

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Introduction.

1. **General.**—The following statistics relating to Local Government are somewhat incomplete and otherwise unsatisfactory, but, hitherto, it has not been possible to obtain more complete information. A defect in the figures is due to inconsistency in some cases in the treatment of proceeds of loans and the expenditure thereof. These are sometimes included with the general revenue and expenditure and in other instances they are shown separately.

2. **Roads, Bridges, etc.**—The construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries are generally part of the functions of local authorities, but in New South Wales and South Australia, more especially in the large unincorporated areas, these duties are undertaken directly by the Government. In some States, moreover, a certain proportion of the roads and bridges is constructed and maintained by the Government, which, in addition, advances money for main roads to be expended by municipalities under the supervision of special Boards. Although roads, bridges and ferries constructed and maintained directly by Government do not properly come under the heading of "Local Government," they have been included in this chapter for the sake of convenience. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining complete particulars of receipts and expenditure by the various local governing bodies on roads under their control, the details of receipts and expenditure given in the following section are those of the Government only, relating either to the supervisory board or commission in the State or to direct activities of a department.

3. **Municipalities, Shires, etc.**—A description of the various systems of municipal government in the different States, and their development from the earliest date, was published in 1919 by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in a separate work entitled "Local Government in Australia."

4. **Water Supply and Sewerage.**—In the cities of Sydney and Melbourne the control of water supply and sewerage is in the hands of special Boards, while in Adelaide and Perth these services are under the direct supervision of Government Departments. In most of the other cities and towns, the municipal councils, or, in some cases, water trusts, are the controlling bodies which either construct the works out of their own resources or take them over after they have been constructed by the Government.

5. **Harbours.**—The majority of the harbours in Australia are managed by Boards, the members of which are either elected by persons interested or appointed by the Government. In a few instances, however, they are directly controlled by the Government. Only those which are controlled by Boards are dealt with in the following pages.

6. **Fire Brigades.**—In all the States, the management of fire brigades is undertaken by Boards. The members of these Boards are usually elected by the councils of municipalities and insurance companies within the districts placed under their jurisdiction, together with one or more appointed by the Government, while occasionally volunteer or country fire brigades are represented.

§ 2. Roads, Bridges, Etc.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *General.* The control of all roads, bridges and ferries with the exception of those proclaimed as “National” and of those in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, which still remain under its jurisdiction, was transferred by the Local Government Act of 1906 from the Roads Department to local authorities. Under the Act an annual endowment was made to municipalities and shires but owing to the inability of the councils to maintain the important roadways in a serviceable condition, this was discontinued and a separate vote made to councils for the upkeep of the main roads. This system was discontinued when legislation passed in 1924 created the Main Roads Board which functioned for seven years. In 1933 the main roads administration was organized as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, was appointed for a term of seven years.

The Main Roads Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a well-organized system of main highways. In the metropolitan district, where a levy on councils is compulsory, the whole cost of construction and maintenance of main roads is paid from the funds of the Main Roads Department, but the actual work may be done by the councils. In the country districts assistance in respect of road works may be granted by the Department to the council of any area through which a main road passes, and the council may be required to contribute part of the cost of the work or, in special circumstances, the whole cost of any particular work may be paid from the roads funds or the cost may be advanced to be repaid by the councils. Funds for works on developmental roads were provided wholly by Parliamentary appropriation until 1933–34, when provision was made for the transfer annually of £135,000 from the Country Main Roads Fund. Local councils are required to maintain such roads in a satisfactory condition. Certain payments are made annually from this fund also to councils of western municipalities and to the Department of Public Works for the construction and maintenance of roads in the Western Division.

(ii) *Length of Roads and Bridges, and Ferries.* At the 30th June, 1934, the “National” works consisted of 91 bridges with a total length of 33,523 feet, and 5 ferries, while mainly in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, under the control of the Public Works Department, there were 6,154 miles of roads (of which 401 miles were metalled or ballasted, 884 formed only, and 2,190 cleared only), 148 bridges of a total length of 16,691 feet, 1,099 culverts, 1,553 causeways and 5 hand punts. The latest statistics regarding the remaining roads of the State refer to the 30th June, 1933, at which date there were 111,350 miles of roads, streets and lanes in shires and 10,909 miles in municipalities. Of these, 11,696 miles were of concrete, tar, bitumen, waterbound macadam, or ballasted or metalled; 18,231 were gravelled; 21,963 formed only; 28,149 cleared only; and 42,220 natural surface.

(iii) *Expenditure on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.* The total expenditure by the Government during 1934–35 was £6,248,287, comprising expenditure from votes of the Public Works Department £221,249, from funds of the Main Roads Department £2,679,714 and endowments and grants to Councils from votes of the Local Government Department £3,347,324. The expenditure shown from the Main and Developmental Roads Funds excludes £430,204 interest and loan repayment, £76,776 administrative expenses and £2,163 miscellaneous.

The Government expenditure in connexion with the Sydney Harbour Bridge, £495,574 in 1934–35 and £10,122,716 to the 30th June, 1935, is not included in the above figures. Of the total sum expended on the bridge to date, £8,446,603 was provided by General Loan Account, £1,665,444 from proceeds of municipal and shire rates and £10,669 from the Unemployment Relief Fund. Interest and exchange accounted for £1,535,071, and resumptions for £1,352,129. A reduction in the total cost of the bridge will be effected by the sale of surplus resumed lands estimated at about £500,000.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *General.* With the object of improving the main roads of the State the Country Roads Board was established by legislation passed in 1912. The principal duties of the board are to determine the main roads, to inquire into the State's resources in road materials and the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance, and to recommend deviations to existing roads or the construction of new roads in order to facilitate communication or to improve the conditions of traffic.

