MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Early legislation.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county, to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings

and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853, establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1854 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been made from time to time in the Acts dealing with local government, and such government is now universal throughout Victoria, the whole area of the State being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the Local Government Act 1915. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; and, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, and places of recreation ; also to make arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

9242.-9

Olties, towns. shires

Municipal

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more boroughs, and than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property

capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town ; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 56 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 140 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified : may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire, and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in Townships. any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne. the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

> Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854-now incorporated in the

Councillors. Act of 1915-is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it: but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three nine. for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Every person of either sex liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, is qualified to hold the office of councillor, with the exception of (a) undischarged bankrupts or insolvents; (b) persons attainted of treason or convicted of felony or perjury or any infamous crime; (c) persons of unsound mind; and (d) persons holding an office of profit under the council or participating directly or indirectly in a contract with the council. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman; who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor ; in the case of shires, the president.

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid by the 10th June, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale :--

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.

Properties rated a	at an annual	value of	under £50	••*	One vote.
,, ,,	• • • •	"	£50 to £100		Two votes
»» »» »»	,,,	"	£100 and upwards	••	Three votes

IN SHIRES.

Propert	ies rate	ed at an	annual	value of	under £25	••	One vote.
- -		,,	,,	,,	£25 to £75		Two votes.
	,	,,	÷>	,,	£75 and upwards	••	Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under ± 5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. No "immigrant" within the meaning of the Chinese Act 1915 is entitled to be enrolled unless he is a naturalized or natural-born subject. The Voting by Post Act 1915 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable Rateable property except the following :-- Crown lands unoccupied property. or used for public purposes; lands dedicated by the trustees of agricultural colleges as sites for agricultural colleges or experimental farms; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary schools, technical schools subsidized by Government, and free charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality or council thereof, or any authority under the Water Act 1915; and land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Public Instruction, Board of Land and Minister of Works. Melbourne and Geelong Harbor Trusts Commissioners, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage The expression "land" includes, of course, all buildings and Trust. improvements thereon. For the purpose of rating the valuation of property is computed at its net annual value, that is to say, at the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of insurance and expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent; provided that no rateable property shall be computed as of an annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. A council may, however, with the consent of the ratepayers at a poll to be held, if demanded, levy rates on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the land. In the case of certain Crown lands occupied (other than under lease) for pastoral purposes only the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, and the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

> Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz. :-General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every

municipality, and must not exceed in any one year 3s. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or, if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 3s. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision ; but, where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, a "separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The separate rates to be levied may be differential, according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or a sinking fund for a loan raised on the security of such rate.

A comparatively small number of municipalities in the State have from the year 1920-21 levied the general rate on the unimproved capital value of land instead of on the net annual value of property. Authority for this change was given by an Act passed on 3rd February, 1914, and amended on 6th January, and 14th September, 1920. These Acts were consolidated and amended by the *Rating on Unimproved Values Act* 1922 (No. 3199) which was assented to on 28th November, 1922.

Recovery of rates.

Under the provisions of the *Municipal Rates Recovery* Act 1916 power is given to any municipality to sell vacant land charged with rates unpaid for not less than 10 years

and which has been unoccupied for more than 5 years. Prior to the sale the owner of the land must be informed by registered letter, and notices must be posted on the land and at the municipal offices for not less than one month.

Rates

general, separate. &c.

Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute Improvement any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners charge. to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the

properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

Building Permits Issued.

According to building permits issued by the cities in the metropolitan area during 1928, Camberwell occupied first place as regards the number and value of private dwellings erected in the year. Coburg, Caulfield, and Preston were ahead of other municipalities in the same period. The

value of shops and factories, &c., erected was greater in Melbourne City than in any other municipality, followed by Collingwood, Camberwell and South Melbourne. The following statement shows the particulars for metropolitan municipalities :---

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Na		Dw	ellings.	Other Buildings.			
	me of City	·		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
					£		£
Box Hill				189	153,936	68	6,244
Brighton	••	••	••	239	244,169	156	17,469
Brunswick	••	••	. • •	206	166,260	305	63.940
Camberwell	••	••	••	690	727,145	505	73,391
Caulfield	••	•••	••	431	405,766	38	48,859
Coburg	••	••	••	483	407,190	288	32,420
Collingwood	••	•	••	13	16,921	65	73.625
Essendon	••	••	••	256	204.610	236	7,880
Fitzroy	••	••	••	250	8,005	19	53.046
Footserav	••	••	••	279	166.014	38	54.005
Hawthorn	••	••	••	121	148,680	183	54,090
77	••	••	•••	200	228,408	104	39,654
Kew Malvern	••	••	••	$\frac{200}{215}$	268.311	158	9.210
Melbourne	••	••	••	47	53,567	98	807.999
Northcote	••	••	••	117	74,393	30	55.232
Oakleigh	••	••	••	117	109.381	46	33,301
Port Melbourne	•. •	••	、 ・・	70	51,300	40	1.830
Prahran	••	••	••	99	206.580	107	28,993
Preston	•••	••	••	99 470	200,580	279	28,995
Richmond	••	••	••	470	24,825	219	30.270
Sandringham	••	••	••	39 149		127	
South Melbourn	•••		••	149	141,083	87	20,113 72,565
St. Kilda	. U	••	•••	161	24,895 172,960	149	10,393
Williamstown	••	••	••	157	172,980	149	25,230
Total	••		••	4,796	4,472,185	3,161	1,628,918

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong—the latter of which for many of Melbourne years ranked next in importance to the metropolis—having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the State, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910.

The Phillip Island Riding of the Shire of Phillip Island Municipalities. and Woolamai was excised on the 18th September, 1928, and proclaimed a separate shire entitled Shire of Phillip Island, and the name of the original shire was altered to Woolamai on the same date. On the 16th January, 1929, the name of this shire was again altered from Woolamai to Bass.

Bridges In The particulars of the number of bridges in the State Municipalities. in the year 1928 are shown below :---

NUMBER OF BRIDGES (NOT LESS THAN 30 FEET IN LENGTH EXCLUSIVE OF APPROACHES), 1928.

	Cities, To Borou	owns and ghs—		
Bridges.			Shires.	Total.
	In Greater Melbourne.	Outside Greater Melbourne.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Wood	22	78	2,431	2,531
Brick	14	. 5	4	23
Stone and Concrete	41	32	299	372
Iron and Steel	42	24	41	107
Total	119	139	2,775	3,033

Length of Roads and Streets. The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1928 :---

		owns and lghs		n an Ambrid (na 19 19 - San
Roads and Streets.	In Outside Greater Greater Melbourne. Melbourne.		Shires.	Total.
Wood or Stone Paving Bitumen or Concrete Tarpaving, Metal or Gravel	Miles. 80 164 1,518	Miles. 19 155 792	Miles. 45 493 19,270	Miles. 144 812 21,580
Formed but not metalled or otherwise prepared	98	180	22,837	23,115
Total	1,860	1,146	42,645	45,651
which are used for general traffic	506	385	55,564	56,455
Total all Roads and Streets	2,366	1,531	98,209	102,106

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1928.

Municipalities: The total number of municipalities throughout the State 1924-25 to in which local government was being administered at the 1928-29. end of the year 1928 was 196. Of these, 30 ranked as cities, 4 as towns, 22 as boroughs, and the remainder (140) as shires. The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years ended 1928-29:--

MUNICIPALITIES: 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Year.		Popula- of				Estimate of Rateable I	Totai Revenue.	
			payers.	In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	Itevenue.
Cities, Towns, Boroughs						£	£	£
1924-25		1,031,670	291,910	233,660	1,689	288,230,793	16,388,842	3,763.373
1925 - 26		1 072,510	314 386	244,164	2 061	314.333 446	17.778,661	4.191.063
1926-27	••	1,106,010	319,568	252,611	1,917	339,221,826	19.020,312	4,495,764
1927 - 28	••	1,144,380	3:6,412	260,648	2,460	362,432,238	20,220,172	4,689,716
1928 - 29	••	1,170,390	333,364	265,376	3,580	373,880,729	20,984,591	
Shires—								[· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1924 - 25	••	635,340	221,345	148,717	1,887	250,480,405	12,588,177	1,815,707
1925-26	••	632.550	246 161	148.546	1,703	257,350,043	12,933,459	1,921,483
1926-27	••	643,950	254,403	151,568	1,730	267,100.576	13.426,424	2,086,507
1927-28	••	647,860	265,265	153,537	1,852	274,314,322	13,780,690	2,155,651
1928-29	••	656,600	270,176	156,681	1,777	288,008,585	14,447,193	••
Total-				<u> </u>				
1924-25		1,667,010	513,255	382,377	3,576	538,711,198	28,977,019	5.579.080
1925-26		1.705.060	560.547	392,710	3.764	571 683 489	30.712.120	6,112,546
1926-27		1,749,960	573.971	404,179	3,647	606,322,402	32,446,736	6,582,271
1927-28		1,792,240	591,677	414,185	4,312	636.746.500	34,000,862	6,845,367
1928-29		1,826,990	603.540	422,057	5.357	661,889,314	35,431,784	

Increases in value of rateable properties and municipal revenue.

It will be observed from the figures given below that there . has been a very substantial increase in the estimated value of rateable property and in the revenue of municipalities during the period covered by the foregoing table :—

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

		1		
•			Increase.	
				T
		19 28-29 ove	r 1924–25.	1927-28 over 1924-25.
		Estimated Rateable I		Revenue
		Total.	Annual	all sources.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	••••	£ 85,649,936	£ 4,595,749	£ 926,343
Shires	•••	37,528,180	1,859,016	339,944
Total Increase	•••	123,178,116	6,454,765	1,266,287

The number of ratepayers returned for 1928-29 was 603,540, and the total capital value of rateable property £661,889,314, which is equivalent to about 18.7 years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £35,431,784.

Unimproved The estimated unimproved or ground value of rateable property in 1928-29 in cities, towns, and boroughs was £186,940,364, and in shires £192,005,724. Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand according to the valuations of the Valuer General. A table showing the estimated annual, capital, and unimproved values in urban and rural districts in Victoria for a series of years appears on page 397 of the Victorian Year-Book for 1916-17.

Properties rated in municipalities. have levied rates during the past five years has steadily increased, as is shown in the appended statement :---

134

			1	Properties Rated.	
	Year.		In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
192425			 343,462	310,250	653,712
1925-26			 366,494	339,421	705,915
1926-27		•••	 374,095	353,632	727,727
1927-28	•••		 384,298	379,812	764,110
1928-29			 389,122	388,740	777,862

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1924–25 TO 1928–29.

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1928-29. The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £ in each

total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the \pounds in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal, year, 1928-29, except as regards the items "revenue" and "annual" endowment," the amounts of which are those for the year 1927-28 :—

	Esti- mated	Number	Amount of General	Estimated Rateable		Total	Annuai Endow- ment pay-
Name.	Popula- tion.	Rate- payers.	Rate levied in the £.	Total.	Annual.	Revenue, 1927–28.	able by the Govern- ment.
GREATER MELBOURNE. Box Hill	12.970	7.738	s. d. 2 8	£ 4.901.580	£ 245.079	£ 74,743	£
Brighton	28,650	7,696	26	10,374,760	518,738	80,834	
Brunswick Camberwell	$56,500 \\ 45,340$	$11,543 \\ 18,500$	0 7*	10,017,362 15,633,978	657,334 863,492	$198,016 \\ 186,461$	
Caulfield	70,700 38,570	$19,100 \\ 11,363$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1,050,776 423,975	$165,853 \\ 138,202$	
Collingwood	33,100	7,630	23	10,339,720	516,986	72,011	•••
Essendon Fitzroy	42,990 33,300	$12,350 \\ 7,555$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 5\frac{1}{2}*\\ 2 & 0 \end{array} $	10,727,005	$\begin{array}{c} 659,526 \\ 531,768 \end{array}$	$119,757 \\ 64,476$	
Footscray	$50,000 \\ 33,240$	$13,275 \\ 8,607$	2627	12,228,740 11,816.080	611,437 590,804	$200,014 \\91,513$	••
Kew	25,700	6,520	26	6,532,920	435,528	80,661	
Malvern Melbourne	45,650 104,000	12,750 32,199	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	17,470,060 98,838,360	873,503 4,941,918	146,835 1,388,474	
Northcote	41,800 11,000	$10,845 \\ 4.064$	2 6 0 5*	9,688,580 2,858,707	484,429 193.055	142,072 30,124	
Port Melbourne	13,400	2,941	2 6	2,268,625	181,490	49,645	•••
Prahran Preston	52,600 28,000	13,448 17.000	$1 11 \\ 2 6$	15,022,644 7,210,140	$1,251,887 \\ 360,507$	$131,605 \\ 95,483$	
Richmond	$ \begin{array}{r} 43,000\\ 23,500 \end{array} $	9,033 9,370	2 6 2 5 0 4*	8,974,110 5,262,277	598,274 334,983	$88,574 \\ 72,109$	•••
South Melbourne	47,700	10,600	2 6	17,889,340	894,467	145,448	
St. Kilda Williamstown	$ \begin{array}{r} 43,000 \\ 24,810 \end{array} $	$10,652 \\ 5,247$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 12,833,664 \\ 4,771,820 \end{smallmatrix}$	1,069,472 238,591	$119,669 \\ 130,990$	
Total	949,520	270,026		331,012,109	18,528,019	4,013,569	

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1928-29.

