

4
Town Hall Dandenong.
Sunday 31st Octbr. 1897
at Three o' Clock P.M.

Grand Masonic
Choral Service.

Under the auspices of the
The Lodge of Sincerity N^o 179. V.C.
Worshipful ~~Master~~ Major Cuyler W. Rodda W.M. P.M.

The Service will be under the Direction of V.W. Bro
Rud E. Rodda P.M. Chaplain.

Music by St James Church Choir Dandenong.

~~Director of Ceremony.
Bro M. Macpherson P.M.
" J. S. Bowman W.M.
" J. C. Bams I.M.~~

Secretary and Treasurer
Cuyler W. Rodda W.M. P.M.

Collection in aid of the Dandenong Ladies Benevolent Society and the
Masonic Almshouse Melbourne

TOWN HALL, DANDENONG.

THE CANTATAS:

'LITTLE BOY BLUE' and 'RED RIDING HOOD.'

Will be produced, under the direction of MRS TITCHER, on

Wednesday, 18th May, 1898.

Proceeds in aid of the Funds of the DANDENONG BRASS BAND.

* PROGRAMME. *

Overture - "The Exhibition Waltzes."

(Composed by Mrs Titcher and arranged by Mr. E. Code, Bandmaster; played for first time by a brass band.)

Chorus from "Dorothy,"

Old Women: F. Pickett, O. Ross, E. Orgill, M. Martyn, N. Rout, A. Trewartha. Old Men: Andy Hooper and Allan Titcher.

FIRST CANTATA:

Little Boy Blue.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ -

LITTLE BO-PEEP	...	Miss ANNIE KEYS
BOY BLUE	...	Miss C. MARTYN
NETTICOTE	...	Miss CAMBRIDGE
LADY LEA	...	Miss J. AHERN
MISTRESS MARY	...	Miss G. HEMMINGS
GILL	...	Miss A. LITTLE
TAFFY (the Cook)	...	Mr E. WILLIAMS
COCKLE-SHELL	...	Miss G. TITCHER
SILVER-BELL	...	Miss G. LOWENSTERN
FIRST PEASANT...	...	Miss L. O'GORMAN

Peasant Lads and Lass-s.

THE ARGUMENT.

The hilarity of May morning is disturbed by two untoward events. MISTRESS MARY has discovered that the deed of her farm, which was purchased of LADY LEA's predecessor, has been destroyed by BOY BLUE to make a tail for his kite, and in anger has banished him from home. Of his exile the peasants are informed by TAFFY, when they announce that they have chosen BOY BLUE and BO-PEEP to be King and Queen of May. BO-PEEP, faithful to her unlucky companion, resolves to seek him, and either persuade him to return, or remain and cheer his exile.

The second mishap befalls LADY LEA, who goes a-Maying with her friend NETTICOTE, and, while gathering flowers, loses the ring given her by her lover. As they return to the Castle, she passes the farm and announces to the assembled peasants her loss, promising to whoever may find and restore the ring any reward which lies in her power to bestow.

BO-PEEP in her search for BOY BLUE discovers the ring, and persuades him to return. MISTRESS MARY forgives him, and receives, at BO-PEEP's request, a new deed of the farm from LADY LEA, in place of the lost document.

SECOND CANTATA:

RED RIDING HOOD.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ -

RED RIDING HOOD	...	Miss C. MARTYN
MOTHER	...	Miss POWIS
HUGH (the Woodman)	...	Mr E. WILLIAMS
WOLF	...	Mr ARTHUR CLARK
ROBIN	...	Mr A. W. RODD
BUTTERCUP	...	Miss CAMBRIDGE
ROSE	...	Miss PRIESTLY

Semi-Chorus of Blue Bells.

THE ARGUMENT.

On a bright May-day. The children are gathered indoors, and are soon made to play green for the sports. Mother enters and recalls to the children the story of Red Riding Hood, who, obedient to her, comes in to do her errand. Mother warns her not to linger in the grove while on her errand, lest she fall into trouble. She is soon off with the basket on her arm, when the flowers, concealed by the way-side, enchant her; so that she is led to tarry awhile. The rose tells her of the joy in sweet obedience, and urges her not to delay; but sorrow overtakes her. She has just resolved to proceed to her Grandmother's when the Wolf accosts her with suavity, and hastens to the cottage in anticipation of a capital meal. Her Grandmother is out, and Wolf reclines in her place in order to deceive Red Riding Hood on her arrival. Red Riding Hood is greatly astonished at the large eyes, nose, and teeth of her Grandmother, when suddenly the Wolf springs at her to devour her. Woodman, near by, hearing the commotion comes just in time to kill the Wolf, and save the life of the little one.

The children in the meantime are gaily at sport, when Robin brings the dread tidings that Red Riding Hood has been devoured by the Wolf on her way through the grove. The grief of the children is soon dispelled by the merry arrival of Woodman and little Red Riding Hood, singing of the rescue. The scene closes with a general rejoicing, and a sleepy "good night" to all.

Pianiste - - - Miss L. TITCHER.

Front Seats, 1s 6d. CHILDREN, HALF-PRICE. Back Seats, 1s.

The above will be followed by a

SOCIAL DANCE,

The Admission to which is One Shilling.

Doors will be open at 7.30,

To commence at 8 o'clock.

W. H. ORGILL, Hon. Sec.

Grand Entertainment

DANDENONG, TOWN HALL, Mon. APRIL 3rd 1922
IN AID OF

DANDENONG Gun Club Pavillion

Programme

- Overture* Musical and variety Comedian Mr. T. Blain *Selected.*
- musical and variety Comedian* O'Donnell Brothers The Harmonisers
- Tenor Solo* Mr. Herrick AT DAWNING Wakefull Cadman James Rodgers
- Contralto Solo* ALICE ROUGHHEAD L.A.B. - A.C.M.M. *Mele amde in the wood* by ALMA GOETZ
- Trick Violinist* Tom O'Donnell - continues playing in numerous positions
- Bass Solo* Will Roberts. winner at South Street ... I FEAR NO FOE
- Soprano Solo* MINNIE PATON Sing sweet Bird
- Human pianola* FRANK LOWERY ... The marvel of the key board
- VIOLIN Solo* Mr. J. McARTHUR ALLEGRO. BRILLIANT Ten Have.
- Comic Song and Dance* Will O'Donnell late with Fullers Sydney (Very clever)

interval 10 minutes

- Overture* Mr. BLAIN *Selected.*
- DUET* MINNIE PATON and Mr. ROBERTS The S...
- Solo* ALICE ROUGHHEAD Rob...
- VIOLIN Solo* Mr. McARTHUR Souvenir
- Solo* MINNIE PATON Caller. OU, so
- Solo* Mr. HERICK when, the night
- Solo* Mr. ROBERTS ... The jolly old Cav...
- TRACT* O'DONNELL BROTHERS. AUSTRALIAS L
- Comedy* introducing their own original Dialogue. (a

Doors open 7:30 P.M.

PRICES 2/- 1/6 - 1/- Box

DANCE TO FOLLOW. Music by T.

assisted by FRANK LOWERY and A.