(ii) *Length of Roads and Streets.* At the end of 1934 there were 106,335 miles of roads and streets in Victoria, comprising 166 miles wood or stone; 110 Portland cement concrete; 155 asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt; 5,785 tar or bitumen surface; 22,048 waterbound macadam, gravel, sand and hard loam pavements; 24,592 formed only; and 53,479 surveyed only but used for general traffic. Of the total length, only 2,297 miles or 2 per cent. were State highways.

(iii) *Receipts and Expenditure.* Funds created under the Act are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account and the Developmental Roads Loan Account. Particulars of the operations of these Funds are given hereunder.

(a) *Country Roads Board Fund.* All fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines under the Motor Car Act, and all registration fees and fines for traction engines, less cost of collection of such fees and fines, are credited to this fund. The total receipts for the year 1934-35 were £1,771,757 made up as follows:—Motor registration fees, £1,252,272; contributions by municipalities for permanent and relief works, £145,122, and for maintenance works, £128,030; sale of stores and material and hire of plant, £176,556; and other sources, £69,777 (including £57,340 directly expended by the Government through the Public Works Department). The expenditure for the year was £1,762,369, comprising maintenance and reconditioning of main roads and State highways, £879,040; plant, stores, administration, etc., £333,929; interest, sinking funds, etc., £539,748; and other expenses, £9,652. The expenditure shown for interest, sinking funds, etc., comprises the following items:—Interest and sinking fund payments on account of loan moneys, £322,518; repayments by municipalities for interest and sinking fund, £117,240; and relief to municipalities from liability in respect of interest and sinking fund, £99,990.

(b) *Country Roads Board Loan Account.* Loans to the amount of £4,922,000 have been authorized from time to time for permanent works on main roads and State highways under the Country Roads Acts. One half of the amount expended on permanent works and one-third of the amount expended on maintenance of main roads must be refunded by the municipalities affected, 6 per cent. of the amount due in respect of permanent works being payable annually, and the cost of maintenance allocated to each municipality must be paid before the 1st of July in each year. A special rate, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality for the purpose of such repayment. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the amounts paid into this Account were £28,312 from the State Loans Repayment Fund and £74,872 from proceeds of loans, while expenditure for the year on permanent works was £72,882, and the total to the end of the year, £4,793,392.

(c) *Developmental Roads Loan Account.* For the purpose of constructing and maintaining subsidiary or developmental roads, the Government has been authorized to borrow sums aggregating £6,475,000. The municipalities are required to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlay during the period of the loan and to maintain the roads when constructed. The amount expended during the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £56,157, and the total expenditure to that date was £6,371,862. Receipts for the year comprised £17,763 from the State Loans Repayment Fund and £50,000 proceeds of loans.

(d) *Total Expenditure.* In addition to expenditure from the abovementioned Funds, the following amounts were expended under special appropriations on road construction and maintenance:—Unemployment relief, £95,329; contributions by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Act, £398,972, and special Commonwealth grant towards flood repairs, £47,419.

The total expenditure by the Board on road construction and maintenance during the year ended 30th June, 1935, amounting to £1,549,799, may be summarized as follows:—State Highways, £348,383; main roads, £838,328; developmental roads, £267,759; and unemployment relief (on main and developmental roads, etc.), £95,329.

3. *Queensland*.—Under the Main Roads Act 1920 a Main Roads Board was constituted, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. In 1925 the Board was abolished and its powers conferred upon a single Commissioner.

The duties of the Commissioner are to carry out surveys and investigations necessary to determine State highways, main, developmental, secondary, mining access, tourist roads or tourist tracks, and, under certain circumstances, to undertake their construction and maintenance.

With the exception of State highways, mining access roads or tourist tracks, no road can be proclaimed until the Commission has considered any objections thereto lodged by interested local authorities.

Local authorities are not liable for the return of any expenditure for construction on State highways, mining access roads or tourist tracks, or on arterial roads declared under the Federal Aid Roads Act. They are, however, responsible for up to 50 per cent. of maintenance of the former and 33½ per cent. of the latter roads. The liability in respect of main roads is 20 per cent. of construction costs; developmental roads 20 per cent. of interest on construction costs; secondary roads 50 per cent.; and tourist roads as agreed prior to commencement of work. The liability in respect of maintenance of State highways, main, developmental and secondary roads is 50 per cent. In the case of mining access roads and tourist tracks no repayment is required. The Commissioner has power to reduce the amount of contribution payable by any local authority in respect of public works and maintenance where the rate required to produce the annual repayment exceeds 1d. in the pound on the property valuation of the whole area. He has also power to grant relief in exceptional circumstances.

At the 31st December, 1934, there were under various local authorities 116,395 miles of roads in Queensland, of which 3,911 were natural or artificial sand-clay loam, 3,796 waterbound pavement, 407 waterbound pavement with bitumen surface, 607 bituminous penetration macadam, 38 concrete, 23,575 formed only and 84,061 unconstructed but used for general traffic. These totals are exclusive of roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission, which at the 30th June, 1935, totalled 11,493 miles comprising 8,498 miles of main roads, 2,495 of State highways and 500 of developmental, tourist, etc., roads.

