet the continually increasing demand for water.

In 1926 the Board constructed a reinforced concrete weir 20 feet high and capable of retaining 5000 million gallons across the Brisbane River at Mount Crosby.

On 1st April, 1928, the water supply and sewerage activities of the Board were taken over by the Brisbane City Council, which has not only built reservoirs at Manly and Eildon Hill and at Sparkes Hill, Stafford, but has one more under construction at Brackenridge near Sandgate.

The quantity of water supplied to the Brisbane public is now 6,000,000,000 gallons annually.

The storage capacity of water at the present time is as follows:—

	Gallons.
Brisbane River, above weir at pumping station	543,000,000
Lake Manchester	5,700,000,000
Enoggera Reservoir	1,000,000,000
Gold Creek	434,000,000
<i>Service Reservoirs.</i>	
Tarrigindi, Ipswich Road	13,377,000
Bartley's Hill, Hamilton	4,363,000
Highgate Hill, South Brisbane	2,176,000
Role's Hill, Manly	1,790,000
Wickham Terrace	550,000
Eildon Hill	5,500,000
Sparkes Hill	5,000,000
Brackenridge	2,000,000
Bulimba	750,000
<i>Storage Tank.</i>	
Paddington	100,000

SEWERAGE.

The construction of Brisbane's sewerage system has been spread over a number of years. Although commenced in 1912, the first sewerage area was not declared until 1st October, 1923. This embraced the City proper and made possible 1431 connections. The number of tenements connected to the sewer at 30th June, 1929, was 11,886. Ten years later the total had been increased to 33,248.

The districts provided for in the sewerage scheme comprise the original cities of Brisbane and South Brisbane, the towns of Hamilton, Ithaca, Toowong, and Windsor, and the Shire of Coorparoo, and part of the Shires of Stephens, Balmoral, Taringa and Toombul.

The sewerage treatment works are situated at Luggage Point, on the north bank, at the entrance to the Brisbane River. The treatment plan is the activated slug system, but this has not been put into operation, and since the commencement of pumping operations in 1923 a sedimentation plant only has been used.

The maximum capacity of the existing main sewer is approximately 29,000,000 gallons per day.

CIVIC SURVEY.

The detailed work of the Brisbane Civic Survey has been completed, and the work to be carried out includes the plotting of the several zones which lay out specified areas for industry, residential suburbs, park lands and arterial roads, etc. In a city with an area of 375 square miles this is a huge task and full use was made of the aerial survey photographs which were taken several years ago. At that time several hundred aerial photographs were taken so that a picture mosaic of Brisbane could be prepared.

The primary subdivision of the total area of Brisbane according to use and occupation discloses the following:—

In urban use	99 sq. mls.	26.4 p.c.
In rural use	103 sq. mls.	27.5 p.c.
Vacant	163 sq. mls.	43.4 p.c.
River	10 sq. mls.	2.7 p.c.
Total	375 sq. mls.	100 p.c.

When carrying out the civic survey an analysis of the use to which the area of Brisbane is put resulted in the following details becoming available:—

	No.	Area Acres.
Residences	75,312	14,532
Boarding Houses	706	126
Flats	6,893	303
Shops & Dwellings	2,080	—
Hostels	94	199
Shops used as dwellings	156	17
Shops, large	31	12
Shops, small	4,713	342
Bulk stores	203	50
Warehouses	123	22
Hotels	122	37
Theatres and halls	316	79
<i>Filling stations—</i>		
Kerbside	118	2
Inside	168	14
Banks & Offices	395	30
<i>Industries—</i>		
Heavy	191	818
Light	3,807	1,053
Noxious	49	698
Home	914	—
Home Professions	168	250
Private Recreation	2,162	2,721
Churches	371	154
Private Hospitals	63	25
Schools	181	261
Public Buildings	277	14,719
Special Buildings	60	604
Public Utilities	21	19
Parks, Playgrounds	251	8,832
Vacant land	80,299	94,504
<i>Land temporarily unfit</i>		
Dairies & grazing	1,405	4,146
Agriculture	656	6,490
Poultry & apiaries	1,039	8,340
Piggeries	774	1,429
Piggeries	79	280

Between 1st August, 1935, and 31st July, 1939, the greatest development of single family residences occurred in the following districts:—

Ashgrove and West Ashgrove	513
Holland Park and Greenslopes	504
Camp Hill	413
Balmoral, Hawthorne and Horningside	340
Kedron and Chermiside	318
Newmarket and Alderley	316

FERRIES.

With the exception of the vehicular ferry punt at Bulimba, the ferry services of Brisbane are leased out by the Council. Records show that the first vehicular ferry punt, in

1834, supplied a service across the river between the Queen's Wharf at William Street and Russell Street, South Brisbane. In 1865 the first bridge across the river, a temporary wooden structure, was opened to traffic.

Despite the fact that Brisbane now has three substantial bridges—Victoria Bridge, Grey Street Bridge and the Storey Bridge—ferries still play an important part in transporting passengers and vehicles across the waterway.

STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only Queensland city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton tramways having been abandoned in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885; six miles of tramway was laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway. Horse traction proved too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one. During 1896, however, a new company (The Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric trams started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On the 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925 the new Council took over the control of the tramways. The tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by rail and some motor-bus services operated by licensed private proprietors. The City Council has now replaced certain tram services with diesel-engined buses. The system now carries over 115,700,000 passengers annually.

Brisbane has the finest City Hall in Australasia. Completed 14 years ago, the building covers an area of more than two acres. Constructed mainly of Queensland freestone from Helidon, some 60 miles from Brisbane, the building has a frontage of 297 feet to King George Square and 323 feet to Adelaide Street. Over the main entrance front in King George Square is the Tynpanum, also carved of Helidon freestone, the central figure being nine feet high.

Besides housing the various Council Departments the building contains one of the largest concert halls in Australia. Entirely unobstructed by columns it is circular in shape with a diameter of 125 feet. The gallery, 24 feet wide, can accommodate 2500 persons.

THE SHIRE OF CLEVELAND.

Proclaimed a Shire—30th May, 1885.

Area—26 square miles. Population—2900. Dwellings—786; other buildings—41. Length of streets and roads—86 miles. Average rainfall—49 inches. Altitude—8 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £127,625.

Rate in £: Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 9d., both rates levied on Unimproved Capital Value.

Principal towns in area—Cleveland, Wellington Point, Rabey Bay.

Honour Awards—Sgt. W. Yarrow, D.C.M.; Sgt. K. W. Young, D.C.M.; Pte. H. Connolly, M.M.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Moreton. State: Albert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. H. Ziegenfusz.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. P. J. Glannagan; G. T. Randall; J. W. Waters; S. R. Trundle; C. H. Woodgate; W. Mellor.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—E. Ellis.

The Shire of Cleveland, which received its name from Cleveland Bay, was visited by Captain James Cook on his voyage of discovery in 1770, and he named the Bay in honour of the Duke of Cleveland, a descendant of Barbara Villiers, mistress of Charles II. The area was known by the natives as Nandebie. The town of Cleveland, which is the principal within the Shire, has a population of 750 and is one of Brisbane's popular seaside resorts; it was at one time suggested as the likely capital of Queensland. The squatters, mainly from the Darling Downs, resolved to ignore Brisbane and develop this new port of Queensland as the business centre for the interior. Wool stores, houses and a stone jetty were constructed at Cleveland Point. Mr. Bigge, of Mount Brisbane, built a brick hotel which was later known as "Bigge's Folly." Almost from the beginning the project showed signs of failure, and it was only persistence by the inland squatters that carried it on. However, the project eventually failed. Later the adjacent rich volcanic country began to be used extensively by agriculturists and has since developed into one of the richest fruit and vegetable growing districts in Southern Queensland. Dairying is also carried on on a fairly large scale. The relics of the early settlement are still to be seen around Cleveland—an old fellmongery, a chimney stack of a sugar mill at Ormiston, quarters for the Kanakas, the historic Ormiston House, and a little church (it is believed to be the smallest in Queensland), the original Customs House, later used as a gaol, and several other historic landmarks.

The picturesque road from Brisbane to Cleveland, a distance of 23 miles, makes a very pleasant Sunday afternoon's drive for motorists. Cleveland and Wellington Point, the second town in the Shire, are both connected to Brisbane by rail. The fishing industry has reached a high stage of development at both Wellington Point and Cleveland.

THE SHIRE OF TINGALPA.

Proclaimed a Shire—11th November, 1879.

Area—100 square miles. Population—1812. Dwellings—528. Length of streets and roads—189 miles. Average rainfall—54 inches. Altitude—20 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £76,830.

Rate in £: Division 1, 9½d.; Division 2, 10d.; Division 3, 8d., all rates levied on Unimproved Capital Values.

Principal Towns in Area—Redland Bay, Tingalpa, Victoria Point.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton. State: Fassifern, Albert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. Stern.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. O. A. Mohr; H. G. Holzapfel; W. Banfer; H. J. Moore; M. G. Bahr; F. Stern; I. J. Dennis; W. J. F. Lietzow.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk and Acting Health Inspector J. G. Duff.

Tingalpa, Redland Bay, Victoria Point, Mount Cotton and Carbrook are the principal

townships in the Shire of Tingalpa. This Shire is located on the southern border of the Greater Brisbane area. It is essentially a small farm district and produces large quantities of fruit and vegetables. Pine-apples, paw paws, bananas, granadillas, passionfruit, citrus fruits, strawberries and custard apples grow to profusion in the rich soils; cabbages, beans, peas, tomatoes, carrots, to name only a few, are the vegetable crops favoured. The Tingalpa Shire is also one of the heaviest suppliers of eggs to the metropolitan market, and large, modern poultry farms are profusely scattered throughout the area. Quite a large part of the Shire produced timbers, but as the best milling timbers have long been cut out, it has now assumed importance because of the firewood supplies to the City of Brisbane. This comes particularly from Mount Coiton and the Carbrook district.

The Redland Bay and Victoria Point districts are at present the main fruit and vegetable suppliers to the metropolitan area. Also they are the two popular seaside resorts.

Victoria Point and Redland Bay with their entrancing views of the island-studded waterways of Moreton Bay attract many visitors. Macleay, Cochi, Mudlo Garden, Karra-garra, Russell, Cobby Cobby Islands are only a few of many. Cruising and fishing amongst the islands is a popular form of recreation.

THE SHIRE OF BEENLEIGH.

Proclaimed a Shire—11th November, 1879.

Area—98 square miles. Population—2322. Dwellings—562; other buildings, 80. Length of streets and roads—183 miles. Average rainfall—47½ inches. Altitude—45 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £118,796.

Rate in £: Division 1, 11½d.; Division 2, 10¾d.; Division 3, 8¾d.; Division 4, 14d.; Division 5, 8¾d. (lesser rates for rural lands). All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Beenleigh.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton. State: Fassifern; Albert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. W. Latimer.

COUNCILLORS.

D. Cameron; T. C. A. Golinski; O. F. Haach; A. Veivers; F. Ludoke; J. Peachy; G. N. Tullock.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—D. J. McGrath.

The Shire of Beenleigh, although small in area compared with some of the far western areas, is nevertheless very important. The town of Beenleigh, situated in the centre of the area, is 24 miles from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Southport railway and highway. Arrowroot, sugar, fruit and vegetable growing, dairying and fishing comprise the main occupations of the residents, while the largest distillery in southern Queensland is situated a few miles from the town.

A large sugar mill, situated at Woonoolba, crushes all of the sugar cane grown in the district. The South Queensland Dairy Company Limited butter factory at Kingston is responsible for the treatment of milk and cream from the Beenleigh Shire. Alberton Arrowroot Mill Company at Alberton is a particularly important adjunct to the economic stability of the nearby districts. Queensland is the main producer of this crop, New South Wales being the only other producing State and then only in small amounts.

Arrowroot has been grown in Queensland for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; by 1921 this had been increased to 968 acres with a record production of 14,619 tons. The area and yield have fluctuated considerably since that date, and in 1939 12,654 tons were produced from 1144 acres. With the exception of small amounts grown in Gympie and Maryborough districts the production has been confined mainly within the area of the Beenleigh Shire.

SHIRE OF WATERFORD.

Proclaimed a Shire—11th November, 1879.

Area—136 square miles. Population—1272. Dwellings—293; other buildings, 10. Length of streets and roads—132 miles. Average rainfall—47 inches. Altitude—50 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £81,660 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 6½d.; Division 2, 7d.; Division 3, 7d.; Division 4, 6½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Waterford.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Moreton. State: Albert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—E. V. Kenny.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. D. Curtis; C. A. Edwards; B. C. Holzheimer; G. J. Johnson; C. J. Maas; G. Miller; L. J. Nervell; W. J. Wolff.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. Laughlin.

The Waterford Shire touches the southern boundary of the Greater Brisbane area between the Tingalpa and Moreton Shires. For the most part fruit and vegetable growing, timber cutting, dairying and poultry farming occupy the energies of the residents.

The township of Waterford, with a population of 150, is located on the Logan River some 22 miles from Brisbane on the south coast railway. The offices of the Shire Council are situated in this township. Logan Village, the only other township of any size, has a population of 50 and is situated on the south Brisbane-Beaudesert railway 27 miles from Brisbane.

THE SHIRE OF COOMERA.

Proclaimed a Shire—11th November, 1879.

Area—126 square miles. Population—1000. Dwellings—280; other buildings, 18. Length of streets and roads—85 miles. Average rainfall—52 inches. Altitude—13 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £58,152.

Rate in £—Division 1, 9d.; Division 2, 9½d.; Division 3, 10½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Coomera, Pimpama, Ormeau.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton. State: Albert; Fassifern.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—S. R. Black.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. R. H. Yann; I. N. Siganto; J. V. Thompson; A. Wilkie; W. J. Oxenford; S. F. Walker.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—V. Jessup.

Health Inspector—W. Lupston.

Arrowroot growing and manufacture is firmly established in the Coomera Shire in addition to the usual dairying, farming, fruit and vegetable growing, timber and fishing industries.

On the south coast railway, 38 miles from Brisbane, Coomera township is the largest

in the area and is the address of the Shire offices. Arrowroot growing and dairying have been carried on in the nearby district for a number of years, while excellent fishing both as a sport and commercially can be had.

Ormeau, the second township, has two arrowroot manufacturers—Messrs. Lehmann & Son and R. Stewart—in addition to one saw-mill operating within its boundaries.

Pimpama, the third township, has three arrowroot manufacturers—namely, Messrs. N. M. Clark, A. Drescher and S. Love—besides the establishment of the timber industry and dairying in the nearby districts.

The area is particularly fertile and it is suitable for growing nearly all the tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables.

The name Coomera is aboriginal and means blood.

THE SHIRE OF TAMBORINE.

Proclaimed a Shire—4th October, 1890.

Area—285 square miles. Population—3000. Dwellings—750; other buildings, 22. Length of streets and roads—325 miles. Average rainfall—50 inches. Altitude—1800 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £196,400.

Rate in £—1s., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Canungra, Tamborine Mountain.

Newspaper—"Canungra Tonic," published at Canungra weekly, Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton.

State: Albert; Fassifern.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. M. Sharp.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. J. Martin; C. Stubbs; D. M. Frazer; A. W. Williamson; A. G. Campbell; F. Nutt; R. B. Geissmann; A. J. Kidd.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. G. Campbell.

Engineer—W. J. Heinhold.

Health Inspector—A. W. Lupton.

In the Tamborine Shire, Canungra with a population of 400 is the railhead for the Shire. It is situated 48 miles from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Canungra railway. Agriculture, dairying, fruit farming, small crops, such as vegetables, etc., pig raising and the timber industry are the main occupations of the people.

Tamborine Mountain, with a population of 600, is 50 miles from Brisbane, and besides being the location of the Shire Council offices it is possibly the largest commercial flower growing district in the State.

The name Tamborine is an adaptation of the aboriginal word *Tchambreen* (the wild lime tree). An offshoot of the McPherson Range, it is one of the most beautiful of the mountain resorts in southern Queensland. Although only 1800 feet at the highest point, Mount Tamborine possesses a delightfully cool climate and a wealth of bird and plant life which, particularly in the virgin jungle reserves, equals in beauty and interest the cloud-capped heights of Lamington Park.

Beechmont (1900 feet), a few miles south of Tamborine, possesses similar attractions. From several vantage points impressive panoramas are unfolded over range and gorge to the coast, some 19 miles distant.

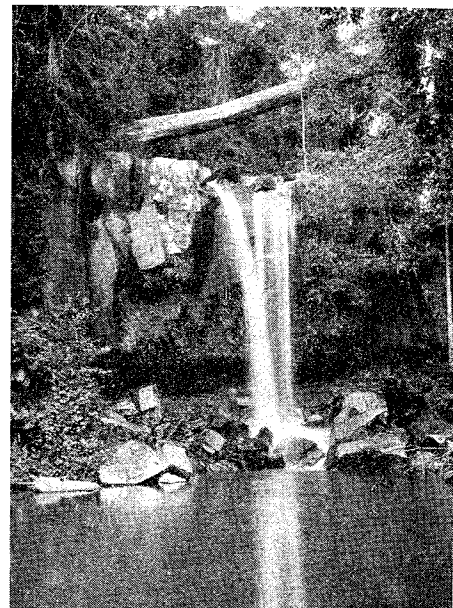
In the Government sanctuary, McDonald Park and Franklin Reserve, is found the true Rain-Forest, a type of vegetation such as tall trees with luxuriant top foliage, creepers, palms, ferns, lillies and the heavy undergrowth, particularly along the watercourse.

It is believed that the most interesting botanical rarity found on Tamborine are the giant cycades (*Macrozamia denisonii*). It is said that the oldest living things in the world to-day are macrozamia palms, which occur in small patches in various parts of Australia, but are particularly numerous on Mount Tamborine.

The view from Eagle Heights is possibly the most remarkable spectacle of the Tamborine Mountains. The country as far north as Moreton Island and in the south Tweed Heads is easily seen, also on a clear day views of the surf breaking on the beaches of Southport and Burleigh are plainly discernible.

Curtis Falls, The Knoll, St. Bernard Falls, Wilson's Lookout are amongst other attractive viewpoints.

A small roadside cafe, *San Michael*, is



CURTIS FALLS, TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

built amongst the trees at the head of the Curtis Falls, and is possibly one of the most beautifully situated and delightful spots in the whole of Australia.

THE TOWN OF SOUTHPORT.

Proclaimed a Municipality—14th July, 1883.

Area—45 square miles. Population—7500. Dwellings—2116; other buildings, 172. Length of streets and roads—132 miles. Average rainfall—50 inches. Altitude—six feet above high water mark.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £427,057.

Rate in £—Division 1, 14d.; Division 2, 10d. (Lesser rate for rural lands.) Levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"South Coast Bulletin," published in Southport weekly, Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Moreton. State: Albert.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Mayor—J. W. Proud.

Deputy Mayor—A. R. Andrews.

ALDERMEN.

Ald. R. R. C. Carey; L. Firth; Schwartz; J. Ellis; R. W. Shelton.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—W. F. Serisier.

From Brisbane, Southport is the first of a sequence of surfing resorts which run down the south coast to the New South Wales border. It has long been considered Brisbane's premier beach playground, even as far back as the days when paddle steamers ferried people from the City and Cobb & Company's coaches made the trip three times weekly. To-day Southport is connected by excellent road and rail services and, with the modernisation of transport, could almost be classed as a suburb of Brisbane, even though it is some 50 miles away.

Southport, besides being a popular seaside resort, is a fashionable residential and educational centre.

During the Christmas and Easter vacations the normal population of almost 7500 swells to more than 20,000 (the limit of the accommodation facilities).

Southport is essentially a modern town, carrying as it does a fairly large resident population, it possesses most of the conveniences of the metropolis. The Town Hall is an imposing building and has few equals outside of Brisbane. Hotels, guest houses, cafes and general services are all that could be desired by the holiday-maker. An interesting feature of Southport is the pier. Besides having provision for wharfage it also has a picture theatre, dance hall and amusement centre built on it.

Conditions in Southport are ideal for golfing, bowls, tennis, cricket, horse-riding, sailing, surfing, swimming, rowing and fishing. In addition many enjoyable excursions can be made to the mountains, a short distance inland. Springbrook is reached via Surfer's Paradise. Motor coaches go direct to Tamborine and Beechmont; motor-boating through the beautiful island-studded waterways between Stradbroke Island and the mainland is considered by many to be Southport's premier attraction.

THE SHIRE OF NERANG.

Proclaimed a Shire—11th November, 1879.

Area—248 square miles. Population—3300. Dwellings—1300; other buildings, 114. Length of streets and roads—599 miles. Average rainfall—52 inches. Altitude—20-3000 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £239,527.

Rate in £—Division 1, 10½d.; Division 2, 9d.; Division 3, 12d.; Division 4, 9d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Nerang, Mudgeeraba.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Moreton. State: Albert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. G. Rudd.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. E. J. Gaven; H. Hinde; A. Parr; J. L. Schuster; R. J. Ellen; C. Francis; F. Stafford; W. Wintle; S. H. Bigg; T. W. Waters; C. Justins; L. C. Symonds.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. C. H. Gibbs.

Engineer—T. E. Peters.

Health Inspector—E. Stewart.

The address of the Shire office of the Shire of Nerang is Mudgeeraba, a town with a population of 350, situated 55 miles from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Southport railway. (It is believed that the name Mudgeeraba is derived from an aboriginal word meaning "a place where lies were told.")

There are two sawmills located within the town, indicating that the timber industry oc-

cupies a considerable amount of the energies of the people.

Nerang, situated on the Nerang River, 49 miles south of Brisbane, has three sawmills within the area.

In addition to timber, dairying, fruit growing and mining for minerals on the beaches account for the remainder of the activities. It is essentially a rural area, dairying being the principal industry, whilst large quantities of bananas are grown in the Shire.

The seaside resort of Burleigh Heads, with a population of 700, is the largest town in the area. It is situated on the main south coast highway between Big Burleigh and Little Burleigh Headlands. Within easy walking distance are the shallows of Tallebudgera Creek, a delightful rendezvous where fishing, oystering, boating and swimming can be enjoyed. Burleigh can be classed as one of the five "in between" beaches between the main seaside resorts of Southport and Coolangatta. These five are Burleigh, Palm Beach, Currumbin, Tugun and Bilinga, all of which are ideal surfing beaches.

THE TOWN OF COOLANGATTA.

Proclaimed a Municipality—June, 12, 1914.

Area—6½ square miles. Population—2500. Dwellings—1125; other buildings, 163. Length of streets and roads—31 miles. Average annual rainfall—45 inches. Altitude—12 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £17,281.

Rate in the £—15½d. Urban; 13d. Rural.

Enlistments—250.

Newspaper—"Tweed Daily," published at Tweed Heads daily.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Moreton. State: Albert.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—S. W. Windors.

ALDERMEN.

Ald. J. L. Gordon; A. G. Winchester; W. F. Higgins; A. M. Windors; L. Peak; H. E. Twigg.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

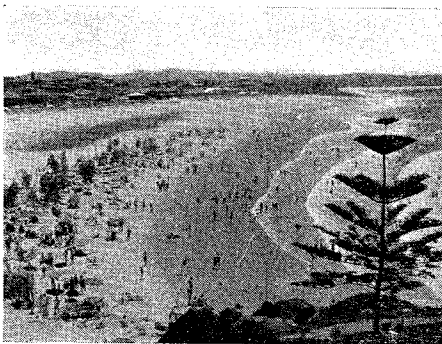
Town Clerk—L. G. Fox.

Health Inspector—E. Stewart.

Coolangatta or the twin border towns of Coolangatta and Tweed Heads are very similar to Southport—20 miles to the north. Their popularity as tourist resorts with the improvement of transport facilities is now beginning to seriously challenge Southport's position in this regard.

Coolangatta is almost in the most easterly part of Australia—Point Danger.

The towns of Coolangatta and Tweed Heads, separated by only an imaginary line forming the border between New South Wales and Queensland, are built and planned on similar lines, retain their own separate identities and local authorities and come



GREENMOUNT BEACH.

under the administration of the two separate State laws.

Although the natural features of the two towns are of sufficient inducement for those holiday parties who indulge in surfing, fishing, boating and the many other forms of relaxation offered on greens and links, tennis courts and dance floors, the local authorities have embarked on an ambitious and long-range programme of local improvements. A magnificent surf pavilion has been erected at Kirra beach and a slightly smaller one at Greenmount beach. The reclamation of vast areas of low-lying land near Kirra and the building up of the foreshores has claimed their serious attention. Perhaps the most lasting impression of the area is the effect of the many ornamental shade trees, which include hundreds of stately Norfolk Island pines, lining the streets, and it is claimed that Marine Parade will become one of the most picturesque roads on the Queensland coast.

THE SHIRE OF BEAUDESERT.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—789 square miles. Population—5006. Dwellings—1201; other buildings—74. Length of streets and roads—335 miles. Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—154 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £597,890.

Rate in the £—Division 1, 4 31/32d.; Division 2, 5 13/16d.; Division 3, 6 3/32d.; Division 4, 6d.; Division 5, 8 5/16d.; Division 6, 7½d. (Lesser rate for Rural lands.) All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Beaudesert.

Enlistments—344.

Newspaper—"The Beaudesert Times," published at Beaudesert weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Moreton. State: Fassifern.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. Hopkins.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. F. Henderson; A. Dryman (Jnr.); P. V. Campbell; T. Maloney; B. A. Ferguson; E. M. Tilley; E. Buchanan; D. Knowles; J. P. Edgar; J. P. Deercain; R. E. S. Stephens; N. F. Gittens.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. L. Lane.

Engineer—J. S. Cochrane.

Health Inspector—W. A. Lupton.

Electrical Engineer—J. C. Grier.

The Beaudesert Shire has possibilities, in conjunction with the Tamborine and Nerang Shire areas, for the tourist development of mountain resorts. The Lamington National Park, of approximately 50,000 acres, extends throughout the area and has far-reaching possibilities when good road access is provided. This mountain playground is of tablelands and gorges varying from 2000 to 3000 feet above sea level and has within its precincts waterfalls, scrub and forest lands in all their natural beauty.

Beaudesert, the main town of the Shire, is only 42 miles from Brisbane and is connected by a first-class highway, one of the best made roads in southern Queensland, and also by rail. From Beaudesert the nearby district is served by a steam tramway.

This fertile district will probably become one of the largest milk-producing areas in southern Queensland. The local factory in Beaudesert is now treating milk instead of cream. The heavy black soil of the area is particularly suitable for dairying, lucerne and other crops grow along the flats bordering the Logan and Albert Rivers.

The ground rises to hills between the numerous waterways and creeks throughout the district which have their source in the MacPherson Range—the New South Wales-Queensland border.

Irrigation is a probability which will be considerably enhanced when the supply of electricity becomes general throughout the district; this has already been provided for by the City Electric Light Company of Brisbane which has a franchise over the whole area. Reticulation has been held up because of war conditions.

THE SHIRE OF BOONAH.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—550½ square miles. Population—7000. Dwellings—1334; other buildings, 150. Length of streets and roads—850 miles. Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—200-3800 feet.

Valuations -- Unimproved Capital Value, £462,783.

Rate in the £—Division 1, 5½d.; Division 2, 5¾d.; Division 3, 6d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Boonah, Kalbah. Enlistments—432 volunteers.

Honour Awards—three D.F.Cs.; one D.F.M.

Newspaper — "Fassifern Guardian," published at Boonah weekly on Wednesday; "Queensland Times," published at Boonah weekly.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton. State: Fassifern; West Moreton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. Rechter.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. C. S. Elliot; J. Betts; J. Schnider; A. Walter; G. Volger; J. B. Lotz; E. C. Purdon; H. G. Slatter; G. H. Head.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—V. A. Reif, F.A.A.

Assistant Shire Clerk—Miss S. M. Mahaffey. Overseer—W. C. Zingelmann.

Health Inspector—J. A. Mullhall.

The early pioneer, who risked everything as a squatter, pastoralist, shepherd or explorer, must take his place amongst the men who figure in the pages of history. The early history of what is now known as the Boonah Shire, now in its 100th year of settlement, is rich in the names of such men—men who laid the foundation of a great agricultural and pastoral State. Cunningham, Leichhardt, Russell, the Leslies, Petries, McDonalds, Coulsens, Camerons, Weingolts, Kents and many others who endured the rigours and hardships of a new land in their unequal battle to prepare the way for the present homes and land of quiet and plenty.

The ease with which large areas of land were obtained by pastoralists on lease from the Crown was an inducement to early occupancy, and the tenacious resistance offered by them to the farmers, who followed on, desirous of occupying small areas for agricultural purposes, reads like the pages of a novel and gives the district an air of realistic romanticism.

During the last 60 years agriculture has made steady progress in the Boonah district, and the methods have changed considerably since the first crops were planted with hoes in the newly burnt-off scrub lands. Such lands, almost without exception, are excellent for agricultural purposes, but it takes time and strenuous work to get them into a workable condition.

Maize was the principal crop until 1918, when fodder crops began to take precedence because of the dairying industry. Such crops

as lucerne, sorghum, panicum, oats, wheat, sudan and maize are all grown for fodder. The rich black soil flats and the extensive use made of irrigation has made the Boonah district one of the most prolific lucerne growing areas in Queensland, and the chaff and hay invariably bring the best prices on the Brisbane markets.

Of later years the production of English potatoes and table pumpkins and other vegetables has become a major source of income for many farmers.

The timber industry has added considerably to the wealth of the community, and of the two sawmills in Boonah, one, Messrs. Jas. Cossart & Sons Pty. Ltd., is the fifth largest supplier of butter boxes and fruit cases in the Commonwealth.

THE SHIRE OF NORMANBY.

Proclaimed a Shire—October 25, 1890.

Area—236 square miles. Population—2550. Dwellings—545; other buildings, 33. Length of streets and roads—614 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—179 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £234,850.

Rate in the £—Division 1, 7d.; Division 2, 7d.; Division 3, 7d. All levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Harrisville.

Enlistments—177.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs; Moreton. State: West Moreton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. Brown.

COUNCILLORS.

T. H. Faulkner; R. H. Casant; R. H. Perrett; C. Schaeffisch; B. J. Theaker; L. T. Grey; J. P. Hayes; W. I. Salmon; E. A. Stenzel.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—L. D. Downey.

Assistant Clerk—A. M. Rodrick.

Engineer—J. Wilson.

Health Inspector—J. A. Mulhall.

There are no secondary industries in the Shire of Normanby. Milk, cream, fat stock and pigs are produced, and in addition all classes of farm products, particularly potatoes, onions and vegetables generally, maize, chaff and lucerne hay.

Harrisville, with a population of 500, is the main town in the Shire and also the headquarters of the Shire Council. The magnificent plains and forest country surrounding Harrisville were taken up by pastoralists in the early days and were used mainly for fattening cattle. Later, with the introduction of agriculture, cotton was soon an important crop, large quantities being grown and sent to the local ginners. The township became particularly important as a rail centre and its development was largely due to this fact.

The Shire is well watered and quite a number of farms use irrigation extensively. Its proximity to the metropolitan markets ensures its economic stability.

THE SHIRE OF ROSEWOOD.

Proclaimed a Shire—July 1, 1905.

Area—245 square miles. Population—4500. Dwellings—1025; other buildings, 71. Length of streets and roads—1177 miles. Average rainfall—32 inches. Altitude—138 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £206,125.

Rate in £—Division 1, 6½d.; Division 2, 7¼d.; Division 3, 5¾d.; Division 4, 5¾d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Rosewood, Marburg.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Stanley; West Moreton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. J. Loveday.

COUNCILLORS.

W. W. Loveday; J. Boughen; A. F. Muller; W. C. Desjardins; J. A. Wells; C. J. Murphy; L. Littmann; C. Berlin; A. F. Kleidon.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. Davis.

Engineer—J. Wilson.

Health Inspector—R. A. Ditton.

The Rosewood Shire Council is in the area between Moreton and Laidley Shires. It is mainly concerned in the mining, dairying and timber industries. In all there are nine collieries, seven of which are adjacent to the town of Rosewood and two near Marburg. As a farming area the district is split into fairly small farms intensely cultivated.

The town of Rosewood has a population of 1200, and, besides being a municipal centre, is the main business centre of the Shire. It is 35 miles by rail from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Toowoomba railway. Besides a sawmill it has a butter factory operated by the Queensland Farmers' Co-operative Ltd.

Marburg is on the Brisbane-Marburg railway, 44 miles from Brisbane. It has a population of 350, and besides the usual agricultural and dairying pursuits there is also a sawmill.

The mountain road over the Marburg Range never fails to leave an impression on the traveller. It is symbolical of the industry of man, simply because the steep precipitous mountainsides have all been cleared of timber to make way for cropping and exotic grasses; what was once thick, luxuriant forest land is now bare of all trees, and with the exception of an occasional stump or outcrop of stone is entirely given over to grasses or crops as, for the most part, the farms are small and intensely cultivated.

THE SHIRE OF LAIDLIEY.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 25, 1888.

Area—257 square miles. Population—5637. Dwellings—1128; other buildings, 160. Length of streets and roads—345 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—230 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £293,973.

Rate in £—Division 1, 10½d.; Division 2, 8¼d. (lesser rates for rural lands); Division 3, 5½d.; Division 4, 6¼d.; Division 5, 5¾d.; Division 6, 6½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Laidley.

Newspaper—"The Laidley Herald," published at Laidley weekly on Saturday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: West Moreton; Stanley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—T. McGrath.

COUNCILLORS.

F. Waller; S. W. Crosby; H. A. Steinke; L. T. Lester; C. W. March; F. C. Birkman; W. Schluter; G. S. Brimblecombe; F. F. Harm; A. H. Petersen.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. W. Clark.

Overseer—M. J. Lyne.

Health Inspector—R. A. Ditton.

Mixed farming, dairying and timber are the main occupations in the Shire of Laidley. The town of Laidley, which has a population of over 1200, is 51 miles from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Toowoomba railway. It is quite a sizeable town and modern to the extreme. It has a large butter factory established within the boundaries, in addition to three schools. Laidley is also the address of the Shire Council offices.

The district is particularly well served in regard to transport. Good roads traverse the district and railways radiate up the valleys from Ipswich. It is particularly fortunate that Laidley and the adjoining Shires possess the largest area of good agricultural land in the State in close proximity to such large centres of population as Brisbane, Ipswich and Toowoomba.

Cotton is likely to become a serious contender in the general agricultural field, and will possibly again replace some of the more unremunerative crops in addition to revitalising the grasslands. Cotton is a low nitrogen-requiring crop and would serve as a build-up of the soil. Should the average farmer practise the grassland-cotton rotation on suitable soils and the prices remain stable, it may be possible for him to obtain higher financial return per acre on such soils than from any other cropping system.

THE CITY OF IPSWICH.

Municipality founded March 2, 1860; proclaimed a City December 3, 1904.

Area—12½ square miles. Population—24,984. Dwellings—5763; other buildings, 357. Length of streets and roads—162 miles. Average rainfall—33 inches. Altitude—64 feet at centre of city.

Valuations, 1943-44 — Unimproved Capital Value, £627,876.

Rate in £—Division 1, 10½d.; Division 2, 7½d. (lesser rate for rural lands). Both rates levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"Queensland Times," published at Ipswich daily.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton. State: Bremer; Ipswich.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—J. C. Minnis.

ALDERMEN.

R. Batiye; J. G. Bishop; F. L. Foote; A. S. Millar; J. G. Collins; V. Noble; J. J. Dalton; T. E. Woodford; A. Wright; J. Marsden.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—B. F. Smith.

City Engineer—G. L. B. Harrison.

City Inspector—R. C. Rogers.

Park Curator—T. W. Wall.

The City of Ipswich is one of the oldest cities in Queensland and has many interesting industries as well as beautiful scenic attractions.

Ipswich was proclaimed a Municipality on March 2, 1860, and on December 3, 1904, was proclaimed a City. During 1917 its boundaries were extended to include portion of the Shires of Brassall, Bundamba, and Purga, thereby creating Greater Ipswich, now covering an area of 12½ square miles. Within five miles radius of the City are the suburbs of Silkstone, Booval Workshops Estate, One Mile and other residential areas.

Amongst Ipswich's many fine buildings are the General Hospital, the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Central Congregational Church, St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Church of England, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, all of which are of outstanding architectural designs. The City has water and sewerage, electric light and gas services available in most of the homes and establishments in the area. It has well-made wide streets and roads, a large proportion of which are bituminised. For transport facilities the City relies mainly on a bus service, there being no tramways.

Perhaps Ipswich's importance as an industrial centre for the rich and closely settled West Moreton agricultural district and its establishment as a centre of commercial and

industrial undertakings for this district far outweighs its importance as a residential area, which at the same time cannot be completely ignored. The City offers splendid facilities for any manufacturing undertaking in the form of suitable factory sites on moderately rated locations and, under ordinary conditions, reliable supply of labour and raw materials. Although it is somewhat removed from the coastline it nevertheless enjoys the advantage of being only 25 miles distant from the Capital City, its markets and the shipping port. Ipswich offers excellent opportunities for the decentralisation of industry by providing desirable factory sites inland yet within close proximity to raw materials.