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Orman Tag	Tomy		Dependence	1000 00
orries,	LOWNS,	AND	DOROUGHS,	1928–29 <i>—continued</i> .

tion. payers. in the s. Total. Annual. Image: Section of the s. Government. OUTSIDE GREATER MULBOURS. s. d. £								
Name. Eati- math of Popula- tion. Of Rate- payers. General Rate bevied in the s. Esteable Property. Total. Total. Annual. Bailant Revenue Bailant. OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE. state- total. annual. Total. Annual. Revenue Bailant. OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE. state- total. state- total. Annual. Annual. Revenue Bailant. CITTES. state- gendage. state- total. state-total. state- total. state- total. <td< th=""><th>ter dia teri</th><th></th><th>1 S.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>	ter dia teri		1 S.					
Anne. Popula- tion. Rate- psyors. Integrad in the f. Total. Annual. Heven billsyne in billsyne Annual. Heven billsyne in billsyne Governament. OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNS. 9,0055 2 9 5,724,210 Sti.014 87,083 Ballarat 37,970 9,0055 2 9 5,724,210 Sti.014 87,083 Ballarat 16,750 4,065 2 9 5,724,210 Sti.014 87,083 Geelong 16,750 4,065 2 9 6,6460 307,823 58,619 Mordialoc 10,060 4,479 0 34* 2,724,411 143,399 47,377 Warmambool 8,100 1,741 2 10 1,710,132 100,596 49,149 Rate 4,020 1,063 2 3 1,041,160 52,058 12,590 Geelong 1,740 3,20 3,0 1,351,820 60,000 12,				of General				Endow-
OUTRIDE GRAATER MELBOURNE. s. d. £ £ £ £ Ballarat 37,970 9,065 2 9 5,724,210 381,614 87,083 Ballarat 16,750 4,065 2 9 5,724,210 381,614 67,083 Geelong 16,750 4,065 2 9 6,562,460 307,823 66,619 Geelong (rest. 13,470 3,720 2 9 2,652,300 132,615 29,97 Mordialoc 10,060 4,479 0 34* 2,724,411 143,399 47,377 Warnambool 8,100 1,741 2 10 1,710,132 100,596 49,149 Newtown and 9,100 2,420 0 51* 2,267,587 119,775 18,600 Sale 4,020 1,063 2 3 0	_ Name.	Popula-	Rate-	levied in the	Total.	Annual.		able by the Govern-
GRBATER MELBOURNE. s. d. £				ž.				
GRBATER MELBOURNE. s. d. £								
Ballarat $37,970$ $9,065$ 2 9 $5,724,210$ $381,614$ $87,083$ $381,614$ $87,083$ $381,614$ $87,083$ $381,614$ $87,083$ $381,614$ $87,083$ $381,614$ $87,083$ $381,614$ $87,083$ $307,823$ $881,614$ $85,015$ $29,97$ $307,823$ $881,614$ $87,083$ $307,823$ $881,614$ $87,083$ $307,823$ $88,016$ $65,378$ $307,823$ $88,016$ $49,149$ $307,823$ $29,977$ $307,823$ $88,016$ $49,149$ $317,777$ $317,777$ $317,777$ $317,777$ $31,771$ $31,771$ $31,771$ $31,771$ $31,771$ $31,777$ </td <td>GREATER</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	GREATER							
Bendigo 26,350 6605 2 6 4215,340 221,5530 5307,823 56,515 56,616	CITIES.	the second	1	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Hamilton 5,300 1,376 2 6 1,320,000 66,000 12,919 25 Mildura 6,050 1,289 3 0 1,331,820 69,091 34,787 Newtown and 9,100 2,420 0 $5\frac{1*}{2}$ 2,357,887 119,775 18,600 Sale 4,020 1,063 2 3 1,041,160 52,058 12,530 BOROUGHS. 5,120 1,026 2 9 760,000 38,000 22,775 25 Carrum 7,150 5,688 0 34* 2,067,531 102,788 37,239 50 Castlemaine 5,500 1,700 3 0 541,450 47,816 12,277 25 Chreswick 1,760 543 1 9 78,677 2,641 37 Daylesford 3,380 820 3 0 547,540 27,377 5,372 25 Edchuc	Bendigo Geelong Geelong West Mordiailoc	26,350 16,750 13,470 10,060	6,605 4,965 3,720 4,479	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,215,840 6,156,460 2,652,300 2,724,411	281,056 307,823 132,615 143,399	65,378 58,616 29,97 47,877	•••
Hamilton 5,300 1,376 2 6 1,320,000 66,000 12,919 25 Mildura 6,050 1,289 3 0 1,331,820 69,091 34,787 Newtown and 9,100 2,420 0 $5\frac{1*}{2}$ 2,357,887 119,775 18,600 Sale 4,020 1,063 2 3 1,041,160 52,058 12,530 BOROUGHS. 5,120 1,026 2 9 760,000 38,000 22,775 25 Carrum 7,150 5,688 0 34* 2,067,531 102,788 37,239 50 Castlemaine 5,500 1,700 3 0 541,450 47,816 12,277 25 Chreswick 1,760 543 1 9 78,677 2,641 37 Daylesford 3,380 820 3 0 547,540 27,377 5,372 25 Edchuc							-	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Hamilton						12,919 34,787	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Chilwell							
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $								
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	BOROUGHS.						•	
	Carrum Castlemaine Clunes Daylesford Eaglehawk Echuca Horsham Inglewood Koroit Maryborough Port Fairy Portland Sebastopol Shepparton St. Arnaud Xarwell Wangaratta	$\begin{array}{c} 7,150\\ 5,500\\ 1,220\\ 1,760\\ 3,380\\ 4,720\\ 4,700\\ 1,100\\ 1,860\\ 4,950\\ 2,070\\ 2,750\\ 3,130\\ 5,500\\ 5,500\\ 3,400\\ 4,740\\ 4,020\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5,698\\1,700\\470\\543\\820\\1,364\\969\\1,500\\290\\410\\1,252\\510\\1,140\\722\\2,070\\480\\1,027\\1,400\\868\\1,027\\1,010\\$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,067,531\\ 591,450\\ 76,671\\ 78,670\\ 845,720\\ 845,7$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.953\\ 7,867\\ 27,377\\ 21,922\\ 44,786\\ 70,121\\ 7,310\\ 22,615\\ 41,045\\ 22,735\\ 31,709\\ 25,033\\ 62,000\\ 9,893\\ 64,469\\ 30,100\\ 31,216\\ 42,670\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37.239\\ 12.270\\ 3.441\\ 2.541\\ 5.372\\ 9.252\\ 12.677\\ 19.878\\ 4.128\\ 6.297\\ 18.954\\ 7.694\\ 9.542\\ 5.471\\ 15.291\\ 2.760\\ 14.801\\ 0.964\\ 19.959\\ 9.817\end{array}$	50 25 38 37 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 50 40 25 25 25
								711

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Shìres, 1928-29, The next table contains a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs :---

SHIRES.	1928-29.

	Estimated	Number	Amount of General	Estimated Rateable I	Value of Property.	Total. Revenue	Annual Endow-
Name.	Popula- tion.	Rate- payers.	Rate levied in the £.	Total.	Annual.	1927-28.	ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
411	K 750	1 910	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Alberton Alexandra	5,750 3,600	1,319 870	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array} $	2,357,640 1,249,000	117,882 62,450	16,936 10,618	697 389
Arapiles	2,450	670	1 6	1,485,400	74,270	6,585	153
Ararat	6,080	1,700	20	4,341,680	217,084	23,712	638
Avoca	3,400	1,241 812	2 0	1,121,980	56,099	6,717	239
Avon Bacchus Marsh	2,630 3,440	863	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	1,484,900 1,455,000	74,245 72,750	8,017 13,376	$\begin{array}{c} 301 \\ 204 \end{array}$
Bairnsdale	8,200	2,440	1 6	2,980,140	149,007	16,899	705
Ballan	3,240	1,230	9 9 1	1,164,420	58,221	7.428	286
Ballarat	4,010	1,196		1,309,040	65,452	8 2 2 4	286
Bannockburn	2,700	735 860	20	1,060,080	53,004	6,770	203
Barrabool Bass	$1,980 \\ 4,700$	1.020	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array}$	1,210,780 1,387,320	60,539 69,366	$8,592 \\ 14,025$	228 545
Beechworth	4,560	1,415	20	606,880	32,930	14,320	271
Belfast	2,640	682	20	1,705,940	85,297	10,121	323
Bellarine	4,500	2,035	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 9 \end{array} $	1,390,000	69,500	7 502	240
Benalla	8,230 9,700	2,260 3,675	$\begin{array}{c}1 \\2 \\\end{array}$	3,534,060 3,101,000	$176,703 \\ 155,050$	$36,565 \\ 19,294$	$715 \\ 495$
Berwick Bet Bet	3,570	1.240	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 \end{array}$	838,360	41,918	5,450	236
Birchip	2,100	588	1 6	1,313,160	65,658	6,429	199
Blackburn and							
_ Mitcham	6,500	3,351	30	2,078,220	103,911	23,778	329
Borung	5,250 7,300	$1,532 \\ 9,400$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	3,798,660 3,587,000	$189,933 \\ 179,350$	$16,237 \\ 31,227$	492 129
Braybrook Bright	4,180	1,348		788,200	39,410	7,002	370
Broadford	1,430	473	1 9	527,380	26.369	4,142	148
Broadmeadows	5,260	15,127	19	2,549,020	$127,451 \\ 43,058$	26,192	251
Bulla	2,680	440	20	861,160	43,058	4,955	172
Buln Buln	6,070 3,230	1,600 976	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	$1,442,120 \\ 871,200$	$72,106 \\ 43,560$	13,083 5,823	616 395
Bungaree Buninyong	5,160	1,633	1 9	1,452,560	72,628	9,948	296
Charlton	2,750	815		1,944,640	72,628 97,232	12,473	271
Chiltern	2,200	710	1 6	691,600	34,580	4,858	216
Cohuna	3,200	710	16	1,259,080	62,954	8,603	114
Colae	$13,100 \\ 3,460$	3,035 5,530	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array}$	6,672,720	333,636 129,483	$51,137 \\ 31,710$	138 241
Corio Cranbourne	6,120	5,530 1,950	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array} $	2,589,660 2,475,340	129,405 123,767	16,868	342
Creswick	3,080	845		1,237,760	61,888	5,331	383
Dandenong	9,750	9,100	$0 2\frac{1}{2}*$	2,955,460	147,773	31,693	209
Deakin	4,340	1,222	1 6	2,014,020	100,701	9,589	219
Dimboola Donald	$6,650 \\ 3,670$	1,533 1,006	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 9 \end{array}$	3,496,380 2,238,980	$174,819 \\ 111,949$	$20,214 \\ 16,380$	305 323
Doncaster and	3,070	1,000	1.9	2,200,900	111,540	10,500	525
Templestowe	8,050	1,685	23	1,284,000	64,200	12,299	194
Dundas	3,700	1,344	20	2,987,540	149,377	15,971	517
Dunmunkle	4,880	1,160	16	3,209,940	160,497	22,244	612
East Loddon	$1,870 \\ 4,500$	460 3,200	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array}$	1,569,560 1,231,640	$78,478 \\ 61,582$	6,763 15,451	$\begin{array}{c} 271 \\ 208 \end{array}$
Eltham Euroa	4,060	1,145		1,231,040 1,441,160	72,058	10,153	321
Ferntree Gully	9,350	6,560	1 3 Ŏ	3,157,400	157,870	31,725	444
Flinders	5,300	5,500	19	2,046,720	102,336	18,103	128
Frankston and		1 100		0 016 460	110 200	47 000	213
Hastings Gisborne	$5,750 \\ 2.470$	4,492 1.079	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array} $	$2,216,460 \\ 819,280$	$110,823 \\ 40,964$	47,902 7,148	168
Gisborne	5,630	1,798	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 9 \end{array} $	3,113,660	155,683	20,721	591
Glenlyon	3,670	1,466	ĨŶ	897,980	44,899	5,396	223
Gordon	3,430	910	16	1,914,020	95,701	9,384	365
Goulburn	2,280	634		1,133,300	56,665	7,013	172
Grenville Hampden	3,350	1,205	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array}$	954,120 6,543,080	$63,608 \\ 327,154$	$7,136 \\ 51,414$	299 370
Hampden	11,400	2.384	1 2 0 1	0.040.000	45,340	01,414	- 01U

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

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SHIRES. 1	1928–29–– <i>c</i>	ontinued.
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Name. Heidelberg Heytesbury Huntly Kara Kara	Popula- tion. 25,500 4,600	Rate- payers.	Ra lev	ieral ate				ment pay-
Heytesbury Huntly	25,500		in ti	ried	Total.	Annual.	Revenue 1927-28.	able by the Govern- ment.
Heytesbury Huntly	20,000	16,266	8.	d.	£ 0.029 140	£.	£	£
Huntly	4.000	1,096	2	04	8,033,160 2,264,400	$401,658 \\ 113,220$	$150,302 \\ 15,854$	245 530
Kara Kara	3,210	1,224		6	1,258,700	62,935	5,920	198
	3,150	1.057	11	9	2,894,120	144,706	12,830	316
Karkarooc Keilor	$5,840 \\ 2,040$	1,330	1	6 9	4,580,000	229,000	20,986	469
Kenor	9,250	6,500 2,329	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\1 \end{vmatrix}$	6	1,708,040 5,009,280	$85,402 \\ 250,464$	$11,834 \\ 32,261$	49 380
Kilmore	1,810	556	2	ŏ	413,085	27,539	5,550	136
Korong	5,050	1,578	1 1	9	2,045,440	27,539 102,272 136,561 98,765	13.408	321
Korumburra	7,750	2,060	2	0	2,731,220	136,561	$23,297 \\ 11,766 \\ 22,391$	982
Kowree	$3,510 \\ 8,220$	$1,216 \\ 2,192$	12	9	1,975,300	98,765 97,581	11,766	430
Lawloit	2,350	660		10	$1,951,620 \\ 1,283,460$	85,564	13,825	365 196
Leigh	1,570	495	î	6	1,253,160	62,658	5.836	272
Lexton	1,680	545	1	9	993,680	49,684	5,386	198
Lillydale	9,800 3,880	3,970	2	6 9	3,076,520	153,826	25,764	345
Lowan	6,130	1,310 1,230		6	$3,120,380 \\ 3,190,480$	156,019 159,594	20,075 18,028	296 483
Maldon	3,100	1,066	1 i	6	773,660	159,524 38,683	4,082	185
Mansfield	4.110	1,320		6	1,713,660	85,683 101,727 55,280	15,269	542
Marong	5,940	1,400		0	2,034,540	101,727	13 314	454
Melton	$1,490 \\ 2,760$	460 1,000		9 9	1,105,600	55,280 44,240	6,154	145
Mildura	9,150	3,100	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} $	0	884,800 4,351,480	217,574	$4,830 \\ 18,524$	162 184
Minhamite	2,000	771	2	ŏ	1,981,240	99,062	12,987	321
Mirboo	1,660	415	3	0	670,100	33,505	6,769	355
Moorabbin .	$15,830 \\ 3,250$	$10,968 \\ 2,453$	2	6	5,562,320	278,116	59,875	296
Mornington	3,200	886		0 9	1,408,960 3,762,060	70,448 188,103	$16,188 \\ 19,051$	$ 114 \\ 346 $
Morwell	4,050	1,070	3	ŏ	1,316,400	65,820	11,354	435
Mount Rouse	2,810	750	1	9	2,110,000	105,500	10,869	198
Mulgrave	4,420	4,106	2	6	1,706,460	85,323	13,384	221
McIvor Narracan	$3,550 \\ 7,150$	900 1,493	12	6 0	$1,208,000 \\ 2,198,840$	60,400 109,942	8,141	221
Newham and	7,100	1,400	2	0	2,190,040	109,942	14,130	920
Woodend	2,320	690	2	0	664,900	33,245	8,236	148
Newstead and		- 10					-	
Mt. Alexander Numurkah	$2,700 \\ 5,960$	$746 \\ 1,247$		9 6	605,000	30,250	3,238	166
Omeo.	2,540	756	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	3	$3,459,800 \\971,420$	$172,990 \\ 48,571$	19,813 9,115	591 836
Orbost	4,090	1,056	2	6	1,332,000	66,600	11,969	472
Otway	4,400	1,513	- 3	0	1,030,000	51,500	9,469	680
Oxley	4,010	1,039	3 2 2 1	0	1,444,240	$72,212 \\ 20,752$	10,354	370
Phillip Island Portland	$910 \\ 5,500$	$493 \\ 2,100$		6 6	$\begin{array}{r} 415,\!040 \\ 2,\!314,\!000 \end{array}$	20,752	12,485	494
Pyalong	770	263	2	ŏ	585,880	$ \begin{array}{c} 115,700\\ 29,294 \end{array} $	3,087	113
Pinon	3,660	1,100	1	9	$2,487,940^{\circ}$	124,397	16,922	221
Rochester	6,500	1,690	1	6	2,977,620	148,881	15,033	246
Rodney Romsey	$8,550 \\ 3,320$	$1,970 \\ 850$	2	3 0	3,927,820 1,255,600	$ \begin{array}{r} 196,391 \\ 62,780 \end{array} $	26,748	432
Rosedale	4,650	1.240	ő	11*	3,300,000	165,000	7,895 11,564	320 537
Rutherglen	4,140	800	i	<u>9</u>	1,146,620	57,331	7,950	257
Seymour	3,980	1,093	2	0	1,067,980	53,399	12,573	420
Shepparton	4,000	1,270		0	2,423,320	121,166	14,931	274
South Barwon South Gippsland	3,900 4,830	$2,478 \\ 1,145$		9	$1,475,560 \\ 1,398,740$	73,778	12,512 19,259	137
Stawell	3,500	1,296	1 j	9	2,278,840	69,937 113,942	$12,252 \\ 12,798$	$\begin{array}{c}517\\311\end{array}$
Strathfieldsaye	3,470	1,001	12	0	549,200	27,460	3,636	137
Swan Hill	12.950	3,912	1	6	549,200 5,665,980	$27,460 \\ 283,299$	34,367	272
Talbot	1,500	545	1	4	578,880	28,944	$3,678 \\ 12,161$	134
Tambo Towong	4,360 4,540	$1,090 \\ 1,208$	$\frac{2}{2}$	9	1,433,000 1,920,000	71,650 96,000	12,161	513
Traralgon	3,510	750	2	6	1,312,080	65,604	$13,332 \\ 13,252$	578 441
Tullaroop	3.710	820	1	9	901,080	45,054	5,944	206
Tungamah	4,720	1,390	1	6	3,202,060	160,103	15,671	444
Upper Murray Upper Yarra	2,360 5,800	$516 \\ 1,442$	22	0	1,076,500 940.640	$53,825 \\ 47,032$	7,544 8,857	307 221

· Levied on unimproved value of land.