During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the receipts of the Commission amounted to £2,672,541, including £770,000 from the Treasury Loan Fund, £559,799 from motor fees, £443,509 from the Commonwealth for works under the Federal Aid Roads Scheme and £551,715 from the State Unemployment Relief Scheme. Disbursements amounted to £2,533,386, including £1,251,169 on permanent works, £180,998 on the maintenance of roads and £551,702 on works under the State Unemployment Relief Scheme.

4. *South Australia*.—The Highways Act 1926 created a Commissioner of Highways and provided for a Main Roads Fund. The Commissioner is virtually empowered to determine upon which main roads he will spend the moneys available, in doing which he has to take into account (a) the moneys voted, or likely to be voted, by Parliament for main roads; (b) whether the road is or will be the main trunk route (i) connecting any large producing area, or any area capable of becoming in the near future a large producing area, with its market or nearest port or railway station; (ii) connecting two or more large producing areas, or areas capable of becoming in the near future large producing areas, or between two or more large centres of population; (iii) between the capital and any large producing area or any large centre of population; (iv) between the capitals of this State and any other State; and (c) whether the area through which the road passes is, or in the near future will be, sufficiently served by a railway or railways.

The Main Roads Fund is to be credited with (a) licence fees and registration fees under the Road Traffic Act 1934; (b) fines, penalties and forfeitures in respect of convictions for offences against the same Act (exclusive of any sum received for costs); (c) fees for hawkers' licences; (d) contributions from Councils; (e) all sums appropriated by Parliament for main roads; (f) all loans raised and appropriated for main roads. In

accordance with legislation passed in the years 1930 to 1935 a considerable portion of these receipts is temporarily payable into general revenue. All moneys received by the State from the Commonwealth under the Federal Aid Roads Scheme are also expended by the Commissioner of Highways under the general provisions of the Highways Act.

The total length of roads in use for general traffic within local governing areas at the 31st December, 1934, was 51,127 miles, of which 14 miles were paved with wood or stone; 193 were bituminous concrete; 806 bitumen penetration; 13,645 tarpaved, metalled or gravelled; 5,723 formed only; and 30,746 unformed.

The expenditure from the Main Roads Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £307,032, including £129,216 for interest on loans; the amount received from the Commonwealth Government for expenditure on Federal Aid Roads was £273,349; the amount allocated for roads in newly settled areas, etc., was £29,363; and grants in aid of rates collected paid to Councils amounted to £27,000. In sparsely-settled districts outside the incorporated areas, the roads and bridges are constructed and maintained by the Engineering and Water Supply Department under arrangement with the Commissioner of Highways. The amount so expended during the same period was £9,518. At the close of the period under review the Commissioner was maintaining departmentally about 870 miles of improved main roads.

5. *Western Australia.*—In Western Australia the construction, maintenance and management of main and developmental roads throughout the State are under the control of the Commissioner of Main Roads, appointed under the Main Roads Act 1930. Minor roads are controlled by Municipalities and District Road Boards.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Length and Description of Roads.* At the 30th June, 1935, there were 12,683 miles of roads in Tasmania, comprising 414 of concrete, bitumen or oil-sprayed; 5,082 metalled; 3,063 gravelled; and 4,124 formed only. Of the total length, 1,170 miles were State highways.

(ii) *Construction.* In Tasmania the cost of construction of roads and bridges is borne almost entirely by the State Government. Up to the 30th June, 1935, the loan expenditure on these works was £5,195,980 (roads, £4,257,369; tracks, £233,309; bridges, £705,302). In addition, half the proceeds of the sale of land has been applied to form a Crown Lands Fund for the construction of roads to new holdings. Under this provision £690,782 has been expended. This fund has in recent years more than met the demands on it, and expenditure therefrom since 1918 has been limited to £10,000 annually, the balance being used for redemption of debt.

Loan money expended by the Public Works Department during the year 1934-35 on the construction of roads and bridges amounted to £65,960, and expenditure from the Crown Lands Fund to £932. In addition, the sum of £135,316 provided by the Commonwealth Government was expended on roads. New-road mileage completed during the year was 41 miles metalled and gravelled under State votes, and 16 miles of new construction and 61½ miles of reconstruction under Federal Aid Roads Scheme.

(iii) *Maintenance.* The maintenance of roads, other than State highways, is undertaken by the municipalities out of their own revenues. All bridges costing over £50 are maintained by the State Government. The maintenance of State highways is provided for by the State Highways Act 1929, which created the State Highways Trust Fund to which is paid from Consolidated Revenue a sum equal to the amount of all motor taxes collected in the immediately preceding financial year and paid into the Treasury, less 2 per cent. The expenditure on State highways for 1934-35 was £60,786.

7. *Summary of Net Loan Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.*—Figures showing the total expenditure on roads and bridges in the States are not available. The following table shows the annual net loan expenditure on roads and bridges by the central Governments in each State during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35, together with the aggregate amounts of expenditure up to the 30th June, 1935. The net loan expenditure by the Government is not available for Tasmania and the figures given in the following table represent the actual amounts expended by the Department of Public Works, including sums for unemployment relief.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.(a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.(b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	1,593,202	216,784	181,758	659	..	67,706	2,060,109
1932 ..	1,277,197	99,073	188,799	25,955	..	27,040	1,618,064
1933 ..	233,504	123,951	270,321	..	83,004	51,336	762,116
1934 ..	Cr. 37,927	144,113	430,454	..	123,814	63,240	723,694
1935 ..	262,436	129,133	771,487	..	185,973	65,960	1,414,989
Total to 30/6/35	16,663,746	12,125,073	3,363,332	3,219,745	3,145,720	5,195,980	43,713,596

(a) Represents expenditure from loan and on account of loan.
credits due to purchase of securities.