A comprehensive rail and road transport service converges on Ipswich from many points, and a continuation of this service to the City of Brisbane further enhances the claims of the City of Ipswich as a secondary industrial area. There is coal of various classes suitable for steam, gas and cooking purposes.

In the City there are at present the State Government Railway Workshops and four general engineering works. The only woollen mills in the State are situated in the Ipswich district. There are also clothing factories, potteries, furniture manufacturers, joinery works and sawmills operating.

The three industries which have added much impetus to the development of Ipswich are the woollen mills, State Government Railway Workshops and the many coal mines in the nearby areas. The Ipswich Woollen Co. Pty. Ltd. was founded in 1913, transferring its premises in 1917 from Tivoli Hill, North Ipswich, to East Ipswich, and since that date the floor space has been increased fourfold. The Queensland Woollen Manufacturing Company commenced operations in 1877, and in that year the first sale of the company's product took place in Ipswich, about 3000 yards of material being disposed of at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. To-day the company's mills occupy an area of nine acres and, as was the case with the Ipswich Woollen Company Pty. Ltd., the present war has added greatly to the activities of this company.

More than half the coal mined in Queensland comes from Ipswich coalfields, and the approximate area of known coal occurrences is 90 square miles; the area occupied by working is approximately 50 square miles. The present depth of the deepest workings is approximately 1400 feet. Coal has been mined in the area to a vertical depth of 2000 feet, but it is considered the limit of economic mining is somewhere in the vicinity of 1500 feet. Various classes of coal located around Ipswich are steam coals in the Ipswich, Bundamba, Dinmore and Walloon-Rosewood districts, while coking coals are located in the North Ipswich district, and the fields employ in normal times a total of some 1400 men, made up of 800 miners, 300 other underground workers and 300 service workers. With the exception of approximately two per cent., workers employed in the coal mining industry in this district are employed in mines within approximately 12 miles of the City, and the annual output amounts to approximately 8,000,000 tons.

The total number of persons employed in factories in the Ipswich district prior to the war was about 4500, or approximately eight per cent. of the State's total employed in secondary industries.

For civic improvements in the post-war period the local authorities in the City of Ipswich have realised that any improvement

in educational services and shopping and marketing facilities, the expansion of a well-balanced and equitably controlled system of rail and road transport, the construction of bridges and the extension of light and power mains, in addition to the erection of Municipal and other buildings and provision of public conveniences such as water reticulation, sewerage, swimming pools, creches and kindergartens, etc., must inevitably raise the status of the City far above its present high standard, and with this in mind serious thought has been given to:—

- (1) The widening of the Bremer Bridge approaches and construction of road deviations with road widenings, etc., between Down Street to Heiner Road;
- (2) The elimination of low-level bridges and the construction of high-level bridges in various suburbs;
- (3) Road deviations at Amberley Aerodrome;
- (4) Construction of a modern swimming pool complete with up-to-date water treatment and chlorination plants;
- (5) The replacement or augmentation of some of the main water feed lines. This in itself will incur an expenditure of £201,500.

As a cultural centre the City of Ipswich claims the honour of originating the Welsh Eisteddfodau Movement in Queensland, for it was amongst the Welsh miners who settled in the district that this historic festival was revived more than 60 years ago. The Blackstone-Ipswich Cambrian Choir is the oldest competitive choir in the State. It is a combination of two choral bodies originally formed in Blackstone for the purpose of competing in the first Blackstone Eisteddfod. The other well-known local choir is the Silkstone-Booval Choral Union, which was formed in 1923 by the amalgamation of the old Silkstone Male Voice Choir and the Booval Provincial Choir. It has since won many successes at Eisteddfodau and other musical carnivals. Rivalled by the Cambrian Choir alone, no musical organisation has done more to spread the city's fame abroad than the Vice-Regal Band. For more than 30 years it has held pride of place amongst Queensland bands, and has won repeatedly, not only State Championships, but Australia-wide competitions.

THE SHIRE OF MORETON.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 1, 1917.

Area—298 square miles. Population—8600. Dwellings—2060; other buildings, 74. Length of streets and roads—717 miles. Average rainfall—32 inches. Altitude—57 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £351,320.

Rate in £—Division 1, 12d.; Division 2, 12½d.; Division 3, 8½d.; Division 4, 4½d.; Division 5, 4½d.; Division 6, 5½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area Bundamba, Goodna, Redbank.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton; Darling Downs. State: Ipswich; Bremer; Stanley; West Moreton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—R. T. Morgan.

COUNCILLORS.

J. H. Simpson; E. H. Lock; J. Marsh; M. Dick; P. Bell; L. W. Linning; R. J. Richardson; W. A. A. Perrett; N. M. Watson; H. Hallett; J. W. Finlay; T. P. Nugent.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. Cairns.

Engineer—J. Watson.

Health Inspector—J. A. Mulhall.

Coal mining is carried on extensively in the Shire of Moreton, particularly in the closer settlement areas of Bundamba, Blackstone and Dinmore, and it is from this area that Queensland's largest coal production comes. Being the largest coal-producing district in the State, it is not surprising that the area is closely settled. Located between the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich, with their heavy attendant industrial development, it is natural that a high rate of employment exists throughout the area.

The Brisbane River with its tributary, the Bremer River, waters a large part of the area in which maize, lucerne, potatoes, pumpkins, pineapples, paw paws, bananas and strawberries are produced on an extensive scale. Poultry farms and dairy farms are profusely scattered through the area. Industrial development is expressed in the fact that there are sawmills at both Bundamba and Fernvale, woollen mills and meatworks at Redbank, and potteries at Dinmore, Bundamba and Ebbw Vale.

The Shire of Moreton is possibly the most highly industrialised Shire throughout Queensland.

The three main towns in the area are Bundamba (with a population of 1500), Goodna (population 1500), Redbank (600).

The towns of Redbank, Bundamba and Goodna are connected with the transport system between Brisbane and Ipswich and could in effect be classed as either suburbs of Brisbane or Ipswich or as a link between the two. The golf links at Gailes are known to golfers right throughout Queensland.

Although the main townships and industries are situated between Brisbane and Ipswich, the Shire entirely surrounds the latter, and it is from the north and west of Ipswich that the majority of the agricultural work is carried on.

Therefore, it is to this progressive area that the Shire looks for its principal post-war developments. The Ipswich Chamber of Commerce and Industry was formed recently, and the work it has already performed, in addition to its far-sightedness in presenting a plan for the rural reconstruction of West Moreton, has aroused a considerable amount of favourable comment.

It is interesting to note that it was in the Shire of Moreton that the Welsh Eisteddfodau Movement in Queensland, which had been long neglected, was revived some sixty years ago. This worthy movement has been dealt with in the section describing the City of Ipswich.

THE SHIRE OF GATTON.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—618 square miles. Population—6663. Dwellings—1375; other buildings, 185. Length of streets and roads—982 miles. Average rainfall—29½ inches. Altitude—337 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £318,471.

Rate in £—7½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Gatton, Helidon, Grantham.

Newspaper — "Gatton Mail and Lockyer Record," published at Gatton weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: West Moreton.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. H. Jamieson.

COUNCILLORS.

E. T. Hood; T. J. Ford; H. D. Reisenleiter; A. G. D. Gelhaar, A.A.; G. W. Cole; A. F. W. Gurke; J. M. Handlay; P. W. Harrocks.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—Miss R. M. Donnelly.

Engineer—J. F. Yates.

Health Inspector—R. A. Ditton.

The town of Gatton is situated 61 miles from Brisbane, on the Brisbane-Toowoomba line, and is the principal town in the area of Gatton Shire. It has a population of 1300, and possibly more than by anything else its name has become widely known because of the foundation of the Gatton Agricultural College almost within the town limit. The Gatton Agricultural College is the principal training school and experimental station in Queensland for agriculturalists; it has produced some of the best brains within the State on agricultural and pastoral matters. In connection with the development of primary industries the State of Queensland owes a large debt of gratitude to the founders and students of the Gatton Agricultural College.

Throughout the Gatton Shire agriculture, in the nature of small farms, dairying, pig and calf raising, and sawmilling are the main activities. Irrigation on the very rich river flats and plains of the Shire has been developed to a remarkable degree, contributing largely to the wealth of the Shire.

Helidon has a population of 550, is 72 miles from Brisbane and situated at the foot of the Toowoomba Range, and is possibly one of the best known names in Queensland. It was popularised because of the Helidon Spa Mineral Waters, which were said to have special medicinal properties.

Dairying, fruit growing and agriculture are carried on in the surrounding district, but the primary occupation in Helidon is its freestone quarries. There are at least four such quarries, and they produce a freestone of most pleasant appearance, with a beautiful brown tint. This building stone from Helidon was largely used in the construction of the largest City Hall in the Southern Hemisphere, i.e., the Brisbane million pound Town Hall, and to give further indication of the versatility of this stone, over the main entrance front of the City Hall building is a tympanum carved in Helidon freestone, the central figure of which is nine feet high.

Grantham, with a population of 400, is the third town in the Shire, and it is 66 miles from Brisbane on the same line as both Helidon and Gatton; Grantham has the only butter factory operating within the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF CAMBOOYA.

Proclaimed a Shire—June 4, 1904.

Area—215 square miles. Population—2140. Dwellings—450; other buildings, 37. Length of streets and roads—332 miles. Average rainfall—27½ inches. Altitude—1600 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £281,431.

Rate in £—Division 1, 4d.; Division 2, 5d.; Division 3, 5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area — Greenmount, Cambooya.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Cunningham.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. H. Lipp.

COUNCILLORS.

W. T. Savage; A. F. Paterson; P. L. Strickland; W. H. Newman; L. A. Free; H. J. Partridge; J. F. Jensen; T. W. Allen.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. E. Turrell.

Health Inspector—H. J. Knightley.

The Shire of Cambooya seems to concentrate more on dairy products than wheat, maize and lucerne cultivation as do the ad-

joining Shires. This would appear to be a most unusual feature because the soil of the Darling Downs, once the red loamy soil of Toowoomba has been left behind, is the heavy black soil which is characteristic of the remainder of the Downs. In the Shire there are four cheese factories, namely, the Felton Co-operative Dairy Company, Ramsay Co-operative Dairy Company and Sugarloaf Dairy Co-operative Association, in Cambooya, and the Greenmount Dairy Company in Greenmount.

This is an interesting illustration of the extent to which producer co-operative factories have been established right throughout the State of Queensland.

Cambooya has a population of 400 and is situated on the Brisbane-Warwick railway, 115 miles from Brisbane. Besides their dairy pursuits the farmers of the nearby districts produce large quantities of wheat.

Greenmount, the seat of local authority, has a population of 525 and is on the Brisbane-Warwick railway, 122 miles from Brisbane or 21 miles from Toowoomba. Some of the rich plainlands surrounding Greenmount produce bloodstock which is considered amongst the finest in Australia. The Almvale stud farms owned by Mr. T. Jennings (also racing stud); Kialla racing stud, A. H. Maguire; Navillus cattle stud, Con O'Sullivan; Woodlands cattle stud, E. E. D. White, produce stock that has Commonwealth-wide reputation.

Although small in area, the cultivation of the Cambooya Shire is intense, and it is through this district that annual tourist trips are made to view the wheat fields. The rail journey, for which the Railway Department runs a special tourist train from Brisbane, follows the Toowoomba-Warwick and then Killarney branch railway lines and return, and it is throughout the Cambooya, Clifton, Allora and Glengallan Shires that the wheatfields are viewed to their best advantage.

THE SHIRE OF CLIFTON.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—232 square miles. Population—4800. Dwellings—708; other buildings, 48. Length of streets and roads—586 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—1437 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £386,443.

Rate in £—Division 1, 6d.; Division 2, 5½d.; Division 3, 5½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Clifton.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Cunningham.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. Meara.

COUNCILLORS.

J. J. Armstrong; R. V. Walker; F. K. Weidman; H. W. Hinrichsen; T. A. Smith; J. Kyle; D. McC. Mitchell; W. Bourke; T. A. Ryan.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—G. O. Morgan.

The town of Clifton, with a population of 820, is situated approximately half-way between Warwick and Toowoomba, and is the largest town between the two cities. Clifton, which is almost 1500 feet above sea level, is the largest wheat-growing and wheat-distribution centre in the area between Warwick and Toowoomba. It is connected by rail with Brisbane, a distance of 134 miles. For the most part the farmers concentrate on wheat, whilst the production of maize, millet, sorghum, lucerne and other fodder crops is

also undertaken by many. Dairying is well established throughout the area, and both butter and cheese are made in factories in Clifton. Pig raising, an attendant industry of dairying, is also carried on. The Warwick, Clifton, Toowoomba area was one of the earliest settlements in Queensland, and although the agricultural methods have been intense the soil is still capable of producing three crops annually without the aid of fertilisers, irrigation, etc.

Clifton is also famous for its bloodstock and the sires and progeny are known throughout Australia.

THE SHIRE OF ALLORA.

Proclaimed a Shire—September 2, 1869.

Area—260 square miles. Population—2780. Dwellings—620; other buildings, 100. Length of streets and roads—703 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—1539 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £238,335.

Rate in £—Division 1, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 2, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 3, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Allora.

Newspaper—"Allora Advertiser," published at Allora weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Cunningham.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. S. Warfield.

COUNCILLORS.

A. R. Dougall; J. Hoey, Jr.; J. E. Mussey; S. W. S. Rankin; H. C. Spratt; R. W. Frizzell; W. J. Holmes; G. D. O'Neill; G. H. Rühle.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. Hamilton.

Believed to have received its name from the native word Gnallarah, which means *Place of Swamp*, the town of Allora is situated in the rich dairying, cattle, wheat and maize growing belt of the Darling Downs, 12 miles north of Warwick on the Warwick-Toowoomba road, and it is almost in the centre of the Shire area. It has a population of 1300, and there is both a large butter factory and cheese factory established within the town area.

The railway serving the Shire is a branch line from the main Toowoomba-Warwick railway and runs from Hendon through Allora to Goomburra at the eastern extremity of the Shire.

Throughout the Shire the land is capable of more intense cultivation. The rich black soils and equable climate ensure that such vegetable crops as cabbage, cauliflower, etc., grow particularly well. The acre yield of some of the lucerne crops on the river flats is as high as any in Queensland.

THE CITY OF WARWICK.

Founded, 1847. Proclaimed a Municipality, May 25, 1861. Proclaimed a City, 1935.

Area—seven square miles. Population—7000. Dwellings—1706; other buildings, 144. Length of streets and roads—75 miles. Average annual rainfall—27 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Altitude—1492 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £259,980.

Rate in £—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"Warwick Daily News," published at Warwick daily.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Warwick.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—A. T. McCahon.

ALDERMEN.

R. G. Berthelsen; T. Braithwaite; N. A. Greenbury; P. D. Kelly; R. W. Mathews; C. P. McMonagle; G. W. Stacey; H. G. T. Williams.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—R. F. W. Smith.

Warwick is paramount in Queensland's history because it was from there that the genesis of State development took place. Going back to 1827—three years following the establishment of a penal settlement on the shores of Moreton Bay—we find the beginnings of the State's now great pastoral industry. Allan Cunningham found a way

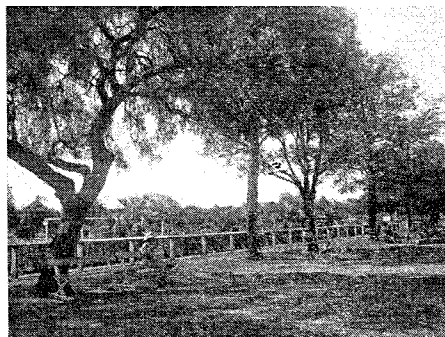


WARWICK.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

over the Great Dividing Range at a gap that now bears his name, making it possible to open up this marvellous stretch of country—the Darling Downs.

Patrick Leslie, "Tinker" Campbell and Arthur Hodson were the pioneer squatters of the Darling Downs and were soon followed by King, Kirby, Isaacs and others. By 1840 bullock teams were drawing supplies over the Cunningham's Gap route. The first load of wool grown in the district was let down over the Gap by means of ropes and pulleys.



SIDEWALK—MAIN STREET, WARWICK.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

Warwick was one of the first towns in the Darling Downs; it was founded in 1847 by Patrick Leslie under instructions from the Government of New South Wales. "The Pocket," a Canning Downs horse paddock, was first suggested as a site, but was not approved. The original township, a number of slab and bark huts, was established on Hudson's Hill and the level ground to the northward. Albert Street, then the main street, came into being as a race track. Because of floods over-running the "Flat," the town gradually moved to the higher ground to the west.

The area that is now the City of Warwick was owned and used by George Leslie as a sheep paddock.

Declared a city in 1935, Warwick is one of the youngest cities in the Commonwealth and owes its present expansion to purely rural activities. In normal seasons the surrounding districts produce some 1,000,000 bushels of wheat or approximately one-quarter of the State's total production.

Warwick in the Darling Downs is one of the very few places in the world where it is possible to grow three crops a year from the soil *without the aid of fertilizer or irrigation*—wheat, maize and an intermediate (usually fodder) crops in the one year.

The city is often spoken of as the *City of Schools*. It has many fine secondary schools ideally situated. The five boarding schools, modelled on English boarding schools, are placed on the hills surrounding the city. The Slade School, Scots' College for boys, and Church of England Girls' School, Presbyterian Girls' School and a Convent for girls. All accept both day and boarding pupils, whilst the Christian Brothers' College and State Technical High School provide for day scholars only. The latter is a free school and entrance is gained by scholarships.

The agricultural show in March, Warwick Rodeo in October, Scots' Carnival on Boxing Day and two large race meetings a year provide the principal social events of the year. On Boxing Day of each year Scottish pipe bands from all over the State and northern New South Wales compete.

THE SHIRE OF GLENGALLAN.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—769 square miles. Population—6500. Dwellings—1453; other buildings, 185. Length of streets and roads—982 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude 3000 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £595,064.

Rate in £—Division 1, 4 9/10d.; Division 2, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Division 3, 5 7/10d.; Division 4, 5 1/5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Killarney.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Warwick.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. H. Hansen.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Aspinall; H. S. Aspinall; O. O. Madsen; A. N. Allen; R. A. Inglis; W. J. B. Backhouse; W. H. Groves; L. T. Mapes; A. E. Olsen; W. L. Palmer; T. J. Grayson.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—N. Hunter.

Overseer—F. J. Kelly.

Health Inspector—O. E. Corlis.

In the Glengallan Shire dairying, general farming, grazing, cattle, sheep, pig raising and poultry farming constitute the primary industries, the main crops being wheat, oats, maize, barley, canary seed, sunflowers (for seed), sorghum and fodder crops.

Other industries of note are timber cutting and sawmilling, while the butter factory at Killarney has an annual output of 1400 tons. Coal is produced in large quantities at the Tannymorel Coal Mining Company's mine at Mount Colliery. Excellent sandstone for building purposes is quarried at Yangan and most of the public buildings in the City of Warwick are built of this stone. Marble deposits exist at Elbow Valley, but to date have not been greatly developed. The Shire Council Chambers are situated in Albion Street, in the City of Warwick, which is the main business centre for the Shire. The largest township in the Shire is Killarney, which has a population of 2000. It is a modern town with three hotels, two picture

theatres, an electric power station, swimming baths, a modern butter factory and two saw-mills. Other townships are Yangan, Emu Vale, Tannymorel, Freestone and Maryvale.

The grain shed at Freestone, controlled by the State Wheat Board, is the second largest of its kind in Queensland.

THE SHIRE OF ROSENTHAL.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 24, 1889.

Area—673 square miles. Population—2600. Dwellings—763; other buildings, 260. Length of streets and roads—626 miles. Annual rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—1300 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £350,000.

Rate in £—4d., levied on U.C.V.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Warwick.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. A. Costello.

COUNCILLORS.

P. Sexton; W. Clunes; J. P. Higgins; John Wilson; E. J. Cooper; E. Humphreys; A. Pfingst; E. Fearby; W. H. Kirby.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—H. Sterne.

Overseer—J. Rauchle.

Health Inspector—O. E. Corlis.

The Rosenthal Shire adjoins the western extremities of the Glengallen and Allora Shires and the products are similar—agriculture, dairying, timber and mining being the principal pursuits. All secondary industries are based in the City of Warwick, which is both the business centre for the Shire and the address of the Council offices.

Leymburn is possibly the largest township in the area and has a population of 200. The district serving the township concentrates mainly on wheat, maize, lucerne and other fodder crops, pig raising and dairying.

In the western section of the Shire wool-growing predominates, while in the near Warwick districts poultry farming is added as a subsidiary to general farming and vegetable growing.

THE SHIRE OF STANTHORPE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—1000 square miles. Population—7320. Dwellings—1836; other buildings, 17. Length of streets and roads—1685 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—3500 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £425,456.

Rate in £—Division 1, 7d.; Division 2, 7d.; Division 3, 7d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Stanthorpe.

Newspaper—"Border Post," published at Stanthorpe twice weekly on Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Carnarvon.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. B. Ferris.

COUNCILLORS.

W. E. Whitehead; J. N. Hill; H. E. Lyons; F. C. Marstella; M. Greener; F. A. Rogers; J. R. Hickling; P. Walsh; W. Townsend.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. E. Bale.

Shire Engineer—J. H. Berry.

The altitude of Stanthorpe makes the climate dry and healthy. The Shire is located approximately 100 miles by airline from the sea and is, for the most part, granite country, and has been found suitable for growing deciduous fruits. The climate on these rugged uplands is always stimulating. In the summer time the temperature seldom rises above 75 degrees during the day, whilst the

nights are always cool. The minimum readings for the hottest months, December-February, average 57 degrees. As a summer resort Stanthorpe and the Granite Belt have few equals in Queensland. In the centre of the Granite Belt apples, plums, peaches, grapes, apricots, cherries and other like fruits grow to perfection. The total apple and pear yield for the State comes from this district, which includes areas adjacent to the railway from Dalween to Wallangarra.

High-quality wool is produced in the adjacent pastoral districts.

Tin mining is an old-established industry and was, in effect, responsible for the origin of the town in 1872, when metal was found in payable quantities in Quart Pot Creek. Tin sluicing, the present method of extraction, is conducted on an extensive scale, and at the present time several ore dredges are working.

The granite soils, although particularly suitable for fruit trees and fruits, will not grow grasses, and for that reason the granite belt has a rather austere and barren appearance. A motor tour through this country when the fruit trees are flowering leaves a permanent impression in the minds of travellers.

THE SHIRE OF INGLEWOOD.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—2060 square miles. Population—4400. Dwellings—926; other buildings, 106. Length of streets and roads—1315 miles. Average rainfall—25½ inches. Altitude—932 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £455,638 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 4½d.; Division 2, 3½d.; Division 3, 4½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Inglewood.

Newspaper—"South West Mail," published at Inglewood weekly on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Carnarvon.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. W. McIntyre.

COUNCILLORS.

W. L. Mc. A. Bracker; G. L. Bucknell-Hely; A. R. Lomax; G. M. Penrose; J. D. Springborg; F. L. Flemming; G. T. W. Goodrich; E. J. Moore; C. J. Slack.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—S. Cavaye.

Inglewood was first called Brown's Inn from the name of an early Darling Downs hotelkeeper. It was later changed to Inglewood after the railway line went through the area and the railway authorities had named the new station *Parriacagna*. This name evidently did not appeal to the local residents and their objections were so strong that the sign carrying this native name was removed on the day of the opening ceremony. The town has been known since then as "Inglewood," from an English forest of that name. Having a population of 950 and being 332 miles from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Dirranbandi railway, the town of Inglewood is the largest in the Shire. Throughout the area agriculture, dairying, timber, pastoral, tobacco growing, rabbit freezing works and cement mills give a wide variety of employment for the population.

The town of Texas, which has a population practically equal to that of Inglewood, has a butter factory and two freezing works, namely, Lachlan Pty. Ltd. and Rabbit Freezing Works, in addition to three sawmills operating within the town. It is the centre of the tobacco-growing area in South Queensland.

THE TOWN OF GOONDIWINDI.

Proclaimed a Municipality October 12, 1888.

Area—5½ square miles. Population—2500. Dwellings—523; other buildings, 116. Length of streets and roads—33 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—715 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £51,634.

Rate in £—12d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"Goondiwindi Argus," published in Goondiwindi weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa. State: Carnarvon.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—A. McDougall.

ALDERMEN.

J. Handley; W. H. Lucas; F. V. Vetter; J. C. S. King; C. A. McCoombe; R. J. Watson.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—B. Sole.

The town of Goondiwindi is situated 284 miles from Brisbane, on the south-west or Dirranbandi line. It is one of the very few border towns in the State, and is almost entirely surrounded by the Waggamba Shire. The town mainly relies on, and owes its existence to, the wool growing, cattle raising, dairying and timber industries of the nearby districts.

Goondiwindi is an important trucking centre, and besides being the rail link with the Queensland system it is only five miles from the terminus of the New South Wales railway at Boggabilla.

There is, in addition to the industries named, a small amount of wheat grown in the area. One sawmill comprises the extent of secondary industries in the town.

THE SHIRE OF WAGGAMBA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—5600 square miles. Population—2662. Dwellings—560; other buildings, 22. Length of streets and roads—1761 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—720 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £690,487.

Rate in £—Division 1, 4½d.; Division 2, 4½d.; Division 3, 4½d.; all rates levied on U.C.V.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Carnarvon.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. W. Gunn.

COUNCILLORS.

J. W. Turner; H. H. Stokes; J. Robb; A. Treewecke; N. A. Rae; A. W. Telford; K. McIntyre; H. McIntyre; C. B. Leonard.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. Evorpagel, A.A.A., A.A.I.S.

Overseer—A. Hill.

Health Inspector—E. Dawn.

The Waggamba Shire, located on the New South Wales border, almost entirely surrounds the town of Goondiwindi. The principal townships in this Shire are Yelarbon, with a population of 150, and Talwood, with a population of 140.

In the district surrounding Yelarbon, sheep raising, dairying and tobacco growing are carried on, and there are two small sawmills established within the township, but their output is limited. The township itself is 225 miles from Brisbane, on the Brisbane-Dirranbandi railway, or 33 miles from Goondiwindi.

Talwood is 338 miles from Brisbane, and with the exception of tobacco growing, the activities of the surrounding districts are similar to those of Yelarbon.

The offices of the Shire Council are located in Goondiwindi.

THE SHIRE OF MILLMERRAN.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 21, 1913.

Area—1800 square miles. Population—2775. Dwellings—645; other buildings, 87. Length of streets and roads—1002 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—1313 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £375,617.

Rate in £—Division 1, 3d.; Division 2, 3½d.; Division 3, 4½d. All rates levied on U.C.V. Principal Town in Area—Millmerran. Enlistments—200.

Honour Award—H. J. Carter, M.M.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa. State: Cunningham; Dalby; Carnarvon; Warwick.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. Castles.

COUNCILLORS.

P. J. Bailey; J. D. Gerughty; M. S. Edgar; K. R. McQueen; R. L. Mullaly; R. P. Curtis; H. W. Fysh; W. J. Castles; A. R. Bliss.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—G. F. Savage.

Overseer—J. W. Hintz.

Health Inspector—H. J. Keightley.

The Millmerran Shire is one of the later areas of large land holdings to be broken up into blocks suitable for farming, and has, over the last 15 years, been a scene of intense agricultural development.

For several years the greater part of Millmerran was overrun with prickly pear, but due to the introduction of the Cacto-Blastis insect, this has been all cleared up. At the present time dairying, wheat growing, wool and the pastoral industries predominate in the Shire. During 1943-44, 161,000 bags or 483,000 bushels of wheat were produced.

THE SHIRE OF TARA.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 12, 1912.

Area—4372 square miles. Population—2100. Dwellings—537; other buildings, 60. Length of streets and roads—690 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—1022 feet.

Valuations -- Unimproved Capital Value, £237,213.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 8d.; Division 3, 7d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Tara.

Enlistments—208 males, 17 females.

Honour Awards—F/O. E. H. Brown, D.F.C.; Sqn. M. G. M. Berrie, M.M.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa. State: Dalby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. R. Wilson.

COUNCILLORS.

D. Keeshan; J. C. Naughtin; H. G. Thomas; N. McKelvie; K. McDonald; G. H. F. Stuart; P. W. Dillon; D. L. Meacle.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. G. Tucker.

Works Foreman—Geo. Turner.

Consulting Engineer—T. H. Jensen.

Health Inspector—J. H. Hounslow.

A little over 30 years ago this area was virgin scrub and forest, and although much development work has been carried out since the first settlers arrived, the coming years are likely to see greater advances throughout the Shire. About 70 miles of the Dalby-Glenmorgan branch railway line lies within the Shire of Tara, and there is a reasonably good train service for a sparsely populated area. In the Shire there are three townships, all of which are on the railway—Tara, Meandarra and Glenmorgan. Tara is a municipal centre and has a general hospital. It is 200

miles by rail from Brisbane and about 100 miles from the New South Wales border.

A limited amount of dairying is carried on along the Glenmorgan branch railway, the cream being sent to the butter factory at Dalby. Also in the Shire the cyprus pine and hardwoods, ironbark, spotted gum, etc., grow naturally in parts and are processed at the local sawmills, providing timber for building, railway sleepers, etc. The Shire is essentially a grazing district, both sheep and cattle being raised. The principal breed of sheep is the Merino, and of cattle Herefords and Shorthorn.

The area possesses a good, healthy climate, a dry heat being the rule in the summer, whilst in winter frosty nights are experienced, followed usually by fine, sunny days.

THE SHIRE OF BALONNE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—13,542 square miles. Population—4400. Dwellings—955; other buildings, 58. Length of streets and roads—3244 miles. Average rainfall—19½ inches. Altitude—960 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £877,055.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 7½d.; Division 3, 7½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—St. George; Dirranbandi.

Newspaper—"Balonne Beacon," published at St. George weekly on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Warrego.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. J. Crouthers.

COUNCILLORS.

E. J. Cameron; S. E. Hammond; G. W. Mace; A. G. Phillips; J. D. Carson; J. G. Hile; O. N. R. Munro; W. S. Stevenson.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. J. Burns.

The towns of Dirranbandi and St. George are the main business centres in the Shire of Balonne.

Dirranbandi, 416 miles by rail on the south-western railway from Brisbane, is the terminus of the railway and the principal loading point for the Shire.

The important town of St. George is about 80 miles lower down the Balonne River than Surat and it can be approached from two railway stations, namely, Yeulba and Thallon, on the Dirranbandi railway line. When Sir Thomas Mitchell was on his exploring expedition in 1846, he crossed the Balonne, over a reef of rocks, on St. George's Day and named the reef "St. George's Bridge." It is in this vicinity that the town of St. George stands. It is a well-laid-out town with wide streets, planted with Jacarandas, Pepperinacs and White Cedar trees. The Terrace, or the Esplanade, on the bank of the river is the chief business thoroughfare. The water requirements are supplied by an artesian bore which has a daily flow of 338,000 gallons at a temperature of 135 degrees and a pressure of 100lbs. per square inch. Mains lead from this bore and supply all needs, including public baths. St. George, with a population of 4500, is the largest town in Australia not linked by rail and is the administrative centre of the Shire. The nearest railhead, Thallon, is connected with St. George by an all-weather bitumen road over a distance of 48 miles.

Mixed farming, dairying and fruit growing have been developed remarkably during the last few years because of irrigation facilities.

The Balonne River is renowned for the large Murray Cod caught in its waters, and fish weighing 40-50lbs. are not an unusual catch in the winter months.

St. George is the terminus of a regular air service through Goondiwindi, Inglewood, Dalby and Toowoomba from Brisbane.

The Shire area is mainly given over to wool growing and cattle raising, but during the last few years there has been some development of mixed farming—chiefly dairying and fruit growing.

THE SHIRE OF PAROO.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—18,017 square miles. Population—3500. Dwellings—682; other buildings, 54. Length of streets and roads—2833 miles. Average rainfall—14 inches. Altitude—620 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £1,276,528.

Rate in £—4½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Cunnamulla.

Newspaper—"Cunnamulla Watchman," published in Cunnamulla weekly on Wednesday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Warrego.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. H. Kerr.

COUNCILLORS.

E. K. Britton; W. Corsie; W. H. Your A. Fennell; A. Leeds; J. Tonkin.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—L. F. Schwartz.

The town of Cunnamulla is on the eastern bank of the Warrego River, 120 miles by rail south of Charleville. It is a prosperous business centre and has an extensive trade amongst the stations and station people. Cunnamulla also has the advantage of being the railway head for the area southward to the New South Wales border, westward to Cooper's Creek, northward half-way to Charleville, and eastward across the Neebine towards Bollon. As with the majority of western towns in Queensland, Cunnamulla receives its water supply from artesian bores. The town stands in perfectly flat country. The land in all directions is lightly timbered, open forest, chiefly bauhinias, bloodwood, box, gums, ironbark and forest oak. The climate is similar to that of Charleville.

The Shire of Paroo, of which Cunnamulla, with a population of 2000, is the principal town, is located in the far west of Queensland between the Bulloo and Balonne Shires and extending to the New South Wales border. Its location, as is the case with other Shires in this area, gives it the advantage of markets in either Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney or Brisbane.

THE SHIRE OF BULLOO.

Proclaimed a Shire—June 3, 1880.

Area—26,000 square miles. Population—450. Dwellings—101; other buildings, eight. Length of streets and roads—1381 miles. Average rainfall—10-35 inches. Altitude—402 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £256,941.

Rate in £—4½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Thargomindah.

Enlistments—72.

Honour Awards—Sgt./Plt. A. C. Cameron, D.F.M.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Warrego.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. F. Gooch.

COUNCILLORS.

G. A. Kerr; J. D. McLaren; H. M. L. Hughes;
C. I. Easton.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. R. Speedy.

Most of the far-western portion of the Bulloo Shire, where Cooper's Creek, Wilson and Barcoo Rivers spread out, is used for cattle raising, and it is claimed that this area produces some of the finest fat cattle in Australia. Recently, a consignment of 550 bullocks from this district, after travelling a distance of some 200 miles by road to Bourke, were killed and the average weight was 829 lbs.

The 400,000 sheep in the Shire are run to the north, east and south of Thargomindah. Until 15 years ago, it was thought this area was not suitable for sheep grazing, but it has since proved to be amongst the finest wool-growing areas in the State, and it is common for flocks to average 10lbs. of wool per clip (all Australian average figure does not exceed 8½lbs.).

At the present, the country is still in fairly large holdings, but could be cut into small blocks of 80,000-120,000 acres and still guarantee a good living for the holders.

From a market point of view, the Shire is one of the most centrally situated in the Commonwealth, it being 230 miles from Thargomindah to Bourke (N.S.W.), 115 and 120 miles to Quilpie and Cunnamulla respectively, and 300 miles to Broken Hill. Graziers can, therefore, take advantage of the best prices offering in either Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Orange and Brisbane. The Bulloo Shire has provided watering facilities every 12 miles along the various stock routes, ensuring that stock can be comfortably travelled and not lose condition on long treks.

An all-weather road connects the main town of the Shire—Thargomindah—with Cunnamulla, and the Thargomindah aerodrome is particularly well appointed and capable of handling the largest planes.

Located 729 miles west of Brisbane, Thargomindah was the first town in the State to have an electricity supply, and it claims the distinction of being the only town in the world having, as a source of generation of this power, the water from an artesian bore driving a small water wheel. An unlimited supply of artesian water is connected to all premises. There are no railway lines within the Shire area and no secondary industries.

In normal times large quantities of opal are mined.

THE SHIRE OF QUILPIE.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 14, 1930.

Area—26,000 square miles. Population—1750. Dwellings—416; other buildings, 173. Length of streets and roads—4270 miles. Average rainfall—six inches. Altitude—644 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value,
£667,410.

Rate in £—3d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Quilpie.

Enlistments—207.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa.
State: Warrego.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—E. J. Pegler.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Larkins; E. P. O. Capper; G. W. McLroy;
J. T. Presnell; J. D. W. Waugh; K. F. Gibson;
J. R. Wade; A. H. S. Coleman.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk and Overseer—C. N. Thorley.
Health Inspector—L. G. Homer.

The town of Quilpie is the most important in this Shire. It has a population of 800 and is on the Charleville-Quilpie railway line, 620 miles due west of Brisbane. It is a well-planned and laid-out town with wide, well-made streets and roads. It also has many fine buildings for a town of its size and is efficiently seweraged and watered.

Quilpie is not only the railway terminus, but the business centre for the Shire of Quilpie; a purely pastoral area with no secondary industries established within the 26,000 square miles under the jurisdiction of the Shire Council.

Wool-growing is the main primary industry, although cattle raising is carried on to a small extent.

THE SHIRE OF MURWEH.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—17,967 square miles. Population—2937. Dwellings—589; other buildings, 10. Length of streets and roads—850 miles. Average rainfall—19 inches. Altitude—1000 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value,
£185,838.