	Estimated	Number	Amount of General		imated Value of teable Property. Total.		Annual Endow-
Name.	Popula- tion.	of Rate- payers.	te- levied		Annual.	Revenue 1927–28.	ment pay- able by the Govern- ment.
		·	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Violet Town	1,980	820	1 9	1,078,220	53,911	6,621	221
Walpeup	5,850	1,760	16	2,628,400	131,420	11,775	300
Wangaratta	2,520	902	19	966,240	48,312	4,784	146
Wannon	3,250	1,050	16	2,583,520	129,176	12,287	426
Waranga	5,800	1,660	20	2,035,200	101,760	16,222	370
Warragul	5,220	1,313	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 9 \end{array} $	2,045,580	102.279	18,593	885
Warrnambool	8,510	1,794	19	5,332,040	266,602	31,323	678
Werribee	6,300	10,000		2,980,000	149,000	26.955	296
Whittlesea	3,620	1,245	2 0	1,558,000	77,900	10,367	226
Wimmera	4,340	1.065	10	3,930,060	196,503	17,368	360
Winchelsea	4,560	1,676	2 0	2,086,600	104.330	16,000	397
Wodonga	2,920	700	1 10	986,260	49,313	6,766	169
Woorayl	6,350	1,800	2 9	2,239,820	111,991	22,700	1,030
Wycheproof	4,440	1,309	1 6	3,114,560	155,728	17,899	328
Yackandandah	3,020	962		1,215,300	60,765	7,718	337
Yarrawonga	2,770	790		1,220,020	61.001	7,902	281
Yea	2,840	700	0 21*	1,242,260	62,113	10,388	371
Total	156,681	270,176		288,008,585	14,447,193	2,155,651	47,716

SHIRES, 1928-29-continued.

* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Ratings in municipalities. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set forth in the first

column :---

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.	Numbe	r of Citle	s, Towns	, and Bo	roughs.	Number of Shires.				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	levied	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	4 1 2 47 1 24 31 7 1 33 7 1 4	1 45 1 27 30 7 14 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \\ 1 \\ 40 \\ 1 \\ 25 \\ \\ 39 \\ \\ 7 \\ \\ 13 \\ \\ \\ 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	 1 29 1 28 2 2 42 5 1

The particulars in this table for the five years ended 1928-29 are exclusive of those for the municipalities which levied the rate for the years mentioned on the unimproved value of land.

The figures for the quinquennial period give an average rating of 2s. 6d. in the \pounds in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. in shires. The average rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the \pounds more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that no municipality imposed during the last five years the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., and that the maximum rate of 3s. in the \pounds was imposed by only twelve municipalities.

A table showing the proportionate number of properties at different rateable values in the years 1901-2, 1905-6, and 1909-10 appears on page 261 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17.

Municipal revenue and expenditure of municipalities expenditure. for each of the last three financial years were as follows :----

Sources of	Revenue.			1926.	1927.	1928.
Taxation -				£	£	£
Rates				3,380,749	3,615,998	3,772,864
Licences				161,682	162,863	161.786
Dog Fees				28,131	29,332	30,258
Government Endowmen	nt and G	rants		147,014	163,384	154,316
Contributions for Street	ts, Footp	aths, a	tc	320,582	352,733	352,214
Market and Weighbrid				114,773	125,845	132,977
Sanitary Charges				202,360	206,351	204,996
Rents				137,941	138,977	145,654
Electric Light and Gas	Works			1,057,596	1,163,851	1,224,565
Other Sources	•••			561,718	622,937	665,737
Total		• • • •		6,112,546	6,582,271	6,845,367
Salaries, &c				407,009	437,921	459,718
Sanitary Work, Street	Cleansin	a ka		454,107	474,125	502,486
Lighting	Cicansin	g, ac.	•••	153,292	160,118	170,721
Contributions to Fire	Brigades		· · · ·	64,508	69,058	72,857
Public Works-	8			01,000	00,000	
Construction			•••	454,247	488,881	415,119
Maintenance				2,195,045	2,169,302	2,195,110
Formation of Private S	treets. &	с.		446,961	548,131	512,586
Electric Light and Gas		-		757,456	808,630	877.374
Redemption of Loans				229,913	262,110	291,628
Interest on Loans				513,222	589,101	661,809
Charities .				35,469	34,096	39,858
Other Expenditure				581,493	724,142	773,405
Total				6,292,722	6,765,615	6,972,671

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1926 TO 1928.

As compared with 1927, the revenue of 1928 increased by £263,096, as follows:—Rates increased by £156,866, rents by £6,677, dog fees by £926, electric light and gas works by £60,714, market and weighbridge dues by £7,132 and "other sources" by £42,800. Decreases occurred in the following items :—Sanitary charges, £1,355; contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., £519; licences, £1,077; and Government endowment and grants £9,068. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £207,056. Most of the items showed increases as under :—Salaries, £21,797; lighting, £10,603; contributions to fire brigades boards, £3,799; public works maintenance, £25,808; electric light and gas works, £68,744; redemption of loans, £29,518; interest on loans, £72,708; charities by £5,762; sanitary work and street cleansing, £28,361; and other expenditure, £49,263. Public works construction decreased by £73,762; formation of private streets, &c., by £35,545.

Froportion of derived from rates, 18 per cent. from electric light and gas municipal revenue raised works, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from licences of all kinds, 2 per cent. from dog fources. from market and weighbridge dues, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from dog fees, 2 per cent. from Government endowments and grants,

5 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 3 per cent. from sanitary charges, 2 per cent. from rents, and 10 per cent. from all other sources.

Solution In 1928 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to $\pounds 459,718$, or about $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the entire revenue.

Local enarities. A sum of £39,858, or a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

Assets and liabilities of municipalities. The assets of the municipalities are shown below under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, and (3) Property; and the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, and (2) Loan Fund.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1926 TO 1928.

Asse	ts.		1926.	1927.	1928.	
Municipal Fund—				£	£	£
Uncollected Rates				286,338	333,086	381,138
Other Assets				1,049,190	1,292,763	1,645,603
Loan Funds-						,,
Sinking Funds-					1	
Amount at Credit				545,712	610,002	626,613
Arrears Due				210	209	638
Unexpended Balance	8			587,609	635,771	597,121
Property-						
Halls, Buildings, Ma	rkets.	&с.		4,782,140	5,311,830	5,782,860
Waterworks	,			340,920	360,180	371,680
Gasworks				185,690	193,540	203,370
Electric Light Work				2,060,140	2,232,760	2,393,810
Total Assets	م	•••	••••	9,837,949	10,970,141	12,002,833

Liabilities. 1926. 1927. 1928. Municipal Fund-£ 120,397 145,051 106.048 Due on Current Contracts ÷. Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... 210209 638 ... **Overdue Interest** 9,475 22,477 12,415 902,820 1,249,262 **Bank** Overdrafts 1,144,516 Other Liabilities 819,651 1,031,115 819,356, ... Loan Funds-9.076.787 10.096.696 11.391.767 Loans Outstanding Due on Loan Contracts 359,496 252,331 226,026 22. **Total Liabilities** 11.313.195 12.441.928 14.031.620

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1926 TO 1928-continued.

Municipal assets and Habilities compared. The total of the assets of municipalities in 1928 was $\pounds 12,002,833$ and of the liabilities $\pounds 14,031,620$. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was $\pounds 2,413,827$, against which there were assets amounting to $\pounds 2.026,741$.

against which there were assets amounting to $\pm 2,020,741$. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £11,617,793, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £10,393,421. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, electric light works, water works, &c. (£8,751,720), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £1,641,701.

The valuation of municipal properties is probably an under-estimate, as the particulars furnished under this heading were not in every instance complete.

An annual endowment to municipalities of £310,000 Endowment of multicipalities was authorized by the Local Government Act 1874, and it ceased to be payable in 1879. A subsidy, however, in lieu of such endowment, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, and this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. Under the Local Government Act 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 the endowment was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-07, and from 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1915, but the sum payable was reduced to £50,000 for the year ended 30th June, 1916, and was maintained at that amount in the thirteen succeeding years under the authority of Acts passed periodically. The endowment is payable in March of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is as set out in the Second Schedule to the Municipal Endowment Act 1907, No. 2129, but this has been altered from time to time by adjustments rendered necessary owing to various changes in municipalities.

The allocation of amounts paid to municipalities in 1927–28 is shown on pages 136 to 139 ante.

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Rating on Unimproved February, 1914, to provide for optional rating by munivalues. February, 1914, to provide for optional rating by munivalues. cipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property. It did not come into operation until 1st October, 1915. Amendments were made by Act No. 3045, passed on 6th January, 1920, and Act No. 3060, passed on 14th September, 1920. The law on the subject has been consolidated and amended by the *Rating on* Unimproved Values Act 1922 (No. 3199), which was assented to on 28th November, 1922.

The Act may be adopted in any municipality by determination of the council or by a proposal for the adoption thereof being carried at a poll of the ratepayers. If the council, by special order, passes a resolution that it proposes to adopt this method of rating, a provisional valuation of all rateable properties within the municipal district (except "special rateable properties") computed at the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value and the net annual value thereof must be made. To the valuation must be added a statement setting forth the amount in the pound of the general rate last made on the basis of the net annual value of rateable properties, and the amount in the pound of a rate on the basis of the unimproved capital value of rateable properties which in its total revenue-producing capacity corresponds with the amount in the pound of the said general With respect to each rateable property a statement must be rate. prepared showing the sum which would be leviable on the basis of the net annual value thereof under a general rate of the same amount in the pound as the general rate last made, and the sum which would be leviable on the basis of the unimproved capital value of the property. Notice must be given to each occupier or owner or in a newspaper circulating in the district that such valuation has been made and a statement containing particulars must be prepared, and must be open for inspection at the municipal offices during office hours by any ratepayer free of charge. After this has been done the municipality must publish in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper generally circulating in the district, a notice that the council proposes to adopt the Act. If, within one month after the date of the last publication of the notice, one-tenth of the ratepayers in writing demand a poll, the proposal must be submitted by the council to the ratepayers, and it shall not be deemed to be carried unless affirmed by a majority

of the valid votes recorded, and unless the number of such votes forms at least one-third of the number of votes for which voters are inscribed on the roll.

Where a council of a municipality has not published a notice that it intends to adopt the Act, one tenth of the ratepayers may demand a poll.

If a proposal is adopted or rescinded, it cannot again be submitted to the ratepayers for three years.

Special rateable properties, such as railways, tramways, waterworks, hydraulic works, electric light and power works, gas works, and any undertaking extending continuously beyond the boundaries of any municipal district which is subject to more than one separate valuation, although there is no actual separation of the different parts of the rateable property, and other land, works or other rateable properties declared to be "special rateable properties" pursuant to the Act are not rateable on unimproved values.

New valuations showing the unimproved capital value, capital improved value, and net annual value are to be made at least once in every five years.

"Unimproved capital value" of land is defined as the sum which the land, if it were held for an estate in fee simple unencumbered by any mortgage, might in ordinary circumstances be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to require and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made.

"Capital improved value" of land means the sum which the land, if it were held for an estate in fee simple unencumbered by any mortgage, might be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require.

"Improvements" in land means all work actually done or material used thereon by the expenditure of capital or labour on or for the benefit of the land, but in so far only as the effect of such work done or material used is to increase the value of the land, and the benefit thereof is unexhausted at the time of the valuation; it does not include work done or material used on or for the benefit of land by the Crown, or by any statutory public body, unless such work has been paid for by the contribution of the owner or occupier for that purpose.

"Net annual value" of rateable property means the net annual value thereof computed as provided in the Local Government Acts, and (in the case of the city of Melbourne and the city of Geelong) includes the annual value thereof computed as provided in any Act or enactment relating to the city of Melbourne or the city of Geelong.

The number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the new system was 8 for 1920-21, 10 for 1921-22, 12 for each of the years 1922-23 to 1925-26 inclusive, and 14 for each of the years 1926-27 to 1928-29 inclusive. The following table gives for these

Municipality.	Capital Value.	Capital Unimproved Value.	Annual Improved Value.	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Value.	Equivalent Bate on Annual Improved Value.	Amount Collectible in 1929 on Unimproved Value.	Percentage Unimproved to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	
CITIES, TOWNS and BOROUGHS.	•						
Greater Melbourne.		-					A1 A3
Brunswick City	10,017,362	3,133,798	657,334	0 7	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 5\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	91,402	31.28
Camberwell City	15,633,978	5,594,051	863,492	0 4	$2 5\frac{1}{4}$	104,888	35.78
Caulfield City	18,895,617	6,066,985	1,050,776	$0 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	113,756	$32 \cdot 11$ 30 \cdot 48
Coburg City	8,479,500	2,584,644	423,975	0 5	$2 6\frac{1}{2}$	53,847	30.48
Essendon City	10,727,005	3,446,486	659,526	$0 5\frac{1}{2}$	2 43	78,982	
Oakleigh City	2,858,707	1,140,347	193,055	05		23,757	39.89
Sandringham City	5,262,277	2,889,189	334,983	04	$2 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	48,153	54.90
Outside Greater	н н. Н						
Melbourne.	1						51.01
Carrum Borough	2,067,531	1,054,708	102,788	0 31*	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ 2 & 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	14,283	48.69
Mordialloc City	2,724,411	1,326,516	143,399	0 3½†	2 81	19,345	48.09
Newtown and Chilwell					0 0	15 010	00.07
Town	2,357,887	727,419	119,775	$0 5\frac{1}{2}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 8 \end{array} $	15,912	30.85
Portland Borough	599,103	238,786	31,709	0 44	2 8	4,228	39.86
SHIRES.						1.1.2	
Dandenong	2,955,460	1,487,625	147,773	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	15,496	50.33
Rosedale	3,300,000	1,752,600	165,000	0 145	1 11	9,128	53.11
Yea	1,242,260	600,352	62,113	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2 0^{-1}$	6,254	48.33

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1928-29.

t 1d. in the Centre Riding, and of 1d. in the South Riding.
\$ 3d. in the township of Rosedale.
4d. in the township of Yea.