(b) Adjusted figures, excluding

The loan expenditure given above does not represent the total expenditure on roads and bridges. It relates for the most part to capital expenditure on new works, but it must be supplemented by similar expenditure from loan funds of local bodies, Federal grants and unemployment relief moneys, and further account must be taken of expenditure on maintenance which is mainly defrayed from the current revenues.

§ 3. Municipalities, Shires, Etc.

1. New South Wales.—(i) *General.* Practically the whole of the State, with the exception of the greater portion of the Western Division, has been divided into municipalities and shires, the total area incorporated at the end of 1934 being 184,012 square miles, of which 2,255 square miles are included in the former and 181,757 in the latter. The areas incorporated comprise the whole of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State (with the exception of Lord Howe Island, the islands in Port Jackson and the quarantine station at Port Jackson) and a small portion of the Western Division consisting of the whole of six and part of two municipalities.

The operations of the City of Sydney are governed by the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932-1934, and those of other local government areas known as municipalities and shires by the Local Government Act, 1919.

In the tables which follow the revenue and expenditure transactions of the City of Sydney are shown separately from those of municipalities and shires because of differences in the form of accounts. An exception is made, however, in the summary appearing on page 97, total figures for New South Wales including both the City of Sydney and municipalities and shires.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SUMMARY, 1934.

Local Area.	Number.	Area.	Population, 31st December, 1934.	Unimproved Capital Value. (a)	Improved Capital Value. (a)	Length of Roads.(c)
		Acres.		£	£	Miles.
Metropolitan—						
City of Sydney ..	1	3,244	88,470	45,979,009	137,272,220	137
Municipalities ..	48	151,444	1,152,020	91,680,870	275,460,697	3,283
Total ..	49	154,688	1,240,490	137,659,879	412,732,917	3,420
Country—						
Municipalities ..	128	1,288,121	571,600	30,698,938	104,910,792	7,489
Shires ..	139	116,324,660	800,190	141,789,159	(b)	111,250
Total ..	267	117,612,781	1,371,790	172,488,097	(b)	118,739
Grand Total ..	316	117,767,469	2,612,280	310,147,976	(b)	122,159

(a) Excludes Federal Government and other non-rateable properties.

(b) Not available.

(c) Figures for year 1933, later particulars not available.

(ii) *Revenue and Expenditure.*—(a) *City of Sydney.* Revenue from rates and from fines, fees, rents, etc., in connexion with ordinary local services rendered by the City Council are credited to the City Fund, of which the Public Markets Account and Resumptions Account are subsidiary accounts. Expenditures on road maintenance, parks and recreation, health, street lighting and other services are made from the City Fund. In addition, the Council finances comprise an Electricity Trading Fund, an Insurance Fund, and, though not usually treated as forming part of the City's accounts, rates levied to meet contributions payable to authorities controlling the main roads and Sydney Harbour Bridge.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the City of Sydney for the year ended 31st December, 1934, is shown below:—

CITY OF SYDNEY.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Particulars.	City Fund.			Total.
	Public Markets.	Resump-tions.	Other.	
Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Rates (contributions in lieu and rent of mains) .. .. .	..	..	876,702	876,702
Rents and hire	65,329	158,545	11,169	235,043
Licences, fines, fees, etc.	60,641	..	49,015	109,656
Sundries	135	..	33,348	33,483
Total City Funds	126,105	158,545	970,234	1,254,884
Electricity Works Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	2,523,282
Insurance Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	31,240
Main roads and harbour bridge rates .. .. .	..	..	..	105,027
Total Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	3,914,433
Expenditure—				
Administration .. .. .	..	..	65,882	65,882
Works, Services, etc.	72,625	60,625	376,652	509,902
Interest	63,138	387,973	116,796	567,907
Loan Redemption, Sinking Funds, etc.	22,463	75,369	44,313	142,145
Other .. .. .	..	..	19,288	19,288
Total City Funds	158,226	523,967	622,931	1,305,124
Electricity Works Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	2,324,912
Insurance Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	13,729
Main roads and harbour bridge (rate) contributions .. .. .	..	..	..	105,027
Total Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	3,748,792

Loan expenditure by the City of Sydney during 1934 amounted to £210,372, an amount of £68,554 being expended on other public works, buildings, etc., £89,129 on resumptions, and £52,689 on assets of the electricity fund.

(b) *Municipalities and Shires.* In the accounts of municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act, 1919, expenditure chargeable to revenue includes, in addition to normal recurring items of expenditure, cost incurred in respect of construction works, such as roads and bridges, and other objects having long life not being realizable assets or for use in performing works or rendering services over a period of time even though financed from loan funds. It excludes payments made in the redemption of indebtedness.