Principal Town in Area—Morven.

Enlistments—495.

Honour Awards — F/L. A. Glendinning,
D.F.C.; F/O. C. A. Watt, D.F.C.; Cpl. M. Ball, M.I.D.; Cpl. W. R. McHenry, M.I.D.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa.
State: Warrego.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. H. Corbett.

COUNCILLORS.

T. W. Beazley; O. Smith; M. L. Williams;
F. O. Elliott; J. W. Raleigh; A. C. Little; C. E. Francis; A. J. C. Waugh; R. B. Lynch.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—S. R. Macklin, F.F.I.A., F.A.I.S.
Overseer—C. Attridge.

Head Herdsman—F. G. Thompson.

The offices of the Shire Council of Murweh are situated in Charleville. (The town of Charleville, although in the centre of the Shire, is under the jurisdiction of a separate Local Authority and has been dealt with elsewhere.)

The next largest town in the area is Morven, a small but important town situated 57 miles west of Mitchell.

The whole Shire is devoted to the grazing of cattle and sheep. There are no secondary industries and no farms. The latest statistics show that the number of stock in the Shire area are: sheep, 1,525,000; cattle, 65,000; horses, 6000.

The Carnarvon Ranges, which pass through the northern section of the Shire, are particularly rich in coal deposits and if water could be conserved or harnessed the future possibilities of the area would be almost unlimited. Cheap power could be developed and huge areas of some of the most fertile soil of the inland could be irrigated. This would lead to an enormous increase in wool and meat production and a consequent closer settlement of the area.

Mr. F. R. Timbury, Mayor of Roma, in contributing an article for the book "Onward, Australia," stated: "I believe my estimate to be conservative when I say that, developed in this way, the country between Springsure and the New South Wales border—some 80,000 square miles—could be made to support 10,000,000 people."

THE TOWN OF CHARLEVILLE.

Proclaimed a Municipality—March 21, 1894.

Area—29 square miles. Population—3500. Dwellings—718; other buildings, 163. Length of streets and roads—29 miles. Average annual rainfall—19.38 inches. Altitude—970 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value,
£83,798.

Rate in £—10½d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"Charleville Times," published weekly at Charleville on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa.
State: Warrego.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Dissolved, 1/6/1944.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—S. A. N. Ridgway.

Administrator—W. F. Serlisier.

Charleville was surveyed and named by Surveyor Tully, who later became Surveyor-General of Queensland. He named it from Charleville in the County of Cork, Ireland. The town is on the banks of the Warrego River, and the present site was part of the old "Gowrie Station." The town is the centre of a great pastoral district.

The climate is healthy, with a light, dry atmosphere. In June the thermometer falls to 27 degrees and in December and January occasionally rises to 116 degrees. The climate has decidedly beneficial effects on people with throat or lung trouble.

An artesian bore gives a never-failing supply of excellent water. The town has a number of excellent shops and hotels. The soils of the district are remarkably fertile and need only rain or irrigation to give surprising results. Charleville is now and must always remain an important town. It commands an extensive trade from a large area of prosperous pastoral country and has made great progress since the railway was opened in 1888.

Four hundred and eighty-three miles west of Brisbane by rail, the town of Charleville is the trucking point for the pastoral products of the vast south-west Queensland. Running south to Cunnamulla, a distance of 121 miles, the railway is a continuation of the western line, whilst a branch line proceeds almost due west to Quilpie, another 138 miles. Served by these two lines Charleville is the focal point for approximately 72,000 square miles of sheep and cattle country.

THE SHIRE OF BOORINGA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—10,559 square miles. Population—3983. Dwellings—747; other buildings, 71. Length of streets and roads—1292 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—1104 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value,
£462,783.

Rate in £—7d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Mitchell.

Enlistments—330.

Honour Awards—Capt. C. J. P. Dunsheer, M.C. and Bar.

Newspaper—"Maranoa News," published at Mitchell weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa.
State: Maranoa.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. W. Beitz.

COUNCILLORS.

J. E. Carlyon; C. R. Courtice; J. V. Clanchy;
C. R. Neiberding; H. R. E. Loughman; C. Noon; D. S. L. McLean; T. H. R. Hamilton.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. J. Donnely.
Overseer—H. Byrnes.

The town of Mitchell, business centre for the Shire of Booringa, is situated on the Maranoa River, 372 miles west of Brisbane; it is reticulated with water from an artesian bore, which has a flow of 350,000 gallons daily. The main western or Charleville railway runs through the Shire, the main industry in which is sheep and cattle raising.

The breeds of cattle favoured are Short-horns and Herefords—both polled and horned; pure-bred Merino sheep are the principal type produced in the Shire.

There are no metalliferous or other mines or secondary industries of any kind established in the area, although as a post-war plan the Shire of Booringa would welcome and encourage the establishment of wool-scouring and manufacturing of woollen goods, also mutton and beef dehydration by private enterprise. The Council intends to improve the water facilities on stock routes, undertake permanent road works and a sewerage scheme for the town of Mitchell.

Grapes, oranges and many other fruits, vegetables and wheat grow well in the district.

THE SHIRE OF WARROO.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—4417 square miles. Population—1500. Dwellings—344; other buildings, 21. Length of streets and roads—3630 miles. Average rainfall—22½ inches. Altitude—910 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £272,028 (1943-44).

Rate in £—4½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Surat.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa.
State: Warrego; Maranoa.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. J. S. Simpson.

COUNCILLORS.

P. L. J. Butter; J. McCormack; J. S. Mason; E. Naylor; W. V. Neill; R. N. Sheridan; G. F. Warby; H. A. White; H. J. Wood.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—G. A. Miske.

The Shire of Warroo is watered by artesian bores and the Balonne and Maranoa Rivers, which ensures that the pastoral industry, sheep and cattle raising, maintains its economic stability. The area is not directly served by rail, thus necessitating the use of either the branch line from Dalby to Glenmorgan or the main western line to the north.

Surat is the chief town in the Shire and is 47 miles southward from Yuleba, on the Balonne River. Besides being the business centre for the area, farming, dairying, fruit growing and market gardening are carried on in and around the town.

Quite a number of the townspeople and nearby settlers irrigate their fruit and vegetable gardens from the river, which has an abundance of water. In the Balonne excellent fishing can be had and good catches of murray cod weighing up to 30 or 40 pounds are not uncommon.

THE SHIRE OF BUNGIL.

Proclaimed a Shire—May 21, 1880.

Area—4908 square miles. Population—2800. Dwellings—620; other buildings, 304. Length of streets and roads—2236 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—1060 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £368,020.

Rate in £—8½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Injune.

W. T. C. Poole; J. F. M. Murray; J. Neil; A. State: Maranoa.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

COUNCILLORS.

C. Harms; G. F. Laycock; J. S. Murphy; W. T. C. Poole; J. F. M. Murray; J. Neil; A. T. Perrett; E. A. Thomas.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—E. Corran.

The Shire of Bungil, which is located almost due west of Brisbane, has within its area coal mines, saw mills, vineyards, and cattle and sheep stations. The principal town encompassed by the Shire area is Roma, but as this town is under the control of separate local authority (the Roma Town Council), it leaves Injune, with a population of 250, the principal town under the control of the Bungil Shire Council. Injune is 63 miles west of Roma.

Another place of interest in the Bungil Shire is the very small town of Muckadilla. This is a health resort, having hot mineral springs and baths, with the reputation of possessing curative powers for all rheumatic complaints. The baths have been for many years under the control of the Queensland Government Railways, and many people make an annual journey there to take the "cure."

Wheat also has been grown on a considerable scale.

During the late 'twenties a gigantic oil prospecting and drilling project was undertaken in this area and although very definite signs of oil have been observed, and scientists claim that it is available in abundance, the source has not yet been tapped.

The Bungil Shire office is located in Roma.

THE TOWN OF ROMA.

Proclaimed a Municipality—May 21, 1867.

Area—30 square miles. Population—3000. Dwellings—856; other buildings, 122. Length of streets and roads—55 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—981 feet.

Valuations, 1943-44 — Unimproved Capital Value, £90,531.

Rate in £—6d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"Western Star and Western Advertiser," published weekly at Roma on Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa.
State: Maranoa.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—J. R. U. Timbury.

ALDERMEN.

W. Anderson; P. J. Glanigan; P. F. Priny; J. S. W. Whittem; R. B. Collins; F. J. Mulvaey; G. H. Walpole; G. P. Williams.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—Miss E. M. Scatten.

Named after Lady Bowen, the wife of the first Governor of Queensland (her maiden name was Roma Diamantina), the town of Roma is situated 318 miles west of Brisbane on Bungil Creek, a tributary of Balonne River. The municipality is the chief town in the Maranoa district. It is blessed with a pure, healthy atmosphere and surrounded by a magnificent fruit and wine growing district; excellent and fertile country extends in all directions from the town. The town of Roma in unusual in so far as that it has been declared a municipality twice. The first on May 25, 1867, which lasted until 1875, being re-established and re-declared a year later.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, on his great exploring expedition of 1836, discovered and named Fitzroy Downs after Governor Fitzroy and

also Mount Abundance, which overlooks Fitzroy Downs.

Roma itself is an attractive town; it is well laid out and well kept, and the miles of streets and roads are in excellent order. There are many excellent buildings, the majority being of wood. The district possesses a great number of sheep, cattle and horses and produces an immense quantity of wheat, maize, grapes, oranges and a great variety of fruits, much honey and beeswax, in addition to many thousands of gallons of wine annually.

The town originally was reticulated with water from three bores, whose combined flow was somewhere in the nature of 300,000 gallons per day, one being sunk to the depth of 1600 feet, the second 3700 feet, and the third 3715 feet.

Later in the 1920's the field was the scene of feverish activities in boring for oil. The venture did not prove a success at that time, but the belief still exists that oil in vast quantities can and will be found in the area.

THE SHIRE OF BENDEMERE.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 12, 1914.

Area—1561 square miles. Population—1715. Dwellings—414; other buildings, 44. Length of streets and roads—683 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—1000 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £150,268.

Rate in £—Division 1, 7d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 7d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Yuleba.

Enlistments—240.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa.
State: Dalby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—R. Hembrow.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Leahy; W. A. F. Limpus; P. Smith; T. Leahy; L. J. Earl; R. F. Villnagel; W. J. Bourne.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. P. Meagher.

Yuleba, the principal town in the Shire of Bendemere, has a population of 670 and is situated on the western railway, 281 miles from Brisbane. With the exception of one small sawmill, the town has no secondary industries and relies on the dairy, wheat, wool, sheep and cattle industries.

For many years the area was purely a grazing one, but it has recently been found that wheat growing is very profitable, the climate and soil having proved very suitable for the production of this commodity.

Wheat is grown on a grand scale in this section of the State at Dalby, Millmerran, Roma, etc., and plots of 100-200 acres are the rule.

THE SHIRE OF MURILLA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—2400 square miles. Population—3100. Dwellings—690; other buildings, 95. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—700-1200 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £255,320.

Rate in £—Division 1, 4½d.; Division 2, 2½d.; Division 3, 4d.; Division 4, 4d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Miles.

Enlistments—500.

Honour Awards—W. A. Bayliss, M.M.; M. L. Munckton, M.I.D.; J. F. Sutton, M.I.D.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa.
State: Dalby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. Morgan.

COUNCILLORS.

L/A/C. C. J. Cornford; F. Cornford; M. V. Morgan; J. Moore; W. R. Etherton; F. W. Oliver; J. Bishop; G. Street; W. F. Muller.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—E. F. Ross.

The town of Miles, with a population of 800, is the largest town in the Shire of Murilla and is also the location of the Shire offices. It is an attractive town with well-made streets and roads, and is located 231 miles from Brisbane on the western railway.

The district produces wheat, wool, sheep, cattle and pigs in addition to dairy produce. The secondary industries of the Shire are a butter factory and two sawmills at Miles, a third at Gurulmundi, and brickworks at Drillham.

The area is watered by the Dogwood and other creeks and the Condamine River. It has been suggested that the creeks and river could be weired at suitable points, thereby making the country available for irrigation, which would turn it into first-class stock raising, farming and dairying country.

About four miles west of Miles the Murilla oil bore has been drilled to a depth of over 4000 feet and operations are still being carried on.

THE SHIRE OF CHINCHILLA.

Proclaimed a Shire—June 12, 1912.

Area—3400 square miles. Population—4850. Dwellings—986; other buildings, 69. Length of streets and roads—2386 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—984 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £36,696.

Rates in £—Division 1, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 2, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 3, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 4, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 5, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; lesser rate for rural lands; all rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Chinchilla.

Enlistments—400.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Dalby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—P. W. Reid.

COUNCILLORS.

C. H. McDonald; L. A. H. W. Vanrenen; G. L. Castle; A. McIntyre; S. D. Keeps; J. Branthwaite; J. Evans; R. P. H. Hungerford; F. N. Rakovsky.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk and Manager, Electricity Undertaking—T. Airey, F.C.C.A.

Engineer—W. J. Reinheld, M.B.E., B.E.

The Shire of Chinchilla received its name from an adaptation of the aboriginal word *jinchilla*, which is the native name for Cyprus Pine.

Chinchilla, the principal town in the Shire, has a population of 2850, and is situated on the western railway line, 203 miles from Brisbane. Besides being a very modern and progressive town, the climate makes it an ideal health resort. (Chinchilla is approximately 1000 feet above sea level.) The main industrial activities of the Shire are general agriculture, wheat-growing, pastoral, dairying and timber. There are two sawmills situated within the town, and the Chinchilla Co-operative Dairy Society Butter Factory treats the milk products of the area.

The southern tip of the Shire area skirts the fringe of the Darling Downs and is, therefore, very suitable for most agricultural pursuits, whilst the northern part of the Shire extends almost to Eidsvold, bordering from south to north the Wambo, Kingaroy, Wondai and Mundubbera Shires. It is in the northern

and north-western area of the Shire that most of the pastoral properties are situated.

Chinchilla intends to further develop the agricultural industries in the post-war period, and it is hoped to establish more secondary industries within the area.

THE TOWN OF DALBY.

Proclaimed a Municipality August 21, 1863.

Area—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Population—4000. Dwellings—811; other buildings, 110. Length of streets and roads—41 miles. Average rainfall—28 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Altitude—1222 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £125,367.

Rate in £—8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper - "Dalby Herald," published twice weekly at Dalby on Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions - - Federal: Maranoa. State: Dalby.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—T. Jack.

ALDERMEN.

E. S. Coutts; C. W. Fink; F. W. Higginbotham; J. J. Walsh; R. C. Drew; E. H. Geisel; A. E. O'Toole; G. D. Wilkes.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—H. E. Thorley.

First named Myall Creek and situated 53 miles from Toowoomba and 153 miles from Brisbane, Dalby is the centre of the northern Downs and is considered one of the soundest districts in the State. Dalby also claims the most easterly artesian bore in Australia. The hot mineral water rises from a depth of 2500 feet and is claimed by many to possess splendid health-restoring properties.

In the town the following industries are established: Butter factory, flour mill, bacon factory, wool scours, meat works, joinery works, engineering works and foundry.

The town itself has many fine buildings for one of its size, excellent streets and roads, while the service facilities are equal to, if not better than, most towns of similar size in Queensland.

THE SHIRE OF WAMBO.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—2337 square miles. Population—5500. Dwellings—1114; other buildings—90. Length of streets and roads—894 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—1120 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £845,220.

Rate in £—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Jandowae.

Electoral Divisions - - Federal: Maranoa. State: Dalby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. Sparkes.

COUNCILLORS.

W. F. Alexander; E. Bassingthwaite; W. G. Brimblecombe; E. P. Henderson; H. A. Pryce; D. McQuaker; W. A. Ross; R. Woollett.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—D. St. G. Armstrong.

The Wambo Shire entirely surrounds the Municipality of Dalby. It is particularly well served as regards railway lines, there being three branch lines and one main line covering the Shire. In the northern section there is the Dalby-Bell branch line and to the north-west the Dalby-Jandowae. To the south there is the Dalby-Glenmorgan branch line traversing the area, whilst the main western line runs through the centre of the Shire.

The town of Bell, with a population of 700, is only 24 miles from Dalby. It is in the

centre of a pastoral, dairying and wheat growing district and has a large cheese factory located in the town area.

Bell was named after Joshua Peter Bell, an Irish-born squatter who gained distinction as a breeder of notable race horses and also the wool grown on his property at *Jimbour* won many international prizes. Joshua Bell served in several Queensland Ministries and was for a time president of the Legislative Council.

Jandowae, with a population of approximately 850, is 82 miles from Toowoomba. Pastoral, dairying and timber are the principal activities of the surrounding district, and within the town there is a butter factory and four small sawmills.

Until recent years the pastoral industries predominated, but the steady expansion of wheat-growing towards the west has, to a large extent, superseded the former industries.

THE SHIRE OF JONDARYAN.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—800 square miles. Population—5460. Dwellings—1050; other buildings, 55. Length of streets and roads—1883 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—1390 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £675,532.

Rate in £—Division 1, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 2, 4d.; Division 3, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Division 4, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Oakey.

Electoral Divisions - - Federal: Darling Downs. State: Aubigny; Cunningham; Dalby; East Toowoomba.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. Kent.

COUNCILLORS.

P. C. Adams; G. F. Hohman; A. B. Mason; A. W. D. White; C. W. Drews; A. Harris; W. J. R. Brideson; J. D. Jordan; A. P. Paull; J. C. Brimblecombe; E. S. Fisher; T. Harvey.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. Blake.

Engineer—S. R. Hockings.

Health Inspector—M. J. Barry.

The largest town in the Jondaryan Shire is Oakey, which has a population of 1400 and is on the main western railway line 120 miles from Brisbane. Located within the town area is the Oakey District Co-operative Butter Association Limited's butter factory, also a cheese factory.

As Jondaryan Shire is located on the Darling Downs, it is not surprising that besides the secondary industries mentioned wheat, maize, fruit and vegetable growing, cattle and sheep grazing are important primary industries.

The second town in the Shire is Jondaryan, which has a population of 450. It is located 28 miles from Toowoomba.

The Shire is served by two railway lines, the first the main western railway, the second the Cecil Plains branch line from Toowoomba.

The offices of the Jondaryan Shire Council are located in Toowoomba.

THE SHIRE OF PITTSWORTH.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 24, 1913.

Area—434 square miles. Population—3600. Dwellings—794; other buildings, 83. Length of streets and roads—545 miles. Average rainfall—27 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Altitude—1702 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £418,917.

Rate in £—Division 1, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 2, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Division 3, 4d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Pittsworth.

Newspaper — "Pittsworth Sentinel," published twice weekly at Pittsworth on Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Cunningham.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. C. Krieg.

COUNCILLORS.

J. C. Dalton; J. A. Daniel; S. B. Denning; W. Harris; W. L. Holmes; J. W. Joppich; G. S. Keene; L. D. Learmonth; M. McIntyre.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—T. A. Wolfe.

With a population of 1300 Pittsworth, the principal town in the Shire of that name, is located 27 miles south-west of Toowoomba, on the Toowoomba-Millmerran railway. As the Pittsworth Shire is in the Darling Downs, there is little doubt that the dairy products—wheat, maize, wool and fat stock—from the area equal Queensland's best. The complete area is cut up into holdings of about 200 acres and is intensely farmed. There was, for a time, a serious drawback of prickly pear, which made the land infested unproductive, but in later years, since the introduction of the cacto-blastis insect, the area has been completely cleared of this scourge. This has naturally added to the wealth and productivity of the Shire.

In the town of Pittsworth there are no less than five cheese factories all co-operatively owned.

It seems likely that in the post-war period Pittsworth area will be subjected to further intensive development.

THE SHIRE OF DRAYTON.

Proclaimed a Shire—August 18, 1887.

Area—53 square miles. Population—2310. Dwellings—453; other buildings, 14. Length of streets and roads—110 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—2075 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £146,106 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 5d.; Division 2, 5d.; Division 3, 5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Drayton.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Cunningham.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—F. H. Wuth.

COUNCILLORS.

M. J. R. Anderson; A. C. F. Hamann; W. J. Miles; R. Pardo; C. E. Tulle; R. Brown; C. C. Luck; J. Murdock; H. L. Pincott.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—M. S. Burns.

Drayton was originally known as "The Springs" and owes its genesis to the early development of the Darling Downs. The township of Drayton, with a population of 460, could almost be classed as a satellite town, or an outer suburb, of the City of Toowoomba, being situated only four miles from that City.

It is worth while to draw a comparison between the population of the Shire of Drayton as a whole and the town. This shows that of a total Shire population of 3310 there are only 460 living in the town, and gives an indication of the intense agricultural development of the whole area. Wheat, maize and fodder production together with dairying, pig raising and bloodstock breeding are the principal activities of the landholders.

THE CITY OF TOOWOOMBA.

Founded—November, 1860.

Area—18½ square miles. Population—32,126. Dwellings—7555. Length of streets and roads—172 miles. Average rainfall—36½ inches. Altitude—2100 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £994,544; Improved Capital Value, £8,000,000 (estimate).

Rate in £—10d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspapers — "Toowoomba Chronicle," published in Toowoomba daily; "Producers' Review," published in Toowoomba weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Toowoomba; East Toowoomba.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—J. D. Annand.

ALDERMEN.

W. H. Brose; J. T. Buchanan; A. A. Griffiths; R. MacFarlane; J. Platz; J. Robinson; R. Turnbull; H. Yeates.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—F. H. Merritt.

City Engineer—F. H. Barlow.

Health Inspector—W. D. Rees.

Toowoomba, the Capital of the Darling Downs, is possibly the most charmingly situated provincial city in the Commonwealth. It is the business and industrial centre for the 4,000,000 acres of the world-famous Darling Downs and the market centre for the products of the Western Plains. Wheat, wool, sheep, fat lambs, cream, fruit and other primary products pass through this busy railway depot to intra-State and world markets. As a rail junction, it serves as a capital to the western and south-western lines, besides numerous branch lines. From the Toowoomba rail junction run lines to Cunnamulla (503 miles), Wallangarra (122 miles), Millmerran (54 miles), Dirranbandi (315 miles, branch line from Warwick), Crow's Nest (34 miles), and Harden (33 miles), a total of 1061 rail miles, serving an area of over 150,000 square miles of fertile lands.

Situated on the main range, 1921 feet above sea level, this mountain City has been built on the edge of a great basaltic tableland with a vast expanse of mountain summits to the east and down-sweeping lands to the west. The City has many fine substantial public buildings, botanic gardens, parks, schools, fine hotels and pleasant, well-appointed private homes, all of which testify to its importance, not only as a delightful tourist resort, but also as a City of health, culture and general prosperity. One of the most outstanding features of Toowoomba is the gardens; the rich, red, loamy soil perhaps helps in this regard, but for the visitor it is truly amazing to drive through the streets of Toowoomba and see every garden a mass of flowers. In season dahlias 10 inches to 12 inches in diameter are more the rule than the exception.

Toowoomba is a well laid out City with all modern conveniences, and is served in internal transport by efficient bus services. It is fully reticulated with electricity supply of 240-415 volts A.C., and the majority of the town has gas connections, water and sewerage. As an industrial centre the City has bacon factories, breweries, brush and broom factories, butter factories, a colliery, cordial factories, fibrous plaster works, flour mills, foundries, furniture factories, joinery works, metal works, printing works, saddlers, soap works, tanneries, timber merchants, etc. The City has two broadcasting stations, 13 hospitals and four theatres. For accommodation there are 35 guest houses and 39 hotels. The clubs in the City cover a wide range, although the majority are sports clubs. There is a Coursing Club, City Bowling Club, City Golf Club, Darling Downs Kennel Club, Darling Downs Lawn Tennis Association, Downs Amateur Picnic Race Club, Downs Club, the Downs and South-West District Racing Association, Golf Club, R.S.S. & A.I.L.A. Club,

Royal Automobile Club, Toowoomba Bowling Club, Toowoomba Club, Toowoomba Riding Club, Toowoomba Cricket Association, Toowoomba Rugby League, Toowoomba Turf Club, Town and Country Club, and Western Toowoomba Bowling Club.

Many delightful residences overlook the far-spreading eastern aspect, but the City proper nestles within a low, gradual valley overflowing on to the western slopes. From many ridges, knolls and eminences rising to 2500 feet, unfold inspiring panoramas over the magnificent Darling Downs. Of these perhaps the most magnificent view is that from Picnic Point overlooking Table Top and its attendant peaks, and extending as far south as the McPherson Range on the New South Wales border, and westward over the City to Mount Gowrie and the Kingsthorpe Hills. From Picnic Point the famous Toll Bar Road can be followed visually down the range to Helidon.

As an inland tourist resort Toowoomba is probably without peer in southern Queensland, the altitude and climate making it an ideal spot from which to escape the hot humid conditions of Brisbane and other coastal districts during the extreme summer months. The difference in climatic conditions between Brisbane and Toowoomba, although they are only 80 road miles apart, is very



PICNIC POINT, TOOWOOMBA.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

marked. From Toowoomba excursions can be made to many delightful surroundings. Even the City itself, with its tree-lined streets planted profusely with plane trees, oaks, elms, poplars and laurels, gives a pleasing diversion and an excellent and lasting impression. The Botanic Gardens, through necessity during the war, have been slightly neglected, but now it can be expected they will blaze again in riots of colour and profusion. The run from Toowoomba along the Prince's Highway, through the farms, orange groves and woodlands of the Middle Ridge provides delightful views at every turn.

Another excellent excursion from the City is along the Highfields Road, which winds along the summit of the range.

The Toowoomba quarry, the vent of an extinct volcano, is a highly interesting geological formation, and a section has been set aside by the City Council for study and research by students.

The golf course at Toowoomba is one of the most picturesque in Australia, and the City has also a first-class racecourse at which regular race meetings are held. The usual accommodation for other sports, such as football, cricket, bowls, tennis, swimming, etc., are available.

THE SHIRE OF ROSALIE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.
Area—874 square miles. Population—8200.
Dwellings—1611; other buildings, 150. Length of streets and roads—1618 miles. Average rainfall—24 inches. Altitude—1900 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £557,000.

Rate in £—Division 1, 4d.; Division 2, 5d.; Division 3, 5½d.; Division 4, 5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Yarraman, Goombungee, Cooyar, Acland.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoga. State: Aubigny; Nanango.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. J. Gleeson.

COUNCILLORS.

T. C. Hart; E. E. Janetzki; J. Keding; E. R. Reynolds; A. Harland; F. G. Lebsantf; S. A. Plant; L. F. Price.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—V. W. Gagen.

Engineer—W. J. Reinhold.

Health Inspector—M. J. Barry.

The Shire of Rosalie is predominantly rural. The primary industries are dairying, wheat growing, mixed farming, cattle raising, pig raising, whilst the secondary industries are coal mining and timber.

The four towns in the area are fairly widely scattered. Yarraman, with a population of 500, is situated on the Yarraman Creek, 126 miles from Brisbane by rail on the Ipswich-Yarraman line through Esk. Besides general agriculture, poultry farming and timber, Yarraman has the largest forestry plantations and nursery in Queensland. The softwoods of these plantations are part of a general scheme of reforestation. There are three sawmills at Yarraman.

Goombungee, with a population of 400, is on the Toowoomba-Haden railway line 25 miles from Toowoomba. The districts surrounding this township concentrate only on agricultural products, dairying and pig raising. In the town the Downs Co-operative Dairy Association Limited has established a butter factory.

Cooyar is 58 miles from Toowoomba on the Toowoomba-Cooyar railway and has a population of 300. The nearby districts supply the usual agricultural and dairying products in addition to timber and cattle. There are a number of stud farms established around the Cooyar district, the progeny of which are well-known and bring high prices on Australian markets.

The sawmill in the district is Cooyar's only secondary industry.

Acland, with a population of 250, is halfway between Toowoomba and Cooyar, on the Toowoomba-Cooyar line, and it is from this district that most of the Shire's coal is mined.

The Rosalie Council Chambers are located in Margaret Street, Toowoomba.

THE SHIRE OF HIGHFIELDS.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—219 square miles. Population—2250. Dwellings—523; other buildings—30. Length of streets and roads—386 miles. Average rainfall—32 inches. Altitude—2027 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £210,406.

Rate in £—Division 1, 5d.; Division 2, 3½d.; Division 3, 2½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Cabarlah.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Aubigny.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. Franke.

COUNCILLORS.

G. D. Essex; W. Quinn; W. E. Sander; S. Purtell; J. Keltermann; E. Robinson; G. McCormack; B. C. McNairn.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—D. E. Pollard.

Adjoining the City of Toowoomba on the north and portion of the Rosalie Shire on the west is the Shire of Highfields. The township of Highfields, with a population of only 100, is 12 miles from Toowoomba on the Toowoomba-Crow's Nest railway. A large portion of the area is range country. Agriculture, dairying, pig raising, vegetable growing, fruit growing and grazing are the principal pursuits.

Toowoomba's water supply works, at the Cooby Creek Dam, are located within the Highfields Shire.

There are many scenic attractions in the area. The drive along the Prince's Highway, through the orange groves and woodlands of Middle Ridge, presents many delightful views. The suburban farms and gardens adjoining the outskirts of Toowoomba will be found growing apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, mulberries, oranges, mandarines, strawberries, plums, loquats, quinces and other delectable fruits in abundance.

THE SHIRE OF CROW'S NEST.

Proclaimed a Shire—June 23, 1913.

Area—430 square miles. Population—3200. Dwellings—613; other buildings, 86. Length of streets and roads—862 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—2200 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £204,529.

Rate in £—Division 1, 7½d.; Division 2, 7¼d.; Division 3, 7¾d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Crow's Nest.

Enlistments—300.

Honour Awards—Cpl. J. French, V.C.; F/O. Spealing, D.F.C.; Cpl. M. Marrington, M.I.D.

Newspaper—"Advertiser," published weekly at Crow's Nest on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Darling Downs. State: Aubigny.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. T. Littleton.

COUNCILLORS.

W. Stark; V. H. Scheffe; E. Dascombe; F. Barnes; L. D. Christensen; E. M. Scheffe; N. A. Smothery; G. Jannusch; C. S. Finch.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—K. J. Gleeson.

Crow's Nest, 28 miles from Toowoomba by road, is situated on the main road connecting Toowoomba with Nanango and Esk. The Ravensbourne National Park is 15 miles from Crow's Nest, whilst the Crow's Nest Waterfalls, with its splendid natural swimming pool, is only 3½ miles from the town. Crow's Nest is also linked with Toowoomba by rail over a distance of 34 miles.

Agriculture, dairying, pig raising, fruit growing and grazing are the main activities in the Shire. In the town of Crow's Nest, with a population of just over 1000, the Downs' Co-operative Dairy Association Limited's butter factory constitutes the only secondary industry in the area.

An unusual feature in connection with the electricity supply to this town is that it is privately owned and controlled, and is not, as is the usual practice throughout the State, owned either by a large company or the local authorities.

THE SHIRE OF ESK.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.
Area—1537 square miles. Population—7850. Dwellings—843; other buildings, 55. Length of streets and roads—2785 miles. Average rainfall—38½ inches. Altitude—370 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £831,214.

Rate in £—Division 1, 6¼d.; Division 2, 8d.; Division 3, 6d.; lesser rate for rural lands; Division 4, 7½d.; Division 5, 7d.; lesser rate for rural lands; Division 6, 6¼d.; Division 7, 7¼d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in the Area—Esk, Toogoolawah.

Newspapers—"Esk Record," published at Esk weekly on Saturday; "Brisbane Valley Advertiser," published at Toogoolawah weekly on Wednesday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Moreton. State: Stanley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. Barbour, Jnr.

COUNCILLORS.

E. J. Cannell; A. Conroy; P. H. Dumke; G. Launder; G. N. Peters; W. Wells; W. M. Garree; W. W. Grummitt; W. Hawken; A. R. North; W. J. Walters; J. Williamson.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. J. Irwin.

In the Esk Shire is found the Somerset Dam, which is being built for a twofold purpose, namely, to provide storage for the water supply of Ipswich and Brisbane and, in addition, a reservoir to intercept and hold flood waters which, in the past, have caused very serious damage to these two Cities. The total cost of the works was originally estimated at £2,000,000. The work on the dam was commenced in 1934, but because of war conditions the completion of the job has been held up. This vast undertaking also necessitated the building of a township on the site and this was, until the construction of similar towns built during the war years, the youngest town in Australia. The total capacity of the reservoir when full to crest level will be 200,000 million gallons.

The town of Esk is in the centre of a rich dairying, agricultural, fruit growing, cattle and timber district. It is 67 miles from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Yarraman railway, and has a population of over 900. Within the town are three sawmills and a butter factory. It is also the address of the Shire offices.

Toogoolawah is also on the same branch line at Esk; it is twelve miles distant and has a slightly larger population. Toogoolawah has one sawmill.

During the 1914-18 war a large milk processing factory was built in the town and this supplied large quantities of dried and condensed milk.

THE SHIRE OF KILCOY.

Proclaimed a Shire—February 22, 1912.

Area—520 square miles. Population—2500. Dwellings—534; other buildings, 25. Length of streets and roads—246 miles. Average rainfall—38 inches. Altitude—219-1600 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £247,499 (1943-46).

Rate in £—10d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Kilcoy.

Enlistments—188 (males).

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Stanley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. McLaughlan.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Smallcross; J. R. Gulliford; W. H. Retschlag; A. P. Dellar; W. Hartley; H. Carseldine; W. Webster.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. McMahon.
Overseer of Works—W. Hunt.

The town of Kilcoy, with a population of 870, is located on the Brisbane-Kilcoy railway, 65 miles from Brisbane, and is the principal town within the Shire of that name. This Shire has no factories or foundries and with the exception of three sawmills (two in Kilcoy and one in Villeneuve) has no secondary industries. In the area dairying, mixed farming, pig raising and cattle breeding are carried on; timber cutting from the mountain scrubs is controlled by the special Sub-Department of Forestry, Land Administration Board. The stock breeders seem to favour the Hereford breed for beef purposes and most of those engaged in breeding have properties outside the boundaries of the Shire and use this land mainly for topping off. The area is well watered and remarkably rich. It is watered by the Stanley River, Neurem Creek, Mary Smokes Creek, Shrubby Creek, Sandy Creek, Kilcoy Creek, Sheep Station Creek, Kingaroy Creek, New Country Creek, Monsildale Creek and Grounds Creek, all of which carry permanent water. Somerset Dam is located on the southern boundary of the Shire, a distance of about 14 miles south of Kilcoy town. Kilcoy, besides being provided with a State school, also has a rural school; the sub-districts have at least nine other State schools.

It is expected that the post-war development scheme, now receiving consideration, will take the nature of the resumption of certain areas, which are now used only for grazing purposes, and converting them to dairying and mixed farming. This course could not be other than a success because of Kilcoy's proximity to the Capital City and markets. It is connected with an excellent rail service and first-class roads, with alternative routes, one of which runs through Caboolture thence along the main highway to Brisbane.

THE SHIRE OF PINE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 21, 1888.

Area—279 square miles. Population—5050. Dwellings—1119; other buildings, 63. Length of streets and roads—1805 miles. Average rainfall—48 inches. Altitude—32 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £287,504 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 5d.; Division 2, 5½d.; Division 3, 5½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Petrie, Dayboro.
Newspaper—"North Coast & Stanley District News," published weekly on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Murrumba.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. J. Smith.

COUNCILLORS.

W. H. Bond; R. A. Cruice; L. W. Ebert; C. Hansen; J. G. Morrison; J. Salisbury; A. C. Vores; C. T. Williams; J. Young.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—D. F. Stewart.

The Pine Shire borders the northern boundary of the Greater Brisbane Area. The main occupations are fruit growing, dairying and timber getting. The principal towns are Petrie and Dayboro. Of the two Dayboro is the larger and is located 30 miles from Brisbane on the Brisbane-Dayboro railway. The Dayboro district is responsible for a considerable part of the milk supply to the metropolitan area. The mountain range which

separates Petrie from Dayboro is classed as one of the most attractive mountain roads in southern Queensland, and the patchwork effect of the banana plantations on the mountainside never fails to impress the visitor.

Petrie is the road and rail junction for the north coast and was for many years the only route from Brisbane to the seaside resort of Redcliffe.

THE SHIRE OF CABOOLTURE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—497 square miles. Population—5400. Dwellings—1400; other buildings, 55. Length of streets and roads—630 miles. Average rainfall—49 inches. Altitude—1300 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £266,804.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 7½d.; Division 3, 10d.; Division 4, 8½d.; Division 5, 7d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area — Caboolture, Woodford.

Newspaper—"North Coast & Stanley District News," published at Caboolture weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Murrumba; Stanley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—N. E. Bleakley.

COUNCILLORS.

J. T. Biggs; S. J. Hobson; J. H. Robinson; J. P. Martin; W. Shirley; W. A. Buchanan; W. T. Franz; C. H. Bateman; R. V. Woodrow.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—S. J. Lane.

Health Inspector—W. G. Wilson.