Municipal Statistics.

municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the annual improved value, the rating, &c., for the year 1928-29 :---

HOUSING AND RECLAMATION ACTS 1920, 1922, AND 1927.

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.

An Act (No. 3088) to provide dwellings for eligible persons, and for the reclamation and improvement of insanitary, low-lying or overcrowded areas was passed by the State Parliament on 24th December, 1920. Amending Acts (No. 3249 and 3545) were passed on 21st December, 1922, and 21st December, 1927, respectively. An eligible person is defined as one who is not the owner of a dwelling-house and is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year. Power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank to acquire land and to erect dwelling-houses thereon, the capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house, together with the land on which it is erected, not to exceed £1,000 for houses of wood, or £1,300 for brick, stone or concrete dwellings.

A person who purchases a dwelling-house from the Commissioners is permitted to occupy it as a weekly tenant, and is required to pay a rental at such rate per cent. per annum on the capital cost, or (where the Commissioners have required the payment of a deposit) on the difference between the capital cost and the amount of deposit paid, as may be determined by the Commissioners, also to pay all rates and taxes, and the cost of insurance, repairs and maintenance. An appropriation is made from the rent to cover interest on the amount of the capital cost outstanding, and the remainder of the rent is allotted towards payment of such capital cost.

When the purchaser has paid 20 per cent. of the purchase money and the amount due by him up to that time by way of instalments he may, if he so desires, execute a mortgage of the property in favour of the Commissioners. Payments in respect of purchase money are to be made in equal weekly, fortnightly, or monthly instalments in accordance with the contract of sale or mortgage entered into, but the period of repayment is not to exceed 28 years where the dwelling house is of wood or 35 years where such dwelling house is of brick, stone, or concrete.

The number of contracts entered into for the erection of dwellings has been-

For year	ended 30th	n June,	1923		813
do.		do	1924		806
do.		do.	1925		549
do.	5. 1	do.	1926		594
do.		do.	1927		
do.	et i e	do.	1928	••	1,249
do.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	lo.	1929	••	1,127

The position at 30th June, 1929, with regard to the erection of houses was-

Houses completed In course of erection		••		6,053 458					
Approved sites for which been accepted	tenders	had not	then 	350					
Total number of applications approved									

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Part XXVI. of the Local Government Act 1915 dealing with the erection of "workers' dwellings" by municipalities is repealed, but power is given to a municipality to purchase or take compulsorily any land in the municipal district regarded as suitable for the erection of dwelling-houses thereon for persons of small means. Power is also given to erect or purchase dwelling-houses at a cost not exceeding £800 including the cost of the land. These may be sold by the municipality to eligible persons under conditions similar to those existing in the case of the sales by the Savings Bank Commissioners referred to above. They may also be let upon such terms as the council of the municipality thinks fit. Sub-letting by tenants is not permitted.

For the purposes of any housing scheme the municipal council may, out of the municipal fund, advance any money required, if necessary increase the amount of the general rate to an extent not exceeding 6d. in the pound notwithstanding any statutory limit for such rate, and may borrow £100,000 over and above the amount authorized under the Local Government Act or any other Act. Once in every year a balance-sheet and statement of accounts must be prepared, setting out full particulars of the operations of the scheme.

Power is given to municipalities to borrow money for the reclamation and improvement of insanitary, low-lying or over-crowded areas. The amount that may be borrowed for this purpose by any one municipality is not to exceed £50,000. The cities of Melbourne and Geelong are separately dealt with as regards borrowing powers. The amounts that may be borrowed by them are as follows :--For housing schemes-City of Melbourne, £300,000; City of Geelong, £100,000: for reclamation schemes-City of Melbourne, £300,000; City of Geelong, £50,000.

When the council of any municipality desires to carry out any housing scheme or reclamation scheme it must prepare a general plan or description of the scheme, showing the character and extent of the works proposed, the mode in which it is proposed to obtain funds for the scheme, an estimate of the cost, the area affected, and a description of the betterment area (if any), *i.e.*, the area within which it is proposed to impose a betterment charge. Power is given to a council to impose a betterment charge amounting to one-half of the amount of the enhanced market value derived by lands from reclamation after making all fair and proper deductions for rates, taxes, assessments and impositions on or in respect of such lands according to such enhanced value.

WAR SERVICE HOMES.

Under agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia, the State Savings Bank Commissioners are building dwellings for returned soldiers and other eligible persons under the War Service Homes Acts, the funds being provided by the Commonwealth Government. The dwellings erected or being erected under this agreement are based on the same plans as are used in accordance with the Housing Act, and, as nearly as possible, they are built under the same conditions.

Up to 30th June, 1929, the Bank had entered into contracts for the erection of 3,664 War Service Homes buildings, of which 3,593 have been completed. In addition, the Bank had made advances to 375 soldiers for purchase of existing dwellings or repayment of existing mortgages, and to 28 eligible applicants to enable them to build homes according to their own plans.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State Geuntry Reads an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912 (Consolidated Board. Act No. 2635), which empowered the Governor in Council

to appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is paid an annual salary not exceeding $\pounds 1,550$, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding $\pounds 1,200$ (Act No. 3495).

Detter The duties of the board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods of dealing with the same, and of supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic; and to record, publish, and make available for general information the results of all such surveys and investigations. The duty of furnishing information that may be required is imposed on the municipal authorities.

The construction of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads are to be carried out by the municipalities to the satisfaction of the board, but power is reserved to the Governor in Council to direct that permanent works and maintenance shall be carried out by the board.

For the purpose of making permanent works, power was Finance. given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest were made a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised was to be placed to the credit of an account called "The Country Roads Board Loan Account," which has been debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. Additional sums were made available as follow: ---£500,000 under Act No. 3057 passed in September, 1920, which sum was to be raised in the two financial years 1920-21 and 1921-22 at the rate of £250,000 per annum: £500,000 under Act No. 3137 for expenditure during the two financial years commencing 1st July, 1922; £1,000,000 (by Act No. 3334) over a period of three years from 1st July, 1923, and £822,000 over five years commencing on 1st July, 1925. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended is refunded by the municipalities affected. In the case of expenditure on permanent works an annual payment to the Treasurer of six per cent. (41 per cent. interest and the balance sinking fund) on the amount due by each municipality is provided for, thus liquidating the liability in 311 years. A special rate not to exceed 6d, in the pound on the net annual value of rateable property, to meet the cost of permanent works, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality as the council may direct. In the event of default of payment by a municipality the board may levy a rate to meet the amount owing. By Act No. 3057 it is provided that, where any amount remains unpaid on the 1st day of July in any year, such amount, together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, may be deducted by the Treasurer from any moneys that become payable by him to the municipality out of the Consolidated Revenue or on account of any fees, fines, penalties or the equivalent of licence fees.

All fees and fines paid under the Motor Car Act, all fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines, and all fees received by the Crown under the Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act 1903 (incorporated in the Local Government Act 1915), all fees and fines paid under the Motor Omnibus (Urban and Country) Act 1927 in respect of country motor omnibuses are credited to the Country Roads Board Fund for maintenance of main roads and State highways and other purposes; in addition thereto a sum of £10,000 is appropriated from Consolidated Revenue each year.

The amount of the municipal contribution towards the cost of maintenance works is one-third of the amount expended; the contribution is due on the first day of January following the financial year in which the expenditure is incurred and it must be paid before the succeeding first day of July. Power is given by Act No. 2986 to reduce contributions in respect of maintenance where the Board is satisfied that the cost of maintenance is excessive and that such cost is due to motor traffic not of local origin, or to timber traffic.

During the year 1927-28 constructional work to the value of £303,083, and maintenance work involving an expenditure of £910,451 were undertaken.

The loan expenditure to 30th June, 1928, for permanent works was £4,166,546, and for developmental roads £4,922,888.

As soon as practicable after the termination of each year the Board must present a report to the Minister setting forth its proceedings, the permanent works constructed, the mileage of the roads maintained, and an account of all moneys received and expended under the provisions of the Act.

> The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines are as follows :---The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual

registration fee of £1; of trailers, fore-cars or side cars, 10s.; of traction engines, £6 to £15 according to weight; of motor cars, 3s. to 8s. 9d. for each power-weight unit according to the class of motor car; and of trailers attached to motor cars, £1 to £4 according to weight and type.

Realizing that a scheme for dealing with the principal Developmental arteries of traffic only, in a young country that needed roads. development, was inadequate, the Government in 1918 provided a further sum of £500,000 for a system of subsidiary or developmental roads (Act No. 2944). This sum was subsequently increased to £2,000,000 by Act No. 2985, and by additional amounts not exceeding £2,000,000, £1,000,000 and £1,475,000 by Acts Nos. 3255, 3334 and 3,425 respectively. Under this scheme the State provides the whole of the money and makes provision out of State funds for liquidating the liability. The municipalities are required, however, to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlav during the period of the loan, and to maintain the roads when constructed. An amount of £2,788 was expended under Acts No. 2944 and 2985, and of £567,770 under Act No. 3255, during the year ended 30th June, 1928.

State Highways. The Highways and Vehicles Act 1924, No. 3379, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1925, provides for the declaration of State Highways, the full cost of maintenance of which is charged against the moneys to the credit of the Country Roads Board Fund.

Ordinary receipts and payments. The following is a statement of the receipts and payments during 1923-27 of the fund established under the Country Roads Act :---

Registration of motors,

& c.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

	RECEIPTS. £ s.	d. 4	E s. d	£ 8.	L.		PAYMENTS.			
,, Mot	ance, 1st July, 1927 For Car Act No. 2702— Registration Fees	·· 5	••	15,084 10	By Maintenance			£ s . 918,613 14	2	s. d.
. I	Fines	3			Less Refunds	••	•• ••	8,162 12	-910,451	1 9
	950,387 13	3			" Miscellaneous " Advances to Loa	n Accou	nt on account	••	. 415,339	87
) 913,906	3 10		of Permanent A			••	29,809	1 1
No	used Roads and Water Frontages Act . 1894—				Tourist Vote Less Refunds			5,243 19 70 19	2	
	Licence Fees	3			, Advances under			·	- 5,173	03
	intry Roads Act No. 2635 -	20,115	10 6		struction of Ro in Thrip-Inteste	d Areas	nemployment	2,203 8		
1	Registration of Traction £ s. d. Engines 1,421 6 0				Less Refunds			19 19		88 6
	Less Refunds 6 0 0	0.			,, Advances, Divisio Construction	of Road	and 71/12, for s to Relieve	•		
I.	Width of Tires Administration. Motor Omnibus Act-Fees Fines, and Costs 766 11 1				Unemployment Less Refunds		•• ••	51,182 14 4,768 12	6	2 PU 11 10
	nicipalities' Repayments	,	17 10		,, Advances, Divis	on 71/	4, for Con-		- 46,414	N N
	Permanent Works 105,850 15 3 Maintenance 138,934 9	2			struction of Roa ,, Treasurer's Advan	nce for Co	onstruction of	••	1,154	
,, Арј	propriation for Maintenance Act No. 2986		4 10		Fort Melbourn Short Road		Williamstown	4,442 6		12 7 Course
, Sto	e of Plant 38,817 5 1 res and Materials 92,207 16 ()			Less Refunds			8 13	11 — 4,483 I	12 7
,, Sur	ndries 63,088 5 16) - 194,113			" Advances for Counder Migrant					
	vance to Loan on Account of Permanent Works-		1	,385,102 4	Less Refunds	••	••••••	$ 12,448 9 \\ 10 0 $	0	•
., Ad	Refunded vances on Account of Expenditure under Act No			31,259 16	,, Advances for Con		n of Migration	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 12,438	98
,, Ad	3:35—Item 4, Tourist Vote—Rejunded vances, Division 72/8, Construction of Road to Reliev			5,265 11	. Advances for Ext	Roads ension o	f Great Ocean	••	1,453	
,, Ad	Unemployment in Thrip-Infested Areas-Refunded vances, Divisions 71/4 and 71/12, on Account of	of		2,198 2	B Road ,, Balance, 30th Jun	e, 1928	•• ••	••	76,599	$\begin{array}{ccc} 11 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{array}$
	Expenditure to Relieve Unemployment-Refunded- Division 71/4	. 44,518	3 2 5							
	Division 71/12		539	47,063 6	2					•
	vances under Division 71/4-Construction of Road for Isolated Settlers,		•	1,154 11 1	0					
· · · ·	easurer's Advance on Account of Expenditure-Cor struction of Williamstown Short Road			5,092 7 1	1					
	v nces for Construction of Roads under Migrant Grant-Refunded		•	13,230 13 1						
,, Ad	lvance for Extension of Great Ocean Road – Refunde	d .		250 0 1,505,701 3					£1,505,701	3 11

Loan receipts and expenditure.

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works (main roads) for the year ended 30th June, 1928, is shown below :---

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT, ACT No. 2635.

	RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.	
		£	8.	d.	£ s. d. £ s.	d.
To Balance, 1st Ju ,, Proceeds of Lo ,, Advance fro Roads Board	om Countr	309,736	3		By Permanent Works 322,433 6 9 Deduct Refunds 19,330 11 8 330,082 15 ,, Temporary Advance from Coun- try Roads Board Fund-	1
					Refunded 31,408 5 ,, Loan Expenditure Outstanding	11
•		1 a. 			30th June, 1927	5 2
		£365,432	0	7	£365,432 0	7

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

The following statement shows, for the year ended 30th Recail Loan Account. The following statement shows, for the year ended 30th Inc, 1928, the expenditure out of loan funds on the construction of developmental roads, under the provisions of Acts Nos. 2944, 2985, and 3255 :--

DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS LOAN ACCOUNT-(ACTS Nos. 2944, 2985, AND 3255).

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

RECEIPTS.			Рат	MENTS	•				
	£	s, d.		£	8.	đ.	£	8.	đ.
To Balance, 1st July, 1927 ,, Proceeds of Loans	152, 3 47 509,993		Less Refunds	75,110 4,552	18 3	2	70,558	15	1
			,, Balance, 30th June,	1928		. !	91,782	18	4
and a start of the	£662,341	13 5				£6	22,341	13	5

LICENSING FUND.

licensing fund

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1928 :---

LICENSING FUND.-RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE. 1927-1928.