A summary of the revenue accounts of municipalities and shires for 1934, compiled on the foregoing basis, is shown in the following table:—

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES (EXCLUDING CITY OF SYDNEY), NEW SOUTH WALES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Country.		
REVENUE.				
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Services—				
Rates and extra charges	2,023,736	766,404	1,269,870	4,060,010
Government endowment .. .. .	..	..	150,249	150,249
Works	955,289	799,430	1,871,586	3,626,305
Health	273,729	287,244	141,107	702,080
Services	36,194	51,526	18,753	106,473
Property	27,100	56,997	32,379	116,476
Other	34,635	27,263	19,159	81,057
Total Ordinary Services	3,350,683	1,938,864	3,503,103	8,842,650
Trading Undertakings	92,124	1,129,654	263,610	1,485,388
Water and Sewerage Funds .. .. .	..	496,455	41,093	537,548
Total Revenue	3,442,807	3,614,973	3,807,806	10,865,586
EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO REVENUE.				
Ordinary Services—				
Administration	179,474	132,573	227,102	539,149
Works	1,486,061	1,048,096	2,844,724	5,378,881
Health	546,220	350,178	151,336	1,047,734
Services	251,651	179,079	105,950	536,680
Property	44,237	29,709	15,588	89,534
Interest	254,936	69,651	70,148	394,735
Other	21,384	20,489	35,259	77,132
Main Roads Board and Harbour Bridge Contribution	195,089	6,937	25,927	227,953
Total Ordinary Services	2,979,052	1,836,712	3,476,034	8,291,798
Trading Undertakings	72,683	974,476	223,600	1,270,759
Water and Sewerage Funds .. .. .	..	336,308	27,710	364,018
Total Expenditure	3,051,735	3,147,496	3,727,344	9,926,575

The total amount of Government assistance to municipalities in 1934 amounted to £1,910,681 and to shires £1,980,097, including £150,249 by way of endowment in aid of general revenues. The bulk of such assistance appears under works revenue, though small amounts were credited under other heads, including trading and water and sewerage accounts. A complete statement of revenue from rating, which in the foregoing table is allotted to the various accounts, is presented in a later table.

(iii) *Capital Transactions.* The following table shows the capital expenditure, debt redemptions and loan expenditure of Councils during 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES (EXCLUDING CITY OF SYDNEY), NEW SOUTH WALES.—CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Country.		
	£	£	£	£
Assets purchased	130,108	728,314	175,844	1,034,266
Loan repayments	396,459	212,474	118,083	727,016
Payments off deferred payment debts ..	45,193	87,174	61,308	193,675
Expenditure from Loan Funds ..	86,198	29,070	18,503	133,771
Balances owing on deferred payment debts incurred during year ..	109,325	453,673	162,844	725,842

(iv) *Rates Levied—City of Sydney, Municipalities and Shires.* Rates levied by local authorities may be of four kinds, viz., general, special, local and loan. In the following table are shown particulars of all rates levied during 1934 :—

CITY OF SYDNEY, MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NEW SOUTH WALES.—RATES LEVIED, 1934.

Area.	Rates levied on behalf of—						Extra Charges on Overdue Rates.
	Ordinary Services.(a)	Electricity Works.	Gas Works.	Water Supply.	Sewerage.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan—							
Sydney	981,728	..	..	..	..	981,728	4,184
Municipalities	1,967,640	2,366	..	..	..	1,970,006	56,095
Total	2,949,368	2,366	..	..	..	2,951,734	60,280
Country—							
Municipalities	732,513	26,103	2,016	233,024	95,139	1,088,795	33,891
Shires	1,231,577	25,956	..	23,901	..	1,281,434	38,293
Total	1,964,090	52,059	2,016	256,925	95,139	2,370,229	72,184
Grand Total	4,913,458	54,425	2,016	256,925	95,139	5,321,963	132,464

(a) Including Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates.

(v) *Assets and Liabilities—City of Sydney, Municipalities and Shires.* A statement of the assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1934, of local authorities in New South Wales is shown below:—

CITY OF SYDNEY, MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NEW SOUTH WALES.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1934.

Particulars.	City of Sydney.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
		Metropolitan.	Country.		
ASSETS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Bank balances and cash	1,256,520	279,903	763,192	395,995	2,695,610
Outstanding rates and extra charges	} 635,429	} 1,052,823	} 730,959	} 834,804	} 4,304,248
Sundry debtors ..					
Stores and materials ..	} 22,934,873	} 44,001	} 129,965	} 70,061	} 36,716,772
Land, buildings, plant and furniture ..					
Other	5,978,249	3,302	9,167,048	2,141,601	6,133,261
	75,673		76,037		
Total Assets ..	30,805,071	3,911,267	11,364,031	3,769,522	49,849,891
LIABILITIES.					
Loans, interest accrued and sundry creditors ..	26,939,801	5,287,892	2,498,558	1,408,063	36,134,314
Debts due to Government and interest accrued ..	..	366,117	4,683,187	685,102	5,734,406
Bank overdraft ..	1,044,434	631,960	382,004	402,883	2,461,281
Other .. ..	..	81,126	148,906	185,673	415,705
Total Liabilities ..	27,984,235	6,367,095	7,712,655	2,681,721	44,745,706

In the City of Sydney it is not possible to dissect capital expenditure on resumptions to show the cost of resumptions used in roadworks and those portions retained as assets in the form of land and buildings; in all other instances capital expenditure on road and bridge construction has not been included as an asset.

(vi) *Loan Expenditure—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils.* The total loan expenditure by local government bodies during the year 1934 was £439,355, comprising municipalities £325,640 (City of Sydney, £210,372; metropolitan, £86,198; and country, £29,070); shires, £18,503; and county councils, £95,212.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *General.* Local Government is established throughout the State, the various divisions being termed cities, towns, boroughs, or shires. Melbourne and Geelong were incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of a general system of local government, but are now subject to several provisions of the Local Government Act.