Engineer—J. Wilson, B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).

The Caboolture Shire, which is situated a few miles north of Brisbane, concentrates mainly on dairying, small farming, cattle raising, fruit and tobacco growing. The town of Caboolture is the largest in the area and has a population of 1400. There are three sawmills and one butter factory.

The township of Woodford is the only other town of any size in the Shire, and has within its boundaries the Stanley River Co-operative Society's butter factory.

Of later years a considerable portion of Brisbane milk supply has come from Caboolture Shire. Pineapples, bananas, paw paws and other tropical fruits from the Shire find a ready sale in the Brisbane markets.

Caboolture Shire Council intends to concentrate on obtaining an adequate and efficient water supply for both Caboolture and Woodford and the development of first-class roads throughout the Shire in addition to aerodrome facilities.

THE TOWN OF REDCLIFFE.

Proclaimed a Municipality—April 7, 1888.

Area—12 square miles. Population—6500. Dwellings—1965; other buildings, 109. Length of streets and roads—104 miles. Average rainfall—48 inches. Altitude—20 feet.

Valuations, 1943-44 — Unimproved Capital Value, £277,495.

Rate in £—11d. urban, 8d. rural. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"Redcliffe Herald," published at Redcliffe weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Murrumba.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—J. H. Grice.

ALDERMEN.

W. Y. Begg; P. S. Frost; R. Hill; R. T. Bradley; W. N. Higham; E. A. Littleford.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—R. P. Robson.

Redcliffe, the scene of Queensland's first settlement, was deserted by its early settlers within a year in favour of the present site of Brisbane, and was for a time known by the natives as "Humphybong."

With the exception of two small sawmills the town has no industries and caters only for holiday-makers. Being almost land-locked in Moreton Bay the beaches lack the vigorous surf of other coastal resorts. Redcliffe, nevertheless, with its seven distinct beaches, remains one of Queensland's premier holidaying places.

The Hornbrook Highway, which connects Clontarf with Sandgate, brings Redcliffe within twenty-two miles of Brisbane. The viaduct, forming part of this highway, is one-and-two-third miles long and is the longest in Australia.

Numbered amongst the more recent improvement on the Peninsula are five modern pavilions, terraced walks, and well laid out enclosures.

There is an excellent golf links and an enclosed bathing reserve at Clontarf. Scott's Point, Margate, Sutton's Beach, Redcliffe Beach, Queen's Beach and Scarborough are the main swimming beaches.

Scarborough is the most popular of all camping reserves, whilst Clontarf and Woody Point provide the best attraction for fishermen.

The co-ordinated rail and 'bus service operating from Brisbane, via Sandgate and the highway, and a 'bus service through Petrie supply an almost continuous service during week-ends and public holidays, whilst at other times a regular service operates on both routes. A ferry boat service leaves Circular Quay, Brisbane, several times weekly for Redcliffe and Bribie Island.

THE SHIRE OF LANDSBOROUGH.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 20, 1912.

Area—444 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—1606; other buildings, 135. Length of streets and roads—773 miles. Average rainfall—65 inches. Altitude—500 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £387,514.

Rate in £—Division 1, 7d.; Division 2, 7½d.; Division 3, 9½d.; Division 4, 9½d.; Division 5, 7½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Landsborough.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Murrumba; Stanley; Coorona.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. M. Bray.

COUNCILLORS.

A. Bennett; R. V. D. Cox; A. Fleming; A. Neill; J. Woods; W. S. Burgess; I. J. Burgess; J. A. Griger; W. Walker.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—K. Burgess.

Engineer—J. Wilson.

Health Inspector—W. G. Wilson.

Landsborough was named after the famous explorer. The town itself is the nearest point to which the railway approaches the Blackall Ranges, a northern continuation of D'Aguilar Range. There is an excellent motor road connecting Landsborough with Caloundra, one of the principal north coast seaside resorts. The Shire, for the most part, is heavily cultivated, growing sugar, bananas and other tropical or sub-tropical crops. The quality of the pineapples grown around Woombie is equal to Queensland's best. The Buderim Mountain is noted for its excellent mountain scenery.

Caloundra is one of the most picturesque of the north coast seaside resorts. There are many fine buildings, also many excellent residential sites, while the surfing facilities

are regarded by many as the best on the coast.

Impressive views are obtained from various points of vantage near the Caloundra Lighthouse. Both Moreton Island and Bribie Island, also the Pumice Stone Passage, add beauty to the scene. There are splendid beaches and charming picnic spots in and around the town.

The Blackall Range, with its citrus fruits orchards, pineapple plantations and green sub-tropical flora, is within a few hours' motoring of Brisbane. Maleny is situated on the southern fall of the Blackall Range, about 16 miles west of Landsborough. It is the centre of a very rich dairying district, with a butter output estimated at 2,500,000lbs. annually. Some of the best pure-bred dairy herds in the State are found around Maleny.



MALENY—GLASSHOUSE MOUNTAINS
IN BACKGROUND.

Photo by courtesy Queensland
Government Tourist Bureau.

THE SHIRE OF MAROOCHY.

Proclaimed a Shire—July 5, 1890.

Area—455 square miles. Population—10,701. Dwellings—3684; other buildings, 358. Length of streets and roads—1841 miles. Average rainfall—64 inches. Altitude—62 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value,
£511,266.

Rate in £—Division 1, 9d.; Division 2, 9d.;
Division 3, 9d.; Division 4, 9½d.; Division 5,
9d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Maroochydore,
Nambour.

Newspaper — "Nambour Chronicle," pub-
lished at Nambour on Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay.
State: Murrumba; Cooroon; Stanley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. M. R. Glover.

COUNCILLORS.

C. H. Ball; A. W. Elliott; H. J. Murphy; J.
P. Pringle; M. W. Simons; J. A. Wilkinson;
D. McGilchrist; G. F. Davidson; W. E. C.
Parsons; A. A. Proberts; A. E. Tanner.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. T. Allars.

The Maroochy Shire has two towns, name-
ly, Maroochydore and Nambour. Maroochy-
dore, the home of black swans according to
aboriginal legend, has perhaps made the
greatest progress of any seaside resort on the
north coast during the last few years, and
quite a thriving township has sprung up on
the banks of the river and on the main
beach. It is well provided with first-class
shops and comfortable guest houses. The
river is ideal for boating and fishing, while
the suri is within easy walking distance of
the town. Motor boat trips can be had up
the river to Yandina, Deepwater, Bli Bli and
Dunethin Rock, also excursions to the other
seaside resorts or to Buderim Mountain and
the Blackall Range.

The town of Nambour is 51 miles north of
Brisbane on the main northern line. It is
the first town of any size northward after
Caboolture. It is in this area that the re-
markably shaped Glass House Mountains are

found. They were so named by Captain
Cook, who, when he saw them from Moreton
Bay, was struck by their resemblance to glass
houses. They rise abruptly from the sur-
rounding forest and give the appearance of
being sheer precipices on every side,
although in reality there are many points
from which they may be scaled. The highest
of these mountains is 1800 feet, and gives the
appearance of being much larger than the
others because of the towering abruptness of
its formation.

Nambour is on Petrie Creek, a branch of
the Maroochy River, and is the centre of an
important sugar-producing district. The More-
ton Central Sugar Mill, with a crushing capa-
city of 40,000 tons per annum, has been
established within the district, and there are
some 12 miles of tramways bringing cane in
for crushing. Besides sugar-cane, the land
surrounding Nambour grows excellent citrus
fruits, bananas, pineapples and many varie-
ties of vegetables, also heavy crops of maize.
An outstanding feature of the district is that
the farms are small, the average being some
10 acres.

CENTRAL DIVISIONS.

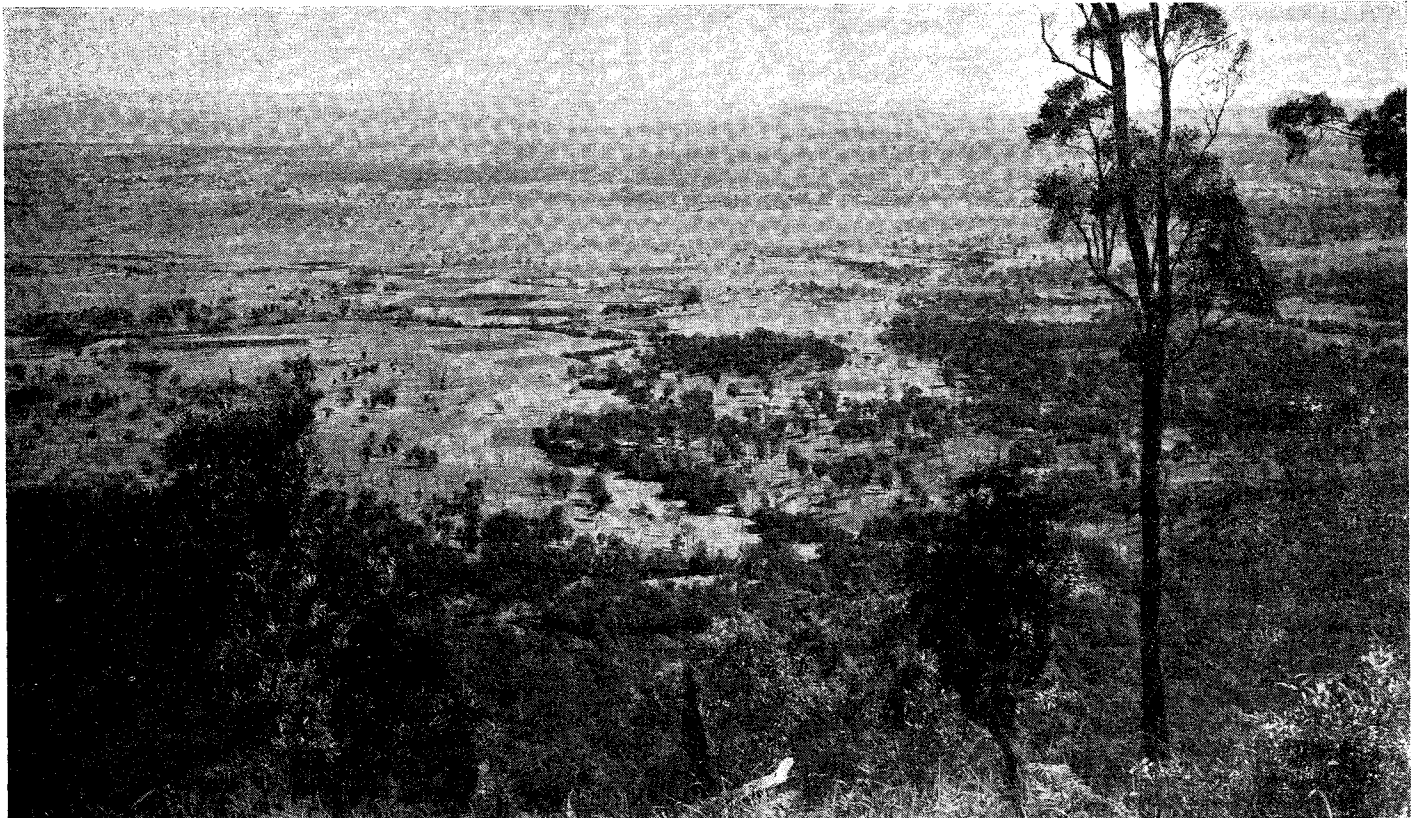
THE SHIRE OF NOOSA.

Proclaimed a Shire—March 10, 1910.

Area—333 square miles. Population—
6060. Dwellings—1608; other buildings, 52.
Length of streets and roads—352 miles. Ave-
rage rainfall—58 inches. Altitude—260 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value,
£240,814.

Rate in £—Division 1, 9d.; Division 2, 12d.;
Division 3, 9d. (lesser rate for rural lands);
Division 4, 12d.; Division 5, 9d. (lesser rate
for rural lands); Division 6, 11d. All rates
levied on U.C.V.



LOOKING WEST FROM TAMBORINE MOUNTAIN, SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

Principal Towns in Area—Pomona, Cooroy.
Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay.
State: Coorooona; Murrumbidgee; Stanley.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. J. Ferguson.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Aird; W. Cambage; J. A. Callett; J. M. McKame; N. W. O'Neill; C. F. Ferris; J. J. Galloway; R. J. McAnally; D. J. Martin; R. T. Read.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—E. A. Edwards.

Timber getting, dairying, cattle, fruit and vegetable-growing are the main activities of the people in the Shire of Noosa. The two main towns in the Shire are Pomona, with a population of 1300, on the north coast railway, 86 miles from Brisbane, and Cooroy, with a population of 1100.

In each of these towns there are two sawmills and a butter factory. The district surrounding Cooroy produces considerable quantities of bananas, beans and other vegetables. In addition to other activities of the Shire, the tourist resorts of Noosa and Tewantin draw seasonal business.

Noosa Heads, originally named Bracefield Cape by Andrew Petrie in 1942, has striking and inspiring panoramas. The most remarkable sights are possibly those known as Hell's Gates, the Devil's Kitchen, the Stairway, and Paradise Caves. In addition to the beauty of the beach, the lake country adjoining Noosa is some of the most attractive of its type in Australia.

Fishing is a favourite pastime with visitors, and large catches of bream, whiting, flat-head, schnapper, tailor and perch, to name a few, are common.

As a surfing beach, Noosa is very popular. Comfortable hotels are attractively situated overlooking the surf, rivers and lakes, and provide first-class accommodation for visitors.

Launches and service cars ply a regular service between Tewantin and Noosa.

THE CITY OF GYMPIE.

Founded—1880.

Area—six square miles. Population—8500. Dwellings—2088; other buildings, 123. Length of streets and roads—87 miles. Average rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—200 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £185,426.

Rate in £—Division 1, 15d.; Division 2, 7½d. (lesser rate for rural lands). All rates levied on U.C.V.

Newspapers — "Gympie Times," published at Gympie (three issues weekly), Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; "Gympie Truth," published at Gympie (three issues weekly), Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Gympie.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—R. N. Witham.

Deputy Mayor—J. W. Hughes.

ALDERMEN.

H. Bath; J. H. Gayton; J. H. W. Jamieson; F. K. Sauer; H. Coop; P. S. J. Coombe; N. P. Tame.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—W. Peters.

Engineer—W. A. Brownless.

Health Inspector—A. F. Sprenger.

After the discovery of gold in New South Wales the Queensland Government offered a reward to the discoverer of gold in quantity in Queensland. In 1886 James Nash set out from Nanango equipped only with a tin dish, a pick, one or two other implements, some rations, and his dog. Some weeks later, within 100 yards of the site of the present

Gympie Town Hall, and where a monument stands erected to his memory, this man found gold. A new field developed rapidly and within a short time what was once virgin land became a teeming City. As at Ballarat, Bendigo and other fields, the first operations were confined to securing alluvial gold, but this was quickly exhausted and the rich reefs were developed by companies with equipment and capital necessary to exploit this field. By 1915 the Gympie field had yielded almost 4,000,000 ounces of gold.

To-day Gympie is a prosperous town, and although gold production has ceased entirely, dairying, pastoral pursuits and general farming have more than compensated for the loss and even added to the wealth of the district.

The country around Gympie seems suitable for growing and producing all sub-tropical fruits and vegetables. The bean crop alone is worth some £60,000 annually. Gympie is credited with having the largest butter factory in the Commonwealth and holds an Australian, if not a world's record, for one week's butter production—121 tons.

Five guest houses and 22 hotels are within the City's limits. Gympie is 106 miles by rail from Brisbane.

THE SHIRE OF WIDGEE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—1093 square miles. Population—9050. Dwellings—2214; other buildings, 86. Length of streets and roads—1040 miles. Average rainfall—45½ inches. Altitude—300 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £426,956 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 7d.; Division 4, 6d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Brooloo.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Gympie.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. H. Kidd.

COUNCILLORS.

N. P. Damm; D. J. Groundwater; J. C. Hansen; C. G. Hewitt; J. W. Lutton; C. Nuncom; E. J. O'Farrell; A. G. Portas; J. H. Portas.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. W. R. Mitchell.

The Widgee Shire entirely surrounds the City of Gympie. Agriculture, timber-getting and mining are main activities. It is also one of the heavy dairy-producing areas of the State, most of the dairy products being treated in Gympie. Pig-raising is a subsidiary to the dairy industry. The Shire, which is of a comparatively large area compared with nearby Shires, extends as far as and embraces Double Island Point.

Imbil, with a population of 770, is on the Brooloo-Gympie branch line and is 25 miles from Gympie. It is the largest town in the Widgee Shire and is reticulated with electricity supplied from a plant owned and operated by the local ice manufacturer. In addition, there is also a sawmill.

Brooloo has a population of 250 and is the loading point and rail terminus for the surrounding agricultural and timber districts. The usual agricultural products are grown around Brooloo, and there are two sawmills operating in the town.

Imbil and Brooloo are the major towns in the Shire, with Gympie as the principal business centre. In addition, Melawandi, Kadina, Amamoor, Dagon, Monkland, Keefton, Woondum, Corella and Tamaree are all small sidings and townships within the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF KILKIVAN.

Proclaimed a Shire—July 3, 1886.

Area—1285 square miles. Population—4300. Dwellings—1090; other buildings, 180. Length of streets and roads—697 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—400-2000 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £411,116.

Rate in £—Division 1, 6½d.; Division 2, 7d.; Division 3, 5½d.; Division 4, 7½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Kilkivan.

Enlistments—150.

Honour Awards—F/Lt. L. C. Lawless-Payne, D.F.C.; W/O. C. W. Knox, D.F.C.; P/O. N. Hall, D.F.M.; Cpl. G. Neilsen, M.M.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Wide Bay.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. C. Jones.

COUNCILLORS.

J. H. Baxter; J. E. Stanton; S. A. Perrett; D. J. Caulley; R. P. Stum; J. E. Anderson; P. M. Perrett; F. MacD. Hooke.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—D. L. Jones.

Overseer of Works—J. Neal.

Kilkivan is on the Maryborough-Nanango railway, 65 miles from Maryborough. It is the principal town in the Shire and is the seat of the local authority.

Within the Shire of Kilkivan there are seven sawmills and two cheese factories; this, it is believed, is the extent of the secondary industries. The primary industries of the Shire are cattle raising and fattening, dairying, general farming and timber-getting, both hard and softwoods. In addition, the Queensland quicksilver mines at both Kilkivan and Cinnabar are operating, although figures showing their output are not available at the moment. Gold is also mined in the Shire.

Goomeri is slightly larger in population than Kilkivan and is 82 miles by rail from Maryborough. The districts surrounding Goomeri supply lucerne and other fodder crops, dairy products, general agriculture and timber.

It is believed that in the Kilkivan Shire are situated the largest pine forests in Queensland, and it is possibly from this source that much of the timber required in the State for the first years of post-war development and reconstruction will come. In addition, the Shire Council has considered the possibilities of water conservation and irrigation from the Barambah, Wide Bay and Nanangur Creeks.

THE SHIRE OF NANANGO.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—731 square miles. Population—4400. Dwellings—1079; other buildings, 85. Length of streets and roads—570 miles. Average rainfall—31 inches. Altitude—1137 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £339,800 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 6d.; Division 2, 5d.; Division 3, 4½d.; Division 4, 6d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Nanango.

Newspaper—"News," published weekly at Nanango on Thursdays.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. S. McClymont.

COUNCILLORS.

O. H. Barrett; F. Cockerill; T. B. Douglass; N. R. D. Hardgrave; A. J. McCallum; G. H. Williams; H. Browne; T. P. Conroy; H. Hoggart; F. S. Lee; P. Neilsen.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. J. L. Morris.

This prosperous and well-populated Shire, of which Nanango and Kingaroy are the principal towns, lies on the Burnett River, at the terminus of a railway branching off the main northern line at Theebine, 39 miles south of Maryborough. Nanango was one of the first settlements to be formed in Queensland, the surrounding country originally being held in large runs for cattle raising. Although Nanango is 225 miles from Brisbane by rail, the distance between the two places is less than half that. The country surrounding Nanango was originally heavily timbered, but many thousands of acres have been completely cleared, and these areas, as well as those where trees have only been thinned, the undergrowth destroyed and rhodod grass and paspalum sown, give a stock-carrying capacity far above that of purely grazing areas relying on natural pasturage and uncertain rainfall. The dairying industry has grown and is almost equal to any other area in the division in butter production. Mixed farming occupies considerable local attention with maize being the most popular crop.

The town of Nanango to-day has a population of 1800, and within the town area a brickworks and a butter factory comprise the extent of the secondary industries established there. The town is supplied with electric power by the local butter factory—the Nanango Dairy Co-operative Association Ltd.

The offices of the Shire Council are located at Nanango.

THE SHIRE OF KINGAROY.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 12, 1912.

Area—899 square miles. Population—8500. Dwellings—1739; other buildings, 164. Length of streets and roads—1789 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—1429 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £443,279.

Rate in £—Division 1, 11½d.; Division 2, 10½d.; Division 3, 9½d.; Division 4, 11½d.; Division 5, 6½d. (lesser rate for rural lands). All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Kingaroy.

Newspaper — "Herald," published twice weekly at Kingaroy on Monday and Thursday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Nanango.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. F. Adermann, M.H.R.

COUNCILLORS.

O. S. Bond; H. V. Horne; G. A. Champney; F. Maguire; C. I. S. Mant; W. J. Lang; H. Olsson; F. Francis; E. F. Harch; W. E. Webster; W. J. Northcott; W. L. Barnes.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. G. A. Done.

Assistant Shire Clerk—Miss I. Grimley.

Shire Engineer—G. W. Barlow, B.E.

Manager, Electricity Supply—H. Nixon.

Health Inspector—F. W. Turton.

The primary industries of the Kingaroy Shire are dairying, pig and calf raising, maize and peanut growing, general farming, which includes production of hay, fodder, cotton, pumpkins and potatoes. The town of Kingaroy, which is the principal town in the Shire, is paramount in the rich South Burnett area. The main electricity generating station is situated in the town. This progressive town has recently had a bacon factory built within the area and has a scheme well in hand for a new water supply which will cost somewhere in the nature of £152,000.

Kingaroy is the centre of the peanut industry in Queensland and the value of the 1944 crop was £350,000. Peanuts have been grown in Queensland for many years, and by January, 1939, 12,337 acres produced well

over 13,200,000 pounds of peanuts. This area was concentrated mainly in the Kingaroy district with Nanago, Murgon and Atherton supplying only a small portion of this quota. In the Kingaroy district a co-operative organisation exists for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage, which have now the capacity of 7400 tons of peanuts, and machinery for shelling and other treatment.

The Maryborough Dairy Co-operative Association's chain of five butter factories has been mentioned previously in this section, and their largest factory is situated at Kingaroy. The peak year's output of this factory was 2595 tons of butter valued at £A324,599 (1940). There are now approximately 33,270 dairy cattle within the area, and they produce annually some 7,300,000 gallons of milk.

Over 15 per cent. of the pigs raised in Queensland come from the South Burnett, of which Kingaroy is the main centre. Large pig and calf sales are held weekly by the various local agents.

The Kingaroy Shire is one of the main maize growing centres in the State, and for the year 1940 almost half a million bushels of maize were produced. Statistics for general farming for the year 1940—the latest available—show that throughout the Shire some 25,000 acres were reserved for hay and green fodder; 218,000lbs. of cotton, approximately 4000 tons of pumpkins and 148 tons of potatoes were produced.

It can be seen from the foregoing that the Kingaroy Shire is one of the most intensely developed shires within the State.

THE SHIRE OF WONDAL.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 23, 1909.

Area—1307 square miles. Population—4500. Dwellings—1180; other buildings, 131. Length of streets and roads—1204 miles. Average rainfall—30½ inches. Altitude—1052 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £437,344.

Rate in £—Division 1, 9d.; Division 2, 7½d.; Division 3, 14d.; Division 4, 7½d. (lesser rate for rural lands); Division 5, 5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Wondai, Proston, Mondure, Tingoorra, Hivesville.

Newspaper — "South Burnett Times," published weekly at Wondai on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay; Maranoa. State: Wide Bay; Maranoa.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. C. Philips.

COUNCILLORS.

C. G. Argent; T. Evans; E. J. Phillips; S. V. Reddan; P. P. Falt; E. J. Keys; C. E. Perkins.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—L. T. Purser, J.P., A.F.I.A., Cert. L.G.A.

Engineer — W. J. Reinhold, O.B.E., B.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).

In the Wondai Shire the towns of Wondai, with a population of 900, Proston (400), Mondure (300), Tingoorra (304), and Hivesville (300) are the principal towns in the area.

Wondai, which is not only the largest town but also the seat of the Local Government, is located 101 miles from Maryborough on the Maryborough-Nanango railway. Although the surrounding districts are primary throughout and are concerned mainly in general agriculture and dairying, the secondary industries established within the town area are a brick and tile works, the Maryborough Co-operative Dairy Association Limited's butter factory and the Maryborough Co-operative Association cheese factory, a sawmill, joinery works and furniture factory. There are two hospitals within the town—a general and a

maternity. For recreational purposes it has the usual sports clubs such as golf, tennis and cricket; in addition, there are two picture theatres.

The districts surrounding Proston are mainly given over to dairying, grazing and general agriculture, and to some extent the timber industry. There is a butter factory operated by the South Burnett Co-operative Association, and a sawmill. The town is the terminus of the Maryborough-Proston railway, and is 119 miles from Maryborough. Mondure is also on the same railway line, 105 miles from Maryborough.

Hivesville is located halfway between Mondure and Proston, while Tingoorra is on the Maryborough-Nanango railway, 106 miles from Maryborough. These two railway lines serve the complete Shire area, and besides the places mentioned there are many intermediate stations and loading points, all of which handle produce from this portion of the South Burnett district.

THE SHIRE OF MURGON.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 16, 1914.

Area—271 square miles. Population—4000. Dwellings—934; other buildings, 83. Length of streets and roads—717 miles. Average rainfall—30½ inches. Altitude—1025 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £200,284.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 9d.; Division 3, 9d.; Division 4, 9½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Murgon.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa; Wide Bay. State: Nanango; Wide Bay.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—O. S. Wallace.

COUNCILLORS.

P. S. Cobb; W. Albert Kapernick; W. August Kapernick; J. Krebs; J. Sippel; C. H. Freeman; C. Schlect; H. M. Stephens.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—N. S. Griffiths.

The town of Murgon, with a population of 1500, is one of the most important railway junctions in the South Burnett area. It is 93 miles from Maryborough, and from the town three separate railway lines branch out. The first northwards to Windaera (within the Shire boundary), the second through Kingaroy to Nanango, and the third to Proston. There are four sawmills in and around the town of Murgon and also the South Burnett Co-operative Association Limited's butter factory. In addition to dairying and timber, most agricultural pursuits are followed in the area. The Shire to date has been intensely developed and is considered one of the wealthiest agricultural districts in Queensland.

The importance of the dairying industry in the South Burnett area can be judged by the fact that there are some 324,320 dairy cattle in the Maryborough statistical division, the area which includes the South Burnett district. Although the milk production per cow is lower than that of the Darling Downs, it nevertheless is high. Most of the butter production in the State is from the southern portion of the coastal strip. The South Burnett area supplies almost one-third of the State's total.

THE SHIRE OF MUNDUBBERA.

Proclaimed a Shire—May 19, 1915.

Area—1839 square miles. Population—2300. Dwellings—592; other buildings, 55. Length of streets and roads—1143 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—490 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £176,090.

Rate in £—Division 1, 12d.; Division 2, 13d.; Division 3, 13d.; Division 4, 11d.; Division 5, 15d.; Division 6, 16d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Mundubbera.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa.
State: Port Curtis; Wide Bay.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—F. McCauley.

COUNCILLORS.

R. Spoor; W. Price; J. J. Naumann; A. Batten; J. C. Bellert; S. J. Jones; H. Hassall; E. Mollenhauer; J. Mischliwski; A. Crisp; J. K. Kamering; L. H. Frohmuller.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—Mrs. M. Raddon.

Engineer—W. P. Browne.

Health Inspector—R. Croft.

The Maryborough Co-operative Dairy Company's butter factory at Mundubbera is the fourth of that company's chain of five and is located within the town area. Mundubbera has, besides this butter factory, two sawmills. In addition to these industries, cotton growing, grazing and general farming are carried on. The present population of Mundubbera, which is situated on the Maryborough-Monto railway, 113 miles from Maryborough, is 1200. It is an attractive town with well made, wide roads and streets, and has quite a large variety of business establishments within its limits, and is the business centre for the Shire. The offices of the Shire Council are in Mundubbera.

Sports clubs in the town include a bowling club, golf club, tennis, cricket, football and hockey clubs, the majority of which indulge in local and intrastate competitive fixtures. It is the only town of note in the area, and although it is the principal loading point for the area the small townships of Bli Bli, Riverleigh and Lacon, on the railway line, all handle a proportion of rail shipments. The Shire is well watered and is capable of being developed considerably.

THE SHIRE OF GAYNDAH.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—1052 square miles. Population—4100. Dwellings—903; other buildings, 104. Length of streets and roads—2041 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—362 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £245,691.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8½d.; Division 2, 7d.; Division 3, 5½d.; Division 4, 6d.; Division 5, 7d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Gayndah.

Enlistments—240.

Honour Awards — Sgt/Pilot L. J. Boyd, D.F.M.; Lt. C. S. R. Glover, R.A.N.V.R., M.I.D.

Newspaper—"Burnett Advocate," published weekly at Gayndah on Tuesday

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa.
State: Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—R. L. Boyd.

COUNCILLORS.

A. E. Sanderson; A. E. Robinson; E. N. Lang; D. R. Slack; A. G. Kirk; M. C. Lakse; A. F. Hunter; D. V. Wagner; J. C. Savage; T. C. Gray; W. E. Sauer.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—H. H. D. Aird.

Engineer—V. C. Browne.

Health Inspector—R. Croft.

The name Gayndah came from an aboriginal word, *Giunda*, meaning thunder.

The principal activities of the Shire of Gayndah include cattle grazing, dairying, citrus fruits growing and general farming. Within the area there is a butter factory

situated in the town of Gayndah and also a sawmill.

The town of Gayndah, the largest within the Shire, is 90 miles by rail from Maryborough on the Maryborough-Monto railway; it has a population of 1800.

Gayndah is surrounded by an extensive area of rich agricultural country, forming part of which are the two volcanic plateaux of Binjour and Gurgeena. Farms in the Gayndah area are in the vicinity of 160 to 200 acres. The town itself with its extremely wide streets is spread along the banks of the Burnett River. It has many fine buildings and is one of the most attractive of its size in the Commonwealth.

As is the case with many of the Queensland Local Authority areas, the Gayndah Shire is greatly in need of some ambitious irrigation scheme before full advantage of its fertile lands can be gained.

THE SHIRE OF EIDSVOLD.

Proclaimed a Shire—February 1, 1890.

Area—1985 square miles. Population—1500. Dwellings—370; other buildings, 36. Length of streets and roads—650 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—615 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £192,543 (1943-44).

Rate in £—5d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Eidsvold.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Capricornia.
State: Keppel.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. L. D. Hamilton.

COUNCILLORS.

M. A. W. Hamilton; T. A. Perry; Pownall; J. R. Shield.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—G. C. G. Derrick.

The small mining town of Eidsvold is linked with Mundubbera by a good motor road over a distance of 47 miles, also with Mount Perry over a distance of 55 miles. Gold was first found in Eidsvold in 1857 by a shepherd at what was later known as Swindle Hill. The first serious mine in the district was that of John Falconer, who sent a ton and a half of stone to Sydney which yielded eight ounces to the ton. After this mine had been abandoned for some time it was reopened on July 25, 1887; Eidsvold was then proclaimed a goldfield. It became almost overnight a very prosperous field, 1898 being the best year, when 13,430 ounces of gold were mined.

Within 12 months of the town being proclaimed a goldfield the township had eight public houses, eight stores, two bakers, two butchers, Roman Catholic Church, Salvation Army Barracks, one dancing saloon, two steam sawmills and a population of 1200. There were in all about 2500 people in and around Eidsvold.

At the present time Eidsvold's population is 600, and as there is very little mining carried on the population have turned to pastoral pursuits, grazing and dairying.

THE SHIRE OF TAROOM.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—7886 square miles. Population—1887. Dwellings—396; other buildings, 40. Length of streets and roads—279 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—40 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £250,011 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 3¾d.; Division 2, 3¾d. Both rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Taroom.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Maranoa.
State: Maranoa.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—B. C. Clark.

COUNCILLORS.

R. H. Alexander; J. W. H. Blackley; T. Dawson; G. R. Rigby; J. T. Williams.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. W. H. Villiers.

Taroom is 40 miles by road from Wandooan, the terminus of the Miles-Wandooan railway. It is the principal town in the Shire and has a population of 750. Although the Shire is practically pastoral throughout, the timber industry has attained some importance and there are two sawmills operating in Taroom. The town also has a general hospital, two hotels and a picture theatre.

The Shire headquarters are located in Taroom.

Wandooan is 43 miles from Miles and has a population of 110. It is the rail terminus, and although the township is small its importance as the main loading point for the Shire area gives it economic substance.

THE SHIRE OF BANANA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—6292 square miles. Population—8300. Dwellings—2325; other buildings, 158. Length of streets and roads—3244 miles. Average rainfall—27½ inches. Altitude—62 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £556,714.

Rate in £—Division 1, 7d.; Division 2, 7½d.; Division 3, 9d.; Division 4, 10d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Rannes, Theodore, Cracow.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Capricornia.
State: Keppel.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. C. Graham.

COUNCILLORS.

S. A. Barratt; E. Cue; W. A. Knaggs; C. McDougall; A. J. McPherson; P. R. Rogers; P. A. Carige; G. L. R. Hamilton; W. H. Leigh; J. H. M. McLellan; D. W. Murry.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. B. Hooper.

Practically all the agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed in this Shire—grain, fruit and sugar-growing, dairying, cattle-raising and bloodstock breeding. In addition, there is much activity in the mining and timber industries.

Approximately 140 miles south-west of Rockhampton, the town of Theodore is the principal town in the Shire. A cheese factory, co-operatively owned, and two sawmills comprise the industrial establishments of the town, which is the terminus of a branch railway line from Rockhampton. Theodore has a first-class aerodrome and has a regular service linking it by air with Rockhampton, Cracow, Monto, Wondai and Brisbane.

Cracow, another town within the Shire, had a sensational rise to prominence with the discovery of gold in the area in the early 1930's, and it has since become the second gold-producing area within the State. The largest mine in the district is the Golden Plateau. The Dawn of Cracow, Excelsior, New Golden, Roma North and Rose's Pride mines also produce large quantities of gold.

THE SHIRE OF DUARINGA.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 20, 1881.

Area—5678 square miles. Population—1650. Dwellings—446; other buildings, 39. Length of streets and roads—1018 miles. Average rainfall—27½ inches. Altitude—282 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £162,932 (1943-44).

Rate in £—5d., levied on U.C.V.
Principal Town in Area—Duaranga.
Electoral Divisions — Federal: Capricornia.
State: Keppel; Normanby.
THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.
Chairman—E. Adams.

COUNCILLORS.

H. A. Bernard; W. H. Comallatti; J. Dunne;
F. V. Murray; J. A. Ryan; H. G. Kajewski; H.
Katte; I. D. Lawless; C. J. T. Ohl.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—B. R. Murray.

The Shire of Duaringa, besides being an extensive grazing area, has rich deposits of coal. Blackwater, a township with a population of 150, situated 118 miles west of Rockhampton, has a large colliery—Fraser's Balmoral Colliery. The township of Bluff, 106 miles west of Rockhampton, with a population of 200, has five collieries—Blue Colliery Co. Ltd., Bluff Co-operative Distributors, Cambria Colliery, Exel Colliery, and Windsor Colliery. The output of coal from this area plays a very important part in the economic and industrial life, not only of the Shire of Duaringa, but of Rockhampton and Mount Morgan. With prospects of the recommencement of industrial development in Rockhampton it seems likely that coal from Duaringa Shire will play a very important part in any such project.

Duaranga has a population of 350 and is located on the Central railway, 65 miles from Rockhampton. Besides being the largest town in the Shire, it is also the seat of the Local Government.

Beef produced in the area equals the best in the Commonwealth.

THE SHIRE OF BAUHINIA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.
Area—9550 square miles. Population—1700. Dwellings—565; other buildings, 46. Length of streets and roads—2027 miles. Average rainfall—22 inches. Altitude—1057 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £309,106.

Rate in £—Division 1, 5½d.; Division 2, 3¼d. (lesser rate for rural lands). All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Springsure, Rolleston.

Enlistments—170.

Electoral Divisions -- Federal: Capricornia.
State: Normanby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. S. H. Wills.

COUNCILLORS.

L. F. Wells; E. T. Gale; P. J. Kavanagh;
R. J. S. Edgar; J. C. McKenzie; H. W. Wells;
V. C. Priddle.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—G. H. Bomford.

Assistant—Miss M. R. Fryer.

Shire Overseer—H. P. Jessen.