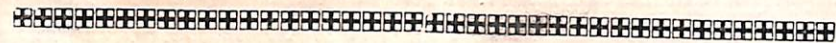
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

A. J. DALTON

500
22/9/22

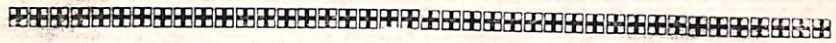
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A.N.A.



Health .. Week

OCTOBER 1922



SIR JAMES BARRETT

Will Deliver a Lecture on

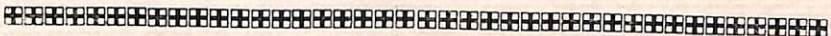
Town Planning

In Dandenong ~~at~~ Hall on

THURSDAY, 5th October

At 8 p.m.

Splendidly Illustrated by Limelight Views
and Moving Pictures



ADMISSION FREE

Collection to Defray Expenses

**Children under 16 years not admitted unless
accompanied by parents**

Roulston and Roulston, Printers, Dandenong

DANDENONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

GRAND CONCERT

..... IN

TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

	ACCOMPANISTE	...	...	MISS TITCHER.
Pianoforte Duet	...	...	...	MISSSES F. BESLEY and K. CRUMP
Song	...	...	"A Soldier's Song"	MR. M. G. GRIFFITHS
Recitation	...	...	"The Serial Story"	MR. F. RUSSELL
Recitation	...	...	"Little Pat and the Parson"	MISS EDWARDS
Song	...	...	"Rain and Sunshine"	MADAME CAVENDISH
Song	...	...	...	MR. W. GUNSON
Song	...	...	...	MISS B. WATTERSON
Coon Song	...	...	"Lilly ol Laguna"	MISS E. LEVY
Comic Song	...	...	...	MR. A. P. GUNTHER

INTERVAL OF THREE MINUTES.

PART II.

Overture	...	...	...	MR. S. WILLETT
Conjuring	...	...	...	MESSRS GUNTHER BROS.
Song	...	...	"Distant Shore"	MADAME CAVENDISH
PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.				
Sailor's Hornpipe	...	...	...	MR. O. GUNTHER
Song	...	...	...	MISS B. WATTERSON
A FEW MINUTES WITH MR. F. RUSSELL.				
Song	...	...	"The Sleeping Camp"	MR. M. G. GRIFFITHS
Highland Fling	...	...	...	MR. O. GUNTHER

Commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 1s.

Children Half-Price.

Moonlight.

O. LOWENSTERN, Hon. Sec.

ALBION HOTEL
Dandenong



Mrs McQuade, Proprietress



Ales, Wines and Spirits of the very best quality



Every Accommodation for Motorists

Town - Hall - Dandenong

Grand Concert

Monday, September 16th

— AT 8 P.M. —

Doors Open 7 30 p.m. ❖ First-class Programme (see inside)
FRONT SEATS 1s 6d, RESERVED 6d EXTRA (at Hayes', Book-seller)
BODY OF HALL 1s. Proceeds for Queen's War Fund
A SELECT DANCE, TILL 1 a.m., TO FOLLOW. Admission 1s
J. G. Carroll, Hon. Secretary

JOS. CLARKE and CO.

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and Estate Agents



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Dandenong Market every Tuesday. Horse Sales Monthly at Dandenong
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❖ Draper ❖

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Opposite Market

A. GATTRELL

(Late B. Crabtree)

Lonsdale Street, Dandenong (opp. Sale Yards)

A Large Assortment of high-class Confectionery, Fruit, Soft Drinks, Cigarettes,
Tobacco, Light Refreshments

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your ability

COMES

your personal

APPEARANCE



For your next

Suit or Costume

CONSULT

A. J. DALTON

DANDENONG

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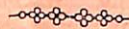
INCE BROS.

174 Swanston Street
City

TOWN HALL, DANDENONG

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918

❖ Programme ❖



PART I

1. Patriotic Prelude Company and Audience
2. Violin Solo: "Souvenir de Moscow" (Wiernaski)
MISS GRETCHEN SCHEIBLICH
(Winner Violin Championship A.N.A.)
3. Song: "Mountain Lovers" (Squires)
MR. EDGAR FORTESCUE
(Winner Baritone Solo A.N.A.)
4. Song: "Rosebuds" (Arditi)
MISS EMILY BRIERLEY
5. Song: "Trench Melodies"
MR. ALBERT DALTON
6. Character Impersonation
MISS DAISY BRADLEY
("Girls Who Stayed at Home" Co.)
7. Song: "Sing Joyous Bird" (Phillips)
MISS DAISY ELY
8. Song: "Carissima" (Penn)
MISS PHYLLIS ASHLEY
(Winner A.N.A. Scholarship)
9. Comic Song: "Roly Poly"
MR. NORMAN LESLIE
(Melbourne's Best Comedian)

PART 2

1. Duet: "Night in Venice" (Tucantoni)
MISS DAISY ELY and MR. EDGAR FORTESCUE
2. Songs: { a "At Parting" (Rodgers)
b "Sunlight" (Ware)
MADAME EVELYN ASHLEY
3. Impersonations
MISS DAISY BRADLEY
4. Song: "As I Went a-Roaming" (May Brate)
MISS EMILY BRIERLEY
5. (Selected)
MR. ALBERT DALTON
6. Violin Solos: a "Rosary"
b "Mazurka Obertasse" (Wiernaski)
MISS GRETCHEN SCHEIBLICH
7. Songs: "Two Little Irish Songs" (Tohr)
MR. EDGAR FORTESCUE
8. Song: "Isle d'Amour" (Edwards)
MISS DAISY ELY
9. Comic Song: "I Would Like a Cup of Cocoa"
MR. NORMAN LESLIE

Accompaniste - - - Miss Phyllis Ashley

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

INTERVAL

CLUB - HOTEL

Dandenong

(Opposite the Market)



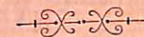
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Parlors, Smoke Room,
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SPIRITS KEPT IN
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Good Stabling and
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MARKETS AS UNDER :

Dandenong, every Tuesday ; Longwarry, first Friday ; Pakenham, third
Thursday ; Narnargoon, last Thursday ; Meenyan, Fortnightly
(Monday) ; Tanti, third Monday

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Painter, Paperhanger and Decorator



House and Church Decorator. Motor and Coach Painter. Renovations
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Graining and Signwriting to the Trade. Estimates Free

Distance no object. Personal supervision

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S. J. SLEITH

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The Local Tailor

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Ladies' Costumes

Suits Cleaned and Pressed

2ND COMPANY
Dandenong Girl Guides

ANNUAL DANCE

Dandenong Town Hall
Frid., Nov. 28th, 1952

Dancing 8 till 12. Lucky Spots. Vocalising by Aub. Garbellini.

*Swing Masters and
Merrett's Orchestras*

VOCAL ITEMS BY ORCHESTRAS

NON-STOP 50/50 DANCE GUARANTEED.

CLAUDE QUIST—M.C.

PARMA WALTZ COMP.

FREE SUPPER. ADMISSION 3/6

Lucky Spots, etc.

Proceeds in aid of Girls Company Equipment.

ADMISSION 3/6

T. T. QUIST, Ball & Dance Printing & Advertising Service, Dandenong.

Dandenong District — Sports Council —



GRAND DANCE



**TOWN HALL,
Dandenong**

Saturday, May 21st.

Two Leading Orchestras. Continuous Dancing. Euchre for Non-Dancers. Good Prizes.