The financial years of the cities of Melbourne and Geelong end on the 31st December and the 31st August respectively, and those of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

(ii) *Municipalities. (a) Summary.* The following table shows the number of cities, towns, boroughs and shires, with estimated population, number of ratepayers and dwellings, and value of rateable property for the year 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th September—	Number of Municipalities.	Population.	Number of District Ratepayers.	Occupied Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
					Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS.						
1934	No. 56	No. 1,174,170	No. 356,532	No. 288,739	£ 338,152,113	£ 18,469,524
SHIRES.						
1934	139	661,610	251,795	164,754	254,231,354	12,772,467

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The table hereunder shows the revenue from various sources, and the expenditure under various heads, of municipalities during the year 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Items.	Revenue.	Items.	Expenditure from Revenue.
	£		£
Taxation—		Salaries, etc.	373,335
Rates—		Sanitary work, street cleaning, etc.	357,397
General	3,272,656	Health	144,577
Other	77,599	Lighting	173,814
Licences	117,098	Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	61,969
Sanitary Charges	137,310	Public Works—	
Dog fees	31,046	Roads, Streets and Bridges—	
Government grants	63,538	Construction	165,921
Licensing fund payments	60,495	Maintenance	1,160,186
Contributions for streets, etc.	305,542	Other	495,678
Market and weighbridge dues	125,960	Payments to Country Roads Board	312,290
Rents	138,580	Formation of private streets, etc.	113,603
Electric light and gas works	1,425,974	Electric light and gas works	1,015,600
Interest	115,943	Redemption of loans	458,817
Other sources	476,491	Payments to sinking funds	77,093
		Interest on loans	617,397
		Interest on bank overdrafts	49,453
		Charities	37,313
		Other expenditure	583,259
Total Revenue	6,348,232	Total from Revenue	6,197,612

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—LOANS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Items.	Receipts.	Items.	Expenditure.
	£		£
Proceeds of loans—		Roads and bridges ..	170,895
From Government ..	109,268	Water and irrigation ..	11,473
From other sources ..	345,910	Sewerage and drainage ..	9,738
Other receipts ..	185,507	Electric light and gas ..	174,804
		Public buildings ..	67,142
		Other purposes ..	38,206
Total Receipts ..	640,685	Total Expenditure ..	472,258

(c) *Assets and Liabilities.* The assets of municipalities may be classified under three heads—(a) the municipal fund, (b) the loan fund and (c) property; the liabilities under two heads—(a) the municipal fund, and (b) the loan fund. The following table shows the amount of municipal assets and liabilities at the end of the year 1934:—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1934.

Items.	Assets.	Items.	Liabilities.
	£		£
MUNICIPAL FUND—		MUNICIPAL FUND—	
Uncollected rates ..	1,092,837	Due on current contracts ..	88,908
Streets formed, etc., payments outstanding ..	1,238,696	Overdue interest ..	14,144
Rents and interest outstanding ..	111,694	Bank overdrafts ..	827,750
Cash in hand or in bank ..	718,823	Payments due to Country Roads Board ..	409,699
Other assets ..	476,963	Other liabilities ..	673,279
LOAN FUND—		LOAN FUND—	
Sinking funds—		Loans outstanding—	
Amount at credit ..	655,840	Due to Government—	
Due by other bodies ..	11,203	Country Roads Board	
Unexpended balances ..	650,245	Loans ..	1,858,282
PROPERTY—		Other ..	937,929
Buildings, markets, tramways, etc. ..	5,543,940	Due to Public ..	11,975,632
Waterworks ..	350,500	Due on loan contracts ..	52,744
Gasworks ..	256,830		
Electric light works ..	2,684,850		
Plant and machinery ..	610,850		
Other assets ..	202,870		
Total ..	14,606,141	Total ..	16,838,367

3. Queensland.—(i) *General.* The whole of the State (except islands along the coast and 606 square miles in area) is incorporated into cities, towns and shires under the Local Authorities Act of 1902 and its amendments.

(ii) *Municipalities.*—(a) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars of the area, population, number of inhabited dwellings, and assets and liabilities of cities and towns and of shires for the year 1934, except for the City of Brisbane for which financial particulars relate throughout to the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, QUEENSLAND.—SUMMARY.

Year.	No.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Occupied Dwellings.	Rateable Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	
							Govern- ment Loans.	Total.
CITIES AND TOWNS.								
1934(a) ..	23	sq. miles. 780	No. (b)	No. 119,547	£ 29,163,895	£ 23,354,685	£ 6,914,198	£ 25,958,418
SHIRES.								
1934(a) ..	121	669,061	(b)	104,235	44,128,262	2,225,137	2,204,083	3,035,807

(a) Figures relating to assets and liabilities include waterworks, sewerage works, electric light works, and railways and tramways controlled by local authorities. (b) The estimated population, Queensland at the 31st December, 1934, was 959,497 persons.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure (including loan moneys) of cities and towns, and of shires for the year 1934 are given hereunder :—

MUNICIPALITIES, QUEENSLAND.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Govern- ment Loans and Subsidies. (a)	Total.	Public Works and Services. (b)	Govern- ment Loan Redemp- tion.	Office Expenses and Salaries.	Total.
CITIES AND TOWNS.							
1934 ..	£ 1,407,053	£ 1,172,838	£ 6,052,446	£ 3,534,899	£ 161,380	£ 238,522	£ 5,808,957
SHIRES.							
1934 ..	978,246	1,225,231	2,565,285	2,028,448	118,743	128,347	2,554,782

(a) Includes Main Road Receipts.