Shire Ranger—C. Hagen.

The industries of the Bauhinia Shire are primary. The stock returns for 1944 show that in herds, etc., of over 30 there are 4554 horses, 119,317 cattle and 269,063 sheep within the boundaries of the Shire.

Although there are no metalliferous or other mines operating, coal outcrops occur near the Carnarvon Range and there are also large areas of opal-bearing rock near Springsure which have not been worked for a number of years.

The two towns in the Shire, Springsure and Rolleston, have populations of 800 and 180 respectively.

Springsure, which is a railway branch line terminus, is 42 miles from Emerald on the

central western line, and 207 miles west of Rockhampton.

Rolleston is 46 miles south of Springsure on the Duaringa-Springsure and Western State Highway at the junction of the Carnarvon State Highway.

The stock breeders within the area, of whom there are 145, favour Hereford and Shorthorn cattle and pure-bred Merino sheep.

For post-war development Bauhinia's potentialities lie in the subdivision of some of the larger properties. There are many suitable sites for small river dams which would ensure the necessary irrigation for small holdings. Prospecting for oil is going to claim the serious attention of many; gases have been released in some of the many artesian bores in the district.

THE SHIRE OF EMERALD.

Proclaimed a Shire—June 14, 1902.

Area—4562 square miles. Population—2800. Dwellings—731; other buildings, 51. Length of streets and roads—470 miles. Average rainfall—25 inches. Altitude—589 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £246,416 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 7d.; Division 2, 5d.; Division 3, 4¾d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Emerald.

Newspaper—"Central Queensland News," published weekly at Emerald on Thursday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Capricornia.
State: Normanby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. Donaldson.

COUNCILLORS.

G. Kavanagh; T. H. Cameron; D. Pritchard;
F. R. I. Henderson; F. A. Stolz; F. J. Harris;
T. C. Daniels; W. A. White; F. H. Deutschmann.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—E. J. Philipson.

Overseer of Works—A. T. Sewell.

Health Inspector—F. H. Haines.

Electrical Engineer—W. Sorrensen.

The Nogoa River passes through the town of Emerald, the largest in the Shire. It is located on the central railway, 165 miles west of Rockhampton, and besides being the business centre of the Shire it is an important rail junction. One branch line runs northwards to the coal-producing area at Blair Athol, whilst a second runs southwards to Springsure.

The Shire has practically no secondary industries. It is engaged mainly in cattle and sheep raising. Quantities of sapphires are mined at Anakie Gem Field.

The Emerald Shire Council is considering the possibility of utilising the river for the purpose of irrigation, thereby opening up the country adjacent to the river for farming, and as the average annual rainfall is now 25 inches it would need very little additional water to make this soil highly productive for farming purposes. The close proximity of the excellent coal deposits at Blair Athol should also lead to the establishment of secondary industries in the town of Emerald, which would then be able to supply some of the needs of the western districts.

THE SHIRE OF TAMBO.

Proclaimed a Shire—July 2, 1901.

Area—5054 square miles. Population—750. Dwellings—205; other buildings, 63. Length of streets and roads—313 miles. Average rainfall—17½ inches. Altitude—950 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £329,922.

Rate in £—3d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Tambo.

Enlistments—30.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa
State: Barcoo; Warrego.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. Foote.

COUNCILLORS.

E. E. Parr; L. D. Volk; J. Miller; E. C. Br
P. L. Barry; G. W. Lilley.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—P. A. T. Pestarius.

Health Inspector—L. F. Dhu.

The Tambo Shire is classed as one of the best sheep-raising districts in the State of Queensland. The area carries some 520,000 sheep, 12,000 cattle and 1700 horses, indicating that the area is mainly pastoral. There are no secondary industries operating in the Shire.

Tambo, the largest town in the Shire, has a population of 450 and is situated 65 miles from Blackall and 125 miles from Charleville. Although there is no railway in the Shire the main Charleville Blackall Highway runs through its centre. This is a first-class road and is capable of carrying all the traffic of the district.

The offices of the Shire Council are situated in Tambo, which is quite an important town in so far as it is the business centre for the whole area. It has a number of fine buildings for a town of its size and the services include two hospitals (general and maternity), two hotels and a picture theatre.

There are numerous clubs and associations established in the town, amongst which are the Tambo Amateur Racing Club, Tambo District Returned Soldiers' Sports Club, Tambo and District Lawn Tennis Club, Tambo Golf Club, Queensland C.W.A. (Tambo Branch), and R.S.S. and A.I.L.A. (Tambo Branch).

THE SHIRE OF BLACKALL.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—6059 square miles. Population—2800. Dwellings—692; other buildings, 86. Length of streets and roads—637 miles. Average rainfall—21 inches. Altitude—936 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £650,023 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 2d.; Division 2, 2d.; Division 3, 8d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Blackall.

Newspaper — "Barcoo Independent," published weekly at Blackall on Friday.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Kennedy. State: Barcoo.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. E. F. Walter.

COUNCILLORS.

J. F. Banks; F. J. Fallis; C. J. C. Gall; J. J. Head; G. McKenzie; W. Esmond; C. A. Gallagher; W. H. Hart; J. R. McDonnell.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. H. Younger.

Named after Col. Samuel Wensley Blackall, Governor and Commander-in-Chief from 1868 to 1871, the town of Blackall, with a population of 1031, is situated on the Rockhampton-Yaraka railway, 378 miles from Rockhampton and 675 miles from Brisbane, and is the largest town in the Blackall Shire, besides being the administrative centre. In Blackall there are the usual business establishments found in a pastoral town. It has by way of industrial establishments cordial factories, ice works, motor engineers, sawmill and a wool scour. The wool scour is operated by the Western Queensland Meat Company Pty. Ltd.

Accommodation in Blackall, which because of its location and altitude is an ideal health centre, is available in the one guest house (Grosvenor) and five hotels (Barcoo, Bushman's Arms, Prince of Wales, Tattersals and

Universal). The town is quite picturesque and charmingly laid out. The main street is well made and the subsidiary streets and roads are graded and a number of them have gravel surfaces. There is a general hospital, State school, and a Convent (St. Joseph's). Recreation is adequately provided for in the various sports clubs, which include the Blackall Golf Club, Barcoo Amateur Racing Club, and tennis, cricket, football, basketball, vicario, etc., associations. There is one theatre.

The town, although it is situated 300 miles from the coast and has a light rainfall, produces citrus fruits equal to, if not better than, those grown on the coastal region. Blackall is serviced with electricity and water is obtained from artesian bores.

The Shire is a particularly rich wool and cattle producing area and it was at Alice Downs Station, in 1892, that Jack Howe shored 321 sheep in seven hours forty minutes with hand shears. This figure constitutes an Australian record, the nearest being 315 sheep in seven hours twenty minutes at Barenya, Queensland, by Jimmy Powers in 1893 (machines), and Dan Cooper, 316 sheep in eight hours at Bundooran, Queensland, in 1909 (machines). As the emphasis is on clean rather than fast shearing and sheep to-day carry more wool than when the records were established, Jack Howe's record is unlikely to be broken in Australia.

The Blackall Shire, situated as it is in almost the centre of the State, is advantageously located as regards markets, and has the choice of the Brisbane, Rockhampton or Townsville markets for its produce.

Within 40 miles of Blackall is the deepest artesian bore in Australia (7003 feet).

THE SHIRE OF BARCALDINE.

Proclaimed a Shire—August 15, 1892.

Area—3200 square miles. Population—2800. Dwellings—850; other buildings, 53. Length of streets and roads—443 miles. Average rainfall—14 inches. Altitude—877 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £419,007.

Rate in £—Division 1, 5½d.; Division 2, 2¾d.; Division 3, 2d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Barcaldine.

Enlistments—280.

Honour Awards—F/O. Eric G. Roser, D.F.C.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. F. Lloyd-Jones.

COUNCILLORS.

P. C. Ferguson; C. Loft; J. D. Bennett; T. J. O'Connell; H. R. Rich; A. E. Frazer; D. A. Mackenzie.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—D. H. Phipps.

Engineer—W. A. Thompson.

The only town in the Barcaldine Shire is the town of Barcaldine, named after Barcaldine Downs, in Scotland, by one of the earliest settlers in the district—Donald Cameron. Situated on the main western line, 360 miles from Rockhampton, it has a population of 2300.

The town is noted for its tree-lined streets and is often called *The Garden City of the West*. The town water, which is of a particularly good quality, is obtained from an artesian bore. The electricity and water supply are controlled by the Barcaldine Shire Council.

The greater part of the vast area of this Shire is devoted to sheep grazing. A wool scour is located about six miles from Barcaldine town.

Where sufficient water is available the soil has proved itself ideal for citrus fruit, date and tobacco growing. On account of the low rainfall, however, it would appear that these and other agricultural products can only be gone in for extensively after some scheme of irrigation or water conservation has been developed.

THE SHIRE OF ISISFORD.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 28, 1907.

Area—3897 square miles. Population—700. Dwellings—256; other buildings, 54. Length of streets and roads—452 miles. Average rainfall—18 inches. Altitude—710 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £360,269 (1943-44).

Rate in £—2½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Isisford.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy. State: Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—D. Rose.

COUNCILLORS.

H. G. Behan; N. H. Boyd; W. O. Moore; G. F. Horston; D. K. McIntyre; W. P. L. Morris.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—M. S. Burns.

The township of Isisford, with a population of 120, is situated on the Barcoo River, 32 miles from Emmet on the Blackall-Yaraka railway. It is 80 miles from Blackall and is also connected with Ilfracombe by road. There is a motor coach service to and from both Blackall and Ilfracombe, and mails arrive twice weekly from each.

The Shire of Ilfracombe is pastoral throughout and is considered amongst the best of the pastoral districts in the State. The many artesian bores, besides the surface streams, ensure a reasonable continuity of water supply, and in the more severe drought periods the wealth of the more hardy vegetation renders unnecessary the wholesale evacuation of stock as in many other areas which are subject to drought.

Isisford is a well-planned township with good roads radiating from it. There are three hotels within the town, all of which provide excellent service and accommodation. The Shire Council's offices are located in this town.

Emmet, although it has a small population and is negligible as far as a business centre is concerned, is important as a rail centre, and as such contributes largely to the economic stability of the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF BARCOO.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 24, 1887.

Area—23,000 square miles. Population—1000. Dwellings—176; other buildings, 56. Length of streets and roads—1392 miles. Average rainfall—10 inches. Altitude—622 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £423,364.

Rate in £—10d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Stonehenge.

Enlistments—80.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Barcoo; Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—S. Naish.

COUNCILLORS.

C. H. Cartwright; T. B. Garde; C. E. Hayward; J. J. Rabig; C. T. Terry; A. J. McCullagh; V. H. McNamee; W. A. Purcell; R. S. Sword.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—S. E. N. Tooth.

Overseer of Works—J. J. Shipp.

The small town of Stonehenge, 100 miles from Longreach by road, with a population

of less than 100, is the only town in the Shire of Barcoo.

The 10-inch annual rainfall is insufficient for the purposes of agriculture and therefore it is not surprising that this Shire's livelihood comes from wool, sheep and cattle. It is claimed that, in addition to the excellent wool-growing nature of the country, the best cattle-fattening area in Australia lies within the Shire—the Cooper's Creek district.

Some of the most prolific opal mines in Australia are located within the area and in value the stones are equal to any mined in Australia.

For many years the sale of the skins of marsupials from this area was a lucrative form of employment for some of the residents and did, for a time, contribute somewhat to the development of the district.

THE SHIRE OF DIAMANTINA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1829.

Area—36,362 square miles. Population—193. Dwellings—37; other buildings, 18. Length of streets and roads—758 miles. Average rainfall—5½ inches. Altitude—330 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £197,717 (1943-44).

Rate in £—1¼d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Birdsville.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maranoa. State: Barcoo; Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. Afford.

COUNCILLORS.

F. H. D. Crombie; J. V. Clanchy; G. H. Gaffney; R. J. Gunther; J. A. Milson; C. C. Norton.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. P. Gaffney.

With a population of approximately 30, Birdsville is the largest town in the Shire of Diamantina. It is situated on the Diamantina River almost on the border of South Australia and the Northern Territory. It is 325 miles from Selwyn, on the Selwyn-Cloncurry railway, by motor road through Boulia.

In area the Diamantina Shire is the second largest in Queensland and concentrates purely on pastoral activities. It is both excellent wool-growing and cattle country. The Shire received its name from Lady Diamantina Bowen, wife of a former Governor of Queensland.

At present there is no railway line, but the proposed Great Western Railway, linking with Quilpie in the south and Camowell in the north, will pass through the north-eastern section of the Shire.

As with other far-western areas of Queensland, the Diamantina Shire can choose between the markets operating in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and, if necessary, Rockhampton.

The address of the Shire offices is Birdsville. The hospital in the township is controlled by the Australian Inland Mission and the *Flying Doctor Service* operates from this township and Cloncurry.

THE SHIRE OF BOULIA.

Proclaimed a Shire—September 24, 1887.

Area—24,994 square miles. Population—550. Dwellings—120; other buildings, 10. Length of streets and roads—860 miles. Average rainfall—10½ inches. Altitude—800 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £243,800.

Rate in £—Division 1, 3d.; Division 2, 1½d. (lesser rate for rural lands). All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Boulia.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Maramoa.
State: Barcoo.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. B. Lloyd.

COUNCILLORS.

G. W. S. H. Beauchamp; V. R. Clarence;
F. D. Kavanagh; D. A. McDougall; A. E.
Wilson; A. Moreton.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—M. J. Martin.

Situated on the border of the Northern Territory the Shire of Boulia, with its vast area and small population, is pastoral throughout. Sheep and cattle raising are the main activities of the residents.

The town of Boulia, with a population of 300, more than half the Shire's population, is 240 miles from Winton. Located as it is—on the Burke River and the main trunk road route from the Northern Territory and north-western Queensland, through Thargomindah to either Adelaide, Bourke, Sydney, Orange or Melbourne, etc., or through Charleville to Brisbane—the products of the area can be widely distributed.

Boulia is 1170 miles north-west of Brisbane by road through Dalby, Morven, Blackall, Longreach, Winton, and although no railway line runs through the Shire at the moment, the proposed Great Western Line will do so. This proposed line, which has had Parliamentary approval, will run from Cloncurry to the north of Eromanga and link up with Charleville, Blackall and Winton.

THE SHIRE OF WINTON.

Proclaimed a Shire—September 25, 1886.

Area—20,528 square miles. Population—2600. Dwellings—468; other buildings, 352. Length of streets and roads—1348 miles. Average rainfall—18½ inches. Altitude—614 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £890,473.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 1¼d.; Division 3, 2½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Winton.

Enlistments—393 males, 25 females.

Honour Awards—Capt. L. Bode, M.C.; Capt. W. W. Cobb, M.C. and Bar; S/Ldr. C. G. Milson, D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C. and Bar; P/O. R. C. Elliott, D.F.C.; W/Cmdr. L. L. Johnson, D.S.O.

Newspaper — Winton "Herald," published at Winton on Wednesday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy.
State: Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—T. J. Shanahan.

COUNCILLORS.

W. D. Booty; J. T. W. Evert; W. Johnson;
J. A. Dawson; E. D. Patterson; W. H. Hutchinson; A. L. Banning; E. P. C. Phillip; R. C. C. Scot-Scirving.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. J. Whelow.

Medical Officer—Dr. Joyce.

Winton is on the Rockhampton-Winton railway, 537 miles from Rockhampton, and is the business centre for the Shire of that name. The country area is wholly pastoral and is used for sheep and cattle raising. The greater part of the Shire is Mitchell grass country, well timbered and supplied with watering facilities from artesian bores. A number of the settlers have concentrated on the breeding of fine wool Merinos.

Throughout the area there are possibilities of water conservation in the creeks and rivers, thereby increasing the productivity and stock-carrying capacity of the country. Nevertheless at the moment it is quite suitable for grazing purposes, both wool growing and the raising of fat stock.

Water supply for the town comes from an artesian bore with a flow of 400,000 gallons per day. It is a good drinking water and suitable for gardening purposes. All premises in the town are supplied with water, via a reticulation scheme, by pressure direct from the bore. Winton, which has a population of 1770, is supplied with electricity for lighting purposes and industrial use from the Shire Council Power House.

The general health of the population throughout the whole Shire is excellent and the occurrence of infectious diseases is practically unknown.

At an estimated cost of approximately £45,000 the Queensland Dried Meat Co-operative Association Limited Abattoir buildings, for the slaughtering and chilling of meat, have been constructed at Winton during war years. In addition, the town has a large wool scour and two cordial factories.

With the establishment of the abattoirs at Winton the first link in the chain of badly needed industrial establishments to assure industrial decentralisation for the west of Queensland has been welded. It can be expected that the town and Shire of Winton will derive much benefit from this venture in addition to an increased population.

THE SHIRE OF LONGREACH.

Proclaimed a Shire—May 9, 1900.

Area—8637 square miles. Population—4500. Dwellings—1019; other buildings, 476. Length of streets and roads—1201 miles. Average rainfall—16½ inches. Altitude—620 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £1,024,373.

Rate in £—Division 1, 2½d.; Division 2, 2¾d.; Division 3, 7½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Longreach.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy.
State: Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. O. M. Gleeson.

COUNCILLORS.

F. E. Ussher; A. A. Moffat; W. J. Tanks;
Mrs. E. A. Hughes; E. A. Woodfield; W. A. McNally; W. C. Coade; W. O. Crombie; W. C. Quartermaine.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. C. Pearson.

Engineer—H. J. Lovekin.

Health Inspector—G. L. Barlow.

Electrical Engineer—T. F. Hutton.

The town of Longreach is 427 miles by rail west of Rockhampton. It has a population of 3700 and is in the centre of a rich pastoral area, wool growing being the only industry carried on, and the people of the Shire depend on wool directly or indirectly for their livelihood.

It has an excellent water supply and is reticulated with electricity. The Longreach aerodrome is one of the best in the central west and the town and Shire are served by the regular Q.A.N.T.A.S. Air Service.

For secondary industries there is a wool scour besides the usual business establishments prevalent in a town of this size. It has also a broadcasting station, namely, 4LG, owned and operated by the Longreach Printing Company. The accommodation facilities in Longreach, which has an excellent and equable climate, include five guest houses and 13 hotels.

Because the world markets have been starved for wool due to war conditions over the last six years, it is safe to say that the Shire of Longreach can look forward to a prosperous post-war period extending into a number of years.

THE SHIRE OF ILFRACOMBE.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 31, 1902.

Area—2490 square miles. Population—482. Dwellings—124; other buildings, 140. Length of streets and roads—421 miles. Average rainfall—15½ inches. Altitude—703 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £444,991 (1943-44).

Rate in £—1½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Ilfracombe.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy.
State: Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. Y. Shannon.

COUNCILLORS.

W. Forrest; E. W. Luck; N. R. Murray; C. D. McIntyre; H. W. Mercer; N. W. Strachan.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. J. Scott.

The Shire of Ilfracombe, with its very small population and relatively large area, is located in central-western Queensland, some 300 miles west of Rockhampton. It is pastoral throughout, and the only attempt at the establishment of secondary industries is a wool scour in the town of Ilfracombe.

The Shire is sandwiched between the areas under the jurisdiction of the Barcaldine Shire to the east and Longreach Shire to the west. It has only one railway line, the central western loop through Rockhampton, and at present is not linked by air with any of the more important air terminals in the State.

It is believed that the soils of the Shire are suitable for growing citrus fruits and fresh vegetables, but there is the serious drawback of a lack of water for irrigational purposes. The numerous artesian bores throughout the area are at present the main source of supply.

THE SHIRE OF ARAMAC.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—8480 square miles. Population—1300. Dwellings—418; other buildings, 20. Length of streets and roads—782 miles. Average rainfall—17 inches. Altitude—900 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £807,347.

Rate in £—1½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Aramac, Muttaborra.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy.
State: Gregory.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—S. H. Fraser.

COUNCILLORS.

E. W. Bayliss; W. H. Langdon, Jr.; G. P. Powne; W. H. Rudd; C. Kemp; P. Mayne; C. R. Roberts; R. A. Stobo.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. Harvey.

An explorer—R. R. Mackenzie, who later became the first Treasurer of the Queensland Government—marked a tree on the present site of the town of Aramac (R. R. Mac.), and it was from a phonetical adaption of this that the town and Shire of Aramac received its present name; for a time it was known as Marathon. The two principal towns in the area—Aramac and Muttaborra—have populations of 600 and 100 respectively.

The Shire, which is situated some 360 miles west of Rockhampton, is completely primary and is amongst some of the finest wool, sheep and cattle producing areas in the State.

A steam tramway line traverses the 42 miles from Barcaldine to Aramac township, the address of the Shire offices. Aramac is 402 miles from Rockhampton by rail and is the rail centre for the whole of the Shire.

The town itself has, besides the usual business establishments of a town of its size, a general hospital, an iceworks, a theatre and four hotels.

THE SHIRE OF JERICHO.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 1, 1916.
Area—8479 square miles. Population—1750. Dwellings—387. Length of streets and roads—2057 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—1147 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £285,218 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 4½d.; Division 2, 3½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Jericho.
Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy.
State: Normanby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—F. Langston.

COUNCILLORS.

G. N. Briggs; C. F. Hinrichsen; C. U. Grant; J. H. Vesper; C. V. Grant; J. R. Lewis; R. V. Sparrow.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—Miss E. M. Hope.

The offices of the Shire Council of Jericho are in the town of that name. This town, Jericho, is located on the central western railway 306 miles from Rockhampton. It is an important rail junction on the line which branches off through Blackall to Yarraka. The latest statistics available show that the population of this town is only 220 and that there are no secondary industries established within its boundaries. Alpha, with a population of 660, is 272 miles from Rockhampton. There is a small sawmill in this town.

The Shire of Jericho concerns itself mainly in the pastoral industries—sheep, wool and cattle growing—and this district is in the centre of the artesian basin, with its possibly never-ending flow of water.

A feature of the Jericho and Blackall Shires is the numerous herds of milch goats.

THE SHIRE OF BELYANDO.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—11,381 square miles. Population—3000. Dwellings—985; other buildings, 54. Length of streets and roads—873 miles. Average rainfall—26 inches. Altitude—361 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £451,727.

Rate in £—Division 1, 2½d.; Division 2, 2d.; Division 3, 6½d.; Division 4, 5½d. (lesser rate for rural lands). All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Clermont.
Enlistments—400.
Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy.
State: Barcoo.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—F. F. Mills.

COUNCILLORS.

H. G. Barnes; C. Chase; H. K. Goodwin; F. E. King; W. R. Tindale; J. C. Birchall; G. A. Fairbairn; P. Keune; M. J. Leahy.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. J. Sinnett.
Overseer—R. M. McDougall.
Electrical Engineer—S. Clarke.
Health Inspector—F. H. Haines.
Medical Officer—Dr. A. McDonald.

The Shire of Belyando is exceedingly rich in minerals, and as early as 1872 copper valued at £196,000 had been mined at Clermont, whilst the district contributes greatly to the average annual total of 1,000,000 tons of coal mined in Queensland. Ipswich is the main coalfield, followed by Bowen, Clermont and Maryborough.

Blair Athol, the second town of the Shire, with a population of 300, is the terminus of

the Emerald-Blair Athol branch railway line, 239 miles from Rockhampton. The main and only industry of this district is coal mining, and as the importance of coal in the industrial development of the State cannot be over-estimated, the value of such rich fields as those in the Shire of Belyando cannot be minimised.

The remainder of the Shire outside the mining districts is concerned with pastoral pursuits, mainly cattle grazing.

THE SHIRE OF PEAK DOWNS.

Proclaimed a Shire—September 20, 1884.

Area—3025 square miles. Population—650. Dwellings—235; other buildings, 18. Length of streets and roads—644 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—750 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £283,318.

Rate in £—3 1/6th pence, levied on U.C.V. Principal Town in Area—Capella.

Enlistments—85.
Honour Awards—W/O. E. Davis, D.F.C.
Electoral Divisions—Federal: Capricornia; Kennedy. State: Barcoo; Normanby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—K. Maclean.

COUNCILLORS.

D. C. Easton; G. R. Purdie; L. M. Jones; J. D. Donovan; E. Silk; C. R. White.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—H. Staunton.
Foreman of Works—M. H. McCormack.
Health Inspector—J. H. Haines.
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. * MacDonald.

The Peak Downs Shire Council meets in Capella, the principal town in the district. Capella, with a population of 250, is located on the Rockhampton-Clermont railway, 197 miles from Rockhampton.

The Shire is essentially pastoral, sheep and wool-growing predominating. The area is not well watered and until some scheme for water conservation comes into operation it seems unlikely that these activities will be intensified.

The Peak Downs Shire, like Millmerran, was subject to a settlement movement some 10-15 years ago. The large holdings were broken up and balloted for by prospective settlers. The only stipulations were that the successful applicant pay a certain deposit and then, within a period, add to the value of the land by the addition of new buildings, fencing, dams, cultivation, etc.

THE SHIRE OF MONTO.

Proclaimed a Shire—March 5, 1932.

Area—1687 square miles. Population—4600. Dwellings—1015; other buildings, 145. Length of streets and roads—867 miles. Average rainfall—29 inches. Altitude—774 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £337,974.

Rate in £—8d., levied on U.C.V. Principal Town in Area—Monto.
Newspaper—"The Monto Herald and Upper Burnett News," published weekly at Monto on Wednesday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Wide Bay. State: Keppel.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. A. Webb.

COUNCILLORS.

T. Delaney; F. O. Griffith; W. H. Louttit; F. G. Franklin; W. G. B. Hindmarsh; C. T. Seeney.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—Miss V. Adams.

Monto is the terminus of the Maryborough-Monto railway, 179 miles from Maryborough.

It is also on the Gladstone-Monto line, 101 miles from Gladstone. With an approximate population of 1750, it is the largest town in the Shire of that name.

The Shire is mainly concerned with dairying, timber, cotton-growing and general agriculture.

In addition to the two railway lines mentioned—which are more in the nature of an inland loop rather than two separate lines—Monto Shire will be, in the near future, linked with Rockhampton by a third line running through Biloela.

A butter factory, operated by the Port Curtis Co-operative Dairying Association Limited, two sawmills and a printing works are established in the town.

The Monto Amateur Race Club holds meetings periodically, while all the other sports, including golf, football, tennis and cricket, are provided for. There is an efficient electricity supply.

In addition to Monto, the following small townships handle a certain proportion of the rail traffic and are loading points for produce of the Shire: Anyarro, Kapaldo, Selene, Mulgeldie, Bukali, Mungungo, Grana, Bancroft, Kalpowar, Berrimoon and Dackiel.

The climate of the Shire is excellent, particularly in the mountainous regions, and it is possible that the area will be developed to some extent as a tourist resort and health centre. The accommodation facilities in the area, particularly in Monto, are first-class.

THE SHIRE OF PERRY.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—821 square miles. Population—700. Dwellings—234; other buildings, 23. Length of streets and roads—277 miles. Average rainfall—36 inches. Altitude—670 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £112,287.

Rate in £—5½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Mt. Perry.
Enlistments—99.
Electoral Divisions - Federal: Wide Bay. State: Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. J. Maynard.

COUNCILLORS.

C. R. Briggs; R. Briggs; R. F. Briggs; W. C. H. Dingle; J. McCracken; A. Russell; W. Madsen; J. A. King; P. C. K. Pearson; T. R. Province; R. H. Schuh; J. P. Walsh.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. M. Sherrin.

The Shire of Perry is located west of Bundaberg. The principal town, Mount Perry, with a population of 500, is 67 miles from Bundaberg on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway. This town, in the early days of settlement, had a stimulating effect on Bundaberg when copper was discovered there. The railway was opened through to Mount Perry on May 28, 1884, making Bundaberg the seaport. Over the years there has been a gradual decline in mining until, at the present time, the area is given over to grazing and dairying. Copper and molybdenite are available in large quantities but have not been mined during the war.

The country, at the present time, is held in very large holdings which could be reduced considerably and still provide a good living for a large number of families in addition to the present holders. It is believed that the Shire Council will encourage such a scheme with considerable vigour in the post-war period.

The Shire lies to the east of Monto, Eidsvold and Gayndah Shires and borders each of these areas, and the activities of the Shire are in essence similar to those of the three

mentioned above. The Perry Shire is not as well watered as other adjacent areas owing to the fact that large tracts of country are mountainous and the streams are small; nevertheless, there are possibilities of introducing water conservation through certain parts of the area.

THE SHIRE OF KOLAN.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—2300 square miles. Population—3050. Dwellings—766; other buildings, 59. Length of streets and roads—694 miles. Average rainfall—28 inches. Altitude—230 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £325,306.

Rate in £—Division 1, 6d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 7d.; Division 4, 7¾d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Gin Gin.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Wide Bay. State: Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. C. Campbell.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Laurison; A. Dettrick; H. H. Innes; T. W. Lewis; I. J. Mullett; H. M. Thompson; E. R. Campbell; W. M. Forsyth; H. Killer; A. L. Melville; F. M. Rohan.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. J. Smith.

Superintendent of Works—P. R. Paxton.

Health Inspector—A. L. Richardson.

Grazing, dairying and mixed farming, sugar-cane growing and timber-getting are the main primary pursuits in the Shire of Kolan. It is claimed that the pine forests in the area are the largest in Queensland. The Gin Gin Central Mill and Bingera Sugar Mill are responsible for the crushing of all sugar-cane grown in the area. All types of tropical fruits and vegetables are also grown in the eastern region.

Two railway lines traverse the Shire area, the first is the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway, which runs through the centre of the Shire area from east to west, while the second runs southwards from the junction of Goondoon to Morganville.

Gin Gin, with a population of 500, is the principal town in the Shire and is also the location of the Shire offices. It is 29 miles from Bundaberg on the Bundaberg-Mount Perry railway. The town has three bakers, four blacksmiths, three butchers, two general storekeepers and grocers, a sawmill, three hotels, three theatres, and two hospitals (general and maternity).

Wallaville, with a population of 250, is the only other town of note in the area and is on the Bundaberg-Morganville railway, 30 miles from Bundaberg.

SHIRE OF BIGGENDEN.

Proclaimed a Shire—June 1, 1908.

Area—604 square miles. Population—2500. Dwellings—600; other buildings, 103. Length of streets and roads—1080 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—397 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £142,487.

Rate in £—Division 1, 12d.; Division 2, 13d.; Division 3, 13½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Biggenden.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Wide Bay. State: Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—P. O. Trigger.

COUNCILLORS.

J. C. Robertson; S. B. Trigger; L. Barrett; P. Fowler; T. Gibbs; H. T. A. L. Heilbronn; L. Jones; R. C. Kimber; E. A. Kummerfeld.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. H. Ackland.

Known for some years as the Degilbo Shire, from a township of that name in the area, the name has lately been altered to Biggenden Shire, also from a town in the Shire. The area is served by two railway lines—the Maryborough-Dallarnil (79 miles), and the Maryborough-Monto line, which passes through both Degilbo and Biggenden. To give an indication of the importance of the timber industry in the Shire, the three main towns have between them four sawmills operating. Biggenden two, Dallarnil one, and Degilbo one.

Of the three towns in the Shire, Biggenden has the largest population (600), and, besides the two sawmills mentioned above, has a large butter factory and two cheese factories operating. This butter factory is one of the chain of co-operatively owned factories of the Maryborough Co-operative Dairy Association Limited.

Queensland, as a State, has given every encouragement to the development of co-operative organisations as is instanced by the fact that dotted throughout the State there are sugar mills, bacon factories, butter factories, flour mills, etc., built, run and financed by the farmer or producer. Of these groups, the gigantic organisation built up by the Maryborough Co-operative Dairy Association is possibly without equal throughout the world.

The Wide Bay districts, of which Biggenden Shire is a part, are among the best milk and cream producing areas in the Commonwealth and it is little wonder that the bulk of Biggenden's wealth is derived from this source.

THE SHIRE OF WOOCOO.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 4, 1914.

Area—590 square miles. Population—800. Dwellings—220; other buildings, 21. Length of streets and roads—226 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—140 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £117,725 (1943-44).

Rate in £—7½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Brooweena.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Wide Bay. State: Wide Bay.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. C. Irons.

COUNCILLORS.

C. R. S. Smith; D. O. S. Jones; M. L. Lewis; B. Keene; C. C. Inman; C. H. Maitland.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—G. H. Clarke.

Health Inspector—G. H. Richardson.

Woocoo Shire is given over mostly to agricultural pursuits. Cream from the Shire is treated at the butter factories at Biggenden or Maryborough. Pig raising is a subsidiary of the dairying industries. Throughout the Shire large quantities of timber are produced and forwarded to mills in Maryborough for milling. Hoop pine and the majority of the gums grow to profusion in certain portions of the Shire.

There are two proclaimed mining areas, Glenbar and Marodian. Very little gold has been recovered to date, although there are indications that it may be available in quantities. Copper has also been mined in the Shire area, but only on a small scale.

On the whole the Shire is well watered, although some consideration has been given to water conservation for severe drought periods. The soil is rich and the stock carrying capacity is equal to that of the remainder of the Wide Bay Division. The butter fat yield also compares favourably.

Brooweena, with a population of 225, is on the Maryborough-Gayndah railway, 36 miles from Maryborough. It is the only town in the Shire and also the address of the Shire Council. The establishment of a sawmill in Brooweena constitutes the only secondary industry in the Shire. The remainder of the industries necessary to treat the primary products of the area are located in Maryborough.

THE SHIRE OF BURRUM.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 18, 1919.

Area—1414 square miles. Population—7000. Dwellings—1272; other buildings, 68. Length of streets and roads—55 miles. Average rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—55 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £241,241.

Rate in £—Division 1, 20½d.; Division 2, 13d.; Division 3, 15d.; Division 4, 19d.; Division 5, 14d.; Division 6, 15d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Pialba, Howard, Tinana, Granville, Torbanlea.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Maryborough; Wide Bay.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. M. Farrell.

COUNCILLORS.

P. C. Lindholdt; P. Sorensen; C. C. Grimstead; P. J. England; J. A. Neilsen; F. E. Walker; F. F. Bertram; E. R. Baumgart; G. F. Hasselbach; R. Strafford; J. L. McDonald; C. W. Rassmussen.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. F. Coll.

Engineer—E. F. Gilchrist, M.C.E., M. (Aust.).

Health Inspector—G. H. Richardson.

The Shire of Burrum entirely surrounds the City of Maryborough and includes within its area Frazer Island, the largest island off the coast of Queensland. With an area of 394,800 acres, of which 393,138 acres are dedicated to State forest reserves, it is 80 miles long and varies from three to 15 miles wide. This is without question a most fascinating holiday region and is particularly popular with the residents of Maryborough and the Shire of Burrum.

Harvey Bay, between Frazer Island and the mainland, is recognised as being one of the finest fishing grounds on the coast of Queensland. Pt. Vernon, Pialba, Scarness, Torquay and Urangan and other resorts bordering Harvey Bay are served by daily road and rail services from Maryborough (22 miles). Launch trips are available to Frazer Island and through Sandy Strait. Fishing excursions also constitute a popular attraction from the Pialba-Urangan playground. Great Sandy Strait extends past the mouth of the Mary River to Wide Bay—a sheltered waterway of almost 60 miles rich in marine life. Boonaroo, the Strait's fishing village, is 14 miles from Maryborough by road and exports large quantities of fish, crabs, oysters and prawns.

The timber industry is well established and there are seven sawmills which draw their timbers from the Shire area. One of the mills is reputed to have a greater output than any other individual mill in Queensland.

The dairying industry is virile and progressive; it is estimated that there are approximately 600 suppliers producing an average of 1200 tons of butter per year. Pineapples, bananas and citrus fruits are grown and exported in large quantities. The Maryborough sugar factory treats all the sugar-cane grown in the district. The Maryborough statistical division, which embraces a large area, produces 150,000 tons of sugar from 69,000 acres annually.

The large coal deposits in the Howard and Torbanlea districts provide the necessary power for the heavy industries established in Maryborough. The Burrum Shire is the fourth coal producing area in the State.

THE SHIRE OF TIARO.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.
Area—1002 square miles. Population—3450. Dwellings—834; other buildings, 17. Length of streets and roads—1285 miles. Average rainfall—38 inches. Altitude—112 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £182,167.

Rate in £—Division 1, 11d.; Division 2, 11d.; Division 3, 11d. All rates levied on U.C.V. Principal Town in Area—Tiaro.

Enlistments—186.
Honour Award—P. W. Hooke, M.M.
Electoral Divisions — Federal: Wide Bay. State: Gympie; Wide Bay.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. H. Sauer.

COUNCILLORS.

F. J. Bolderrow; J. T. Lawrence; S. A. Cunningham; N. Jacobsen; A. T. Kunst; D. J. Carswel; C. Watson; W. G. Currant, Jnr.; C. English.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. J. O'Dwyer.
Engineer—W. J. Reinhold, B.E., A.M.I.E.
Health Inspector—G. H. Richardson.
Medical Officer—Dr. O. E. Nathling.