HERB. McDONALD, M.C.

 **YOUR Support will HELP the Sports Council obtain and improve Recreation Areas.**

DANCING 8 till 12.

ADMISSION 2/6.

H. SHEPLEY, President.

L. OLSSON, Hon. Sec.

BRIDGE HOTEL, Dandenong.

Ales, Wines, Spirits,
Tobacco & Cigars
of the Best Quality.

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H. S. M. ROSS, Dandenong,

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Bookseller, Stationer,
and General News Agent.

PIPER'S SHAMROCK HOTEL, DANDENONG.

Caterer for Balls, Pic-nics, &c.
Large Marquee for Hire Wines & Spirits of Best Quality.
BILLIARDS.

TOWN HALL, DANDENONG, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1899.

Re-appearance of the Most Popular and Versatile Company now travelling.

The Princess Dramatic & Comedy Co.

8th Year of 1899

Special Engagement of Australia's Greatest Baritone, MR JOHN MATLOCK, who will appear during the three intervals, and will sing by special request—"The Holy City," "Travelling Back to Dixie," "Old Log Cabin," &c., &c.
Intending Patrons are respectfully requested to keep their Seats during the Intervals.

At 8 sharp, the curtain will rise on the World-famed Constitutional, Military, Comedy Drama, in Four Acts, entitled

"IN THE RANKS,"

By arrangement with Mr Geo. Rignold, as played by this Company throughout the length and breadth of Australia, with an unequalled success.

Interpreted by the following powerful Caste—

PRIVATE BOWLES (his great character)	MR MAURICE GERALD
Capt. Mark Milton (a victim of circumstances)	MR J. A. PATTERSON
Major Challis (with a thirst for gold)	MR HAROLD CARLETON
Capt. Carrington (a brave officer)	MR W. S. MARSHALL
Rev. Lincoln Green (such a nice young man)	MR W. WARRINGTON
One Eye	THE UNKNOWN
Hon. Harry Chafferton (song) "Soldiers of the Queen,"	MR W. CULLEN
Constable O'Hara (a credit to the force)	MR J. R. GOODALL
Magistrate Jenkins (a stern man)	MR CHAS. BROWN
Miss Sybil Milton (sweeter than honey)	MISS IRENE VIVIAN
Miss Delia Challis (a ray of sunshine)	MISS ESSIE DORIEN
MRS GRACE MILTON	MISS AGNES WHORLOW
	MISS HELEN VIVIAN

Little Irene Vivian will sing "Sons of the Sea."

ACT I.—The Roll of the Drum. The War in India. Total Defeat of the Enemy. Condemned to Death. A Terrible Crime. The Charge of the Light Brigade. **THRILLING TABLEAU.**

ACT II.—Villainy Successful. The Good Young Man who died. All among the Roses. Alone in the World. Beggared. The Unknown to the Rescue. **EXCITING TABLEAU.**

ACT III.—Diamond eat Diamond. Memories of the Past. A Very Comical Lover Discovered. Love Making Extraordinary. Arrival of the Enemy. Nonplussed. The Biter Bit. A Diabolical Accusation. Consternation of Bowles. The Widow's Victory. **ANOTHER GREAT TABLEAU.**

ACT IV.—His Last Card. Villainy versus Knavery. Condemned to Portland. The Rogue's Den. Fight for a Fortune. Terrible Struggle for Life. Bow Street Police Court. The Denouement. Queen's Evidence. Euchred. Transported for Life. The Truth at Last. **EVERYBODY HAPPY.**

SWORDS BROS.' PRINT.

DOORS OPEN, 7.30. PERFORMANCE, 8 P.M. ADMISSION—Front Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s.

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ALES, WINES AND SPIRITS
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Every Accommodation for Cyclists.

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GENERAL STOREKEEPER, DANDENONG.

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for Sun Insurance Company and the New York
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TATTERSON BROS.,

THE WARRAGUL PIONEER BUTCHERS,
Pearson's Buildings, Dandenong,

Beg to state that they have opened at the above address, where
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Melbourne Prices. A Trial Solicited.

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DANDENONG.**

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Large Marquee for Hire Wines & Spirits
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Interpreted by the following powerful Caste—

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Capt. Mark Milton (a victim of circumstances)	MR J. A. PATTERSON
Major Challis (with a thirst for gold)	MR HAROLD CARLETON
Capt. Carrington (a brave officer)	MR W. S. MARSHALL
Rev. Lincoln Green (such a nice young man)	MR W. WARRINGTON
One Eye	... THE UNKNOWN
Hon. Harry Chafferton (song) "Soldiers of the Queen,"	MR W. CULLEN
Constable O'Hara (a credit to the force)	MR J. R. GOODBALL
Magistrate Jenkins (a stern man)	MR CHAS. BROWN
Miss Sybil Milton (sweeter than honey)	MISS IRENE VIVIAN
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MRS GRACE MILTON	MISS AGNES WHORLOW
	MISS HELEN VIVIAN

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ACT II.—Villainy Successful. The Good Young Man who died among the Roses. Alone in the World. Begged. The Unknown the Rescue. EXCITING TABLEAU.
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ACT IV.—His Last Card. Villainy versus Knavery. Condemned to Death. The Rogue's Den. Fight for a Fortune. Struggle for Life. Bow Street Police. Queen's Evidence. Eufred. Trial. Last. EVERYBODY HAPPY.

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DOORS OPEN, 7.30. PERFORMANCE, 8 P.M. ADMISSION—Front...

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GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
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GENERAL STOREKEEPER, DANDENONG.
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THE WARRAGUL PIONEER BUILDERS,
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TOWN HALL RECONSTRUCTION.

In Recording YOUR VOTE on the Proposal to Borrow £10,000 for the Re-construction of the Town Hall, Dandenong, you are requested to consider the following facts.-

- (1) If the RECONSTRUCTION is carried out the Hall will EARN ADDITIONAL REVENUE & can be made to pay interest and redemption on the LOAN

WITHOUT ANY INCREASE IN RATE.

- (2) IF THE LOAN IS DEFEATED Ratepayers will be faced with ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE for necessary renovations, repairs, and the sewerage of the Town Hall Building WITHOUT compensating increase in revenue or any additional accommodation.
- (3) It is a fact that reasonable facilities for social gatherings, public meetings, and entertainment increases the attraction of any Municipality for residential purposes.
- (4) Authority to borrow £10,000 was agreed to UNANIMOUSLY by the Council.
- (5) The scheme has been explained in full detail to a meeting of representatives of the undermentioned organizations and has been unanimously endorsed by them, and also at a public meeting called subsequently.

Therefore in your own interest and that of the whole Shire
YOU ARE EARNESTLY URGED TO VOTE

YES

BY NOT VOTING YOU ARE HELPING TO DEFEAT THIS PROGRESSIVE
MOVE.

POLLING DAY : Friday, June 30th, 1939. 8 am. to 7 p.m.

Lodges: Dandenong. A.N.A., H.A.C.B. Society., M.U.I.O.O.F., I.O.R., P.A.F.S., A.O.O.F.
Spring Vale: A.N.A.