RECEIP	rs.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
Balance, 30th June,				Salaries and expenses		
1927	60,714	10	0	of Board, office, &c. 5,922	. 8	1
Fees	3,185		0	Incidental Expenses 14,765	7	10
Fines	8,847		7	Annual payment to		
Sale of confiscated				municipalities 61,755	0	0
liquor	247	6	8	Compensation 27,845	0	0
(Ŝpirit Merchants				Transferred to Police		
and Grocers	39,063	7	0	Superannuation		
Victuallers	297,619	14	3	Fund under section		
g Temporary	4,607		0	44 of Act No. 2855 23,000	0	0
2 Railway Refresh-	,			Transferred to Re-		
g Temporary Railway Refreshment Rooms G Packet	1,591	18	0	venue under section		
7 Packet	103	10	6	39 of Act No. 3259 238,661	17	7
Australian Wine	4,953	1	0	Balance £421,714 10 0		
Billiard-table	6,125	0	0	Deduct		
Brewers	Ý 90	5	0	Invest-		
Vignerons	80	0	0	ments		
Club certificates	8,022	5	6	in Stock 341,000 0 0		
Permits—Extra Bars	1,810	0	0	80,714	10	0
,, Extended						
Hours	1,387	0	0			
Expenses of holding						
extended annual				•		
sitting of court	21	0	0			
Interest	14,170	0	0			
Cost of taking poll	25	0	0			
Total	£452,664	3	6	Total £452,664	3	6

Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1927-28 a sum of £61,796 out of the Licensing Fund under Acts Nos. 2683, 2855, and 2995, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants ; and (3) fines, penalties,

and forfeitures incurred under the *Licensing Act* 1915. The particulars of this payment are as follows :---

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1927-28.

				· .		£
Paid to	Cities	•••	•••			29,592
, ,,	Towns				·	853
,,	Boroug	shs				6,858
,,	Shires-	 ¹				
	1st	Class				228
	2nd	· · · · ·	· • • •			10,153
	3rd	,,	•••			9,096
	4th	,,	••••	•••••	• ••• •	739
	5th	,,	•••	•••		3,112
	6th	,,	•••	· ··· ·	. ···	1,165
	Т	otal Am	ount pa	aid	· · · ·	61,796

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include the construction or alteration of streets, roads, bridges, culverts, levees, ferries, jetties, sewers, and drains; the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric light works and gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, sheep dips, market places and houses, weighbridges, workers' dwellings, baths, pleasure grounds, libraries, museums, and places of public resort and recreation; the construction and establishment of hospitals, asylums, and other buildings for charitable purposes;

Р

the construction and laying down of any track, way, or pavement of iron, steel, wood, or stone; the erection of machinery for the treatment of refuse or night-soil, or for quarrying or crushing stone; the works and undertakings connected with the reclamation and improvement of low-lying or over-crowded areas; and the purchase of land or any easement, term, or privilege in, over, or affecting land compulsorily taken for any of the foregoing purposes.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, section 375 of the *Local Government Act* 1915 provides that, when any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the Council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

Councils may borrow for not more than 40 years upon the credit of the municipality for permanent works or undertakings, or to liquidate moneys owing on account of any previous loan.

The amount of money borrowed by any municipality is not to exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £1. But, in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised upon the security of certain income and not upon the credit of the municipality, by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income.

Power is given to any twenty persons whose names are inscribed on the municipal roll to demand the submission of any loan proposal to a poll of the ratepayers.

Municipal indebtedness. The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of the financial year 1927-28 was £11,391,767, which was due to the Government and the public respectively, as follows :---

	Due to the Government.	Due to the Public
	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	801,468	8,347,471
Shires	141,829	2,100,999
Total	943,297	10,448,470

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1928.

Municipal loan The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure. expenditure :---

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1928.

				Cities, Towns,		a de la composición d
- 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875	<u></u>			and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	е.			£	£	£
Receipts during the ye	ar	••	•••*	1,264,446	444,853	1,709,299
Balance unexpended fr	om previous	year	•:•	507,438	136,866	644,304
Expenditure during th	e year .	••	••••	1,337,888	418,594	1,756,482
Balance unexpended at	the end of 1	928	••••	433,996	163,125	597,121
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						

Municipal lean The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the expenditure, year 1928 amounted to £1,756,482, of which £1,337,888 was 1928. spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £418,594 by shires. The following statement shows the loan receipts and expenditure for the last five years :--

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1924	•••	1,289,041		1,281,423
1925		1,527,690		1,535,960
1926		1,404,566		1,318,187
1927		1,791,555		1,699,607
1928	••	1,709.299	••-	1,756,482

Leans raised The loan 'receipts for the year 1927-28 amounted to by municispatities, £1,709,299, and the loan expenditure to £1,756,482. The unexpended balance of loan moneys at the end of the year 1927-28 was £597,121—£433,996 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £163,125 to the credit of shires. The following are the particulars :--

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928.

	Loans from	Loans from	Loan	Balance Unexpended at end of year		
	Govern- ment.	Public.	Expenditure.	1927.	1928.	
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS				an an taon an taon An taon an taon an taon	•	
In GREATER MELBOURNE-		£	£	£	£	
Box Hill		31,000	26,945	5,135	9,190	
Brighton		••	24,335	36,454	12,119	
Brunswick	· · ·	31,600	17,342	12,225	26,483	
Camberwell	•••	40,000	66,212	75,589	49,377	
Caulfield		••	6,858	26,958	20,100	
Coburg	•	33,000	56,980	27,162	3,182	
Collingwood		5,000	8,935	7,636	3,701	
Essendon	•	30,000	22,725	6,730	14,005	
Fitzroy		••	2	1,249	1,247	
Footscray		81,000	27,949	11,216	64,267	
Hawthorn		13,000	15,312	18,863	16,551	
Kew		18,000	13,615	16,020	20,405	
Malvern	••	55,662	41,486	9,017	23,193	
Melbourne		668,321*	664,439	••	3,882	
Northcote		••	28,102	28,102		
Oakleigh		14,000	12,925	6,584	7,659	
Port Melbourne		••	28,028	29,539	1,511	
Prahran			9,860	10,860	1,000	
Preston	·	86,671	53,139	20,117	53,649	
Richmond		4,800	13,157	10,788	2,431	
Sandringham		20,449	10,090	24,324	34,683	
South Melbourne		. ••	25,096	35,765	10,669	
St. Kilda	••	40,000	32,863	14,288	21,425	
Williamstown		••	18,209	18,877	668	
Total	•	1,172,503	1,224,604	453,498	401,397	

• Of this amount £120,848 was transferred from the Electric Supply Depreciation and Benewals Fund, and £35,738 from the General Depreciation and Renewals Fund to Loan Account. The amount of £11,735 due to Loan Account is also included.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928-continued.

	Loans from Govern-	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—		
	ment.	Fublic.	Expenditure.	1927.	1928.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—continued.						
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE		£	£	£	£	
Ararat	7,000	•••	7,904	1,395	491	
Ballarat		••	445	719	274	
Bendigo	,.	••	11,013	19,575	8,562	
Carrum		1,800	3,006	1,429	223	
Castlemaine		3,100	3,402	470	168	
Clunes	3,078	••	2,965		113	
Daylesford	•••	••	217	250	33	
Echuca			185	404	219	
Geelong		13,000	13,000			
Geelong West		24,200	17,998		6,202	
Hamilton		5,000	1,000	·	4,000	
Horsham			2,912	2,912		
Inglewood		5,000	5,000		•.•	
Maryborough		5,000	4,250	365	1,115	
Mildura		••	942	952	10	
Mordialloc		18,265	19,478	3,590	2,377	
Newtown & Chilwell		3,000	3,211	1,182	971	
Portland	1	••	••	62	62	
Queenscliff		••	1,468	3,100	1,632	
Ringwood		••	8,578	12,030	3,452	
Sale		· ••	20	20	••	
Shepparton				825	825	
St. Arnaud		••	169	169		
Stawell			169	169		
Wangaratta		3,500	4,246	882	136	
Warrnambool		••	1,706	2,364	658	
Wonthaggi	۹ • • •	••		1,076	1,076	
Total	10,078	81,865	113,284	53,940	32,599	
Total Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	10,078	1,254,368	1,337,888	507,438	433,996	

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928—continued.

	Loans from Govern-	Loans from Public.	Loan Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended at end of year—		
	ment.			1927.	1928.	
SHIRES-		£	£	£	£	
Alberton		3,000	1.879			
Bacchus Marsh			262		1,121	
Bairnsdale	1	••	639	202 947	308	
Beechworth		3,000	3,272	1,370		
Dollaring		1,000	1.000	, -	1,098	
Benalla	• •	16,000	11,468	••	${4,532}$	
Berwick		,	1,604	2,403	4,552	
Blackburn and Mit-		••	1,001	2,400	100	
cham		6,500	3,750	4.003	6.753	
D1 -1		2,100	5,692	4,631	1,089	
Braybrook Bright	••	2,100	83	436	1,089	
Broadford			734	1,013	279	
Broadmeadows		11,316	10,954	128	490	
Buninyong		4.000	330	120	3.670	
Corio		7,500	5,752	2.285	4,033	
Cranbourne		1,000	1	308	307	
Dandenong		21,850	22,824	1,107	133	
Deakin		5,500	5,500	1,101	100	
Donald		5,000	2,265	147	2,882	
Doncaster and Tem-		0,000	2,200		2,002	
plestowe		400	400			
Eltham		6,500	4,599		1,901	
Euroa		0,000	1,000	159	1,001	
Ferntree Gully		10,600	5.076	1,596	7.120	
Flinders		7,500	6,980	1,500	520	
Frankston and Hast-		.,	,		020	
ings		4,000	2,125	1.707	3,582	
Gisborne		7,300	7,800	825	325	
Glenelg			65	65	010	
Glenlvon		2,500	2,082		418	
Heidelberg		130,855	122,636	16,764	24,983	
Huntly			160	569	409	
Karkarooc			7,107	7,107		
Keilor			24	24		
Kerang		1,800	7,422	5,622		
Korong	2,026		2,026			
Kyneton		2,500	359		2,141	
Lawloit		6,000	6,000		••	
Lillvdale		14,726	16,501	14,024	12,249	
Maffra		••	326	326		
Marong		••	173	932	759	
Melton		••	208	445	237	
Mildura			2,909	4,870	1,961	
Moorabbin		54,000	51,179	17,440	20,261	
Mornington		••	7,735	7,735		
Mulgrave		3,000	666	666	3,000	
Newham and Wood-					-,	
end		1,600	1,556	••	44	
Numurkah	••	2,000		•••	2,000	
924210		, · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,	

		Loans from	Loans from Public.	Loan	Balance Un at end o	expended of year—
		Govern- ment.	Public.	Expenditure.	1927.	1928.
SHIRES—continued.			£-	£	£	£
Phillip Island	and					÷
Woolamai*				210	856	646
Rochester			••	376	443	67
Rodney			1,650	6.417	12.051	7.284
Romsey			500	827	727	400
Rutherglen			1,600	1,600		700
Seymour			5,500	5,382	••	118
Shepparton			7,200	9,014	4.819	3.005
South Barwon	•		10,130	8,890	1,239	2,479
South Gippsland	•••		2,000	1,259	693	1,434
Stawell			2,000	1,240	1.240	
Swan Hill	••		••	3,441	5,068	1.627
Traralgon			•••	392	601	209
Tungamah	••		••	002	35	35
Upper Yarra	•••		2.500	1,252	00	1,248
Violet Town			1.500	1,500		1,210
Walpeup			10,000	4,784	1.328	6.544
Wangaratta	••		10,000	1,101	8	8
Waranga	••		3.200	3,200	0	. 0
Werribee	•••		10,000	8,955	3.466	4.511
Whittlesea	••		10,000	0,000	106	106
Winchelsea				527	631	104
Wodonga	•••		5,000	4.218	756	1.538
Wooravl	••		0,000	50	163	1,000
Wycheproof			17,000	15,778	2,670	3.892
Yarrawonga			23,000	5,152		17,848
Total Shires	•	2,026	442,827	418,594	136,866	163,125
Grand Total	•••	12,104	1,697,195	1,756,482	644,304	597,121

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1928-continued.

* Name changed to Bass.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL LOANS REDEMPTION FUND.

Under the provisions of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918, No. 2995, a redemption fund was established at the State Treasury, into which the surplus revenue accumulations of the Tramway Board, the municipalities' sinking funds held by the State Treasurer, and annual contributions (in most cases for twenty years) from the metropolitan municipalities concerned were made payable. The greater portion of the loan indebtedness of these municipalities was made a charge against this fund. The liability of the fund includes payments by the municipalities under the Municipal Loans Act 1915, No. 2591, and the *Municipalities' Loans Extension Act* 1898, No. 1552, except interest to date of discharge. The repayment of the principal of certain other municipal loans (except those of the City of Melbourne) raised from the public, but excluding loans, the amounts of which were expended on tramways, gas works, electric light works, and markets, is also to be made from the fund. The liabilities and assets of the fund at the date of its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts and expenditure of this fund to the 30th June, 1928, are given hereunder :---

RECEIPTS	AND	EXPE	NDITUI	\mathbf{RE}	\mathbf{OF}	\mathbf{THE}	FUND	то
		30тн	JUNE,	192	28.			

	Rece	ipts.		Expen	diture.
	1927–28.	To 30th June, 1928.		1927-28.	To 30th June, 1928.
				· =	44-03 <u>1</u>
Balance, 30th June, 1927	£ 	£	Payment to the Treasurer of Victoria in reduction of the municipalities' liabili-	£	£
From the Tramway Fund	••	480,808	ties for loan advances under		309,138 295,042
Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 2995	•••	170,512	*Redemption of Municipal Loans Debentures matured Redeemable in instalments	5,000 28,175	588,158 114.670
Board — Surplus moneys, Act No. 3023	••	6 0,680	Ordinary loans Interest due to the Treasurer of Victoria on account of	4,561	102,786
From the Tramway Board — Moneys recovered		115,000	municipalities' loan liability outstanding under Acts Nos. 1552 and 2591		13,923
Contributions by municipalities	52,730	529,389	Interest on debit balance of fund	16,494	27,096
Stock realized Other receipts	1,500	94,134 300	Sundries	••	10
Total	54,230	1,450,823	Total	54,230	1,450,823

* Act No. 2995, section 71, sub-section 5, provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the public account when moneys are not available in the Fund. The amount so charged at 30th June, 1928, was £125,002.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF MEL	BOURNE.
City of Particulars of the receipts and expenditure Melbourne, revenue and of the City of Melbourne are given in the expenditure under various hereunder.	for 1928 statement
CITY OF MELBOURNE : REVENUE AND EXPENDITU	RE, 1928.
Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
Rates-	£
General and Lighting	488,892
Licences— Bublicana' Equivalent for Even Licencing Act	0 016
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees	8,916 57,471
Drays, Hackney Carriages, and Motors	442
Other Licences	1,134
Fees under Dog Act	594
Street Parking Fees	5,043
Omnibus Act—Government Contribution	2,224
Parks and Tree Planting Fees	9,309
Baths	8,941
Market and Weighbridge Fees	85,843
Lighting-Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c	547,824
Closet and Street Cleansing Charges	11,498
Fines and Costs	4,112
Rents Markets and Weichbridger	65 191
Markets and Weighbridges <td< td=""><td>65,121 8,472</td></td<>	65,121 8,472
Othan	8,259
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c.	4,289
Miscellaneous-	1,200
Hydraulic Power	31,736
Desiccators-Sale of Manure	13,649
Fees under Building Act	3,488
Sundries	21,217
Total	1,388,474
Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of	
statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of	£
salaries, &c.)	60,725
Classes Classical	$2,500 \\ 1,267$
Street Oleansing the	90,006
Lighting—Electric and Gas	20,400
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	14,918
Public Works—	11,010
Roads and Bridges	195,618
Markets and Weighbridges	44,564
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.)	74,790
Parks and Planting trees in streets	63,729
Payments under provisions of the Tramway Act No. 2995	2,258
Interest on Loans from the Public	193,287
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	49,802
Electric Supply-Maintenance, &c.	441,535
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans	394

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Heads of Expenditure-continued.							Amount.
							£
Contributions to Charitable Institutions							4,975
", ", Infe	ctious D	iseases H	ospital		••		7,961
,, ,, Heat	therton	Sanatoriu	m			•••	1,716
Law Costs		• • •				••	1,224
Printing, Advertising,	and St	ationerv					4,325
Miscellaneous-		J					
Rat Destruction	·		·				1,314
Hydraulic Power					·		23,690
Fees-Dog Act							711
Insurance and Gua	rantee F	remiums					10,253
Depreciation							29,939
Libraries							175
Town Planning Cor	nmissio						636
Street Parking							8,844
Band Performances	1	••	••				1,520
Milk Supply		••	••	••	••		1,796
Ceremonials	••		••	••	••	••	1.847
Baby Health Centr	•• ••	••	••	••	••	•••	3,579
Ambulance Service		••	••	••	••	••	500
National War Mem		••	••	••	••	••	5,000
Superannuation Fu		ribution	•••	••	••	••	10,806
Retiring Allowance			••	••	••		4,137
Sundries	o rut	noyces	••	••		•••	10,999
Summers	••	••	••	••	••	••	10,000
Total	J •	••		••	••	••	1,391,740

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1928--continued.