The Shire of Tiaro is situated south of Maryborough and produces sugar, timber, fruit, vegetables, maize, general agricultural crops, dairy produce and cattle. The country encompassed by the borders of the Tiaro Shire was originally heavily timbered, but many thousands of acres have been cleared. In these areas, as well as in those where trees have only been thinned and the undergrowth cleared, Rhodes grass and paspalum thrive luxuriantly, and in consequence the stock-carrying capacity is high.

The importance of the dairying industry may be gauged by the fact that the output of butter is equal to that of the best dairying areas in the State.

Mixed farming occupies considerable attention besides sugar and maize growing. Considerable areas are also given over to fodder crops. The soil is so rich that practically any class of agriculture may be grown.

The town of Tiaro is the only town of note within the Shire and is also the location of the Shire headquarters. It has a population of 330 and is situated 16 miles south from Maryborough, on the north coast railway, and 145 miles from Brisbane. As the Shire is located between Gympie and Maryborough it relies on these Cities as its business centres.

THE CITY OF MARYBOROUGH.

Founded—March 23, 1861.

Area—7½ square miles. Population—15,500. Dwellings—3240; other buildings, 430. Length of streets and roads—68 miles. Average rainfall—30 inches. Altitude—34 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £353,239.

Enlistments—1000 in all Services.

Award Winners—F/Lt. G. M. Corser, D.F.C.; F/O. A. T. Fitzpatrick, D.F.M.; Sgt. E. Cook, M.M.

Newspapers — Maryborough "Alert," published at Maryborough on Friday; Maryborough "Colonist," published at Maryborough weekly on Saturday; Maryborough "Chronicle," published at Maryborough daily.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Wide Bay. State: Maryborough.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—R. D. McDowell.

ALDERMEN.

C. F. Matthies; P. R. Gillhespy; P. R. Christensen; G. P. Connolly; P. G. Howard; R. H. Dalgligh; J. R. Hartland; J. W. Rex.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk and City Manager R. W. Lapston.

City Engineer—T. E. Aberdeen.
Health Inspector—A. E. L. Mason.
Electrical Engineer—R. S. McMeekin.

Situated on the Mary River, the City of Maryborough is one with an interesting history.

When the first steamers ran to Maryborough the Strait was badly chartered and the captains used the Frazer Island blacks as pilots, also when the Gympie diggings started in 1867 all the wharf-labourers left Maryborough and the Frazer Island blacks were used for this work.

Settlement was begun in what is now known as West Maryborough in 1848 by E. T. Aldridge, the proprietor of a public house known as the "Bush Inn." He afterwards removed this to the new town and rebuilt it in improved form on the site on which the present Royal Hotel stands.

Maryborough continued to progress slowly until the arrival of immigrant vessels in 1860, but by 1867, with the Gympie trade, the town had built up rapidly. In 1865 the Maryborough Sugar Company at Tinana Creek grew sugar-cane and made rum in large quantities from a thousand acres of cultivation. Cotton was grown as early as 1860 and the Maryborough and Wide Bay Cotton Growing Association was formed the year previous with a capital of £3000, which was increased to £5000 in 1869. Sugar and rum making became popular and plantations began to spring up in all directions. Coal seams were found in 1872 on the Burrum River, about 12 miles from Maryborough. Vast quantities of pine, red cedar and hardwood were drawn to the town or landed down the river for shipping to southern ports.

To-day the City of Maryborough is probably the most highly industrialised city in Queensland. Industries such as Walkers Limited, ship-building and engineering works, two large sawmills, two joinery factories, bacon factory, butter factory, sugar mill, pipe works, flour mills, food processing factory and three stove foundries are firmly established within the boundaries. Within 12 miles of the City the Howard and Torbanlea mines supply the necessary coal for industrial development.

In keeping with the industrial and ultra modern outlook of the City, the Town Clerk, although known as such, is in reality the City Manager.

Situated 35 miles from the mouth of the Mary River, Maryborough was in the past the main port for the produce of the nearby countryside. To-day, most of the produce is handled by rail and road transport rather than shipping.

The City is one of the most attractively situated and laid-out cities in Queensland, with broad, well-made streets, modern buildings, and an efficient local authority. The residents enjoy a measure of comfort seldom found in cities of this size.

THE SHIRE OF ISIS.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 1, 1887.

Area—723 square miles. Population—4500. Dwellings—1091; other buildings, 64. Length of roads and streets—996 miles.

Average rainfall—42 inches. Altitude—70 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £259,632.

Rate in £—Division 1, 5d.; Division 2, 7d.; Division 3, 7d.; Division 4, 6½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Childers.
Enlistments—650.

Newspaper — "Isis Recorder," published twice weekly at Childers on Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Wide Bay. State: Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—E. P. Nockes.

COUNCILLORS.

R. J. Baldwin; H. A. Plath; W. M. Duncan; G. Meirs; T. G. Gayton; W. Coleman; G. O. Croker; F. E. Eastaugh; J. R. Taylor.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. A. Miske.

The town of Childers, with a population of 1234 is the seat of the Isis Shire Council. Childers for a time was known as Isis Scrub, but later took its name from that of the Honorable H. C. E. Childers, a man who had an amazing political career. Born in England in 1827 he arrived in Australia some 25 years later. He became Public Schools Inspector, entered the Victorian Parliament, and later became Agent-General for Victoria in London. On his return to England he was elected to the English Parliament, becoming successively First Lord of the Admiralty, Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, Secretary for War, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Home Secretary. During his career he was responsible for a number of army reforms, including the abolition of flogging.

The primary industries of the Shire include sugar-cane farming, dairying and cattle raising. The Isis Central Sugar Mill is one of the largest of its kind in southern Queensland. The numerous stock breeders in the area seem to favour mainly Herefords for beef cattle and a Jersey strain for dairying.

The lands of the Shire are suitable for irrigation, and it is believed that a scheme has already been suggested under which the main water supply will be drawn from the Burnett River. Should this eventuate it can be expected that the cane yield will be increased enormously, whilst dairying and small mixed farming will also be given an added impetus.

The town of Childers is located 33 miles from Bundaberg and is on the Maryborough-Dallarnil railway, 40 miles from Maryborough. The small seaside resort of Woodgate is located 25 miles from Childers and is the principal pleasure resort of the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF WOONGARRA.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 21, 1885.

Area—251 square miles. Population—3500. Dwellings—800; other buildings, 84. Length of streets and roads—290 miles. Average rainfall—38 inches. Altitude—200 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £269,317.

Rate in £—Division 1, 9d.; Division 2, 10d.; Division 3, 8½d.; Division 4, 11½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Bargara, Burnett Heads, Springfield.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Capricornia. State: Bundaberg; Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—F. Courtice.

COUNCILLORS.

A. C. Maughan; G. F. L. Koppen; G. Whalley; P. L. Mittelheuser; J. H. Zunker; C.

A. Hill; C. D. McLaren; J. A. Dahl; C. H. Walk; T. C. Hill; D. R. Garden; W. C. Smith.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. L. Kingsford.
Engineer—L. N. Pitter.
Health Inspector—V. R. Warnemindi.

The Qunaba sugar mill constitutes the extent of the secondary industries in the Shire of Woongarra, whilst the primary industries are sugar growing and dairying. The Woongarra Shire lies immediately south of Bundaberg.

Within the immediate vicinity of Bundaberg is a remarkable tract of very rich red soil known as the Woongarra Scrub. It is formed of pure basalt or the decomposed lava once thrown out by an ancient volcano now represented by the Hummock, an eminence 260 feet above sea level.

"Woongarra" is an aboriginal name for the Brigalow Tree.

Sugar growing in Woongarra and Gooburrum contribute largely to the prosperity of Bundaberg. Sugar mills were erected in succession until there were 30 working. In 1882 Messrs. Cran erected the Millaquin Refinery from which pipes radiated throughout the Woongarra Scrub and brought in the juice from what were merely small crushing mills. To-day the Millaquin Refinery, with its attendant plantations and mills, is the background of an immense industry. The Refinery is an enormous building covering an area of an acre and a quarter where sugar is refined on the most advanced scientific principles.

In travelling to the coast, a distance of nine miles over an excellent road through this area, canefields amounting to almost 20,000 acres are passed, and between the Scrub and the area lie the famous Barolin Plains. The canefields extend to the coast, and there is a magnificent view from the summit of the Hummock taking in the river and the coast far away to the northward and southward, the whole of Bundaberg, the Woongarra Scrub and the enormous expanse of country to the west. In addition to the sugar making there are two large distilleries, "Millaquin" and "Bundaberg," which produce quantities of excellent rum.

The seaside resorts of Bargara, Neilson Park, Burnett Heads and Springfield are about eight miles from Bundaberg and are considered ideal resorts for a quiet and care-free holiday. There is a delightfully situated golf links overlooking the ocean, whilst good fishing grounds are only a short distance offshore, and in season trolling for mackerel offers boundless sport. There are upwards of four buses daily through the week with more on week-ends and holidays running from Bundaberg to these townships.

First-class accommodation is available at each resort and it needs little imagination to picture the prosperous future of the Woongarra Shire in both the industrial and tourist field.

CITY OF BUNDABERG.

Founded—April 22, 1881. Proclaimed City, November 20, 1913.

Area—12 square miles. Population—15,000. Dwellings—3438; other buildings, 528. Length of streets and roads—85 miles. Average rainfall—43½ inches. Altitude—200 feet.

Valuations, 1943-44 — Unimproved Capital Value, £369,507; Improved Capital Value, £2,632,603.

Enlistments—1500 in all Services.

Newspapers—"Daily News," published at Bundaberg daily; "Bundaberg News Mail," published at Bundaberg daily.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Capricornia. State: Bundaberg.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—W. Petersen.
Deputy Mayor—W. G. Parker.

ALDERMEN.

C. W. W. Thorburn; G. J. Child; S. Bates; J. Petersen; A. R. Howe; J. Grimwood; W. Hiscock.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—L. J. Lucas, A.F.I.A.
Engineer—J. Eriksen.
Health Inspector—V. J. Mazger.

Situated on the banks of the Burnet River, 217 miles from Brisbane, Bundaberg besides being a seaport has developed important industries connected with sugar, tobacco, dairying, cattle, timber, butter, rum, agricultural implement manufacture, etc. Besides those of the City Council, the offices of the five surrounding shire councils—Gooburrum, Isis, Kolan, Miriam Vale and Woongarra—are located in Bundaberg.

With five sugar mills within easy distance of the City—Isis Central Mill, Fairymead Sugar Co. Ltd., Gibson & Howes Ltd., Gin Gin Mills, Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd.—it will be seen that sugar is the main product of the surrounding districts.

Besides the usual recreational facilities and park lands and sports grounds there are the Bargara Golf, Bowling, Bundaberg Race Club, Bundaberg Amateur Turf Club, Bundaberg Speed Coursing, Burnett Golf, Gordon Hibernian Race, Kennel, Rotary and R.S.S. and A.L.L.A. clubs. Seven guest houses, twenty hotels, and two hostels provide an adequate choice of accommodation for the visitor.

In Bass Park there is a memorial to the late Squadron Leader H. I. (Bert) Hinkler, who lost his life in the Proto Alps, Italy, in 1933 during a flight from England to Australia.

Bargara and Nielson's Park are seaside resorts some eight miles from Bundaberg. Besides good beaches, excellent fishing facilities are available. A daily motor-bus service connects these and other picnic grounds with the City.

Well planned and tastefully laid out, Bundaberg maintains the high standard set by other Queensland cities in this respect.

THE SHIRE OF GOOBURRUM.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 30, 1886.

Area—520 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—820; other buildings, 40. Length of streets and roads—420 miles. Average rainfall—44 inches. Altitude—60 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £243,942.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 8d.; Division 3, 8½. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Enlistments—250.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Capricornia. State: Port Curtis; Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—L. G. Scotney.

COUNCILLORS.

T. Scotney; B. A. Bourke; J. E. Pashley; P. Baker; A. G. Bush; P. S. Knight; V. H. Whitla; H. V. Petersen; H. C. Brix.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—P. Smith, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.
Engineer—L. N. Pitter, C.E.
Health Inspector V. R. Warnemindi, M.R.San.I.

The Gooburrum area is mainly concerned with the production of sugar-cane, though dairying and citrus fruit growing industries are not inconsiderable. Within the Shire are

situated two large sugar mills, "Bingero" and "Fairymead"; both mills produce unrefined sugar and the average annual production exceeds 44,000 tons. Sugar-cane grown in the Shire also is supplying two mills beyond the boundary. The primary production of the Shire includes the following in order of importance: sugar, dairy products, beef cattle and fruit (largely citrus and bananas).

While there is a little mining activity in the area it is practically negligible and no statistics are available.

The Shire Council offices are located in Bundaberg, which serves as the business centre as there are no towns of any size in the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF MIRIAM VALE.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 11, 1902.

Area—1494 square miles. Population—2379. Dwellings—561; other buildings, 142. Length of streets and roads—1273 miles. Average rainfall—60 inches. Altitude—181 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £263,985.

Rate in £—Division 1, 5d.; Division 2, 4½d.; Division 3, 5½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Miriam Vale.

Enlistments—65.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Wide Bay. State: Isis.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—P. V. Walker.

COUNCILLORS.

J. J. Lester; A. H. Freeman; H. T. Green; E. A. Logan; O. C. Coyer; R. A. Roylance; I. J. Clifford; R. A. Brauer; T. V. Webster.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. W. Carseldine.

Assistant Clerk—J. Thomas.

Engineer—L. N. Pitter.

Health Inspector—P. J. Browne.

The Miriam Vale Shire is located between Bundaberg and Gladstone. The main activities are sugar and tobacco growing, dairying, general farming, grazing and timber milling. Sugar is mainly confined to the coastal strip, whilst the others are spread inland. There are in all four sawmills in the Shire, one of which is in Miriam Vale township. This township has a population of 450 and is 285 miles north from Brisbane on the main northern railway. Other towns in the area are Bororen, Lowmead and Rosedale.

In addition to its industrial activities the Shire has many excellent sites for tourist resorts, particularly along the coast line, but these as yet have not been properly developed. It is expected, however, that in the post-war period they will be capitalised, particularly as the Queensland Government intends to develop the tourist trade to the fullest extent. In addition, it can be expected that the agricultural industry will be further developed.

THE SHIRE OF CALLIOPE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—2648 square miles. Population—4818. Dwellings—1808; other buildings, 43. Length of streets and roads—1191 miles. Average rainfall—35 inches. Altitude—33 to 403 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £357,289.

Rate in £—Division 1, 6d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Raglan, Mt. Larcom, Yarwun, Calliope, Nagoorin, Ubobo, Littlemore, Builyan, Many Peaks.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Capricornia. State: Port Curtis; Keppel; Normanby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-4

Chairman—W. Beak.

COUNCILLORS.

J. H. Cummings; H. Neill-Ballantine; E. C. H. Steely; E. Dickensen; W. Hansen; J. Schafer; G. Porter; J. F. Dryman; J. M. Campbell.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—H. H. Whittle.

Health Inspector—P. F. Browne.

The Shire produces large amounts of timber, dairy and agricultural products and minerals, in addition to the large-scale pastoral industry which is firmly established in the southern and western extremities of the Shire.

The principal towns in the Calliope Shire are Raglan, Mount Larcom, Yarwun, Calliope, Nagoorin, Ubobo, Littlemore, Builyan and Many Peaks.

A number of islands also come within the boundaries of the Shire, the largest being Facing and Curtis Islands.

The North Coast railway and the Gladstone-Monto branch line both traverse the area.

Mount Larcom is 23 miles north of Gladstone and the population of the town and settlement is approximately 1600. It has a lime works and a cheese factory operating. Mount Larcom and the nearby districts produce dairying, agricultural and pastoral products, whilst mining is also carried on.

The districts surrounding Calliope produce timber in addition to agricultural and dairy products. Calliope is 16 miles south of Gladstone on the Gladstone-Monto railway. It has a population of 600 and there is a sawmill in the town.

Good pastoral lands surround the Many Peaks township, the best being situated near the head of the Boyne River. At the moment, however, the timber industry has precedence; a sawmill also operates in Many Peaks. Many Peaks has a population of 130 and is 58 miles from Gladstone on the Gladstone-Monto railway.

Two miles farther north is Builyan on the same railway. As in Many Peaks the timber industry is prominent and a sawmill operates in the town. Builyan is 46 miles from Monto or 385 miles from Brisbane.

Additional business and commercial facilities to those provided by the towns within the Shire area are available in the town of Gladstone, a separate local government area described under its heading.

THE TOWN OF GLADSTONE.

Proclaimed a Municipality—February 20, 1863.

Area—12½ square miles. Population—5030. Dwellings—917; other buildings, 62. Length of streets and roads—22 miles. Average rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—14 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £103,895.

Rate in the £—11d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper — "Observer," published twice weekly at Gladstone on Wednesday and Saturday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Capricornia. State: Port Curtis.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-45.

Mayor—G. G. Dennis.

ALDERMEN.

H. Anderson; J. J. Deveney; R. E. Smith; M. A. Busted; W. R. Goulding, Jnr.; R. R. Tudman.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—V. P. Breslin (acting).

The town of Gladstone stands on the western shores of Port Curtis, one of the best

harbours on the Queensland coast, and is 328 miles by rail north of Brisbane. The surrounding shires, of which Gladstone is the business centre, produce fruit, general agricultural products, dairy products and timber, while mining and grazing are carried on extensively. As the main business centre and port it is natural that Gladstone should have developed secondary industries. In the town there is the Port Curtis Dairying Co-operative Butter Factory and Queensland Cotton Board's Cotton Ginney, Swift Australian Meat Works, two sawmills and other industrial establishments.

The site of Gladstone was discovered by Matthew Flinders, and because of his recommendation regarding Port Curtis the area was chosen as a place of settlement. He also named Mount Larcom, a mountain which is a picturesque landmark in the town of Gladstone.

Lieutenant John Oxley in 1823 examined Port Curtis to ascertain if it were suitable for a new penal settlement to relieve the overcrowding of Port Macquarie and Norfolk Island. Evidently he was not favourably impressed by the country inland of the present site of Gladstone, and was of the belief that if the country was unsuitable for settlement all the virtues of Port Curtis as a harbour would go for nothing. He returned southward and chose Moreton Bay instead.

Again in 1846 an attempt was made to found a new colony at Gladstone, the declared object being the amelioration of the lot of those who had had the misfortune to be transported and were anxious to redeem their characters. It was proposed at this stage that all lands north of the twenty-sixth parallel of latitude should become the colony of North Australia.

Gladstone again came into prominence in 1854, at which time the New South Wales politicians foresaw the strength of the separation movement, and, against the wishes of the Brisbane population, were anxious that the capital of the new colony should be much farther north than Brisbane. The people of Brisbane wanted the new colony to include all land south of the thirtieth parallel. The then existing administration surveyed a township at Port Curtis, renaming it Gladstone after the Secretary of State for the Colonies, William Ewart Gladstone, and sent Sir Morris O'Connell there as the first government resident in the hope that the embryo town would be chosen as the seat of government for the new colony. This subtle movement evidently did not impress the Secretary of State for Colonies to the extent that was hoped, and it seems he lent his support to the movement of Dr. Lang and the people of Brisbane.

The first sale of land at Gladstone was held in Sydney on February 8 and 9, 1854, and the price realised clearly showed that the buyers fully expected they were investing in what was to be the Capital City of the new Colony. Twenty-one town allotments in Auckland Park were offered at an upset price of £20 per acre and realised £318 per acre. Suburban lands totalling 315 acres were offered at an upset price of £2 and £2/10/- per acre, realising £9.

When gold was later found in 1858 by Chappel, at Canoona, on the Fitzroy, the whole male population of Gladstone fled to the new diggings leaving only the women, children and old men.

Gladstone stands on the edge of highly mineralised country, much of which is gold bearing and there is a mine of manganese in the town itself. The town stands on high, dry, healthy country with a fall on the north and east to the harbour. Gladstone is the

port for the products of a large number of mines, a rich and extensive agricultural district and a number of pastoral properties. It is also the first Queensland port from which horses were shipped to India.

Gladstone is favoured by many natural advantages. It possesses not only a first-class, perfectly sheltered harbour, but is also a very fine site for a town. Solid and perfectly planned it is a position that could be made remarkably picturesque and beautiful at a moderate cost. It has well-made streets and roads and is serviced by both gas and electricity. Water and sewerage connections are also available.

THE SHIRE OF MOUNT MORGAN.

Proclaimed a Shire—October 17, 1931.

Area—194 square miles. Population—6150. Dwellings—1242; other buildings, 96. Length of streets and roads—84 miles. Average rainfall—27 inches. Altitude—822 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £69,757.

Rate in £—Division 1, 12d.; Division 2, 5d. (lesser rate for rural lands); Division 3, 5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Mount Morgan.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Capricornia. State: Fitzroy.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. E. Holt.

COUNCILLORS.

H. I. Weir; E. Glazebrook; C. A. Pearce; A. Macdonald; J. J. Whitehead; W. C. Ingram; N. I. Ferguson; J. A. Halberstater.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—H. A. Fitzgerald.

Medical Officer of Health Dr. Watkins.

Overseer of Works—G. L. Verney.

Health Inspector—A. L. Richardson.

Consulting Engineer, Works—L. N. Pitter.

Consulting Engineer, Electricity Undertaking—A. E. Axon.

The world-famous mountain of gold—Mount Morgan—is connected by the Stopford Highway with Rockhampton, and is the chief gold mine in Queensland. Discovered in 1862, the story of its development and degeneration several years ago makes very interesting reading. Coal mining is another important industry in the locality with mines at Blair Athol, Collinsville and Styx River, which are amongst the largest in the State. The cotton production greatly exceeds any other primary crop in Central Queensland, and the main cotton belt is situated in the Callide Valley and upper Burnett areas. Some 90,000 acres of land is under cultivation for this crop, from which two-thirds of Queensland's and Australia's cotton crop is produced. A cotton ginney is established at Glenmore River, where almost 10,000 bales of cotton are ginned each season.

THE SHIRE OF FITZROY.

Proclaimed a Shire—April 6, 1890.

Area—1999 square miles. Population—4400. Dwellings—1020; other buildings, 88. Length of streets and roads—788 miles. Average rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—110 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £388,214.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8½d.; Division 2, 10d.; Division 3, 7½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Capricornia. State: Fitzroy.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. G. O'Shanesy.

COUNCILLORS.

A. W. Christiansen; R. E. Puree; J. M. Fletcher; T. Stewart; C. W. J. Ranger; A. G. E. Lawrie; E. G. Hoare; C. H. Ward; J. H. Weeks.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. W. C. Arlott.

Fitzroy lies to the south and west of the City of Rockhampton. It received its name from the Fitzroy River running through the area, which was named after Sir Charles Fitzroy, the Governor of New South Wales (1846-55). The only townships in the area are Westwood and Port Alma. The City of Rockhampton, next described, is the business centre for the area.

Westwood, with a population of 200, is 30 miles from Rockhampton, and located within the township is the Westwood Sanatorium. Port Alma is one of the ports of Rockhampton and is situated near the mouth of the river.

The Fitzroy Shire extends almost to Mount Morgan in the west and has many interesting scenic attractions on the Stopford Highway, whilst to the southwards are the world-famous Callide and Dawson Valleys, where cotton has been cultivated intensively for a number of years.

The cotton industry in Queensland is firmly established, ginning and marketing being carried out by the Queensland Cotton Board, which has ginneries at Whinstanes (Brisbane), Gladstone and Rockhampton. The present State production, which in reality is the Australian production of cotton, comes from the most part from the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly the Callide Valley and upper Burnett. In 1939 the Mount Morgan, Monto and Banana Petty Sessions District alone supplied 80 per cent. of the whole crop, which amounted to 17½ million pounds unginning cotton from 41,000 acres. The Cotton Board dates from 1926, when it took over from the previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1929 has increased at a faster rate than its production. The estimated consumption for 1940 was 50,000 bales, and for 1941, 70,000 bales, quantities in excess of any production hitherto achieved.

Most of the remainder of the Shire area is pastoral and can be classed as the beginning of the Central Queensland Districts, which pasture over 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 cattle and more than 6,000,000 sheep.

Timber is also available in fairly large quantities in the Shire, whilst tropical fruits are grown on the coastal strip in large quantities.

THE CITY OF ROCKHAMPTON.

Founded—December 13, 1860.

Area—59 square miles. Population—37,000. Dwellings—7646; other buildings, 1123. Length of streets and roads—274 miles. Average rainfall—36 inches. Altitude 32 feet.

Newspapers—"Morning Bulletin," published daily at Rockhampton; "Central Queensland Herald," published weekly at Rockhampton.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Capricornia. State: Rockhampton; Fitzroy; Keppel.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—H. Jeffries.

Deputy Mayor—L. G. Haigh.

ALDERMEN.

B. H. C. Bartlem; R. Cruikshank; T. A. Dunlop; R. D. McKean; A. W. Pearson; R. S. Cousins; J. J. Dowling; J. Kerrigan; A. K. McLeod; L. G. Haigh.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—E. H. Bryant, A.F.I.A.
City Engineer K. G. Pennyquick, B.E., M.I.E. (Aust.).

Assistant City Engineer—G. B. L. Symonds, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

Acting Electrical Engineer and Manager—R. H. Minahan, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

City Accountant—L. T. Mills.

Transport Engineer and Manager—W. C. Stenhouse, A.M.I. Ave. (Aust.).

Medical Officer of Health—F. C. Wooster, M.B., Ch.M.

City Health Inspector—J. A. Barry, M.R. San.I.

Curator, Botanic Garden—H. G. Simmons.

Valuer and Chief Draftsman—L. W. Shand, A.C.I.V.

Nuisance Inspector and Pound-Keeper—N. H. McKenzie.

Rockhampton has long been the capital of North Queensland. Situated almost in the centre of the coast line and at the junction of very important northern and western rail lines, it was natural that the City should develop as such. The railway lines converging on Rockhampton from Central Queensland total 1208 miles. The main western trunk line extends inland to Longreach, opening up this wealthy pastoral country, and from Jericho a branch line serves the Blackall district. The junction of the Clermont and Springsure lines is at Emerald, while branches extend to Mount Morgan, Rannes and through the Dawson Valley to Theodore. The City is served by two ports—Port Alma, near the mouth of the river, and Broadsound at the estuary.

Mount Morgan mines and the Lake Creek Meat Works are the two largest industrial undertakings in or near Rockhampton. The Rockhampton Agricultural Society was established in 1874 with the object of providing for the improvement in the breeding quality of stock and encouraging the development of the agricultural and pastoral resources of the State. This Society holds an exhibition annually which is second only to the Royal National Show in Brisbane. In normal times the exhibits entered for competition at the Society Show number five to six thousand. Prior to the war the society enjoyed a membership of about one thousand and it possesses well improved grounds of about 20 acres within easy distance of the City.

The City is equipped with an automatic telephone exchange, and for a number of years had a tram service, which was abandoned in 1939 in favour of a motor-bus service.

An institution worthy of note in Rockhampton is the Botanical Gardens enclosure. This generous area of over 200 acres is situated on the western slopes of the Athelstane Range overlooking the Murray and Yeppoon Lagoons. These latter are the homes of thousands of aquatic wild fowl that enjoy immunity from the guns of sportsmen owing to the enforcement of a Native Birds Protection Act. The gardens are under the control of the City Council and the rich profusion of tropical and sub-tropical plants, shrubs and trees bear eloquent testimony to the care and skill expended in their cultivation and maintenance. The City claims that its collection of palms and crotons is the finest in the Commonwealth.

Rockhampton's seaside resorts are Yeppoon and Emu Park, 27 and 30 miles respectively from the City. Regular bus and rail services operate from the City to both these resorts.

About 16 miles from the City is a series of limestone caves at Mount Etna. The Hills are

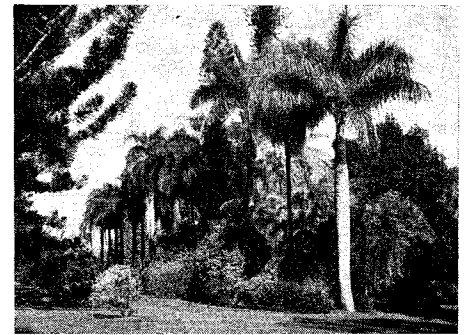
honeycombed with caves, some of which contain stalagmites and stalactites; Johansen's and Olsen's Caves are the largest and most interesting.

The City has its own electricity supply on 240/415 volts A.C., and gas, water and sewerage connections have been made with most of the dwellings and business establishments of the City.

Rockhampton aerodrome, although not as large as some others in Queensland, is nevertheless well appointed and capable of accepting all types of civil aircraft.

The City has two broadcasting stations, seven hospitals and nine theatres.

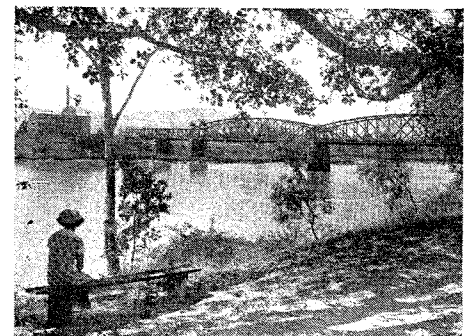
To give some indication of the industrial undertakings in the City the following secondary industries operate: bacon curers, basket and cane manufacturers, blind manufacturers,



BOTANICAL GARDENS, ROCKHAMPTON.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

boot and shoe manufacturers, brewery, broom manufacturer, butter factory, ice works, cabinet makers, cake manufacturers, cement and concrete works, coopers, coppersmiths, cordial manufacturers, engineering works, process engravers, foundries, ice cream manufacturers, meat works, potteries, printing works, rubber works, saddlers, smallgoods makers, soap makers, etc.



FITZROY RIVER AND BRIDGE, ROCKHAMPTON.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

Improved transport and altered economic conditions, particularly as regards the treatment and distribution of primary products of various areas, will doubtlessly be responsible for the advancement of other cities in Queensland. Rockhampton, however, with its industrial establishments and its importance as a rail junction, should have no difficulty in maintaining its position as the most important city in North Queensland.

THE SHIRE OF LIVINGSTONE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.
Area—5283 square miles. Population—7000. Dwellings—2081; other buildings, 200. Length of streets and roads—1156 miles. Average rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—40 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £642,650.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 8d.; Division 3, 6d. (lesser rate for rural lands); Division 4, 3½d.; Division 5, 8d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Yeppoon, Emu Park.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Capricornia. State: Keppel; Normanby.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. Todd.

COUNCILLORS.

E. W. Smith; H. E. Tucker; P. Graff; T. Olsen; R. Spark; E. Meiland; T. McNaë; H. D. Collins; W. J. B. Tonkin; D. T. R. Ross; L. W. Mace.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. J. Smith.

Superintendent of Works—P. R. Paxton.

Health Inspector—A. L. Richardson.

The Shire area entirely surrounds the City of Rockhampton, and as that is the most central city of the area the Shire office is located there.

Yeppoon and Emu Park are the two seaside resorts for Rockhampton and surrounding districts. They offer perfect resorts for seaside vacation in that all the year round surfing may be enjoyed under ideal conditions. They are connected by rail and bus services, which operate daily, with Rockhampton. The Yeppoon district is noted for its banana plantations and orange groves. Besides the town beach, with a splendid surf, Yeppoon has a curve of hard sand stretching for 16 miles—a perfect drive for motor cars and cycles. Also it has a public swimming pool, which has been built at the mouth of the Ross Creek. The new scenic highway over the coastal bluffs and headlands between Emu Park and Yeppoon is almost without equal on the Queensland coast.

The Shire of Livingstone itself, besides the scenic attractions of Yeppoon and Emu Park, offers a wide range of lands which in the near coastal areas are particularly suited for sugar growing, whilst farther inland, towards the range, excellent grazing country prevails. It is here that the coastal dairying belt comes to an end, and with the exception of the Atherton Tableland and a small area on the Daintree River dairying is not carried on farther north.

THE SHIRE OF BROADSOUND.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.
Area—7091 square miles. Population—1570. Dwellings—398; other buildings, 15. Length of streets and roads—498 miles. Average rainfall—41 inches. Altitude—40 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £315,593.

Rate in £—Division 1, 3d.; Division 2, 3d.; Division 3, 3d.; Division 4, 3d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—St. Lawrence.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Capricornia. State: Normanby; Keppel.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. W. Wright.

COUNCILLORS.

N. MacDonald; F. T. Pendergast; W. L. Pownall; L. F. Landsberg; S. L. Collins; R. J.

Beak; A. H. Bell; K. L. L. Robinson; C. D. Loadman; I. G. Lewis.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—T. J. Standish.

St. Lawrence, the principal town in the Shire, has a population of 250 and is situated 120 miles north of Rockhampton by road. It is also on the main North Coast railway, 503 miles from Brisbane.

No secondary industries have been established within the Shire and except for the short coastal strip the majority of the area is confined to grazing. In the coastal strip large quantities of sugar-cane, tropical fruits and vegetables are produced. The sparsely populated hinterland, which expands almost as far west as Emerald, produces some of the best beef cattle in Central Queensland.

The area around St. Lawrence has a good rainfall and is considered medium farming land. From the coast inland once over the mountain range the land alternates between that with a poor soil and uncertain rainfall and good soil areas with uncertain rainfall, thereby making the former unfit for any farming activities (it is within this area the pastoral industry is firmly established). The latter is classified as potential farming areas, and it can be expected that in the near future it will be developed as such.

NORTHERN DIVISIONS.

THE SHIRE OF SARINA.

Proclaimed a Shire—July 21, 1911.

Area—542 square miles. Population—3330. Dwellings—820; other buildings, 41. Length of streets and roads—306 miles. Average rainfall—70 inches. Altitude—800 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £157,573 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 7½d.; Division 4, 6d.; Division 5, 9d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Sarina.

Enlistments—340.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herbert. State: Mirani.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. P. Jackson.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Innes; S. A. Lilliendal; J. Langdon; R. Palmer; J. C. Nicholson; E. H. Atherton; J. Lawrie; G. Graham; J. McFadyen.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—V. R. Fagg, B.A., B.Com.

Shire Headquarters—Sarina.

The industries of the Sarina Shire are mainly primary, with sugar-cane growing as the main crop. Dairying, timber getting, tobacco growing, poultry raising, fruit and vegetable growing and general agriculture being subsidiary occupations.

Sugar-cane is treated at the Plane Creek Central Mill at Sarina on Plane Creek, and low-class syrups and molasses are treated and converted to power alcohol at the Australian National Power Alcohol Co. Ltd. works adjacent to the above sugar mill. Sarina town is 23 miles south of Mackay on the North Coast railway, or 575 miles from Brisbane. It has a population of 2200 and has a water and electricity supply connected to all dwellings.

Sarina has three theatres, two schools and a private hospital. Its climate, considering the latitude, is healthy. The summers are

hot and humid, while the winters are clear and bracing. The incidence of tropical disease is particularly light, and the town has had only one case of diphtheria notified during the past nine years.

The Sarina Shire Council has realised and is planning to develop the potentialities of the area, particularly in regard to closer settlement of some of the districts, and as cream is now forwarded to Mackay for treatment there seems a possibility of establishing either a butter or cheese factory in the Shire. Also, there were a number of small goldmines being worked prior to the war which will now undoubtedly recommence operations.

Other townships in the Shire are Yukon, Loloma, Inneston, Koumala.

THE CITY OF MACKAY.

Founded—September 22, 1869.

Area—eight square miles. Population—12,530. Dwellings—3109; other buildings, 457. Length of streets and roads—45 miles. Average rainfall—62 inches. Altitude—18 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £527,708. Improved Capital Value, £2,544,538. Property only.

Rate in £—12d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspapers—"Daily Mercury," published at Mackay daily; "The Review," published at Mackay daily.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herbert. State: Mackay.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—I. A. C. Wood.

ALDERMEN.

E. Brock; A. A. M. Galletly; E. C. Macklin; C. S. Tait; I. G. M. Chataway; J. Graham; F. Rallinson; F. Dunne.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—W. C. Weir.

City Engineer—N. G. Ward.

Health Inspector—D. P. Doherty.

Electric Light Engineer Manager—G. Weller.

Mackay, situated on the Pioneer River, 598 miles north of Brisbane, is a thriving and modern City with fine public buildings, modern dwellings and substantial business houses in addition to a number of very fine newly erected hotels, all of which add to the air of prosperity which prevails throughout the City and its productive hinterland.

Sugar growing is by far the most important industry, although dairying, timber getting and fruit growing are of importance. On a lesser scale tobacco growing, poultry farming and fishing add variety. The estimated annual return from the sugar industry during 1944 was £3,578,000 from 141,000 tons of sugar; 634,961 lbs. of butter, 14,750 cattle, 1685 calves, 18,203 sheep, 3115 pigs were also processed during that year in the various works in and around Mackay. Excluding butter production the value of these industries was £141,000 in that year. The greater part of this wealth circulates throughout the district annually. The sugar, for instance, is manufactured by seven mills, namely, Farleigh, Racecourse, Pleystowe, Mariam, Cattle Creek, North Eton and Plane Creek, the majority of which are co-operative concerns owned and controlled by the farmers themselves.