Associations: D'ning Returned Soldiers' Association, D'ning Ratepayers',
Baseball., Cricket, Tennis, Traders, Country Women, Master Builders, Victorian Housewives.
Clubs: Croquet Club, Bowling Club, Football Club, Dandenong United Football Club, Rotary Club, Dandenong
West Mothers' Club, Dandenong East Mothers' Club.
Auxiliaries: St. Vincents' Hospital, Womens' Hospital, Alfred Hospital.
D'ning Fire Brigade, Dandenong Branch A.L. Party, Scouts' Committee, Braeside Progress Association.

**Authorised by the
"YES" Campaign Committee.**

MRS R. WINSTONE, MRS KERR-PATERSON. C.W.A. F.A. SINGLETON, I.O.R. A.E. TEMPLE.
DAND'G RATEPAYERS' ASS'N. T.L. KEYS. KEYSBOROUGH. E.A. CASHMORE, A.L.P.
H. D. HARRIS, HON. SECRETARY

Town Planning:

How To Prepare A Town-planning Scheme By C. E. ISAAC

Extract from the "South Bourke and Mornington Journal," September 28, 1922

Issued by the Dandenong Improvement Association

It may be that a few Dandenong readers of these articles have been impressed with the urgency and value of town planning as applicable to Dandenong. To these the question will naturally arise—"How can we take advantage of the experience of other towns and cities for the benefit of our own town?"

The following extracts, from an instructive paper entitled "Getting Action in City Planning," by John Nolen, an American expert, gives valuable hints on starting a town planning scheme.

"Few phases of city planning are more important than the question of how to get into action. Experience in this field has also been sufficient to show that there are right and wrong methods, but it is hard to draw a sharp line between right and wrong methods, because circumstances and local conditions play so important a part. Among the wrong methods of getting action in city planning, three may be mentioned. One is the promotion of city planning by a single class of a community, either official or unofficial. Another is excessive or untimely promotion, or the attempt to carry out too big a scheme at one time. The largest number of failures to get into action, however, have been due, as an analysis of the work of the last decade will show, to inadequate promotion and publicity. City planning has suffered most of all from the sleeping sickness. Right methods of getting action in city planning should normally include every one of the following, and often, in addition, some special methods adapted to the particular local requirements:

1. An official planning board. Some special official agency in charge of city planning is essential to getting action.

2. Adequate provision for the legal side of city planning. Action depends upon legal authority for the establishment of a city plan; the acquisition of

land for public use; building regulation and zoning; and city planning finance, including tax and debt limits and special assessment. City planning law is constantly changing. Its advance depends upon public opinion.

3. A broad yet sound financial policy. There is a distinction between the cost of the survey and plan and the cost of the execution of city planning projects. The cost of the survey is small, and would be justified usually simply as a form of publicity, even if no immediate action were taken; it would often be valuable in preventing wrong action. The question of the economy of what is proposed in the city plan is less a question of what the work of construction will cost than of what ever afterwards will be required for reconstruction, repairs, and maintenance. That those in charge of the city plan may proceed economically they must be able to proceed with confidence, method, and system, steadily, step by step, to carry to completion a well-matured design.

4. Constant, fundamental education of public opinion, year in and year out, in the public schools and in other ways. There should be direct education in city planning, especially as related to local problems.

5. Appropriate, timely publicity on all important city planning projects. The planning board or city plan commission should be relied upon where there is a well organised city planning agency to outline, direct, and execute the educational campaign and publicity that should accompany any large city planning programme. The planning board, however, cannot hope to be thoroughly effective unless it secures the active co-operation of the voluntary social, civic, and other groups of citizens. The whole public can be reached only by the assistance of Chambers of Commerce, women's clubs, Labor unions, Y.M.C.A.'s., churches, and other organisations to

which the people of the city are accustomed in their regular daily life to look for information and guidance.

6. The printing of city plan, reports, etc.

7. A persistent, follow-up city planning organisation.

Finally, all these methods are necessary to get action that is farsighted and looks towards permanent results. With these should go also a recognition that city planning, like other large public projects, depends upon the adoption of plans that take into account what is best, not for a class or special interest point of view, and not from the point of view of to-day only, but also what will be best in the long run."

From these suggestions, which are based on an analysis of successes and failures in many towns and cities, it should be possible to devise a town planning scheme for Dandenong, which will be worthy of the town. The first step, undoubtedly, is to arouse public interest. This can be done through newspaper articles, discussions at meetings of local bodies, private conversations, addresses by visiting lecturers, and, when public opinion is ripe, the formation of a local town planning association. Essential factors in the success of such a scheme are pride in the town and faith in its future. Residents of Dandenong have reason to be proud of their town, even as it is now, and faith in its future, with so many natural advantages, should not be too much to expect of every citizen who lays claim to any length of vision.

Opportunity is knocking at our gates. Who will help open them?

An illustrated lantern lecture on town planning will be given in the Dandenong Town hall, on October 5, by Sir James Barrett, who is one of the leading authorities on the subject in Australia.

Town Planning:

Meaning, Origin and Growth

By C. E. ISAAC

Extract from the "South Bourke and Mornington Journal," August 10, 1922
Issued by the Dandenong Improvement Association

What does the term "Town Planning" convey to me it means the "Journal"? Feet garden plots; to provision means the planting of street others to a few it may mean the retention of park lands and open spaces to form what has been described as the lungs of the town or city, but to how many does it mean first industrial areas conveniently placed for transport of raw material and manufactured products, but where they will not mar the natural beauty of the town or form a constant source of pollution of the atmosphere, and second, adequate and accessible shopping areas; next, healthy and attractive residential areas with quiet streets removed from the noisy and evil smelling modern road traffic but convenient to shopping centres, trams and trains; and, lastly, ample park lands and playgrounds for old and young? All these, with the preservation of the natural beauties of the district and a lessened expense. In short, more trade, more work, better health, greater safety, lower rates, lower rents, less dust and less foul odors. I can hear the facetious reader say, "and then you wake up." But these results are not only met with in dreams; they have been actually attained by the town planner, and they at Dandenong is waiting and now.

articles it will be shown in peculiarly favorable the time is for the preparation of a far-seeing plan of development for our town. Dandenong has made wonderful progress during the past few years, but it is on the eve of a period of expansion that will eclipse anything the district has known before. The completion of the electric suburban train service, the approaching supply of electric power from Morwell, the establishment of new industrial concerns, improved water supply, increased facilities for higher education; all these, with its nearness to Melbourne and the sea, and its location as the "gate of Gippsland," give it an unrivalled position both as a residential and as an industrial district. The one thing that can hamper the town's development is the haphazard mixing of industrial, shopping and residential areas, and the threat of noxious trades at its front door.

As a student of town planning before the war, I eagerly seized an opportunity which presented itself while I was on leave from the A.I.F., after the armistice, to visit and study at first hand the garden city and garden suburbs in England, and the object of these articles is to show how Dandenong, in its development, may take advantage of these successful experiments in the old world.

Modern town planning in England began with the establishment of model workmen's homes at Bourneville, near

Birmingham in 1879, by Mr. George Cadbury, and at Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, a few years later, by Messrs Lever Bros. Each of these adjoins a large industrial city and, the contrast of the attractive gardens and tree-lined streets of the garden village with the squalid streets of adjoining working class portions of the city, is only paralleled by the contrast in the health of the inhabitants as shown by the death rate of 5.7 per 1000 in Bourneville and 15.7 per 1000 in adjoining districts of Birmingham. Bourneville and Port Sunlight each has a population of 4,500 and is about one and a half times that of Dandenong.