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1928, about 35 per cent. was derived from rates, 40 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 6 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—6 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 5 per cent. from licences, 2 per cent. from hydraulic power, and 6 per cent. from other sources. For public works such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 27 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses of paying interest, 14 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 4 per cent.; for electric supply, 32 per cent.; for lighting, 1 per cent.; for street cleansing, 7 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 4 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 11 per cent.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

Municipal Officers' Guarantee Fund. An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund,"

to which any municipality, any authority constituted under any Water Act or any Weights and Measures Union may contribute such sum as may be fixed by the association for a guarantee against loss by the dishonesty of its officers. The Act provided, however, that the fund could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute and that the amount to be contributed for a guarantee must not be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. At any time after the fund has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and, in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying pro ratâ to its contribution. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Its operation was, at first, restricted by the association to guarantees in respect of municipal officers, but the rules have been altered. and since 1st October, 1914, they have permitted of guarantees being obtained by any Waterworks authority or Weights and Measures Union; such authority or union is required, however, to make a preliminary payment into capital account. The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1914, in respect of guarantees amounting to £198,320, was £1,115, but, under the reduced scale of premiums which came into force on 1st October of that year, guarantees for the year ended 30th September, 1928, amounting to £298,125, were obtained from the Association for a contribution of £995. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1928, was £16,659. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1928, amounted to £3,131.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Meibourne expenditure.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, which was established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and Harbor Trust improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent thereto, for which purpose

certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. For seventeen commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor in Council, there were substituted five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor in Council. Of the commissioners other than the chairman, one must be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, and one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one must be identified

with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not more than £250 to be paid to any of these commissioners in any one year. The borrowing power of the Trust is £4,000,000, and the amount of loans outstanding on 31st December, 1928, was £3,726,800. The following are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure for each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1924 TO 1928.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
		• F	LEVENUE.		1
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Rents Interest Other Revenue	£ 630,992 36,391 669 56,391	£ 632,018 35,804 285 64,363	£ 658,944 37,116 79 60,111	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 716,193 \\ 37,521 \\ 43 \\ 63,287 \end{array}$	£ 625,907 36,885 2,149 62,994
	724,443	732,470	756,250	817,044	727,935
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue	140,382	136,494	143,002	148,282	143,648
Total	584,061	595,976	613,248	668,762	584,287
		REVEN	JE EXPEN	DITURE.	
General Management and Expenses	42,484	37,527	68,442	58,385	53,765
Loans Expenses Maintenance-Dredging Harbor	5 74,564	10 96,759	15 81,128	8 74,884	3,500 49,258
,, Harbor ,, Wharfs ,, Approaches Interest on Loans*	4,478 32,978 18,214 119,526	4,027 45,555 20,269 151,891	4,240 43,451 14,098 140,318	6,357 49,852 17,587 144,513	5,587 59,775 22,884 167,489
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund		213,000	213,000	213,000	213,000
Total	505,249	569,038	564,692	564,586	575,258
Surplus on Revenue Account	78,812	26,938	48,556	104,176	9,029
		Саріта	L EXPEN	DITURE.	
Land and Property Deepening Waterways Wharfs Construction	560 137,488 194,318 25,483 23,826 3,192 3,429	37,699 145,808 285,072 46,130 18,631 97,354 2,718	30,962 169,053 129,382 15,412 40,416 9,221 4,891	$\begin{array}{r} 20,144\\ 204,536\\ 246,587\\ 35,619\\ 15,735\\ 125,690\\ 5,045\end{array}$	$10,869 \\ 261,634 \\ 161,235 \\ 78,249 \\ 17,253 \\ 2,193 \\ 1,268$
Total	388,296	633,412	399,337	653,356	532,701

* Exclusive of interest on cost of plant debited to works carried out by day labour.

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GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th Harbor Trust December, 1905. This measure made provision for the -receipts and expenditure. constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appoint-

ment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £599,717 (the whole of which has been raised), and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last five years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure :---

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST-REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special		1. A.			
Berth Rates	30,571	40,137	35,468	38,860	30,721
Rents, Fees, and Licences	12,286	10,469	10,940	10,204	7,159
Corio Freezing Works and Abat-					
toirs	15,475	15,766	16,318	12,498	8,000
Other Revenue	3,024	19,958	4,347	4,069	11,531
Total	61,356	86,330	67,073	65,631	57,411
			,	,	
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Ex-		ļ			
penses	6.368	6,239	6,657	7.413	7,595
Maintenance-Wharfs and Ap-	.,	0,200	- ,	•,===	,,
proaches	3,282	4,518	8,210	40,751	8,056
– Harbor	530	824	952	1,023	1,161
" Floating Plant	987	650	615	679	556
, Other	6,973	7,183	9,876	16,489	5,030
Interest on Loans and Sinking	0,010	.,	0,010	10,100	-,000
Fund	27,755	27,756	27,755	24,818	26,026
Corio Freezing Works and Abat-	21,100	2.,.00	21,100	21,010	-0,020
toirs	4,599	7,969	6,622	4,682	4,405
Corio Quay Power-house	888	1,000	0,022	1,002	-,100
Miscellaneous	933	1,888	5,543	4,093	4,228
		1,000	0,010	1,000	1,220
Total	52,315	57,027	66,230	99,948	57,057
	02,010	01,021	00,200	00,010	01,001
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					1
Land and Property	10,056	2.209	2,564	4,572	2,693
Deepening Waterworks	14,991	20,587	15,716	3,554	9,434
Wharfs and Approaches Con-	12,001	20,001	10,110	0,001	0,101
struction	95	3.283	8,973	17.044	84,694
Other Harbor Improvements	746	810	955	938	667
Floating and General Plant	11	010	29	2,134	
Stock Account, Timber and Piles	11		29	2,134 923	
Sour mooding, minuter and riles	••		••	020	
Total	25,899	26,889	28,237	29,165	97.488
100001 •• •• ••	20,000	20,000	20,201	20,100	01,100
	1	1		l di	1

Geelong

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

creation and constitution of Board. The Board was established by Act of Parliament No. 1197, which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and it entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the Chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The other members, called Commissioners, must also be members of the respective councils which they represent, and are each elected for three years in the following order of numbers, viz.:--Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne Council, three by the Prahran Council, two each by the Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, and St. Kilda Councils, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils returning a representative, viz., Footscray, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Essendon, Malvern, Brighton, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Coburg, Heidelberg (part of), and Preston. The 39 Commissioners therefore represent 22 municipalities or part municipalities.

Thirteen of the members retire annually on the last day of the month of February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective councils.

Functions of the Board. The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage; to deal also with main drains and main drainage works; to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and water-courses within the metropolis, and carry out certain other duties. The primary object of the creation of the Board was to provide the sewerage system mentioned, which, prior to the establishment of the Board, was a long-called-for pressing want.

Area under Board's control, and population. Under the provisions of section 3 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1915, and with the consent of the Governor in Council, on 14th December, 1920, the

land within 13 miles of the General Post Office (corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets), was included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes (vide Victoria Government Gazette, 22nd December, 1920). This territory has an area of 434 square miles (277,760 acres) of land area, and on 31st December, 1928, comprised 24 cities and part of another city, also parts of 13 shires, or 38 municipalities in all. Sixteen of these municipalities—or part municipalities—are without representation on the Board. The whole of the city of Mordialloc and of the Shire of Moorabbin are included in the metropolis for water supply purposes, and the Board also exercises control (under Orders in Council) for these purposes over a portion of certain other municipalities outside the 13-mile radius, and supplies water to the Metropolitan Farm at Werribee, the Outfall Sewer area, and elsewhere. Various other shires also arrange with it for bulk supplies of water. The total estimated population supplied with water on 31st December, 1928, was 1,072,459.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans. The Board is authorized to borrow £22,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally contracted by the Government for the construction of the waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs.

These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was $\pounds 19,902,020$ on 30th June, 1928. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow $\pounds 2,237,914$ before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect Water supply of any lands and houses for the supply of water for assessments domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited and rates. to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual valuation of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1927-8 was 6d, in the pound on the annual value of property Assessments of £20 and under are charged a minimum rate served. of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

water meters. Water meters may be hired from the Board at the following annual rentals, payable in advance :-- For a 1/2-in. meter, 5s.; 3/4-in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.; 11/4-in., 10s. 6d.; and 11/2-in., 14s.

Garden rate. Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) are supplied with water without meters on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was $\pounds 17,486,799$ in 1927-28, and $\pounds 17,971,442$ in 1928-29.

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system. The total revenue was £744,977, as against £720,124 in the previous year. The cost in 1927-28 of maintenance and management was £133,815, and the amount of interest was £414,570, the total charge being £548,385, as compared with a payment in 1926-27 of £113,706 for maintenance and management, and of £367,363 for interest, or a total charge of £481,069.

Original water su	pply	works,	tank	pumping	£
station, &c.		••		· · ·	84,885
Yan Yean system		•••		· • •	$642,\!677$
Maroondah system					1,665,705
O'Shanassy system		· ·			1,484,965
Service reservoirs		• • •		• •	473,167
Large mains		• • •			2,068,702
Reticulation		••		•	2 ,3 15,6 32
Cost of water s	upply	system		· · · ·	8,735,733
River improvement		·			45,004
Dight's Falls pump	ing st	ation	· . • •	•••	2,235
Total	••		•		£8,782,972

DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks.

The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek

from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams; and a third, 'known as the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra system, whose watersheds are in the Upper Yarra above Warburton. As regards the last-mentioned system, at present only the O'Shanassy River, a main tributary of the Upper Yarra, has been tapped.

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Total area. The total area from which water is collected at present from the three systems is 108,840 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

Total daily supply.

The total daily quantity of water which can be sent into Melbourne at present from the three systems is 152,000,000 gallons.

YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

The Yan Yean system embraces Silver and Wallaby Creeks, Plenty River and Jack's Creek, 28,857 acres, Yan Yean system. and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5.105 acres, the total area being 33,962 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean This reservoir is an artificial lake Reservoir, where it is stored. situated 22 miles from the city in a northerly direction, and 602 feet above sea level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank, 49 chains long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1928 was 22 ft. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. on 13th November, and the minimum depth, 13 ft. 8 in. on 16th Its total capacity is 6,879,000,000 gallons, of which January. 6,251,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1928, the total intake of the Reservoir was 4,108,547,000 gallons, and the total output was 1,043,073,000 gallons exclusive of loss by evaporation.

From this reservoir the water is forwarded to Morang Pipe Head Reservoir through an open aqueduct capable of delivering 33,000,000 gallons a day when full, and thence to Preston Reservoir, or to Melbourne direct, by a series of pipes.

High-level system. High-level system. There is also a direct main, called the high-level system, from Yan Yean to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne in conjunction with the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra System. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken partly from the Maroondah storage reservoir and partly from small weirs, all of which are situated on the watershed of 40,000 acres near Healesville. The Maroondah Reservoir is formed by means of a cyclopean rubble concrete dam 135 feet high and 946 feet in length. The total capacity of the reservoir formed by

the dam is 6,274,000,000 gallons, and the total quantity of water available above lowest draw-off level is 4,855,000,000 gallons. The wall has a thickness at the base of 111 feet and is 16 feet thick at the top. The area of water surface at top water line is 486 acres. The length around the reservoir at top water line is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The water from the Maroondah system is conveyed to the service reservoirs along an aqueduct which is capable of delivering 50,000,000 gallons daily.

O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

length. The reservoir has a capacity of 930,540,000 gallons. The water is conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct and in tunnels, syphons, and a pipe line, of an aggregate length of $48\frac{2}{4}$ miles. The aqueduct is capable of delivering 60,000,000 gallons daily. The catchment area of Silvan Reservoir near Mount Dandenong is about 2,228 acres.

OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1928.

Output of Water. The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1928 was as follows:---

			Gallons.
From	Yan Yean Reservoir	••	1,043,073,000
,,	Maroondah Reservoir		11,328,159,000
"	O'Shanassy River	••	7,918,375,000
	Total Output	•	20,289,607,000

storage and service reservoirs. There are four storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 14,143,540,000 gallons and seventeen service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee), with a

total capacity of 191,350,000 gallons, and it is proposed to have, in the immediate future, two other service reservoirs. The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on page 218, figures showing the then capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and tion was 52.16 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's sewerage area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1928 :--

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TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1928.

Мо	nth.		Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
			Gallons,	Gallons.
January			2,296,565,000	74,082,742
February			1,581,987,000	54,551,275
March			1,718,865,000	55,447,258
April			1,507,412,000	50,247,067
May			1,325,330,000	42,752,581
June			1,291 641,000	43,054,700
July			1,389,478,000	44,821,870
August			1,432,800,000	46,219,354
September			1,676, 122,000	55,870,733
October			1,547,450.000	49.917,742
November			1,995,927,000	66,530,900
December	•••	·	2,526,030,000	81,484,839
Total fo Daily av			20,289,607,000	••••
year				55,314,333

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1928 occurred on 11th January and the minimum daily consumption on 19th May of that year. The consumption was 116,397,000 gallons on the former and 35,057,000 gallons on the latter of these two days.

The following table shows for each of the last ten years the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head :---

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1919 TO 1928.

Year.	Estimated Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses sup- plied with Water to 30th June.	Number of Houses for which Sewers were provided to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1919	731,154	165,046	155,238	42,455,225	58.07
1920	755,536	170,550	158,735	45,187,536	59.81
1921	787,160	177,998	161,955	47,135,608	59.88
1922	817,127	184,453	166,871	48,351,005	59.17
1923	867,230	195,763	175,379	50,691,134	58.45
1924	918,485	207,333	182 987	50,187,508	54 64
1925	954,558	215,476	191,318	55,633,000	58.28
1926	990,561	223,603	199,918	5 3, 403, 8 63	53 · 91
1927	1,028,983	232,276	208,003	57,738,181	56.11
1928	1,060,325	239,351	216,785	55,314,333	52.16

These figures show that additional houses to the number of 7,075 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1928.