(b) Includes Expenditure on Main Roads.

The figures in the foregoing tables cover all the activities of the local authorities throughout Queensland such as :—Road repairs, street lighting, etc. ; waterworks, electric light, and railways and tramways controlled by local bodies.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The settled portion of South Australia is incorporated, being mostly under municipal corporations in the larger cities and towns, and district councils in the agricultural areas. With the exception of the Corporation of Adelaide, grants are allocated to these bodies by the Commissioner of Highways for the maintenance and construction of main and other roads.

(ii) *Local Authorities.*—(a) *Summary.* The number of corporations and district councils was reduced by amalgamation by the Local Government Commission in 1934, from 167 to 166, of which 13 corporations and 8 district councils are in the metropolitan area, and 20 corporations and 125 district councils in outside areas. The

following table gives the area, population, number of occupied dwellings, capital and assessment values and outstanding loans for corporations and district councils separately for the year 1934 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Occupied Dwellings.	Capital Value.	Assessment Value.	Outstanding Loans.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.						
1934	Acres. 77,093	No. 281,778	No. 69,764	£ 78,090,070	£ 3,999,020	£ 730,992
DISTRICT COUNCILS.						
1934	33,937,077	289,039	68,620	90,880,696	4,532,441	(a) 363,809

(a) Includes advances through District Councils to settlers for vermin-proof fencing, etc., amounting to £277,447.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The next table gives the revenue and expenditure of corporations and district councils for the year 1934, showing in separate columns the receipts and expenditure on main roads. The figures differ slightly from those shown in the Summary Table in § 4 hereinafter, which exclude transfers between the Government Grants and General Accounts. The financial year of municipal corporations ends on the 30th November and that of district councils on the 30th June.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Local Government (exclusive of Government Grants Account).						Government Grants Account (Main Roads).	
	Revenue (including Loans).			Expenditure.			Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rates.	Subsidies.	Total.	Roads.	Other Public Works and Services.	Total.		
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.								
1934	£ 473,605	£ 12,299	£ 675,548	£ 227,866	£ 244,147	£ 670,975	£ 10,135	£ 10,391
DISTRICT COUNCILS.								
1934	313,593	26,436	464,133	227,059	93,695	451,428	215,433	217,112

5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* In this State Local Government is carried on by means of (a) municipalities and (b) district road boards. Certain functions are delegated to health boards, the personnel of which, in most cases, coincides with those of the municipalities and district road boards.

The financial year of municipalities and municipal boards of health terminates on the 31st October, and that of road boards and other local boards of health on the 30th June.

(ii) *Municipalities. (a) Summary.* The following table gives various particulars regarding municipalities for the year ended 31st October, 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 31st October—	Municipalities.	Area.	Population.	Occupied Dwellings.	Valuation of Rateable Property.		Length of Roads and Streets.
					Capital Value.	Annual Value.	
1934 ..	No. 21	Acres. 59,503	No. 191,738	No. 44,309	£ 42,718,008	£ 2,316,393	Miles. (a) 810

(a) Exclusive of cleared roads.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* Revenue and expenditure of municipalities during the year 1934 are given hereunder :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 31st October—	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Govt. Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Works and Improvements.	Interest and other Charges on loans.	Other Expenses.	Total.
1934 ..	£ 290,185	£ 2,236	£ 881,122	£ 1,173,543	£ 189,599	£ 281,012	£ 704,544	£ 1,175,155

(c) *Assets and Liabilities.* The table below shows the assets and liabilities of municipalities at the 31st October, 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st October—	Assets.				Liabilities.	
	Balance in Hand.	Value of Property.	Accrued Sinking Funds.	Total.	Outstanding Debentures and Bonds.	Total.
1934 ..	£ 97,411	£ 2,998,989	£ 549,378	£ 3,928,771	£ 2,394,892	£ 2,637,880

(iii) *District Road Boards. (a) Summary.* The method of valuation is not identical in the case of all District Road Boards, in some the assessment being based on the unimproved capital values and in others on the annual values. The unimproved capital value given in the following table is, therefore, only approximate. At the 30th June, 1934, the population was estimated at 256,256, and the number of occupied dwellings, 62,171.

DISTRICT ROAD BOARDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Road Districts.	Area.	Unimproved Capital Value (Approximate).	Length of Roads in Existence.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Out-standing Loans.
	No.	sq. miles.	£	miles.	£	£	£
1934 ..	127	975,828	22,310,336a	24,024b	1,069,911	886,027	749,730

(a) Rated partly on unimproved capital value and partly on annual value. (b) Exclusive of unformed roads used for general traffic.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure of district road boards are shown in the following table for the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

DISTRICT ROAD BOARDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	Adminis-tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	234,965	53,979	332,544	621,488	62,667	355,056	207,331	625,054

(iv) *Local Boards of Health.* (a) *General.* During 1934 there were 128 local boards of health, of which six were inactive during the year.

(b) *Finances.* The appended table shows the number of boards, their revenue and expenditure, and the assets and liabilities of such as were active during 1934. The financial year of municipal boards ends on the 31st October, and that of other boards on the 30th June.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.

Year	Number.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		Assets.	Liabilities.
		Rates.	Sanitary Charges and Rubbish Fees.	Total.	Sanitary and Rubbish Service.	Total.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	128	52,528	69,118	152,913	85,731	152,988	144,554	29,411a

(a) Including outstanding loans, £19,084.