The greatest impetus, however, was given to town planning by the writings and work of Ebenezer Howard. Largely through the inspiration gained by a visit to Bourneville, Mr. Howard wrote his world-famous book "Garden Cities of To-morrow," in which he advocated as a solution of the problems of overcrowding in cities and the depopulation of the countryside, the formation of new cities surrounded by belts of agricultural land and embodying various essential features which he described in detail. The book made an instant appeal to many who had been looking for a solution of these problems, and an association was formed to put its teachings into practice. The association secured options over an area of 4500 acres of agricultural land at Letchworth 34 miles from London, adjoining two main lines of railway and the Great North Road. Building was begun in 1903, and in ten years the population had grown from a few hundreds to 8,200, while in 1918 it was given as 14,000.

This extraordinary development was not the result of chance, in fact, Letchworth had to contend against many drawbacks, one of the greatest being the conservative nature of the English people. The foresight of its founder, however, was amply justified, and Ebenezer Howard and Letchworth are now names to conjure with amongst town planners in all parts of the world.

From the moment that the practicability of Mr. Howard's proposal was demonstrated at Letchworth, enthusiasts in other districts began to prepare schemes for new garden suburbs (no other garden city has yet been founded) and in his book, "Garden City Movement Up-to-date," published in 1914, Ewart C. Culpin, secretary of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, gives particulars of 58 town planning schemes in which work had actually been commenced. In Europe and America, also, the movement has made rapid headway, and it has been freely drawn on in the reconstruction of the devastated regions in France.

In 1913 the International Garden

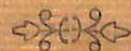
Cities and Town Planning Association was formed, the committee consisting of representatives of thirteen European countries, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The association accorded Mr. Howard the well-deserved honor of electing him the first International President.

America in 1909 held its first National Conference of City Planning at Washington, and the report of the thirteenth national conference in 1921, which I have just obtained, shows what a remarkable hold town-planning has obtained on these hard-headed business people. Unfortunately many American cities have grown to great size without any adequate plan, and immense sums are now required to correct mistakes which should never have been made. As illustrating this, the city of Pittsburg in 1919, by bond issue, provided £5,500,000 for street improvement; in St. Paul the widening of a main street from 57 feet to 90 feet is being carried out at a cost of £270,000; in Flent, 473 acres of new park lands were purchased at a cost of £260,000; in Detroit an area of 150 acres of city property adjoining a park was condemned by the city and paid for out of a bond issue of £2,500,000 adopted by popular vote; Chicago spent ten million dollars on playgrounds in ten years.

In Australia every State has made some progress towards the introduction of town planning, South Australia being the furthest advanced, but town planners here labor under the disadvantage of having no actual local example of successful town planning to serve as a source of inspiration and guidance; to be visited from all parts of the Commonwealth as Letchworth is visited from all parts of the world.

After visiting Bourneville, Port Sunlight and the Hampstead Garden Suburb it was my very great privilege, early in 1919, to spend a whole day at Letchworth under the personal guidance of Mr. Howard, and I was struck then, and have been even more impressed since my return to this district, with many points of similarity between Letchworth before its development and Dandenong. We have here a township which will inevitably, grow into a town, and even into a city in the course of a few years; we have no costly mistakes to rectify; practically nothing to undo. Will its growth be haphazard and piecemeal, or have the people of Dandenong the courage and breadth of vision to plan their future city in the light of world experience and make Dandenong the Letchworth of Australia?

The next article of this series will be Dandenong the Letchworth of Australia.



Town Planning:

Effect on Domestic and
Political Economy

By C. E. ISAAC

Extract from the "South Bourke and Mornington Journal," September 7, 1922

Issued by the Dandenong Improvement Association

In a former article I referred to the possibility of Dandenong rivalling Letchworth's success, if, with others, the working girls and housewives of Dandenong would work together for the common good.

To the majority of readers the reference to housewives and working girls probably appeared to be included for effect only. This was very far from being the case, but it was not the purpose of that article to explain the reference. It is a fact, however, that the success of a town planning scheme, as well as of many another plan for the general benefit, depends very largely on the interest taken in it by the women-folk affected, and these articles have little chance of giving the stimulus desired if they fail to interest the women of Dandenong.

Although the right of women to a substantial share in the control of matters affecting the home is becoming every day more fully recognised, it is doubtful if sufficient consideration is yet given to conveniences and labor saving devices that can remove much unnecessary drudgery from those who have to spend the greater part of their lives in the home.

Town planning aims directly at making living conditions healthier and happier at lessened cost to the individual householder and to the community as a whole. No one will appreciate these improvements more than the housewife, and no one can do more than she to bring them about. To mention only a few of the ways in which town planning directly affects the home worker.—She will have in a well-planned town, reduced doctor's bills which so often cut short the money available for household necessities, less dust, that bugbear of existence to the woman who takes a pride in the cleanliness of her home, safe playgrounds, handy to home, for her children who so often now have only the street or the house to play in; work within walking distance of home for the majority of her menfolk, thus

saving train fares and removing the necessity of starting her own day's work at 5 a.m. in order to get her men or girls away in time to distant occupations, reduced greengrocers' bills as every house can have a garden, and finally, easy access to a shopping centre where she can do economically her morning's shopping without a tiring walk or an expensive train journey. Once let our womanfolk realise the advantage to home life of living in a well-planned town and there will be no further need of newspaper articles to arouse and maintain interest in this most vital of modern urban problems. If town planning will not come to the home, the home will certainly remove to where town planning is.

The influence of an enthusiastic woman worker is shown by the success of the Hampstead Garden suburb, which owes its origin and the greater part of its success to Mrs. S. A. Barnett. Mrs. Barnett, as wife of the late Canon Barnett, had spent the greater part of a lifetime in work amongst the slums of the East end of London, and realised at once the wonderful possibilities for social uplift in the movement which Mr. Howard had just started at Letchworth. Through Mrs. Barnett's enthusiasm and organising ability, supported by the expert planning of Mr. Raymond Unwin, Hampstead Garden Suburb grew in six years—from its founding in 1907—to a well-built suburb of 1550 houses, with a population of 5000 people, and ranking next to Letchworth in interest to town planners. In fact, Mr. Culpin, secretary of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, classed it in 1913 as the best example in the world of modern town planning.

It has appeared to me so necessary to show clearly the interest of women in town planning that I have encroached somewhat on the space available for the second part of this article, the effect of town planning on municipal economy. This, however,

has already been touched on in previous articles, and as it will appeal more to members of the shire council and to engineers than to the general public, which, except at election time, and when rate notices are being issued, is inclined to be rather apathetic in such matters, it is probable that an outline of possible economics will be just as effective as details. The saving effected by town planning in the connexion is, like the saving effected by it in doctor's bills, based chiefly on the truth in the old saying that "prevention is better than cure." A well-planned town means a healthy town, with the prevention of much sickness and the easier control of epidemics; a well-planned town also means a town of economical maintenance, with the prevention of costly blunders and later resummptions, removals, and alterations at great public expense. It means the easier and more economical extension and control of public utilities, such as gas, electricity, water supply and sewerage.