Snagging the River Yarra. Bragging the River Yarra. Cleared for a further 10 miles during the year 1928, thus making safe for boating a stretch of about 17 miles between Dight's Falls and a point 1 mile above the mouth of the Plenty River. From the stream above Fairfield 5,655 snags and four stone reefs have been removed. As snags are the cause of the majority of boating accidents on the Yarra, the Board's work in making the river safe for navigation so far upstream has been much appreciated by all users of the river.

River Yarra Improvements. received and operations commenced. A Dredging Depot

with necessary roads, buildings and fences was constructed; the Mud Island below the South Yarra Railway Bridge was removed and the bank straightened and low ground filled at Cubitt-street; the cut for the river through Richmond Quarries, widening the river in Richmond Park, and bank protection works were started.

Maribyrnong River Improvements. Improvements. Improvements.

Metropolitan Streams. The rivers and streams were patrolled by the Board's staff to prevent pollution, and over the Yarra there was regular supervision and control of river traffic by the

police.

The following streams were cleaned and cleared in those portions needing attention:—Elwood Canal, Elster, Merri, Moonee Ponds, Blackburn and Gardiner's Creeks.

Dight's Fails Pumping Station. During the year the output of water reached a total of 345 million gallons. This water was chiefly used by the Botanical Gardens and for the Albert Park Lake to replace loss by evaporation.

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts. In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was $\pounds 6,866,313$, of which about $\pounds 1,000,000$ related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value

of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1928-29 was £18,757,973, inclusive of assessments on vacant lands, and unsewered area and undertakings.

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By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for 1927-28 was 8d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 8d. rate was £16,342,505 in 1927-28.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1927-28 amounted to £557,797.

The sewerage revenue for 1927-28 was £625,690, as against £633,165 in the previous year. The outlay in 1927-28 for management, working expenses and repairs was £157,323, and for interest £598,962, the total charges being £756,285, compared with an outlay in 1926-27 of £148,814 for management, working expenses, and repairs, and of £560,539 for interest, or a total expenditure of £709,353.

Gost of the The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up Metropolitan to 30th June, 1928, was £11,084,335, divided as follows :— sewerage system.

£

Treatment works				
Outfall Sewer and Rising Mains460,419Pumping station buildings and engines316,399Main and branch sewers2,571,799Street reticulation3,426,720Reticulation of rights-of-way1,897,065House connexions branches732,618Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital595,512Sanitary depots54,097Cost of sewerage system£11,084,335Householders' debts for house connexions212,001	Farm purchase and preparation	••	••	1,007,365
Pumping station buildings and engines316,399Main and branch sewers2,571,799Street reticulation3,426,720Reticulation of rights-of-way1,897,065House connexions branches732,618Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital595,512Sanitary depots54,097Cost of sewerage system£11,084,335Householders' debts for house connexions212,001	Treatment works	••	••	22,341
Main and branch sewers2,571,799Street reticulation3,426,720Reticulation of rights-of-way1,897,065House connexions branches732,618Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital595,512Sanitary depotsCost of sewerage systemHouseholders' debts for house connexions418,272Main Drains212,001	Outfall Sewer and Rising Mains	••	÷.	460,419
Street reticulation3,426,720Reticulation of rights-of-way1,897,065House connexions branches732,618Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital595,512Sanitary depots54,097Cost of sewerage system£11,084,335Householders' debts for house connexions418,272Main Drains212,001	Pumping station buildings and eng	gines	••	316,399
Reticulation of rights-of-way1,897,065House connexions branches732,618Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital595,512Sanitary depotsCost of sewerage systemHouseholders' debts for house connexions£11,084,335Householders' debts for house connexions212,001	Main and branch sewers	• •		2,571,799
House connexions branches732,618Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital595,512Sanitary depotsCost of sewerage systemHouseholders' debts for house connexions£11,084,335Main Drains212,001	Street reticulation	••	••	3,426,720
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital595,512Sanitary depotsCost of sewerage systemHouseholders' debts for house connexions418,272Main Drains	Reticulation of rights-of-way	••	•••	1,897,065
Sanitary depots54,097Cost of sewerage system£11,084,335Householders' debts for house connexions418,272Main Drains212,001	House connexions branches	••	, • [•] •	732,618
Cost of sewerage system£11,084,335Householders' debts for house connexions418,272Main Drains212,001	Cost of house connexions chargeab	le to capital	••	595,512
Householders' debts for house connexions418,272Main Drains212,001	Sanitary depots		•••	54,097
Householders' debts for house connexions418,272Main Drains212,001				·
Main Drains 212,001	Cost of sewerage system	••	••	£11,084,335
	Householders' debts for house con	nexions	••	418,272
Total £11,714,608	Main Drains	••	••	212,001
Total £11,714,608				·
	Total	1	• •'	£11,714,608

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Disposil of Nightsoil from premises. The agreements entered into with 27 municipal councils **wisewered premises.** for the collection and delivery by them of nightsoil from unsewered premises within their respective districts have been in operation during 1927–28. The total number of pans cleaned was 1,323,101, and the nightsoil was disposed of by burial by the Board at its various depots at Brooklyn, Campbellfield and Moorabbin. Nightsoil was also disposed of by the Board at the Burwood Depot until 30th November, 1927, when this Depot was closed and operations ceased.

Main Sewers and Subsidiary sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station Main. at Spotswood. The two main sewers are the North Yarra main sewer (Northern system) and the Hobson's Bay main sewer (Southern system). The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station. Further information regarding these is given in the Year-Book for 1920-21, page 222.

PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

On the 31st December, 1928, the Sewerage System was practically completed in the following municipalities:—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, St. Kilda, and the thickly populated portions of Essendon.

The Sewerage System was nearly completed in the municipalities of Brighton, Brunswick, Caulfield, Malvern, the older parts of Footscray and Box Hill (the latter being formerly known as Nunawading), and the thickly populated portions of Camberwell, Coburg, Kew, Northcote, Preston and Williamstown, while considerable progress had been made in the municipalities of Heidelberg, Oakleigh and Sandringham.

A small portion of the municipality of Moorabbin had been completed, and the Five Mile Creek Branch Main had been extended through Essendon to Keilor.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1928, work has progressed more particularly in Camberwell, Coburg, Moorabbin, and Preston; also in Caulfield, Essendon, Heidelberg, Sandringham, &c.

Main and Branch Sewers.—The following Main and Branch Sewers have been constructed to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas in the respective municipalities mentioned:—Murrumbeena Branch Section 2 in conjunction with Reticulation Area No. 596, Caulfield; Five Mile Creek Branch, in conjunction with Reticulation Area 584, Essendon and Keilor; Ashburton Branch Section 2, in

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conjunction with Reticulation Area No. 592, Camberwell; Youellstreet Branch Section 6, in conjunction with Reticulation Area No. 609, Footscray; Darebin Creek Branch Section 2; Gardiner's Creek Branch Sections, 5, 6 and 7; Elster Creek Branch Section 1; Glass Creek Branch Section 1; and Raglan-street Branch, Preston.

Reticulation Contracts.—These have been completed chiefly in Camberwell, Preston, Moorabbin, Coburg, Williamstown, Oakleigh, Heidelberg, and Footscray, others have been carried out in Broadmeadows, Kew and Essendon. A reticulation area has been carried out in each of the following Districts, by day labour :—Williamstown, Heidelberg and Oakleigh. Day labor reticulation extensions have been carried out principally in Camberwell, Caulfield, Footscray, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, and Preston ; and in a lesser degree in Brighton, Brunswick, Coburg, Essendon, Malvern, Melbourne, Northcote, Prahran, Sandringham, and St. Kilda. The Edgar's Creek Pumping Station was built by contract during the year.

Works in Progress 31st December, 1928—Main and Branch Sewers.— The following works are in course of construction :—The deviation of the North Yarra main; Darebin Creek Branch Section 3; Moonee Ponds Main Section 6; Box Hill Branch Section 1; and Darebin Creek Branch Section 4.

Reticulation contracts are now being carried out in Kew, Preston, Box Hill, Coburg, Camberwell, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg and Footscray. Contract and day labor reticulation extensions to meet the requirements of new buildings or fresh subdivisions are being carried out in Camberwell, Coburg, Essendon, Footscray, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Northcote, Oakleigh, Preston and Sandringham.

In all 1,980 miles 17 chains of reticulation and 203 miles 25 chains of main and branch sewers have been completed, and adding the rising mains and outfall sewer (a length of 24 miles 59 chains), makes a total length of 2,208 miles 21 chains of sewers.

PROVISION FOR HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Number of Houses for which severs were provided an 31st Decr., 1928. The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1928, the number of houses for which sewers were provided was 219,220, including 765 outside gazetted areas.

During the year 1927-28, 6,497 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewering of 8,782 houses.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1928 :---

Munici	pality.		No. of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st December, 1928.
Melbourne City		 	27,474
South Melbourne City		 	10,965
Prahran City		 	12,908
Fitzroy City		 	8,158
Richmond City		 	10,510
St. Kilda City		 	9,868
Collingwood Čity		 	8,742
Footscray City		 	9,630
Hawthorn City		 	8,296
Brunswick City		 	12,806
Essendon City		 	10,654
Malvern City		 	10,465
Caulfield City		 	15,351
Northcote City		 	9,943
Camberwell City		 	9,870
Brighton City		 ,	6,682
Port Melbourne City		 	3,189
Williamstown City		 	5,151
Kew City		 	5,321
Coburg Čity		 	6,358
Sandringham City		 	3,884
Preston City		 	4,958
Oakleigh City		 	2,197
Box Hill City		 	441
Heidelberg Shire (part		 	4,426
Moorabbin Shire (part		 	966
Werribee Shire (part of		 	. 4
Total		 	219,220

NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR WHICH SEWERS WERE PROVIDED ON 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

In addition to the above, there is part of a city and there are parts of ten shires in which sewerage facilities for houses are not yet provided.

The house connexions pipes join the reticulation pipes, and these are gradually collected into branch sewers, which connect with the submains and mains.

PUMPING STATION.

Pumping station. When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage from the two mains enters the pumping station at a level of 37 feet and 45 feet respectively below low-water mark through straining wells, two of which are established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. Most of the solid débris and fibrous matter is caught in the straining cages, the bars of which are 11 inches apart. The matter collected in the cages is carted away and buried under earth, and in course of time it totally decomposes. There are seven steam driven reciprocating pumping engines installed of about 300 horse-power each, with a daily capacity of about 8,000,000 gallons In addition to these there are five electrical centrifugal pumpeach. ing units installed, three of 18,000,000 gallons and two of 12,000,000 gallons daily capacity, making a total capacity of 134,000,000 gallons daily. The sewage-relieved of the bulk of the solids in suspensionis raised by the pumps. The average difference in pumping levels is from 40 feet below low water mark at the pumping station to 67 feet above low water mark at the head of the outfall sewer at Brooklyn. The total equivalent head, however-including friction-is taken to be from 120 feet to 125 feet. The sewage is raised and forced through two 6-ft. rising mains (one of mild steel and one of wrought iron) and one 4-ft. rising main with $3\frac{2}{3}$ chains of concrete at the top end. The three mains run side by side, each about 2 miles 631 chains long. Only two of them are in use at the same time, the other one being kept as a stand-by. There are also two 6-ft. exterior by-pass rising mains laid north and south of the pumping station and having a total length of 14 chains 3 feet. These are provided so that the flow can be by-passed and cleaning and repairs effected to the mains and valves in the immediate vicinity of the pumping station. The total length of all the rising mains is 8 miles 441 chains. From Brooklyn the sewage gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partlyclosed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The present maximum capacity of the outfall sewer (which is only half of the full amount) is 12,500 cubic feet a minute, or 112¹/₂ million gallons of sewage per day. The total volume of sewage pumped during the year 1927-28 was 13.746.968.000 gallons-equal to 37,560,022 gallons per day, as against a total of 12,549,580,000 gallons, with a daily average of 34,382,411 for the previous year. Although, in consequence of the increased quantity of sewage pumped, the working expenses were increased by £2,104, nevertheless, the unit cost of raising 1,000 gallons 100 feet was reduced from .477d. to .465d.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

Sewage tarm. The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 22,634 acres of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, and had an average annual rainfall for the past 35 years to 31st December, 1928, of 17 73 inches. The farm has the Werribee River for its eastern boundary, and a frontage of about 13¹/₄ miles to Port Phillip Bay on the south (extending 6 miles from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River, and a further $7\frac{1}{3}$ miles south-westward). It extends as far north as the main Geelong Road. The land gradually slopes from the north, and the highest point at which sewage is delivered on the land by pumping is 50 feet above low-water mark. The head of the outfall sewer at Brooklyn is, as has been mentioned, 67 feet above low-water mark, and the sewage flows by gravitation from there to the farm, a distance of 16 miles, where the point of delivery is 37.25 feet above low-water mark. To irrigate the portion of the farm above that level necessitates pumping.

The land required for sewage filtration purposes is divided, where the contours permit, into 20-acre blocks (20 chains by 10 chains), which are graded into bays commanded by distributing channels to facilitate rapid flooding. The sewage is distributed by means of main carriers which run parallel, north to south, through the farm half-a-mile apart, and sub-carriers which branch east and west every 10 chains. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel, north and south through the farm, which are fed by sub-drains at intervals generally of 10 chains. Each of the hundreds of paddocks on the farm is supplied with water drawn from a main laid from Melbourne, which also feeds a storage reservoir of 2,600,000 gallons capacity, to ensure an uninterrupted supply.

The area under irrigation in the year 1927-28 was 8,563 acres, all but a few hundred acres of lucerne being sown with mixed pastures on which are grazed beef cattle, sheep, and horses. In addition to the 8,563 acres under irrigated pastures there is an area of 1,211 acres of reclaimed foreshore country specially prepared and kept in reserve to deal with surplus winter sewage and abnormal flows in wet weather.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable revenue is derived from the grazing operations. The principal sources of income are from breeding of beef cattle, fattening of sheep and cattle, and grazing of horses on agistment.

The revenue from grazing for the year 1927-28 totalled £57,678, made up as follows :--

			7
Net profits from cattle	••	••	31,209
,, ,, ,, sheep	••		17,631
Agistment of horses	••	••	8,838
	Total		57,678

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1927-28, or as at 30th June, 1928, are as follows :---

Total area of farm	22,634 acres
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1927-28 = in gallons = 138.36 acre-feet per day = 5.18 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 9,774 acres.	
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1928	£1,007,365
Profit on farm trading account for the year after charging up working expenses of farm	A A .
Net cost of sewage purification (after charging £22,072 working expenses of sewage disposal, and £51,733, interest on capital cost)	
The net cost per head per annum of sewage purification for the year was	7·38d.
Population served by sewerage system	960,358
Rainfall for year ended 30th June, 1928	23.98 inches
" " " 31st December, 1928	19 ·84 "
Average rainfall for 35 years to 31st December, 1928	• 17• 7 3 "
Rainfall on newly acquired land at Murtcaim for year ended 30th June, 1928	

Except for a monsoonal intrusion lasting from 18th January, 1928, to 28th March, 1928, the rainfall was very low and the season unfavorable for pastures on unirrigated country and for seeding new land. The Murtcaim area has in consequence remained valueless as a grazing or revenue producing proposition, while a large area planted with lucerne and grasses failed to germinate, and will have to be resown. On the irrigated portions of the Farm, pastures generally were good throughout the year, and stock on them did well. Owing to the bad grass season around Melbourne the receipts for agistment of horses were again a record. The maximum number on agistment at one time during the year reached 2,000 in June.