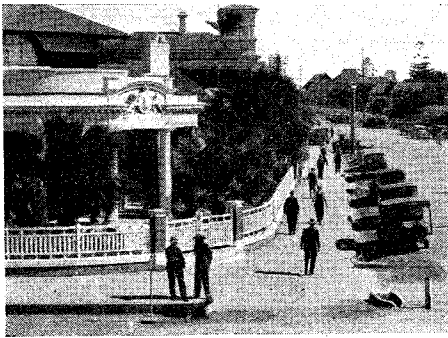
The sugar-growing industry started in the Mackay district in the late 'sixties and the first mill began crushing in 1868. The district from then on quickly assumed a leading place in the sugarcane production of the State. The district also saw the creation of

central mills, the building of which was assisted by Government grants. The object of these mills was to crush cane grown by white labour only. This scheme originally could not be put into immediate effect, but it was the primary movement which eventually paved the way for the elimination of the use of coloured labour and also for the establishment of purely co-operative mills.

The cane in the Mackay district is produced under natural rainfall conditions with an average annual rainfall of about 60 inches. There are few facilities for irrigation. Production is based entirely on the small farm system, the average area allotted to cane being some 40 acres. In the surrounding shires there are approximately 2000 cane farms.

It has been said that there is no more progressive area in Queensland than Mackay and districts nor any with a brighter future.

Visitors to Mackay will find surroundings of great richness and scenery of surpassing beauty and variety. Its picturesque hinter-



MACKAY.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

land and island-festooned seaboard offer unbounded attractions to holiday-makers. Being situated well within the tropics the City and district have embodied the singular charm and beauty of this section of the Queensland coast. Inland through Pioneer Valley are the picturesque heights of the Ungella Range, while to the north and south of the City are the cane farms set out as if the land were a gigantic patchwork quilt.

Along the sea front for about 30 miles is a string of appealing resorts and coral islands which form the enchanted waterway running north through the Cumberland and Whitsunday Island groups to Bowen.

Although built on sea level the City of Mackay is fortunate in possessing an easily accessible mountain resort within 50 miles from the coast, the Ungella Range—an expanse of forest and fine jungles at an altitude of about 3000 feet. The road from the Pioneer Valley to the crest of the Ungella Range is considered one of the most attractive of its kind in Australia. There is a well-appointed *Chalet* situated on the eastern fall of the range at Dalrymple Heights (2200 feet) overlooking the Pioneer Valley and a serried array of ranges. Marian, one of the townships in the Pioneer Valley, was for many years the home of Helen Porter Mitchell, better known as *Dame Nellie Melba*. Besides Dalrymple Heights, which provides an unsurpassed view of the Pioneer Valley, wide panoramas can also be viewed from Mount William, Mount Henry and Peak Henry (4126 feet), and from Bevan, Palm and Pease Lookouts. A magnificent view of the country to the west is obtained from

eminences along the new Dalrymple roads; a track also leads along the range to Mount Dalrymple (4250 feet).

Picnic spots include the swimming pools at Broken River Bridge, Wishing Pool, Credition, Pla and Bee Creeks.

The bird and plant life is outstanding on the Ungella plateau, which, with its tropic splendour and remarkable climate, is rated as one of the most attractive upland resorts in Queensland.

Mackay is equally famous for its surrounding beaches and seaside resorts within easy distance of the City, the majority of which offer excellent opportunities for bathing and fishing. Town and far beaches are a little south of the Pioneer estuary, while to the north are Elmeo, Seaview, Slade Point and other spots extending to Seaforth and Newry Harbour with its groups and clusters of islands. An impressive seascape can be obtained from Elmeo, and on a clear day many of the islands comprising the Cumberland group can be seen—Brampton, Carlisle, Keswick, St. Bee's, Cockermouth, Penrith, Scawfell and Calder; farther north is Lindeman Island near the entrance to Whitsunday Passage.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland's development and the location of ports explains a great deal in regard to the relationship between districts and coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central districts were linked by any other form of transport, and it was not until 1924 that the coastal railway system was completed. Shipping services, therefore, were responsible for the opening up of the country. Mackay has a small river port in Pioneer River and an excellent man-made outer harbour which can accommodate vessels of all sizes. The Port of Mackay handles approximately 5.4 per cent. of all the State's overseas exports.

The City has electric light and gas service, as well as water and sewerage.

The secondary industries include brick manufacturers, a butter factory, chemical manufacturers, cordial manufacturers, fibro plaster manufacturers, ice works, etc. There are 31 hotels and nine guest houses, four hospitals (two private), seven theatres and, in addition to the State primary schools, there are three secondary schools.

THE SHIRE OF NEBO.

Proclaimed a Shire—February 10, 1883.

Area—3956 square miles. Population—530. Dwellings—105; other buildings, six. Length of streets and roads—462 miles. Average rainfall—30½ inches. Altitude—655 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £154,474.

Rate in £—3½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Nebo.

Enlistments—68.

Electoral Divisions -- Federal: Capricornia. State: Mirani.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—N. Richards.

COUNCILLORS.

W. H. Bell; T. A. Ross; A. Single; R. E. Perry; G. M. Myers; C. Knobel.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. J. Hay.

The Shire of Nebo is located between the Sarina Shire on the east and Mirani Shire on the north. It is mainly engaged in sugar-growing in the near coastal region, with general farming and grazing in the western extremities. Within the Shire there is a reasonable proportion of good pastoral lands and possible farming country, whilst the re-

mainder of the area is given over to medium pastoral lands with a good rainfall, but unsuitable for general farming on an intensive scale.

The business centre of the Shire and the Shire headquarters is Nebo, a small township with a population of 70, which is 67 miles by road from Mackay. It has one hotel, one butcher shop and three grocers and general storekeepers. This is the only township in the Shire.

There are no railway lines running through the district, the nearest line being the North Coast railway at Sarina. This to some extent hampers the closer settlement of the area.

THE SHIRE OF MIRANI.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 16, 1914.

Area—806 square miles. Population—4530. Dwellings—1075; other buildings, 75. Length of streets and roads—404 miles. Average rainfall—60 inches. Altitude—100-4000 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £308,571.

Rate in £—7d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Mirani.

Enlistments—560.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herber State: Mirani.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—P. H. McLean.

COUNCILLORS.

J. W. Madill; H. J. Neyman; A. Lisk; D. W. Ward; P. E. Neilsen; J. Jones; J. McFaul; S. Braithwaite; T. Comerford.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—E. Lloyd.

Overseer of Works—A. Pitts.

Health Inspector—J. Seabrook.

Mirani is 22 miles from Mackay and is the largest town in the Shire of that name. It is also the address of the Shire offices.

For the most part the area consists of agricultural lowlands, one of the most interesting features being the valley of the Pioneer River, along which runs the railway due west from the tourist resort at Eungella, near Mount Dalrymple. The area is abundantly watered and has a permanent supply right through the year.

The primary industries of the Shire include the production of sugar-cane (which is the principal product) and maize, green forage, bananas, oranges, mandarines, potatoes, etc. Grazing, dairying and pig raising are also carried on.

There are three modern sugar mills within the area which crush over 350,000 tons of sugar annually. Milk production exceeds 950,000 gallons per annum.

In addition to the above industries there is the Pine Vale copper mine and several gold, silver and lead mines are being worked in the area. Mining in the Shire remains to be developed more extensively.

Although sugar-cane growing is the principal industry, mixed farming can be undertaken profitably, the natural resources of the area lending themselves particularly for this type of development. There is ample water available for irrigational and hydro-electric purposes. The tourist traffic in the post-war period presents immense possibilities. The Shire is served with an excellent deep sea port in Mackay, which is the principal business centre for the district.

THE SHIRE OF WANGARATTA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—9260 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—1310; other buildings, 148. Length of streets and roads—880 miles.

Average rainfall—39 inches. Altitude—18 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £437,928 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 9½d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 8d.; Division 4, 5½d. (lesser rate for rural lands); Division 5, 9½d.; levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area Collinsville, Merinda, Mt. Coolon.

Newspaper—"Collinsville Star," published at Collinsville weekly on Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herbert. State: Bowen; Mirani.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. Pott.

COUNCILLORS.

A. E. Beak; H. D. Brisdon; R. G. Hamilton; B. M. Hannan; J. S. Hesse; E. W. Herron; F. S. Isbell; E. D. Jenkins; J. H. H. Maltoy; E. W. B. Saker; V. A. Toms; F. G. Williams.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. J. Cowley.

The Shire area surrounds Bowen on the north, south and west and fronts the sea in the east. Mining, timber, general agriculture, fruit and vegetable growing and a meatworks are the principal sources of revenue in this area.

Collinsville, the largest town in the Shire, has a population of 1300 and is the terminus of the Bowen-Collinsville branch railway line. Both the Bowen Consolidated Coal Mines and the Queensland Government State Coal Mines operate near the town. In addition, there are a cordial factory, two ice-works and one sawmill operating, besides the usual business establishments. There are two schools, a theatre and a general hospital.

Merinda is the next largest town, with a population of 300, and is 718 miles from Brisbane by rail on the North Coast railway. In Merinda there are two large meatworks operating—Bothwicks' and the Bowen Freezing Works.

Mount Coolon has a population of 70 and is 86 miles from Collinsville on the Collinsville-Bowen railway.

The districts around Bowen constitute the heaviest vegetable producing area in Queensland and it is in the Wangaratta Shire that most of this crop is grown.

The Shire headquarters is located in Bowen.

THE SHIRE OF DALRYMPLE.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—27,856 square miles. Population—3260. Dwellings—920; other buildings, 48. Length of streets and roads—2071 miles. Average rainfall—24½ inches. Altitude—1008 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £737,767 (1943-44).

Rates in the £—Division 1, 2d.; Division 2, 2d.; Division 3, 1½d.; Division 4, 2d. All rates levied on Unimproved Capital Value.

Principal Towns in Area Pentland; Ravenswood.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Charters Towers.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—D. Downey.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Allingham; T. Clark; E. C. Clarke; G. Wooburn; J. Judge; J. Rollinson; T. J. Salmon.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—R. S. Russell.

The Shire of Dalrymple is a vast grazing area surrounding the town of Charters Towers. It is, besides, a mining, citrus fruit and tobacco growing area. However, the

latter three are carried on mainly around the Town of Charters Towers and on the eastern portion of the Shire. The area is particularly well served in the matter of surface water supplies and has the well known Burdekin River, together with its main tributaries, the Clarke, Star and Basalt Rivers, in the north section, and in the south the Cape River and its tributaries.

Charters Towers is the headquarters for the Shire and is the main business centre for the whole area. Pentland, population about 300, is 148 miles from Townsville on the great northern railway and on the Tableland country approximately 1300 feet above sea level. It has, because of its altitude, a particularly refreshing and healthy climate. Homestead has a population of 150 and is also on the great northern railway, 128 miles from Townsville, or 20 miles from Pentland. These two constitute the largest townships west of Charters Towers in the Shire area, while to the east Sellheim is within a few miles of Charters Towers and is the location of a large meat works. Sellheim has a normal population of slightly over 100. Ravenswood is a mining town, 28 miles from Mingela, with a population of 300 and is the terminus of a branch railway line from Mingela. The better-known mines operating in normal times at Ravenswood are the Motherlode Gold Mine, Ravenswood Gold Mine and Sunset Gold Mine.

THE SHIRE OF FLINDERS.

Proclaimed a Shire—July 22, 1882.

Area—15,721 square miles. Population—1591. Length of streets and roads—1500 miles. Average rainfall—16 inches. Altitude—1078 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £907,612.

Rate in £—Division 1, 1¼d.; Division 2, 1¾d.; Division 3, 1 15/16d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Prairie, Torrens Creek.

Enlistments—100.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Charters Towers.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—E. M. Geary.

COUNCILLORS.

J. C. Little; C. C. Little; H. W. Newton; G. S. B. Dibbs; E. J. Willis; R. C. Eather; J. H. C. Kilroe; W. H. Chisholm.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. May.

Overseer—S. D. Clarke.

Health Inspector—H. E. Calbran.

The Shire of Flinders entirely surrounds the town of Hughenden. There are no towns of any great importance in the Shire; Hughenden is the business centre for the whole area and, although a separate municipality, it is the address of the Flinders Shire Council.

Sheep, cattle grazing and bloodstock breeding are the main activities of the settlers, and the area has produced some notable race-horses. It is located over 200 miles west of Townsville and is served by two railway lines, the first being the main northern railway from Townsville to Cloncurry, and the second a loop line branching from Hughenden southwards through Winton, Longreach and Rockhampton.

The area is split up into fairly large holdings and with the exception of the town of Hughenden there is no close settlement. The country is excellent for grazing purposes, and besides bloodstock the Flinders Shire breeds some excellent strains of beef cattle. The

wool yield per head of sheep is almost equal to the best in Australia.

Its railway accessibility to both the Townsville and Rockhampton markets for beef and wool makes it a particularly prosperous area.

THE TOWN OF HUGHENDEN.

Proclaimed a Municipality—April 20, 1887. Area—26 square miles. Population—1850. Dwellings—326; other buildings, 79. Length of streets and roads—15 miles. Average rainfall—19 inches. Altitude—1072 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £42,493.

Rate in the £—11d., levied on U.C.V.

Enlistments—400 in all Services.

Newspapers "Flinders' Chronicle" and "North Western Queensland Gazette," published weekly at Hughenden on Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Charters Towers.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—A. W. Mattershead, J.P.

Deputy Mayor—J. B. Hunter.

ALDERMEN.

J. E. Brebner; P. J. Buckley; E. J. Yoemans; A. H. Bartholemew; J. W. Bennett; L. D. Dillon; J. Sallatina.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—W. J. Sullivan.

Almost in the centre of the State, Hughenden is the junction of the important Central railway loop linking Townsville to the north-east and Rockhampton through Winton and Longreach to the south-east. Through the southern route it is some 940 miles from the capital by rail and approximately 1060 miles by the northern or Townsville route.

Hughenden, outside the usual business activities of a town of its size, relies to some extent on the newly established wool scours and fellmongery, abattoirs and a tannery as regards secondary industries, but owes its existence to wool growing and cattle raising in the nearby district.

An interesting feature of the town is the large underground river with an inexhaustible supply of water three feet from the surface. In addition, there is a large sub-artesian basin in the district.

From the district come 20,000 bales of wool valued at £400,000, 20,000 fat beef cattle at £170,000, and 150,000 fat sheep at £75,000, making a total income of £645,000 annually, to which must be added several thousand pounds for bloodstock.

Horses bred in the district have won many classic events.

THE SHIRE OF WYANGARIE.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 11, 1916.

Area—9588 square miles. Population—1700. Dwellings—422; other buildings, 115. Length of streets and roads—1313 miles. Average rainfall—20 inches. Altitude—700 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £622,197.

Rate in £—1½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Richmond.

Enlistments—130.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—B. C. Carter.

COUNCILLORS.

G. H. Stuart; M. Findlay; T. M. Forr; T. O'Neill; C. C. R. Abbs.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. W. Brackner.

The town of Richmond has an unlimited supply of water reticulated from an artesian

bore. This bore is claimed to contain properties beneficial to sufferers from rheumatic complaints.

Richmond is 307 miles by rail west of Townsville, and has a population of 800. In the town there are two iceworks, a cordial factory, a wool scour, besides the usual business establishments found in a town of this size. It also has a general hospital, two schools, two theatres and three hotels.

Richmond is the only town of note in the Shire of Wyangarie and is also the Shire headquarters.

All the pastoral properties in the Shire are well and permanently watered by artesian bores and carry approximately 900,000 sheep and 38,000 cattle. Besides the pastoral industry, gold mining is carried on at Woolgar, which is about 90 miles from Richmond. At the present it is in the initial stages, prospecting and other works having been curtailed during the war. It is believed there is every prospect of this field showing excellent returns. At the moment there are two stamper machines operating.

THE SHIRE OF MCKINLAY.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 9, 1891.

Area—15,647 square miles. Population—1750. Dwellings—456; other buildings, 44. Length of streets and roads—1489 miles. Average rainfall—16½ inches. Altitude—410 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £796,447.

Rate in £—2½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Julia Creek.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. M. Allison.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Anderson; W. D. Cooper; F. A. Hickman; J. J. O'Sullivan; E. H. Doubleday; W. G. Gannon; W. McCorquodale; M. S. Woodhouse.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. Parsons.

The McKinlay Shire is located on the Great Northern railway some 300 miles west of Townsville and is between the Wyangarie and Cloncurry Shires.

Wool growing and grazing are the only occupations in this vast area.

Julia Creek, with a population of 800, is the only town of note in the area and is found almost in the centre of the Shire, a distance of 395 miles by rail west from Townsville. The area to the north of Julia Creek is particularly well watered for this section of the State; most of the rivers which flow into the Gulf of Carpentaria have their source and their tributaries in the McKinlay Shire.

Other small townships and sidings in the Shire are Nelia, Quarrell's Siding, Eddington Siding, Gilliat, Gilmore's Siding, Oorindi.

In some areas of the McKinlay Shire it is possible to engage in various forms of agriculture, particularly citrus fruit and vegetable growing. For this it would be necessary to irrigate from the streams, and as the soil is remarkably fertile good crops are possible. It seems likely that the McKinlay Shire Council may encourage closer settlement in such areas in the post-war years.

THE SHIRE OF CLONCURRY.

Proclaimed a Shire—February 9, 1884.

Area—19,029 square miles. Population—6300. Dwellings—1667; other buildings, 121. Length of streets and roads—1471 miles. Average rainfall—15 inches. Altitude—800 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £376,918.

Rate in £—Division 1, 10¼d.; Division 2, 12d.; Division 3, 3½d.; Division 4, 3 15/16d. All levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Cloncurry.

Enlistments—200.

Honour Awards—W/O. W. H. Rose, D.F.C.; F/O. H. J. Morris, D.F.C.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—R. A. Clarke.

COUNCILLORS.

L. Franzmann; T. Woodhouse; D. M. Lynch; T. J. Brennan; T. E. Ticehurst; J. J. Power; A. H. Liddy; D. H. McMaster; G. Hurst.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—M. O'Callaghan.

Health Inspector—J. V. Smith.

Engineer, Manager—W. J. C. Schwabe.

Works Foreman—R. P. Walduck.

The Shire of Cloncurry is situated in Central West Queensland. The residents are actively engaged in grazing, mining (copper, gold, silver and lead), fruit and vegetable growing, particularly grapes and citrus fruits. Bordering the town of Cloncurry are numerous market gardens, the majority of which are situated along the river bank.

In the pre-war days Cloncurry was a particularly important aerodrome on the inland link in so far as there were regular services to and from Brisbane, Darwin and Normanston. In addition, the Netherlands East Indies Overseas Service made the Cloncurry aerodrome a night stop in their service between Batavia and Sydney. Cloncurry is also the Flying Doctor's base.

The town itself was named after the birth-place of one of Australia's most picturesque explorers, Robert O'Hara Burke.

Although Cloncurry is the headquarters of the Shire, Mount Isa is equally important. The Mount Isa Silver-Lead-Zinc mines are amongst the most productive in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Both Cloncurry and Mount Isa are provided with up-to-date water and electricity supplies and plans have been made whereby each of these towns will be provided with sewerage and also large public swimming pools. A water reticulation scheme is also in progress in the township of Dajarra, an important stock-trucking centre, approximately 106 miles south-west of Cloncurry.

The district possesses wonderful possibilities for post-war development provided adequate steps are taken for the conservation of water. Natural sites for water conservation are numerous within the area, while the fertility of the soil is such that with water available for irrigation almost any agricultural product could be grown.

THE SHIRE OF BARKLY TABLELAND.

Proclaimed a Shire—February 6, 1914.

Area—16,580 square miles. Population—700. Dwellings—180; other buildings, eight. Length of streets and roads—762 miles. Average rainfall—15 inches. Altitude—700 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £117,307.

Rate in £—4½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Camooweal.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—T. J. Cronin.

COUNCILLORS.

V. C. Cameron; W. Dalling; E. St. J. Maule; A. H. Finlay.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—P. J. Cronin.

The Shire of Barkly Tableland is one of the four most western shires in Queensland and extends to the Northern Territory border, almost due west from Townsville. The main products are cattle, sheep and wool, although during the last few years mining has been coming more and more into prominence.

Camooweal, the only town in the Shire, is reached by a journey involving 1588 miles from Brisbane, or 756 miles from Townsville, the last 153 being by motor coach from the railhead at Mount Isa.

The small population, compared with the size of the Shire, gives some indication of the immensity of the holdings in the area, particularly when it is taken into account that almost half of the population is domiciled in Camooweal.

THE SHIRE OF BURKE.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 31, 1885.

Area—17,270 square miles. Population—120. Dwellings—78; other buildings, 22. Length of streets and roads—874 miles. Average rainfall—27½ inches. Altitude—27 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £130,848 (1943-44).

Rate in £—2½d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Burketown.

Enlistments—16.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. F. Scholes.

COUNCILLORS.

W. P. Dunne; F. R. Waddon; R. McIntyre; F. C. Carrington; G. Smith; I. A. Donaldson.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. J. Haines.

The Shire of Burke receives its name from that of one of Australia's best-known explorers, Robert O'Hara Burke.

Little could be gained by repeating the story of the tragic and mismanaged expedition into this country, but one mile from the town of Burketown can be seen the famous *Landsborough Tree*, so named after Landsborough of the ill-fated Burke and Wills Expedition; the letters DIG are still plainly visible on it.

Burke, or the *Gulf Country*, by which name it is widely known, is possibly the best cattle country in the Commonwealth, and although it is almost inaccessible as regards transport, the products of the area are widely sought by cattle buyers.

The climate and rainfall of the majority of the area makes Burke and the neighbouring Shires of Cook and Carpentaria potentially the wealthiest areas in the whole of the Commonwealth. When it is remembered that only 120 persons occupy the whole of 17,270 square miles of fertile land, which on the coastal fringe is suitable for growing almost all tropical and sub-tropical products, and when it is realised that every man, woman and child in the area, should they have an equal amount of property, would own individually an area 25 times the size of the City of Sydney and suburbs.

Burketown is 180 miles north of Dobbyn, the terminus of the North-west or Cloncurry line. It is also linked by air with Cairns on a bi-weekly service; an additional service runs from Cloncurry to Normanston.

THE SHIRE OF CARPENTARIA.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 13, 1883.
Area—25,488 square miles. Population—625. Dwellings—160; other buildings, 48. Length of streets and roads—1102 miles. Average rainfall—38 inches. Altitude—40 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £257,274.

Rates in £—Division 1, 6½d.; Division 2, 2½d.; Division 3, 2½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Normanton.
Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy.
State: Cook; Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—P. R. Raisin.

COUNCILLORS.

J. F. Bell; S. Pointon; J. A. Gallagher; A. McNab; T. L. Boileau; T. Burns; R. B. O. Jones; W. J. Malone.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—H. E. Hall.

The Shire of Carpentaria was named after a former Governor of the Dutch East Indies, Pieter Carpentaria, and is situated on the coastal fringe of the Gulf Country.

Normanton, with a population of 400, is the only town within the area, and is connected by two air services, Q.A.N.T.A.S. and A.O.A., each providing weekly service. The Normanton-Croydon railway feeds the hinterland, but with the exception of this short line it has no rail connection with the remainder of the State. However, a motor road connects Croydon with Forsyth, which in turn is the terminus of the Cairns-Forsyth railway line. There is also a reasonable road from Cloncurry to Normanton, a distance of 220 miles. A steamer trip to Normanton involves a journey of 1400 miles from Brisbane. The Karumba Flying Boat Base is located 18 miles from the town.

With its small population and vast areas, the Shire of Carpentaria confines most of its activities to beef raising, but the nature of the land is such that many agricultural pursuits could be carried on. Being well within the tropical belt and with a reasonably good rainfall on the coastal fringe, there is no reason why this land should not be thrown open for dairying, fruit and vegetable growing.

THE SHIRE OF CROYDON.

Proclaimed a Shire—December 31, 1881.
Area—11,140 square miles. Population—220. Dwellings—71; other buildings, 21. Length of streets and roads—163 miles. Average rainfall—28½ inches. Altitude—366 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £50,089 (1943-44).

Rate in £—Division 1, 8d.; Division 2, 3d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Croydon.
Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy.
State: Cook; Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—G. H. Reese.

COUNCILLORS.

A. H. Hughes; F. R. Vicary; C. E. Hughes; R. J. C. Priestley; H. H. Pickering.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—Miss E. M. Latchford.

Croydon is the terminus of the Normanton-Croydon railway, a distance of 94 miles. It has a population of 200 and is the headquarters of the Croydon Shire. It is also on the Cairns-Georgetown air service.

Croydon is the only town in the Shire and is the business centre for the pastoral districts.

Cattle raising at present is the only industry carried on, although there is a distinct possibility that mining may be commenced in the future.

THE SHIRE OF COOK.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 16, 1919.
Area—48,899 square miles. Population—1000. Dwellings—450; other buildings, 34. Length of streets and roads—659 miles. Average rainfall—63 inches. Altitude—10 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £150,362.

Rates in £—Division 1, 8½d.; Division 2, 3½d.; Division 3, 7d.; Division 4, 5d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Cooktown.
Newspaper — "Northern Boomerang," published at Cooktown weekly.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy.
State: Cook; Carpentaria.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—A. S. Sampson.

COUNCILLORS.

A. P. A. Moore; P. A. Miller; H. D. Worrall; W. J. Holzaphel; W. H. Baker; R. H. Evans; A. W. Armbrust; W. T. Chandler.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. Pointon.

Cooktown, the principal town in the Shire of Cook, is the most northern town of any note on the Queensland mainland—this excludes the Municipality of Thursday Island. Situated at the mouth of the Endeavour River, the seaport of Cooktown is an important link between the hinterland and the outside world. The Shire is completely isolated from the remainder of the State as regards rail transportation, the nearest rail terminus being at Cairns, 100 miles to the south.

Since the inauguration of a daily air service between Cairns and Cooktown, the town itself has become increasingly popular as a seaside and health resort in the winter months. The excellent Barrier Reef fishing grounds were becoming well known and used by enthusiasts of this exciting sport until the outbreak of war placed certain security restrictions on the activities of big game fishermen. However, with the improvement of transport facilities, following the cessation of hostilities, it seems likely Cooktown will become a serious rival to some of the better-known southern resorts.

Cattle raising is by far the largest single industry in the Shire, while timber getting, tin and gold mining, general agriculture and peanut, maize, citrus fruit, banana, paw paw and mango cultivation provide additional sources of income for the population.

No discussion of the Cook Shire would be complete without some mention being made of the numerous mission stations established within the area, the majority of which are on the west coast, although some are established on the eastern coast. These stations give the aboriginal population some measure of education, supply medical treatment, and in general look after the interests of these peoples. Possibly, however, the mission stations' greatest value lies in the fact that they have established settlements on an otherwise uninhabited coast and in so doing have proved the country suitable for settlement. As points of communication their value and importance cannot be over-emphasised in both peace time and time of war.

THE SHIRE OF WOOTHAKATA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.
Area—20,236 square miles. Population—8500. Dwellings—2451; other buildings, 138.

Length of streets and roads—1325 miles. Average rainfall—34 inches. Altitude—1325 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £283,521.

Rates in £—Division 1, 12d.; Division 2, 10d.; Division 3, 24½d.; Division 4, 15½d. (lesser rate for rural lands); Division 5, 15½d.; Division 6, 2½d.; Division 7, 17½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Mareeba, Kuranda, Mt. Molloy, Chillagoe.

Enlistments—400.
Honour Awards—F/O. V. Trimble, D.F.C.; Pte. H. J. Troughton, M.M.
Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy.
State: Cook; The Tableland.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. M. Brown.

COUNCILLORS.

J. J. Nicholls; W. Gardner; W. Lawrence; W. J. Francis; C. L. Davies; S. H. Payne; J. R. Bartley.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

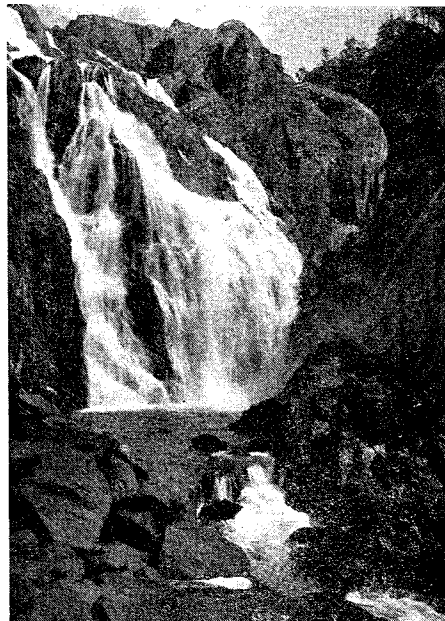
Shire Clerk—R. Arnold.

Health Inspector—W. H. McGaw.

The Woothakata Shire is located on the extremities of the Atherton Tablelands, and the primary and secondary industries for the Shire embrace cattle raising, general agriculture, timber, tobacco growing, sawmilling, mining, bacon factory and meatworks. The towns of the Shire are Mareeba (with a population of 3000), Kuranda (300), Mount Molloy (300), Chillagoe (400), and Mount Mulligan (300).

Mareeba, which is the Shire headquarters, is 46 miles by rail from Cairns and is the largest tobacco-growing centre in Australia. Besides tobacco, maize growing, timber getting, dairying and pig raising are the main primary industries. For secondary industries Mareeba has the North Queensland Co-operative Bacon Association Ltd. works, brickworks, foundry, iceworks, joinery works, printing works, two sawmills and tobacco graders. The town has two picture theatres, two schools and a general hospital.

Kuranda is considered one of the best



BARRON FALLS.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

tourist and health resorts in Australia. It is 21 miles from Cairns on the Cairns-Ravenshoe railway, and is the site of the majestic Barron Falls. The spectacle of a river falling 770 feet into the rock-strewn gorge below is one of the most unforgettable experiences to the visitor and leaves a permanent impression on the mind of everyone who witnesses the spectacle. The timber industry holds precedence in the district served by Kuranda. There are two sawmills operating in the town. Kuranda has without doubt the prettiest railway station in Queensland.

Mount Molloy is 60 miles from Cairns on the Cairns-Rumula railway. The surrounding districts produce dairy, timber and mineral products. In the town there is a butter factory, a sawmill, one hotel, a general hospital and one theatre.

Chillagoe is engaged mainly in mining and is 139 miles from Cairns on the Cairns-Mungana railway. In Chillagoe there is a cordial factory, limeworks and a smelting works. Besides its industrial activities Chillagoe is noted as a tourist resort because of its remarkable caves.

These caves are surrounded by immense limestone bluffs, and the more interesting caverns are a few miles along Station Creek. The Royal Arch, Herculaneum, Ellen and Pompeii are close to the road to Zillmanton within a radius of about two miles from the crossing over Chillagoe Creek. The Royal Arch is the largest cave and has a length of 170 feet, width of 130 feet and a height of 50 feet. Paths lead to several extensive chambers.

None of the caves penetrating the limestone of Queensland has been systematically explored and may even yet prove as interesting for their embedded organic remains as the Waitomo Caves in New Zealand. The limestones of the Chillagoe and Mungana district are remarkable for the number and size of the caves rather than for the beauty of the crystalline formations.

The State coal mines, Mount Mulligan and King Coal are located at Mount Mulligan, and for the most part are responsible for the prosperity of the nearby districts. Mount Mulligan is 103 miles from Cairns, on the Cairns-Mount Mulligan railway, and has a general hospital.

THE SHIRE OF ETHERIDGE.

Proclaimed a Shire on November 11, 1879. Area—16,025 square miles. Population—1480. Dwellings—370. Other buildings—45. Length of streets and roads—920 miles. Average rainfall—31½ inches. Altitude—300 feet.

Valuations—Unimproved Capital Values, £200,686 (1943-44).

Rates in £—Division 1, 4d.; Division 2, 4d.; Division 3, 4d.; Division 4, 4d.; all rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal town in area—Georgetown. Electoral Divisions—Federal: Kennedy. State: The Tableland.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—H. J. Ray.

COUNCILLORS.

C. E. Green; H. McCrystal; R. McFarlane; R. A. Nimmo; W. T. Preston; L. E. Seacombe.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—Mrs. E. A. Latchford.

The Etheridge Shire is located to the west from Cairns, between the Dalrymple and Herberton Shires in the east and Croydon in the west. Its industries are mining and cattle raising. It is west of the dividing range and is served by only one rail link, the terminus of which is at Forsayth, a distance of 263 miles south-west of Cairns and 1306 miles

by rail from Brisbane. Forsayth has a population of only 120 and is the second town of the area.

Georgetown, which is 25 miles by road from Forsayth, has a population of 160 and is the location of the Shire office. It is on the direct air-link with Cairns, Croydon, Normanton or Burketown, and is served by a regular bi-weekly service. The town has a general hospital and one school.

The Shire to a large extent is mountainous, particularly in the area adjacent to Forsayth and Georgetown and to the south-west. The remainder of the land, mainly in the southern sections of the Shire, is considered medium pastoral but poor farming land.

THE CITY OF CHARTERS TOWERS.

Area—23 square miles. Population—7200. Dwellings—1840; other buildings, 393. Length of streets and roads—402 miles. Average rainfall—23 inches. Altitude—1008 feet.

Valuations—Unimproved Capital Value, £28,979.

Rate in £—39d., levied on U.C.V. Electoral Divisions—Federal: Capricornia. State: Charters Towers.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—J. Dunn.

ALDERMEN.

R. T. Fisher; R. Hawton; J. W. Jones; J. R. King; W. A. Lewis; R. Hedley; J. W. Orme, Snr.; S. S. Peek; W. J. Witherspoon; J. D. Hides; W. J. Scott.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—J. G. McClelland.

Entirely surrounded by the Dalrymple Shire (24,256 square miles), the City of Charters Towers is situated 83 miles south-west of Townsville by rail or 915 miles from Brisbane.

Although now mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, such as cattle raising, dairying, citrus fruits and tobacco growing, gold was responsible for its early settlement. This remarkably rich field was producing as much as 283,000 ounces of gold per year at the beginning of the century, and, although the output from the mines has dwindled, mining activities are still considerable. It remains one of the first three gold-producing centres in the State. (Mount Morgan, Cracow and Charters Towers.)

The State's development is indissolubly bound up with mining, and in the last eighty years more than £170,000,000 worth of minerals have been produced. Practically every mineral known to science is found within its borders with thousands of square miles of the country untouched. The last few years have witnessed a remarkable revival in mining, which is being conducted on sound and economic lines.

Following renewed Government interest, the increase has been so consistent that by 1938 Queensland had risen from fourth to the second gold-producing State in the Commonwealth—151,432 fine ounces of gold were produced in that year, valued at £1,334,788, against 23,263 ounces in 1930. This enormous rise in output has been attributed mainly to the re-opening of the Mount Morgan and Charters Towers fields.

THE SHIRE OF AYR.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 21, 1888.

Area—1815 square miles. Population—13,000. Dwellings—3130; other buildings, 315. Length of streets and roads—3397 miles. Average rainfall—41½ inches. Altitude—32 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £783,019.

Rates in £—Division 1, 5½d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 5½d.; Division 4, 4d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Ayr, Home Hill. Newspaper—"Delta Advocate," published in Ayr twice weekly on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herbert. State: Bowen; Kennedy.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—F. J. Woods.

COUNCILLORS.

J. Berryman; B. Condon; E. W. Ford; E. A. Quartermaine; P. J. Symons; C. L. Coutts; W. L. Cox; H. W. Irving; A. Swenson; W. G. Wall.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. H. Peake.

The town of Ayr was named by Sir Thomas McIlwraith, a Premier of Queensland (1879-1883), after his birthplace in Scotland. This thriving town now has a population of 5000 and is situated between Bowen and Townsville. An inland town, it is the business centre of the rich and thickly populated Shire of Ayr, the main agricultural products of which are sugar, cotton and vegetables. Cattle raising and fattening is also carried on extensively in the Shire.

The Ayr district and Burdekin are in what is called the *Dry Belt*, having an annual rainfall of 41 inches. It was one of the first districts to systematically adopt irrigation for the purpose of growing sugarcane. The whole district is abundantly supplied with subartesian water, which is tapped by spear pumps at a shallow depth and lifted by windmills to overhead tanks.

At Home Hill a large pumping plant supplies water, and electricity is reticulated to the whole of the district surrounding Home Hill and Ayr.

The Ayr Shire is noted for its high tonnage of cane and sugar per acre and for having the most easily worked cane. For a number of years, due to irrigation, it led the remainder of the State in acre yield of sugarcane. The extraordinary supply of underground water is an immense asset to this flourishing centre.

THE TOWN OF BOWEN.

Declared a Municipality—August 7, 1863.