One of the most costly mistakes in Victorian towns is that of making practically all the streets an equal width irrespective of the volume of traffic they will carry. While town planners are not agreed on the best maximum and minimum width for streets, they are unanimous that the standard 66 feet is much too narrow to carry trams and other traffic in a busy business area, while it is much too costly to maintain in good order and reasonably free of dust in a quiet residential area, where a few tradesmen's carts are all the traffic that has to be provided for.

These, and many other considerations of municipal economy call for the urgent consideration of councillors, engineers, and long suffering ratepayers.

The next and final article of this series will be, "How to prepare a Town Planning Scheme."

Town Planning:

Town Planning and
Industry
By C. E. ISAAC

Extract from the "South Bourke and Mornington Journal," August 24, 1922

Issued by the Dandenong Improvement Association

Why do towns and cities exist? In olden days the chief reason for their existence was mutual protection for their inhabitants, a secondary consideration being convenience for barter or direct exchange of goods in the town market. These towns were of restricted area and were usually surrounded by fortified walls. Present day cities exist chiefly for business, that is, commerce and industry, a secondary consideration being social intercourse.

Dandenong owes most of its progress up to the present time to its market and is, in origin, an old-type township. But it is just emerging from this stage and is becoming a modern residential and industrial town. Is it now to make the same costly mistakes made by towns passing through this stage all over the world, or is it to avoid their mistakes, profit by their successes and become a model of intelligent planning for the Commonwealth?

The object of this article is to show how modern town planning is affecting industry, the prime reason for the existence of modern towns.

Ewart C. Culpin, whom I have already quoted, says of Letchworth, "An important side of the Letchworth experiment, and indeed the crucial test, is the development of the factory area. If Mr. Howard's theory had not been sound, manufacturers would not have gone to Letchworth and the place would never have developed. There are now some thirty industries established in the town, and several of these have been very considerably extended. The trades represented include engineering, printing, embroidery, bookbinding, photographic utensils, joinery works, pottery, weaving, commercial motor engineers, motor car makers, metal works, organ builders, seed and implement factories, scientific instrument makers, color printers, corset makers, etc. There are five building companies working on the estate."

I have given the list of Letchworth's industries in full for a definite purpose. There are two main types of garden towns and villages. One type, like Bourneville and Port Sunlight; houses exclusively, or almost exclusively the workmen of one huge industrial concern. The other type is where there is a variety of work, as in Letchworth, and it is to this second type that Dandenong, I think, fortunately belongs.

No town planning scheme could possibly succeed which ignored industry, and, in providing for industry the first step is "zoning," or the setting apart of the most suitable areas for various town purposes. Where zoning is in force the most picturesque and healthy spots within easy reach of shopping areas are reserved for residential purposes; trades and industries which have any noxious or offensive feature are kept at a safe but convenient distance from the town and where prevailing winds and fall of the land will carry odors and drainage refuse away from, instead of into, the town; while space for other trades is reserved in the most convenient place for road and rail traffic but where the natural beauty of the town and the health of the residents will not be adversely affected. After all this is only applied commonsense, and is merely counteracting the tendency which so many people have to accept as necessarily correct—the old saying that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business."

The actual effect of zoning as applied to many American cities in the past ten years has been to encourage industries to cities which have facilities for industry and a healthy, well-housed, ample population within walking distance of its work.

Many Dandenong men waste from two to three hours of every day traveling to their work, and what they save in rent they lose in train fares. Bring new industries into a specially reserved area, alongside the town, and

these men and hundreds of others will be saved all this time and expense.

In concluding this article, I will quote two American speakers who addressed the Thirteenth National Conference of City Planning at Pittsburgh last year. Herbert H. Swan, a town planning expert of New York City, in a paper on zoning, said "Zoning is both a positive and a negative factor in the development of a community—it encourages superior types of development; it discourages inferior types of development. To permit our neighbor's garages and factories to locate indiscriminately in our residential districts, while he excludes ours, can have but one result—it destroys the marketability of our residence property at the same time that it makes our competitors more saleable. The practical effect of these considerations is most interesting. The zoned localities are not only absorbing the better grade of development at the expense of unzoned suburbs, but they are forcing the undesirable types of development into the unzoned towns. The prospective home buyer is more and more often asking himself the question, "Why should I buy my home in an unzoned town where my house may at any time be flanked with apartments, factories, garages, and its value seriously impaired when for the same price I can buy just as good a house in a town that thinks enough of its homes to protect them with the strong arm of the law against injurious uses?"

Elliot H. Goodwin, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said, "Housing, city planning, schools, libraries, playgrounds, sanitation, all work for the good of business in the community. They make it a better place in which to do business. They attract business and the location of new industries."

The next article of this series will be "Effect in Domestic and Municipal Economy."

Town Planning:

Dandenong the Letchworth of Australia

By C. E. ISAAC

Extract from the "South Bourke and Mornington Journal," August 17, 1922

Issued by the Dandenong Improvement Association

To those who have read my first article published in the "Journal" of 10th August, the significance of the above heading will be at once apparent. Dandenong the Letchworth of Australia would mean Dandenong the model in town planning for Australia, as Letchworth is the model for the world; Dandenong's residential area attracting Melbourne's business people, who wish the advantage of town and country combined in the one place, as Letchworth combines the two, and attracts the business man of London; Dandenong's industrial area attracting new industrial concerns, as Letchworth in 10 years attracted 30 new industries, several of them employing hundreds of men; Dandenong growing into a town and then into a city in a very few years by the evenly balanced development of all its parts. And this is practically with far less expense and far less labor than made Letchworth such a notable success, if the business men and working men, the working girls and housewives, the property owners and tenants of Dandenong will work together for the common good.

The following extracts from Ewart C. Culpin's "Garden City Movement Up-to-date," already referred to, will help readers to compare Dandenong with the first Garden City. Letchworth was the first child of the Garden City movement, and is still the only town where an attempt is being made to put into practice Mr. Ebenezer Howard's suggestions in his book "Garden Cities of To-morrow." The estates of now 4566 acres, is the property of First Garden City Ltd., a company with a dividend limited to 5 per cent, cumulative. The town is situated thirty-four miles from London, on the Great Northern railway, just beyond the old market town of Kitchen. It is served also by the Midland railway from Kitchen, and being bounded by the Great North Road, traffic facilities are excellent. The authorised capital of First Garden City Ltd. was £200,000, but less than a quarter of

this was subscribed at the outset; the whole idea being new, and the limited dividend appealing only to a limited investing public. Despite all, Letchworth is an astounding success. To its example more than anything else is due, without doubt, the present interest in town planning and housing in this country, and it has also resulted in influencing development in practically the whole civilised world. The company, being owners of what was practically virgin land, have had themselves to provide the necessary equipment for the town. Then the company own the gas, water, and electric light undertakings; they have made roads; they provide and maintain the sewers and sewerage disposal works; and they have organised such facilities as an omnibus service, swimming baths, etc. The company has its own building regulations, and its surveyor exercises some supervision over designs and specifications to ensure proper conditions being observed. An ultimate population of 30,000 people is provided for on the town area and 5,000 on the agricultural belt. The agricultural belt of 3,000 acres marks a fundamental difference between Letchworth and every other experiment on garden city lines; many places have belts or girdles of green, but none has a definite provision such as this. A good deal of attention has been given to small holdings, especially in the direction of milk production. The past year (1913) was an important one in the history of the estate, as it was the first year in which a substantial profit was made. The net profit for the year after paying all expenses and interest on borrowed capital, amounted to £3,086/12/2. The town is complete with every facility for commerce, trade, and social life. Its residential facilities are excellent, and as a place of residence alone it is much sought after. The industrial population have here advantages possessed by no other town in the country. Its housing is good, the gardens are ample, and there

are many opportunities for recreation and social life. Church life and education are well provided for. There are several public halls, and the arrangements for water, lighting, and sanitation are as near perfect as they can be. Letchworth has been described as England's healthiest town. Both with regard to the general death rate and infant mortality, the figures are far below any other place in England.