Main Drains. Under the provisions of the Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act 1923 as amended by the Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act 1926 a "Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate" of one penny in the Pound was first struck on 1st July, 1927, and was again levied for the year 1928-29.

During the year 1928 further existing drains were declared to be main drains and control taken over from the municipal councils, the total length of such drains to 31st December being 33 miles 38 chains. In addition 12 miles 56 chains of main drains were constructed or were in course of construction by the Board, making a total length of 46 miles 14 chains under the Board's control. Of the drains taken over, a length of 3 miles 1 chain has been reconstructed and carrying capacity enlarged.

Since the report in the last issue of this volume contracts amounting in all to £279,680 were let, the principal works being as follow :—

Geelong-road to Maribyrnong River Drain, Footscray, £34,978;

Grainger's-road to Stony Creek Drain, Footscray, £20,957;

Shakespeare-grove to Inkerman-street Drain St. Kilda, £27,014; Byron-street Drain, St. Kilda, £9,211;

Hardings-street Drain, Coburg, £14,116;

Albion-street Drain, Brunswick, £21,280;

Grange-road Drain, Caulfield, £49,690;

Williams-road Diversion Drain, Prahran, £17,065;

High-street to Miller-street Drain, Preston, £41,669.

Princes-street Drain, Port Melbourne, £17,655;

besides other works in Hawthorn, Camberwell, Brunswick, and South Melbourne.

Various works have been carried out by day labor, the expenditure on such being approximately £5,000, and culverts and other minor works amounting to about £11,000 have been constructed by Municipal Councils at the Board's expense.

The total sum of contracts let from the signing of the first contract in October, 1926, to 31st December, 1928, involving, in all, the construction of 27 drains, is £391,623.

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION AND THE BALLARAT SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, by Act 44 Vict. No. 656 (Consolidated Act No. 2747). The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Act 1915 by Order in Council, dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commission shall be the Sewerage Authority. The Commissioners number seven; three (one of whom is chairman) being appointed by the Government, and four being elected by the Council of the City of Ballarat.

Water Supply.—The Water Supply District embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the city of Ballarat, the borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree, and it contains a population of about 43,000. The works comprise six reservoirs, two of which (the Upper Gong Gong and Kirks) are situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ballarat, and are service reservoirs. The two last-mentioned are connected with three of the other basins by an open aqueduct about 8 miles long, which is lined with masonry and concrete. The sixth reservoir (the Moorabool) situate $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wallace, was completed on 12th August, 1915, and is connected to the aqueduct before mentioned by a reinforced concrete gravity pipe line having a diameter of 2 feet and about 5 miles long. The total storage capacity of the six reservoirs is 2,215,558,327 gallons.

Finance.—The capital cost of construction of the waterworks is $\pounds 651,681$. The liabilities are loans due to the Government, amounting to $\pounds 306,534$ as at 31st December, 1928. The annual revenue is $\pounds 34,834$.

Rating.—The water rate is 1s. in the \pounds on the net annual value of properties, with a minimum rate of \pounds 1 per annum for properties supplied.

Sewerage.—The actual construction of sewerage works for the city began in December, 1922. The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons (present population, 40,000). The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1928, is £236,967, for which is provided disposal works; outfall sewer, 1 mile, diameter 3 ft. 3 in.; main sewer, 2–1/10th miles; submains and reticulation pipes, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The method of sewage disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation, and sludge digestion. Thirty-nine sewered areas have been declared as at 1st July, 1929, comprising 4,820 tenements. The service was put into action in July, 1925, when the first house connexion was made. The whole of the system has to date worked in a most satisfactory manner.

Finance.—The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £300,000 having been provided up to 30th June, 1929, for constructional works, and £80,000 for house connexions.

Rating.—Prior to the Authority being in a position to levy a rate on sewered properties and to provide for preliminary administration and interest charges, a special rate was levied on the whole of the district, as follows:—1922, 2d. in the £; 1923, 3d. in the £; 1924 and 1925, 6d. in the £; Rating for 1929 is 1s. 9d. in the £ on all sewered properties, and 3d. in the £ on unsewered properties.

GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted under the Geelong Municipal Water Act 1907, and gazetted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act No. 2230 (Consolidated Act No. 2661).

The Commissioners number five. Two of these represent the city of Geelong, one the town of Geelong West, one the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and one the shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to $\pounds725,000$ for water supply undertaking, $\pounds710,000$ for sewerage undertaking, and $\pounds270,000$ for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payment conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1928, was :—Water supply, $\pounds634,152$; sewerage, $\pounds587,494$; and sewerage installation, $\pounds239,507$. The annual revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1928, was $\pounds50,428$ on account of waterworks and $\pounds44,997$ on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. The amount of these sinking funds on 30th June, 1928, was—For sewerage, $\pounds37,823$; for water supply, $\pounds37,482$. The population supplied is about 44,869. The number of buildings situated within the "Drainage Area" is 11,100; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 10,800; and the number connected with the sewers, 10,720.

Water Supply.—The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. Particulars of the works and storage capacity of the various reservoirs are given in the Year-Book for 1920–21, pp. 226 and 227. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 2,738,119,808 gallons.

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 500 million gallons of water from the river Barwon to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage.—The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong. The drainage area is 9,489 acres and includes the city of Geelong, the town of Geelong West, the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

Rating.—The water rate is 1s. 1d. in the pound on the net annual value of properties as certified to by the municipalities, with minimum rates of £1 per annum for properties supplied and 5s. for vacant land.

The sewerage rate is :---

A general sewerage rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound on the net annual value of all rateable properties within the drainage area which are now sewered or may become sewered during the period for which such rate is made.

In addition to the general and additional rates, the Trust, to prevent or minimize the pollution of the River Barwon, has power to strike a differential or special rate on properties which drain into that river.

BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted under the Severage Districts Act 1915 (No. 2761) on 20th November, 1916, and the Sewerage District proclaimed. This District includes the whole area of the City of Bendigo, with the exception of portion of the outlying district, which has been excised, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute *ipso facto* the Bendigo Sewerage Authority. The Chairman for 1929 is Cr. J. A. Michelsen, J.P. Permanent surveys, designs, and estimates for the proposed scheme were made, and approved by the Governor in Council, and authority was obtained to borrow £120,000 to sewer the central portion of the city—an area of 935 acres, comprising 3,300 tenements, which was called Sewerage Area No. 1—and to construct the main outfall sewer and treatment works. A loan of this amount was obtained from the Commonwealth Bank at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1924 an additional amount of £50,000 was borrowed from the

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Commonwealth Bank at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for sewer extensions. These loans are secured by debentures, and the former is repayable in twenty years, and the latter in ten years on a 30 years' basis of half-yearly payments of sinking fund and interest. A further amount of £172,000 for extensions in hand has been borrowed, the interest rate being 5³/₄ per cent., with repayment in 20 years on a 30 years' basis of equal halfyearly payments. These loans have been for sewer extensions into The sewering of Quarry Hill and Kennington is suburban areas. completed and Golden Square nearing completion. Extension into Ironbark at an estimated cost of £24,700 has been approved and the work begun. For the purpose of meeting the loan repayments a special rate of 3d. in the pound of net annual value is levied upon all property within the Sewerage District. A sewerage rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound on properties actually sewered was struck on the 1st March. 1929.

Construction of the main outfall sewer was begun on 30th January, 1921, and completed on 18th January, 1923. Its length is 4 miles, with a grade of 1 in 700. It includes two aqueducts, 42 feet and 80 feet long, respectively. The main sewer has been completed to the end of sewerage area No. 1, a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is now being extended into area No. 3, Golden Square. Branch sewers have been laid within the city, having an aggregate length of over 59 miles, and providing for the connexion of over 4,700 tenements. The first house was connected on 31st March, 1923; and by 30th June, 1929, 4,056 houses had been connected, while 93 others were in course of being sewered.

Method of Sewage Disposal and Purification.-The method of disposal of the sewage is by first passing it through sedimentation tanks where the period of detention does not exceed 2 hours, and then over grassed land. Four tanks are used in turn, each tank after 6 weeks' use as a sedimentation tank, being rested as a sludge digestion tank, its digested contents being discharged through valves in bottom after 15 to 18 weeks' digestion, just in time for re-use as a sedimentation tank. Each tank after emptying is "seeded" from the adjacent resting tank, and active digestion of fresh contents at once begins. In summer the digested sludge is discharged into the tank effluent channel, and distributes itself as a top dressing uniformly over whatever land is being irrigated, without cost for spreading. For winter purification, a unique method is used. A special area of 14 acres 45 chains in length has been prepared by putting up low cross banks, spaced 25 feet apart centres, and from 180 to 230 feet long, transverse to the length of area and fall of ground. The settled tank effluent flows in a shallow stream in alternate directions, to and fro, between these banks, a total distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is then ponded in a shallow swamp 30 acres in extent, the overflow from which flows into the adjacent Bendigo Creek. The sedimentation aeration and oxidation that takes place under this system produces a final effluent that is much purer than required by law. The "Zig Zag," as it is called, is free from nuisance, and results in a prolific growth of natural grasses for summer feeding. By this system the irrigated land has 4 months' spell from sewage application during winter rains, and the winter disposal area has 8 months' rest while irrigating.

The average daily flow from 20,000 persons now on the sewers is 600,000 gallons, which irrigates effectively only 100 acres of permanent pasture, the ground being so absorbent.

From 1,000 to 2,000 sheep and lambs are carried, the total area of farm being 370 acres.

The Act provides for a sewerage rate not exceeding 2s. in the pound on the annual value in sewered areas, and a special annual rate not exceeding 1s. in the pound in sewered or 6d. in the pound in unsewered areas. The Act further provides for the Sewerage Authority sewering tenements at the request of the owners, repayment of the For this purpose cost being made in 40 quarterly instalments. borrowing powers to the extent of £100,000 were granted to the Arrangements have been made to borrow up to this authority. amount as required from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at 6 per cent. The deferred repayment provision has been availed of to the extent of £144,993, of which amount £68,214 has already been repaid. the interest chargeable being limited by Act of Parliament to 1 per cent. more than the Authority pays. The whole scheme is expected to cost about £500.000.

Sewering Country Towns. Under the provisions of Act No. 3609 passed on 27th December, 1928, authority was given to raise £100,000 to be expended on sewerage works in certain country towns. The amounts that may be borrowed by each of these towns are as under :---

Town.		Amount. £
Colac Sewerage Authority	· · · ·	6,000
Echuca Sewerage Authority		29,000
Horsham Sewerage Authority	••	19,000
Mildura Sewerage Authority		30,000
Swan Hill Sewerage Authority	••	16,000
Total		100,000

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Connected with the water service of the State generally Fire Brigades is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915 there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, provision for the service being made by the *Fire Brigades Act* 1915.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of 10 miles from the Elizabethstreet Post Office, as well as certain districts outside that area. The districts referred to are the Borough of Ringwood, Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham, and portions of the Shires of Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Lilydale (Croydon), Doncaster and Templestowe, Mulgrave and Moorabbin, beyond the 10-mile radius. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc (16 miles from Melbourne), that township being included

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the fire insurance companies

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 30th June, Outfit of the 1929, had under its control the following :-Forty-one Metropolitan Fire Brigade. stations, 291 members of permanent staff, 78 members of

special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 66 men engaged in the workshops, 15 employees engaged in the tailoring department, 170 partially paid firemen, 7 petrol motor fire engines, 2 motor salvage wagons, 40 combination hose carriages and pumps, 4 motor combination appliances, 21 petrol motor hose waggons, 4 motor cycles, 3 motor lorries, 3 special service vans, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 1 Deputy Chief Officer's motor car, 3 extension ladders and fire escapes, 4 pompier ladders, 12 inspection cars, 115,500 feet of hose, 12 smoke helmets, 1 smoke jacket, and 517 fire alarm circuits having 1,647 street fire alarms, all of which were with telephones. There were also 1,293 auxiliary boxes and 338 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 193 direct telephone lines, 64 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 118 watchmen's clock systems.

During 1928-29 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £185,548, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to '770d. in the pound over an area wherein the property was valued at £18,964,415, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 12s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1927 amounted to £1,084,687, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1927-28 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £60,848. Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine mem-Brigades Board. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board,

two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The board elects one of its members as president each year. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1928, was £33,327, which was obtained from the following sources:--(a) Government, £10,942; (b) municipalities, £10,985; (c) insurance companies, $\pounds 10,927$; and (d) other sources, $\pounds 473$. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £33,309. There are 119 municipal councils and 108 insurance companies included in the opera-The premiums received by the insurance companies tion of the Act. in country districts during the year 1927 amounted to £393,325. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in All brigades under the control of the Board 1927 was £3,397,200. are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 147 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,687. In many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Powers of the Beards. The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking superintending and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively." The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades and schools of instruction, maintain fire alarms, and establish communication, telephonic and other.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works water supply. is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and must allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1928, the Board had fixed to its 321 miles 60¹/₂ chains of leading mains and 1,955 miles $60^{\frac{1}{2}}$ chains of reticulation mains, 7,505 pillar hydrants, 25 Tregear patent hydrants, and 17,854 ball fire plugs [viz., 17,834 Bateman and Moore (of which 4,461 are with spring), and 20 Fowler patent]—a grand total of 25,384. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

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The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, under the water supply provisions of its Act of 1915, must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board, at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost of installation and maintenance.

Receipts and Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire expenditure. Brigades Boards for the five years ended 30th June, 1928, are as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

and a second	1924.*	1925.	1926.	19 27.	1928.
		· · · ·			·
Ordinary Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and		-			
Insurance	148,576	175,977	186,613	200,330	210,585
Receipts for Services	16,486	20,138	21,180	24,224	25,343
Interest and Sundries	9,881	12,120	17,567	21,014	25,934
Total	174,943	208,235	225,360	245,568	261,862
Ordinary Expenditure.					
Salaries	105,749	130,723	139,087	147,262	154,813
Fire Expenses	2,196	4,133	4,315	4,425	4,431
Administrative Charges, &c.	28,433	32,282	39,676	35,859	43,992
Plant-Purchase and Re-					
pairs	17,383	16,950	19,551	18,983	23,904
Interest	7,746	7,753	8,823	10,146	11,250
Repayment of Loans	3,115	3,946	4,185	5,133	5,089
Firemen's Accident Fund				500	500
Superannuation Fund	3,900	4,880	5,046	8,540	8,600
Miscellaneous	3,095	4,230	7,904	9,025	8,760
T otal	171,617	204,897	228,587	239,873	261,339
Loan Expenditure. Purchase of Land and					
Erection of Buildings,&c.	1,201	19,047	14,236	40,823	5,917

• The figures relating to the Country Fire Brigades Board included in this column are for a period of six months to 30th June, 1924.