Area—four square miles. Population—3300. Dwellings—709; other buildings—86. Length of streets and roads—27 miles. Average annual rainfall—40 inches. Altitude—eight feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £62,836.

Rate in £—11d., levied on U.C.V.

Enlistments—Male, 266; female, 21.

Honour Winners—Major Snell, M.C.; F/O. L. C. Darward, D.F.C.; F/O. L. E. Claes, D.F.C.

Newspaper—"Bowen Independent," published in Bowen twice weekly on Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herbert. State: Bowen.

THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—W. A. C. Michael.

ALDERMEN.

W. A. R. Harris; G. E. Kent; J. H. Lawler; J. B. North; R. V. Rodgers; J. G. S. Weldon

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—A. B. Moore.

Engineer—J. G. Thomas.

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. A. J. Kelsey.

The Bowen Harbour is considered almost equal in beauty and serviceability to the famous Sydney Harbour. There is sufficient deep water to accommodate the largest vessels afloat and it is unchanging in fifty miles of harbour soundings. Eighteen miles wide by twelve long, Edgecombe Bay extends from Gloucester and Middle Islands to the mainland, with Port Denison as the inner area in which is found Bowen Harbour. Stone, Thomas, and Poole are the principal islands, and are named to commemorate three of the early pioneers of Bowen. Sinclair Bay, named after the captain who discovered the harbour in 1859, is in the far south-east of Edgecombe Bay. Just south of Sinclair Bay is Ben Lomond, a mountain whose pronounced peak makes it appear like an island. Large limestone deposits are found on Ben Lomond.

Situated 713 miles by rail from Brisbane, the town is built on rising ground with a good fall to the harbour. With its dry air and regular sea breezes Bowen is an ideal place for a holiday. There are excellent hotels in town and at seaside. A golf links, bowling and croquet lawn and tennis courts are available to visitors.

The more important secondary industries centred around Bowen are the meat works at Merinda, the Bowen Consolidated Collieries at Scottville, and the State Coal Mine at Collinsville. Gold in large quantities is being mined at Mt. Coolon. The State Government coke works, situated near the wharves at Bowen, include forty-five ovens capable of receiving 46,000 tons of coal per annum and producing 30,000 tons of coke. The bulk of this is used by the Mt. Isa smelters.

Salt harvesting is carried on extensively at the Bowen salt works. Solar evaporation of sea water is the process used. The water is pumped to huge clay pans or shallow reservoirs and when the sun has evaporated the water the salt is left, a mass of white crystals, ready for garnering. The largest quantity of salt produced in one year was approximately 7000 tons, but production of 10,000 tons is the aim of the operating company.

Of agricultural pursuits the most important in Bowen is tomato growing. During 1944 over half a million cases were grown in the district. Fruit growing, sugar-cane, and dairying also provide a considerable portion of its income.

THE SHIRE OF PROSERPINE.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 19, 1910.

Area—830 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—976; other buildings, 98. Length of streets and roads—224 miles. Average rainfall—100 inches. Altitude—50 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £184,494.

Rate in £—Division 1, 8½d.; Division 2, 11½d.; Division 3, 10½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Proserpine.

Enlistments—310.

Newspaper — "Guardian," published in Proserpine weekly on Saturday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herbert. State: Bowen.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. M. Barry.

COUNCILLORS.

E. McEwan; J. P. Muller; W. D. Dodd; H. W. Holmes; W. A. Pepper; B. C. Busuttin; F. W. Phaff; G. Petersen; N. T. Krafft.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. J. Graham.
Assistant Clerks — Miss C. Perske; K. Everett.
Health Inspector—H. Bradford.
Consulting Engineers—Pollock & Barton.

An explorer, Dalrymple, gave Proserpine its name from that of the daughter of the Roman Goddess, Ceres. Dalrymple believed that the district would prove a great one for agriculture and since its settlement the early belief of this explorer has proved correct. Sugar-cane growing is by far the largest single industry in the Shire, with timber, dairying, citrus fruit growing, cattle raising and mining occupying subsidiary positions.

The town of Proserpine, with a population of 2300, is by far the largest and most important in the Shire. It is situated 95 miles north from Mackay and 40 miles south from Bowen and is in direct railway communication with Brisbane or Townsville via Mackay or Bowen.

The town is reticulated for electricity service from a plant owned and operated by the Proserpine Shire Council.

The town has a co-operative sugar mill which treats most of the sugar-cane grown within the Shire; it also has two sawmills operating.

Cannonvale is a seaside resort 15 miles from Proserpine and is the stepping off place for the Whitsunday Islands and Passage. A regular bus service operates between Proserpine and Cannonvale, and from there onwards motor launches carry tourists to the islands, the better known of which are Day Dream or West Molle Island, Mayman Island, Long Island and South Molle Island.

The well known Whitsunday Passage threads its way through numerous Barrier Reef islands for some 60 miles north from Cape Conway to Hannah Point on North Molle Island. In this Archipelago there are more than 70 islands, not including the isolated rocks. Many of these are mountainous, thickly covered with forest and tropical jungle, and deeply embayed, while others are tiny islands studded with occasional pine trees. A maze of waterways, sounds and passages runs in amongst the island clusters providing picturesque cruising grounds. As a marine resort it can compare for scenic beauty and equable climate with the best in Australia.

Molle Island, now usually called South Molle, is 1040 acres in extent and is the largest of the Molle Group. It rises to a round dome in Mount Jeffreys (622 feet), which on all sides is dissected by valleys and gullies. This island is connected with Mid Molle by a tombolo of rock boulders and coral shingles. North Molle Island is two miles long and half a mile wide and is an elongated ridge with undulating forest lands rising to the summit of Mount Chaine (745 feet).

Whitsunday Island is the largest of the group, the dimensions being approximately 12 miles by 10. It is extremely rugged and thickly timbered, the heights being almost inaccessible to the casual visitor. Whitsunday Peak on the west side rises to 1426 feet, while Cairn and Whitsunday Crag rise to 1230 feet and 1175 feet respectively. Hayman Island is the most northerly in the Whitsunday Passage and yet the closest to the outer Great Barrier Reef. It is located 18 miles from Cannonvale. The accommodation on the island is arranged in fibro cabins, each of which accommodates two persons. All cabins are supplied with electric light.

THE SHIRE OF PIONEER.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—831 square miles. Population—11,000. Dwellings—2682; other buildings, 98. Length of streets and roads—1754 miles. Average rainfall—67 inches. Altitude—16 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £724,047 (1943-44).

Rates in £—Division 1, 10d.; Division 2, 9½d.; Division 3, 10½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Eton.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Herbert. State: Mirani.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—E. Evans.

COUNCILLORS.

W. H. Graves; J. W. Hall; A. S. Hamilton; E. Hannan; C. McKinley; J. H. Maplethorpe; T. S. Peters; C. H. Westcott; H. Woodyard.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—A. S. Cowley.

In the Pioneer Shire, which surrounnds the City of Mackay, Eton, with a population of 700, is the largest town. Located here is The North Eton Co-operative Sugar Mill, in addition to one sawmill.

Eton is 23 miles from Mackay on the Eton-Mackay railway, and in and around this area there are many excellent tourist roads and tourist resorts. On this tableland there is an excellent network of access roads constructed for the use of farmers, dairymen and timber getters, and the drive for many miles is most interesting. Several areas have been reserved as State forests and for tourist purposes.

Sugar-cane growing is the principal industry in the Shire, while dairying, timber getting and tobacco growing are also of some importance. Throughout the whole nearby Mackay district, which comprises the Pioneer, Mirani and Sarina Shires, an average of £2,000,000 worth of sugar-cane is produced annually.

Sugar-cane growing was commenced in this district in the late 'sixties, and the first mill began crushing in 1868. The district also saw the use of central mills, the building of which was assisted by Government grants with the object of crushing cane grown by white labour only.

The Pioneer and nearby Shires are considered the most progressive in Queensland.

THE CITY OF TOWNSVILLE.

Founded in February, 1866.

Area—69 square miles. Population—2600. Dwellings—7090; other buildings, 467. Length of streets and roads—193 miles.

Valuations, 1944-45 — Unimproved Capital Value, £1,060,540.

Rate in £—12d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspapers — "Daily Bulletin," published daily at Townsville; "North Queensland Register," published weekly at Townsville on Saturday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Herbert. State: Townsville; Kennedy.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—J. S. Gill.

ALDERMEN.

J. J. Abercrombie; T. Aikens; J. P. Corcoran; A. V. Hamilton; A. M. Illich; C. J. Mindham; A. D. Murgatroyd; J. Parry; E. P. O'Brien; F. Matybroys.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—A. Robertson.

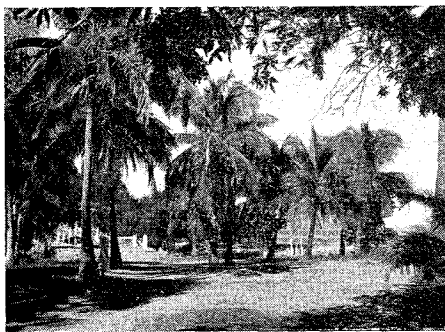
Situated 832 miles from Brisbane on the shores of Cleveland Bay, the City of Townsville lies in the same latitude south as Bombay does north. Townsville, however, is cooled by regular south-east breezes.

Although the City is built on sea level, the precipitous Castle Hill towers to a height of 933 feet behind it.

Although Rockhampton has been for many years the nominal capital of North Queensland, the City of Townsville, because of its geographical position and the aggressive-progressive policy adopted by its residents and officials, has become the largest provincial city in the State. It is the port for an extensive hinterland which is abundant in cattle, sugar, minerals, fruit, timber and tobacco.

The Ross River Meatworks handles the larger portion of the products from the cattle country inland, exporting large quantities of frozen beef and canned goods.

Townsville is often referred to as "The Gateway to the Tropics." It is visited by many holiday-makers every winter and the delightful climate during the coldest winter months, June, July and August, attracts many people from the colder inland areas.



ENTRANCE TO ARCADIA, MAGNETIC ISLAND.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

One of the attractions of Townsville is the view obtained from the heights of Castle Hill, which is easily accessible by way of its excellent highway. Magnificent panoramas of Townsville and Cleveland Bay can be had from this vantage point.

Magnetic Island, which is situated five miles from Townsville, has all the appeal of a tropic isle and has many excellent bays with shark-proof enclosures for bathing.

Magnetic Island is Townsville's premier aquatic playground. Dotted around the shores of this island are the delightful little settlements at Nellie Bay, Jeffrey's Bay, Alma Bay and Horseshoe Bay. Conditions are ideal for an enjoyable holiday—splendid fishing is to be had, bathing all the year round, and day and night tennis, in addition to the picturesque pathways which wind from bay to bay and climb through the rugged granite country inland. (Mount Cook rises to 1700 feet.)

Thirty-five miles to the north of Townsville is Great Palm Island, the site of the largest aboriginal settlement in Queensland. Launches ply regularly between Townsville and this settlement, which, in addition to the quaint peculiarities of an aboriginal settlement and its peoples, has scenery on a par with that of Magnetic Island.

During the war Townsville's importance as a port and industrial centre was out of all proportion to its pre-war normality. Although

figures showing the volume of shipping and cargoes handled during various vital stages in the Pacific War are not yet available, it can be safely said that the Port of Townsville was one of the busiest in the Commonwealth.

There are in Townsville besides the accommodational facilities available in the nearby tourist resorts, 21 guest houses and 43 hotels, a general hospital and six private hospitals; five schools, secondary and primary, provide ample educational facilities for the youth of the district.

The City Council offices and the office of the Shire Council of Thuringowa, besides three Consular Offices, those of Denmark, Sweden and Netherlands, are all located in the City.

The secondary industries of Townsville are mainly four foundries, two ice cream factories, five ice works, two meat works—Queensland Export Co. Ltd. and Swift Australian Co. Ltd.—two concrete pipe works, four rubber works, one soap factory and several timber mills.

The City has a gas works and electricity supply.

THE SHIRE OF THURINGOWA.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—1,550 square miles. Population—2,300. Dwellings—610. Other buildings—50. Length of streets and roads—355 miles. Average rainfall—25½ inches. Altitude—20 feet.

Valuation—Unimproved Capital Value, £136,167 (1943-44).

Rates in £—Division 1, 7½d.; Division 2, 8d.; Division 3, 8d.; all rates levied on U.C.V.

Electoral Divisions—Federal: Herbert. State: Charters Towers.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. W. Wordsworth.

COUNCILLORS.

Crs. W. W. Crabb, R. Hogan, F. G. Hughes, J. Kelso, W. D. McCloskey, W. F. Meehan.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. E. Smith.

The Thuringowa Shire is mainly engaged in sugar-cane growing, fruit growing, general agriculture, poultry raising and grazing. The Shire itself entirely surrounds the City of Townsville, and its headquarters are in that City.

There are no towns of any size in the area with the exception of Stewart's Creek, which has a population of 400 and is six miles south of Townsville. Stewart's Creek is the rail junction for the North Coast Railway and the Great Northern Railway.

The many potential tourist resorts to be found in the Shire are likely to be developed to a considerable extent in the post-war years. In addition, there is also the likelihood of the extension of electricity supply from Townsville, and this should help considerably in the development of the area.

THE SHIRE OF HINCHINBROOK.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 11, 1879.

Area—1150 square miles. Population—10,000. Dwellings—2500; other buildings, 282. Length of streets and roads—670 miles. Average rainfall—80 inches. Altitude—42 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £433,000.

Rate in £—Division 1, 6½d.; Division 2, 2d. (lesser rate for rural lands). All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Ingham.

Honour Awards—Capt. T. Gard, M.B.E.; Capt. R. E. Cartwright, M.B.E.; F/L. E. Tuery, D.F.C.; P/O. L. Cleas, D.F.C.; Cpl. M. Groundwater, M.M.; Cpl. E. Cousens, M.M.

Newspaper—"Herbert River Express," published at Ingham three times weekly on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Electoral Divisions - Federal: Herbert. State: Kennedy; Herbert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—F. N. Alston.

COUNCILLORS.

F. J. Heard; H. Clay; A. W. Kehe; H. Christmas; R. B. Blackburn; J. Allingham; C. A. Mybrea; T. C. Covell.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. F. Lehane, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S. Engineer—A. M. Beacon, A.M.I.E.

Health Inspector—J. Fisher.

There are about 42,000 acres of sugar-cane under cultivation in the Hinchinbrook Shire. The cane is crushed by two large mills owned and operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and then shipped south for refining. As the result of much research by this company new species of cane have been introduced in the area and the output greatly increased. Tobacco is also grown successfully.

The Agricultural College, which was established some 10 years ago, has made good progress and from work carried out there much improvement in agriculture in the surrounding areas has resulted.

Ingham, with a population of 3300, is not only the largest town in the Shire, but one of the larger towns of North Queensland. It has a sawmill, sugar mill, brickworks, furniture manufacturers and numerous other of the smaller types of secondary industries established. It is reticulated with an efficient water and sewerage service and electricity.

The Council has, for many years, concentrated on building first-class streets and roads particularly through the town of Ingham, although in so doing it has not overlooked the remainder of the Shire.

Halifax, with a population of 800, is the second town in the Shire.

THE SHIRE OF CARDWELL.

Proclaimed a Shire—January 19, 1884.

Area—910 square miles. Population—5400. Dwellings—1160; other buildings, 85. Length of streets and roads—241 miles. Average rainfall—164 inches. Altitude—49 feet.

Valuations - Unimproved Capital Value, £217,836.

Rates in £—Division 1, 12d.; Division 2, 12d.; Division 3, 12d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Tully.

Enlistments—120.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Herbert. State: Herbert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. Dickensen.

COUNCILLORS.

R. A. Hart; E. R. Flager; A. Ronan; H. A. W. Patersen; J. C. Eades.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—D. Thomas.

Overseer—A. W. Jones.

Health Inspector—H. J. Sparrow.

The Shire of Cardwell is situated in the coastal strip between Townsville and Cairns. Although small in area, it is intensely developed and produces sugar, fruit and dairy products besides being one of the best cattle fattening areas in the State. The principal town, Tully, was named after Surveyor-General Tully, and is situated 950 miles north of Brisbane. The town (population, 2500) has a number of secondary industries established.

It is believed that the average annual rainfall of Tully, 164 inches, is the second highest in the Commonwealth of Australia.

The local sugar mill is regarded as one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. Its peak quota for manufacturing sugar is 38,000 tons per annum, equivalent to the production of 250,000 to 260,000 tons of sugar-cane. The yearly acreage of sugar-cane cultivated is 16,000, and during 1943-44 12,000 tons were harvested.

There are eight sawmills within the area with a combined daily licence of 53,000 super. feet of timber. The main timbers handled are pine, silky oak and maple. Large quantities of timber have and are still being obtained from the Jarrah Creek-Tully River areas and Kirrama Lands. Extensive reforestation is under consideration by the authorities.

In normal times timber is exported to Brisbane, Sydney, New Zealand, and small quantities are exported further abroad.

Excellent citrus fruits and bananas are grown in the area, and during 1943-44 60,000 cases of citrus fruit, besides large quantities of bananas, pumpkins, beans, peas, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, beetroot, cabbage and lettuce were exported. The Cardwell Shire Council conducts a weekly municipal market which is able to dispose of fruit and vegetables at landed costs plus a small percentage to cover any loss.

The Shire is ideally situated and has some well known islands adjacent to it, among them being Dunk Island and Hinchinbrook Island. The latter is opposite the township of Cardwell and about four miles from the mainland. Dunk Island involves a journey of 14 road miles from Tully to the mouth of the Tully River and thence by boat to the island. The township of Cardwell is 32 miles south of Tully. In the early days this was the administrative centre and remained as

such until 1930, when the offices of the Shire Council were removed to Tully. Tully is a comparatively new town, being founded as late as 1924.

THE SHIRE OF HERBERTON.

Proclaimed a Shire—May 11, 1895.

Area—1794 square miles. Population—3200. Dwellings—862; other buildings, 75. Length of streets and roads—455 miles. Average rainfall—43½ inches. Altitude—2893 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £139,845 (1943-44).

Rates in £—Division 1, 6½d.; Division 2, 7¼d.; Division 3, 5¼d.; Division 4, 8d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area Herberton, Ravenshoe.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: The Tableland.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—C. St. L. Holdcroft.

COUNCILLORS.

R. L. Atkinson; G. Gobey; C. W. Mecling; A. Rankine; A. Hughes; W. G. Leslie; G. Pearson; S. E. Thomas.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. Stovell.

The town of Herberton has a population of 930, and is the location of the offices of the Herberton Shire Council. Besides agricultural products, mining and the timber industry are the main interests of the residents. There are three tin mines close to the town—the Canberra, Cornishman and the Great Northern Freehold. There is also a sawmill located within the town.

There are two hospitals (general and maternity) and four schools, namely, the Herberton State Primary School and the Herberton State High School, Convent of Mercy and St. Mary's Church of England in the town. The town is 82 miles by rail from Cairns on the Cairns-Ravenshoe railway.

The Shire of Herberton is, in a number of respects, similar to the Atherton Shire.

Ravenshoe, with a population of 1800, is the largest town of the Shire and is 103 miles by rail from Cairns. A butter factory and two sawmills operate within the town. The name Ravenshoe was given the locality when the township was first being surveyed. A tattered copy of Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe" was found in a tree, evidently forgotten by some early traveller. Since its establishment it has developed importance as the main business centre of the Herberton Shire area.

THE SHIRE OF JOHNSTONE.

Proclaimed a Shire—October 28, 1881.

Area—875 square miles. Population—13,600. Dwellings—3310; other buildings, 237. Length of streets and roads—476 miles. Average rainfall—144 inches. Altitude—32 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £586,392 (1943-46).

Rate in £—12d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Innisfail.

Newspapers — "Evening Advocate," published at Innisfail five times weekly Monday to Friday; "Sunday Australian," published weekly at Innisfail on Sunday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Herbert.



LOOKING ACROSS FARM LANDS TOWARDS MONTVILLE ON BLACKSTONE RANGE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-4.

Chairman—G. S. K. Page.

COUNCILLORS.

W. C. Ah Shay; A. J. Daveson; J. D. O'Doherty; P. Blackshaw; A. T. Franklin; W. J. Henderson; A. H. Rychardt.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—W. E. Punchard.

Innisfail, the principal town in the Johnstone Shire, took its present name from a plantation owned by Mr. Fitzgerald established in 1880 and called *Innisfail*. The town was originally known as Nind's Camp after P. N. Nind. Later it was given the name of Geraldton and this was altered in 1911 to avoid confusion with the town of that name in Western Australia. The town of Innisfail is in the centre of possibly the richest sugar growing area in Australia. Thousands upon thousands of acres of verdant plantations stretch along the comparatively narrow coastal belt from Ingham to Cairns. Few agricultural areas in the world compare with the fertility of this region. The well known and majestic Bellenden-Ker Range dominates the landscape with Mount Bartle Frere (5287 feet) and Woodoonooran (5128 feet) the principal mountains. The Johnstone River district possesses a wealth of scenic interest.

The trip to the tablelands by way of the Palmerston Highway from Innisfail offers tourists an opportunity of making a round trip over the great plateau by way of either Innisfail or Cairns.

Gold mining, timber-getting (mainly cedar) are carried on to a large extent in the area. There are three joinery works and three sugar mills in the Johnstone Shire.

Innisfail, with a population of 5000 and situated 157 miles north of Townsville by rail, is the seat of the Local Government.

THE SHIRE OF MULGRAVE.

Proclaimed a Shire—1880. Renamed—1902.

Area—715 square miles. Population—10,858. Dwellings—2669; other buildings, 274. Length of streets and roads—247 miles. Average rainfall—Gordonvale, 80 inches; Babinda, 150 inches. Altitude—100 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £489,000.

Rates in £—Division 1, 8½d.; Division 2, 10½d.; Division 3, 9½d.; Division 4, 8½d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area Gordonvale, Babinda.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Herbert; Kennedy. State: Cairns; Cook; The Tableland; Herbert.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. C. Griffin.

COUNCILLORS.

W. Thomson; C. E. Campbell; W. D. Ishmael; R. H. Watson; M. R. Armanasco; D. W. Christensen; J. Murphy; J. W. Reed; A. F. Evans; H. A. Adair.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. de Graaff Williams.
Shire Engineer—R. H. Rudge.
Health Inspector—W. Fielding.

The production of sugarcane is the chief primary industry in the Shire of Mulgrave, and the manufacture of raw sugar from this cane is carried out at three large sugar mills in the area—the Hambleton, Mulgrave and Babinda Sugar Mills. The Hambleton mill is owned and operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, and the Mulgrave

and Babinda are co-operative concerns, being owned and operated by the supplying farmers. These mills are centred around the three main towns of the Shire—Edmonton, with a population of 800; Gordonvale, with a population of 2000; and Babinda, with a population of 1500. A large sawmill operates at Stratford in the northern portion of the Shire.

Besides sugarcane the chief activities in the area are connected with dairying and cattle fattening, while goldmining is carried on to a limited extent. The total area given over to cane growing is approximately 31,500 acres, from which approximately 700,000 tons of sugar-cane is taken annually. This cane is manufactured into 101,000 tons of raw sugar, which is later shipped south for refining.

Gordonvale, the largest town in the Shire, is 12 miles from Cairns, and is on the route of one of the finest scenic highways in Australia, the Gillies Highway, which connects Cairns with the Atherton Tablelands. This highway was commenced in 1922 and completed four years later. It has a grade of 1 in 20 and cost £11,000 per mile. There are 612 turns or bends in the road in 12 miles.

THE CITY OF CAIRNS.

Founded May 28, 1885.

Area—14½ square miles. Population—15,200. Dwellings—3055; other buildings, 810. Length of streets and roads—45 miles. Average annual rainfall—88.75 inches. Altitude—10 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £560,412 (1943-44).

Rate in £—10d., levied on U.C.V.

Newspaper—"Cairns Post," published a Cairns daily.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Cairns.

THE CITY COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Mayor—W. A. Collins.

ALDERMEN.

T. M. Crowley; J. Fulton; R. E. R. Gelling; G. D. Gummow; V. H. Jensen; A. McKenzie; R. T. McManus; W. H. Murchison.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk—A. E. Wilkinson.

The City of Cairns, built on the shores of Trinity Bay, 1000 miles north of Brisbane by rail, has many secondary industries, including a brewery, two brick manufacturers, three concrete pipe manufacturers, three fibrous plaster manufacturers, three foundries, two meatworks, an ice cream manufacturer, and two iceworks, two plywood mills, six sawmills, five rubber works. Amenities include one general hospital and three private hospitals, seven schools of the primary and secondary standard.

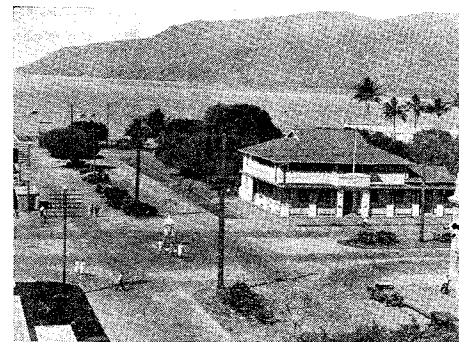
The electricity supply comes from the Barron Falls' hydro-electric scheme. The local gas company has mains and service available all over the City, whilst almost every home has water and sewerage connections.

The City itself is an excellent example of town planning. The streets are wide and all surfaces have been bitumenised in both the main and subsidiary streets. The Cairns aerodrome, which is between Cairns and Redlynch, has first-class installations and is capable of carrying all types of civil aircraft, while the bay itself has been used as a flying boat base. It is now possible to travel from Cairns to Melbourne by air, a distance of approximately 2000 miles, in one day; the service operating seven days a week.

The wonderful tourist attractions have been capitalised and are now known all over the Commonwealth. Cairns has realised the value of the tourist trade, and the 18 guest houses and 24 hotels of the city are excellently appointed and all provide first-class accommodation at moderate rates.

Winter tours to North Queensland are fast becoming an institution in Australian life and, during these months when the Queensland coast is seen at its best, visitors from all parts of Australasia travel to Cairns to escape the rigours of the southern winters.

The city is not sustained by tourist trade alone. By virtue of its geographical position and industrial development it has become the shipping port for the districts embracing Innisfail, Ingham, Gordonvale, Atherton, Halifax, Mareeba, Tully, Herberton, Millaa Millaa, Mourilyan, Kuranda, Ravenshoe, Mount Mulligan, Cardwell and Georgetown.



CAIRNS.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

The hot, moist conditions during the summer are ideal for sugarcane, and some excellent yields are obtained. The chief experimental station of the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations is situated near Cairns. Cross pollination is carried out and the seed is collected and sent to the southern stations for propagation. The chief entomological laboratory is also in Cairns. The cane crop grown in the nearby districts is almost exclusively the famous variety "Badila," one of the world's sweetest canes. This cane was found growing in a native garden in New Guinea and brought to Queensland in 1896.

The crushings from the four mills around Cairns provide upward of 100,000 tons of sugar annually.

In the nearby districts the rainfall varies from 150 inches at Babinda to 70 inches at Mossman. The four mills—Babinda, Mulgrave, Hambleton and Mossman—crush annually about 750,000 tons of cane.

Most of the beauty spots which have become popular to tourists are served by regular car and bus services. Amongst these are the Crystal Cascades (source of Cairns' splendid water supply), Barron Waters, at the junction of Stoney Creek and Barron River, Innisfail and Paronella Park, Hartley's Creek, Port Douglas and Mossman.

Yungaburra, Lakes Eacham and Barrine, Malanda and Atherton are on the route of the regular daily car service through Gordonvale and over the Gillies Highway. During the tourist season, in addition of the daily rail service, special tourist trains with "Grandstand" cars leave Cairns on certain days for Kuranda through the Barron Gorge.

Launch trips are available to nearby islands, the most popular excursions being to the Mulgrave and Russell Rivers, Green Island and the Yarrabah Mission Station.

Green Island is about 17 miles from Cairns, and it is here that visitors may see the wonders of the marine landscape through glass-bottomed boats.

THE SHIRE OF EACHAM.

Proclaimed a Shire—November 18, 1910.

Area—460 square miles. Population—4500. Dwellings—1078; other buildings, 174. Length of streets and roads—381 miles. Average rainfall—80 inches. Altitude—2400-2700 feet.

Valuations — Unimproved Capital Value, £307,427 (1943-44).

Rates in £—Division 1, 9d.; Division 2, 8½d.; Division 3, 7¾d.; Division 4, 7¼d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Town in Area—Malanda.

Enlistments—500.

Honour Awards—F/Lt. Fraser, D.F.C. and Bar, D.F.M.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: The Tableland.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—J. G. Winfield.

COUNCILLORS.

F. C. Williams; H. L. Sanderson; W. Taylor; W. R. Carmichael; A. J. Clarke; A. E. Turner; A. A. Knudson; H. A. Campbell; A. R. Kenyon; G. Mackenzie.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—F. Graham, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.
Shire Engineer — W. S. Bettridge, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.).

The Eacham Shire is situated on the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland. It has rich red soil throughout its area and is mainly primary producing, dairying, maize growing and timber being the principal primary industries. There is a butter factory at both Malanda and Millaa Millaa and sawmill; at Malanda, Millaa Millaa and Yungaburra. The district is permanently watered throughout, and because of its rich red volcanic soils it has immense possibilities for agriculture, reforestation, etc. Some of the finest timbers in the world come from this district, the most prolific local type being the maple. As a beauty spot and tourist resort it is rated high, the most famous and unique features are the Crater Lakes and Lakes Eacham and Barrine.

The numerous waterfalls in the area, if harnessed, would generate sufficient electricity to supply the whole of North Queensland.

Gold is mined in small quantities in the Rus-ell Mine-ral Field adjacent to Bartle Frere.

The stockbreeders in the Shire favour mostly Illawarra Shorthorn for beef and Jersey breeds for dairying purposes.

The Crater Lakes, Lakes Eacham and Barrine are situated some four and six miles respectively from Yungaburra on a line running from the Johnstone and Brarora Rivers. Lake Eacham is 46 chains long and 38 chains broad. The surface of the lake is 2478 feet above sea level. The Crater walls are 100 feet higher, its depth is 226 feet.

Lake Barrine is about three miles north of Lake Eacham and is the larger of the two. Its length is 60 chains and breadth 30 chains. Lake Barrine lies within a fork formed by the Congo and Maroochi Creeks, both Barron

waters. There is an overflow branch to Toohey Creek, which is a tributary of the Mulgrave River. The lake's surface is 2400 feet above sea level; its enclosing walls are 90 feet above the surface of its waters.

Another well known tourist spot in the Shire is Jungle Avenue, Malanda.



SCRUB ROAD BETWEEN YUNGABURRA AND LAKE EACHAM.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

Of the three towns in the Shire Malanda is the largest. It has a population of 850 and is on the Cairns-Millaa Millaa railway, 83 miles from Cairns. Malanda is also the headquarters of the Eacham Shire. Millaa Millaa, with a population almost equal to Malanda, is 42 miles by road from Innisfail or 101 miles from Cairns by rail. It is, be-



LAKE EACHAM.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

sides being an industrial and business centre, a first-rate tourist resort, some of the better known beauty spots being Millaa Falls, Rawson's Swimming Pool and Zilla Falls. Yungaburra is 75 miles from Cairns on the Cairns-Millaa Millaa railway, and has a population of 670.

Both Yungaburra and Malanda can be reached by way of the famous Gillies Highway.

THE SHIRE OF ATHERTON.

Proclaimed a Shire—September 2, 1891.

Area—239 square miles. Population—5000. Dwellings—1089; other buildings, 177. Length of streets and roads—327 miles. Average rainfall—51 inches. Altitude—2466 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £267,734.

Rates in £—Division 1, 8½d.; Division 2, 6½d.; Division 3, 7¾d. All rates levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Atherton, Tolga.

Newspaper—"Tableland Examiner," published in Atherton twice weekly on Tuesday and Friday.

Electoral Divisions — Federal: Kennedy. State: Cook; The Tableland.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—W. Whiting.

COUNCILLORS.

E. J. Mazlin; T. P. Madigan; L. R. Tostevin; J. A. Parsons; E. Pawsey; W. English; M. P. Fox; T. Toomey.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—J. Taylor.

Shire Overseer—S. M. Tait.

Health Inspector—D. M. Thompson.

The Atherton Tableland, comprising an area of 313,000 acres, takes in most of the area covered by the Atherton Shire, portion of Eacham Shire and portion of Herberton Shire.

The town of Atherton is an up-to-date and flourishing one, picturesquely situated in the valley of the famous Barron River and at the foot of the majestic Baldy Mountains.

Atherton, with an altitude of 2466 feet above sea level and a population of 2500, is connected by rail and road with all centres of the Tablelands. It is connected by rail and two first-class mountain roads with the City of Cairns, a distance of 67 miles by rail and 52 miles by road, via the Gillies Highway, and slightly more by the new road which, in general terms, follows the same route as the railway.

The ascent of the Cairns Range, with its glimpses of the famous Barron Gorge, Stoney Creek Falls and the world-famous Barron Falls, constitutes one of the most amazing rail journeys in the Commonwealth.

The majestic Barron Falls with their stupendous leap of over 700 feet into the gorge below is now the scene of one of the biggest hydro-electric undertakings on the mainland.

The journey by road from Cairns to Atherton represents 52 miles of interest, passing through rich sugar fields, maize growing and dairying districts, producing beautiful farming landscapes, and crossing the Cairns Range by the highway known as "The Gillies Highway."

The climate of Atherton is bracing and exhilarating and is unsurpassed in Australia. The tropical location of the town ensures that no frigid winter cold is experienced whilst the altitude dispenses with the torrid summer heat, the result giving a pleasant balance of temperature which makes the town a truly delightful place for permanent residence or holiday.

The soil of the Atherton Tableland is rich, red volcanic soil of unusual depth and extraordinary fertility.

Lakes Barrine and Eacham, The Crater (Mt. Hypipamee), Mt. Quincan, Malanda Falls, Glen Allyn Falls, Vision Falls, Hal-

Ioran's Hill, and Tolga Scrub are only a few of the beauty spots of the area.

The land close to the town of Atherton is suitable for mixed farming with maize and peanuts as the principal crops.

THE SHIRE OF DOUGLAS.

Proclaimed a Shire—June 3, 1880.

Area—759 square miles. Population—2850. Dwellings—688; other buildings, 51. Length of streets and roads—148 miles. Average rainfall—50½ inches. Altitude—18 feet.

Valuations Unimproved Capital Value, £62,856.

Rate in £—12d., levied on U.C.V.

Principal Towns in Area—Port Douglas, Mossman.

Newspapers—"Northern Boomerang" and "Cooktown Independent," published at Mossman weekly on Saturday.

Electoral Divisions Federal: Kennedy. State: Cook.

THE SHIRE COUNCIL, 1943-46.

Chairman—R. O. Rex.

COUNCILLORS.

M. B. Connolly; W. Cowe; A. E. Cummins; W. S. Johnson; W. H. Mullavey; J. P. Reynolds.

COUNCIL OFFICIALS.

Shire Clerk—C. R. Kelly.

The Shire of Douglas is located on the coastal fringe just north of Cairns and its main activities are confined to agriculture, dairying, sugar and timber. The principal town therein is Mossman, which has a population of 1350 and is situated 51 miles north of Cairns by road. The Mossman district is the most northern sugarcane area in Australia and embraces a strip of rich coastal lands some 30 miles long and not exceeding seven miles wide. On the northern boundary it has the equally fertile dairying district of Daintree, and it is here that the most northern butter factory in the Southern Hemisphere is situated (the Daintree Co-operative Butter Factory). A twice-daily motor coach service operates between Cairns and Mossman. The route follows the famed Cook Highway and for a distance of 25 miles the road follows the high tide level of the coast. The remainder of this highway traverses through green canefields and crosses many clear streams. Towering over Mossman is Mount Denny (3800 feet), and also there is a phenomenal rock formation shaped like a shepherd tending his flock known as "Shepherd's Rock." Mossman itself is a progressive, up-to-date town with bitumen roads and streets and modern buildings; water and

electricity are supplied from one of the many mountain water falls. Within the town is the Mossman Central District Mill Company's sugar mill.

The Daintree River was discovered by G. E. Dalrymple in 1872 and was named in honour of Richard Daintree, the then Government Geologist, who later became Agent-General.

Port Douglas, the seaport for Mossman, has a population of 200 and is situated on Dickson's Inlet. It is connected by tramway with Mossman and is approximately 1100 miles north of Brisbane.

THE TOWN OF THURSDAY ISLAND.

Proclaimed a Municipality October 31, 1885.

Area—1½ square miles. Population—1554 (1942). Dwellings—240; other buildings, 99. Length of streets and roads—five miles. Average rainfall—66.75 inches.

The Director of Local Government (Qld.) has advised that there is at present no Local Government in Thursday Island owing to the evacuation of the civilian population because of war conditions.



THE CRYSTAL CASCADES—FRESHWATER CREEK, CAIRNS.

Photo by courtesy Queensland Government Tourist