Dandenong readers will have already noticed many points of resemblance between their township and Letchworth, and where there is a slight difference, the advantage is with Dandenong.

Dandenong's 18 miles from Melbourne compares favorably with Letchworth's 34 from London. Dandenong also has its two lines of railway, and its main road, which is one of the great trunk roads of the State. The people themselves, through their council, control the gas, water, and electric light services and the district building regulations. The township is surrounded by first-class agricultural land eminently suitable for dividing into small holdings devoted to intense cultivation, as the growth of the town provides a local demand for increased produce. In addition to these it has the Morwell electric power scheme and its electric suburban trains.

Why, then, should not Dandenong plan for a growth to 30,000 inhabitants? What had Letchworth which Dandenong has not got?

It had a band of enthusiastic workers with a high objective, an unshakable faith in the ultimate success of their project, and a tenacity of purpose that held on until that success was achieved. If Dandenong can produce such another band of enthusiasts nothing under Providence can stop its success.

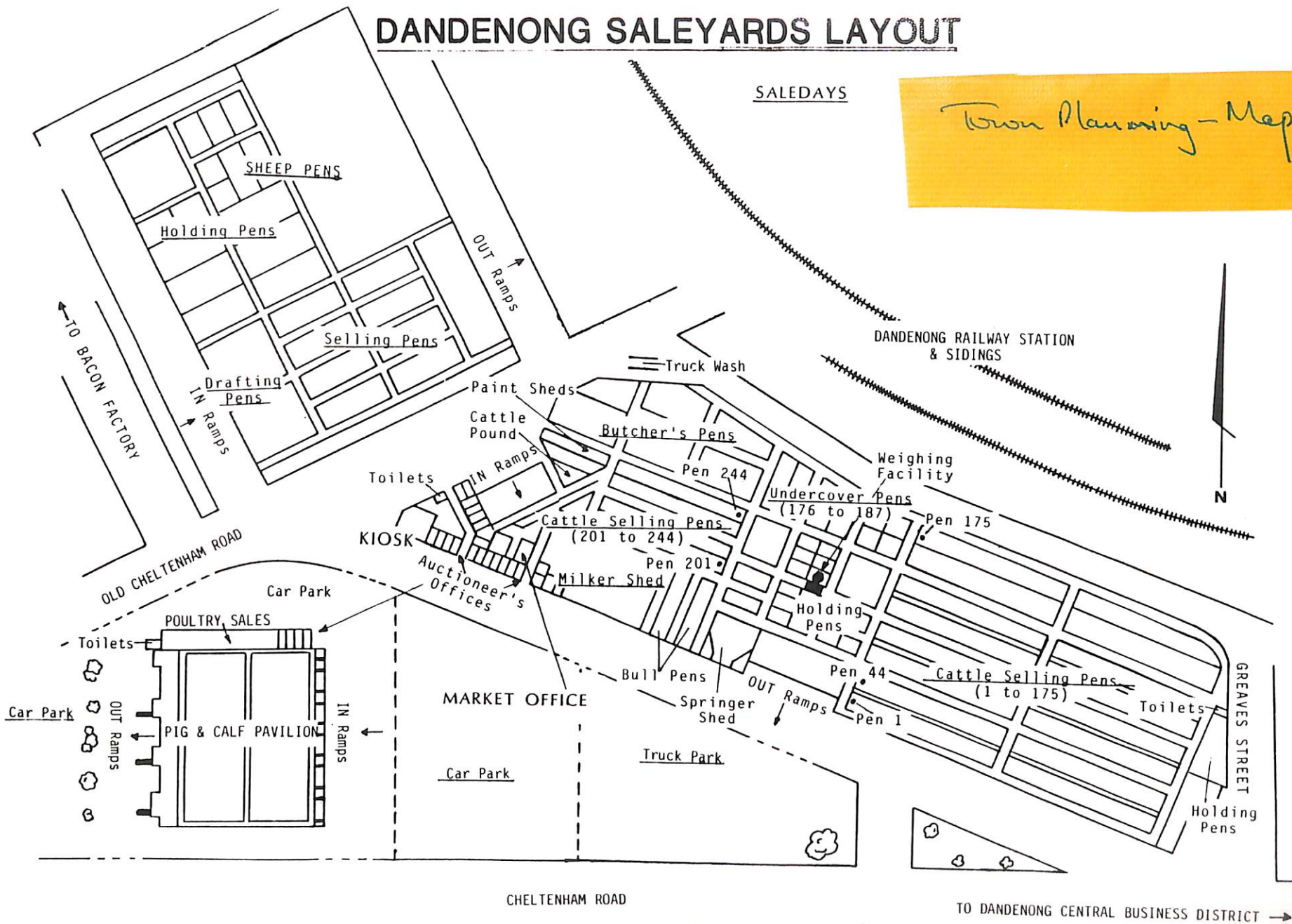
The next article of this series will be "Town Planning and Industry."

DANDENONG SALEYARDS LAYOUT

SALEDAYS

Town Planning - Maps

POSTAGE



LONSDALE ST.

NEW WORLD

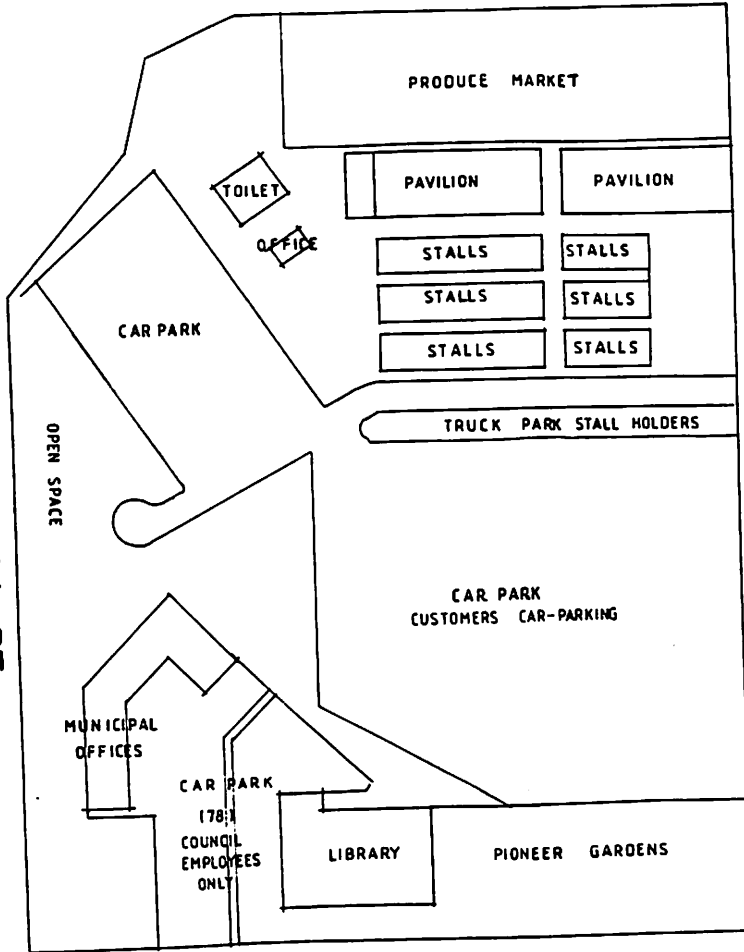
CLEELAND ST.



WOOLWORTHS

CLOW ST.

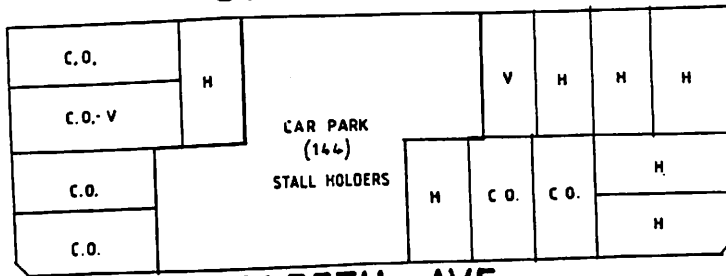
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MYER

STUART ST.

MOBIL

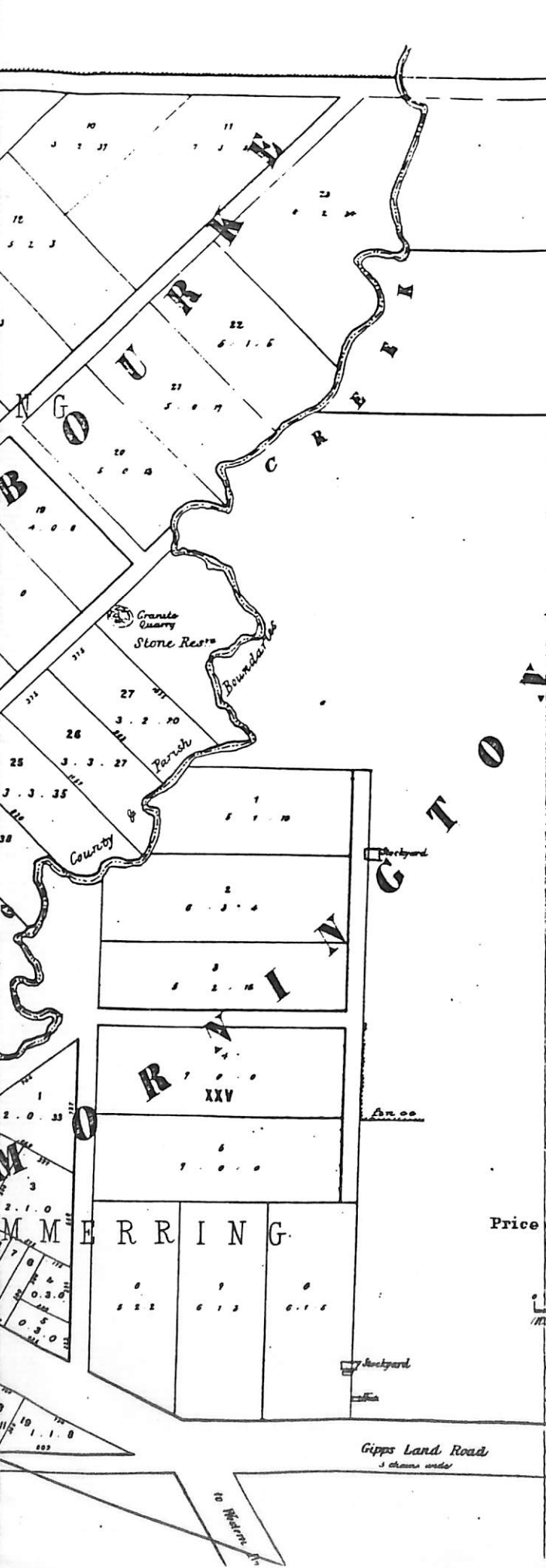


SLEETH AVE

H = HOUSE

V = VACANT

C.O. = COUNCIL OWNED



Township & Suburban Allotments at

DANDENONG

PARISHES OF

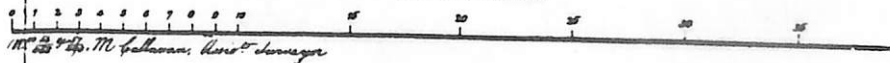
DANDENONG AND EUMEMMING

Counties of Bourke and Mornington.

NOTE *The subdivisions without areas marked, thereon contain two roods each.*

Price 1/-

Scale of Chains



Lithographed at the Public Lands Office Melbourne, March 15th 1858.

by Smalke & Sells.

State of Victoria.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
DANDENONG URBAN DISTRICT

Within the Mornington Peninsula Waterworks District.

Rate No. Collector's Office, Dandenong... 29 OCT. 1922

WATER RATE

Made under the Provisions of the Water Acts

Nº 745

To Mr *J. H. King*

Pursuant to the provisions of the Water Acts payment is hereby demanded of the undermentioned sum due and payable by you to the Commission in respect of the Tenement occupied or owned by you in Dandenong being

Land below St

Allot. Section

WATER RATE for Year ending 30th June, 1923, due and payable

on 13th October, 1922, at the Collector's Office, Dandenong

£	:	10	:	6
Arrears of Rates	...	£	:	
Interest	...	£	:	
£		:	:	

KENNETH G. McALPIN, Collector.

NOTE.—Any rate remaining unpaid for the space of Fourteen Days after demand thereof may be recovered without further notice.

INTEREST ON UNPAID RATES.—Section 322, "Water Act 1915," provides that all rates remaining unpaid for a period of six months shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum from the date such rates become payable.

You are requested to take the Official Receipt only.

Please produce this notice when making payment.

STATE OF VICTORIA

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

DANDENONG URBAN DISTRICT

Within the Mornington Peninsula Waterworks District

RATE

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

DANDENONG

Nº 931

1 OCT. 1926

WATER RATE

Made Under the Provisions of the Water Acts

To Mr *K. L. Seal*

To Mrs Green

Dandenong

Pursuant to the provisions of the Water Acts payment is hereby demanded of the undermentioned sum due and payable by you to the Commission in respect of the Tenement occupied or owned by you in *Mornington Rd* being

Allot *6* Section *28*

Water Rate for Year ending 30th June, 1927, due and payable

on *1 OCT. 1926* at the Collector's

Office, DANDENONG

Arrears of Rates

Interest

£	:	1	:	11	:	3
Arrears of Rates	...	£	:			
Interest	...	£	:			
£		:	:			

ALAN K. TITCHER, Collector

NOTE: Any Rate remaining unpaid for the space of FOURTEEN DAYS after demand without further notice.

Water boards - State Rivers & Water Supply Comm.

POSTAGE