6. Tasmania.—(i) *General.* The whole State is divided into municipal districts Hobart and Launceston being incorporated under separate Acts.

(ii) *Municipalities.* (a) *Summary.* The following table gives the number of municipalities, valuations, outstanding loans and length of roads for the year 1934–35. The number of occupied dwellings in Tasmania at the census of 30th June, 1933, was 52,484.

MUNICIPALITIES, TASMANIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Municipali- ties.	Valuations.			Outstanding Loans.	Length of Roads.
		Annual Value.	Unimproved Value.	Total Capital Value.		
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON.						
1935	No. 2	£ 1,197,537	£ 6,958,095	£ 19,183,345	£ 2,539,059	Miles. 234
COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.						
1935	47	1,472,192	15,048,476	31,791,930	567,385	12,449

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The next table gives the revenue and expenditure of all municipalities for the year 1934-35 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, TASMANIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Grants.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works and Services.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Total.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON.							
1935 ..	£ 266,368	£ 500	£ 580,723 ^a	£ 28,049	£ 338,807 ^a	£ 190,285	£ 582,887 ^a
COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.							
1935 ..	177,035	49,957	316,268 ^a	35,905	230,659 ^a	39,965	319,534 ^a

(a) Excluding loan receipts £76,815 and loan expenditure £59,092.

7. *Basis for Municipal Rating and Limits for Rates.*—These matters were dealt with at some length in Official Year Book, No. 17, pp. 124-25.

§ 4. Summary of Local Government Finance.

1. *General.*—In the preceding parts of this chapter certain particulars have been given regarding local authorities in each individual State. In this paragraph, comparative figures are given for each State regarding the financial operations of the local governing bodies referred to in § 3. The particulars in the next two tables refer to financial years as follows :—New South Wales : 31st December, 1934. Victoria : 30th September, 1934, except Melbourne, 31st December, and Geelong, 31st August, 1934. Queensland : 31st December, 1934, except Brisbane, 30th June, 1935. South Australia : corporations, 30th November, and district councils, 30th June, 1934. Western Australia : municipalities, 31st October, 1934, district road boards, 30th June, 1934. Tasmania : 30th June, 1935.

2. Number, Revenue, Expenditure and Valuation of Local Authorities.—The sub-joined table shows the number, revenue and expenditure, including loan money, and valuation of local authorities in each State and in Australia during the years indicated above. It should be noted that, excepting in Queensland and Tasmania, the metropolitan water supply and sewerage systems are not under municipal control; the particulars given of revenue and expenditure for the four States other than Queensland and Tasmania do not, therefore, include revenue and expenditure on account of these systems.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (a) IN EACH STATE.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.(b)	Tasmania.	Total.
No. of local authorities(a)	316	195	144	166	276	49	1,146

RECEIPTS.

Rates—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General ..	4,135,736	3,272,656	1,742,322	787,199	367,849	148,328	12,866,033
Other ..	1,186,228	77,599	642,977					210,064	295,075
Government grants, etc...	3,890,778	63,538	2,043,494	245,271	56,215	50,457	6,349,753
Loans and other sources ..	(c) 6,637,262	3,575,124	4,188,938	314,482	1,313,816	479,946	16,509,568
Total ..	15,850,004	6,988,917	8,617,731	1,346,952	1,947,944	973,806	35,725,354

EXPENDITURE.

Works, services, etc.	10,625,570	4,380,556	5,563,347	1,017,638	630,386	628,558	22,846,055
Interest on loans and overdrafts	2,008,703	666,850	1,246,606	52,837	164,042	230,250	7,001,406
Redemptions, sinking funds, etc.	1,200,851	535,910	646,248	60,213	188,896		
Administration	605,031	503,295	366,869	114,040	175,659	63,954	1,828,848
Other ..	1,400,541	583,259	540,669	104,392	794,214	38,751	3,461,826
Total ..	15,840,696	6,669,870	8,363,739	1,349,120	1,953,197	961,513	35,138,135

VALUATIONS.

Capital value of improved property ..	d 517,643,709	592,383,467	773,292,157	168,970,766	g 42,718,008	50,975,275	(h)
Annual value of property ..	(e) 34,037,711	31,241,991	(h)	8,531,461	(g) 2,316,393	2,669,729	(h)

(a) Including particulars for all areas controlled by local governing bodies responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and streets, such areas being variously known in the several States as cities, towns, boroughs, shires, municipalities and road board districts, etc. Particulars of county councils are excluded from the figures for New South Wales.

(b) Inclusive of Local Boards of Health.

(c) The amount included as loan receipts, £344,143, represents the amount of loan expenditure during the year. In general practice the two amounts would correspond closely as large loans, when floated, are frequently drawn upon in instalments which are regulated by the rate of spending.

(d) Excluding Shires.

(e) Assessed annual value, excluding Shires.

(f) Unimproved capital value.

(g) Municipalities only. District Road Boards are rated partly on unimproved capital value and partly on annual value, the total unimproved capital value being £22,310,336; and the annual value £351,801.

(h) Not available.

3. Local Government Loans, 1934.—The following table shows the amount of loans raised by local authorities during the year 1934, of loans current at the end of that year, the liability on account of interest and sinking fund, and the loans redeemed during 1934 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—LOANS, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loans from General Government—							
Raised during year ..	684,288	109,268	354,575	9,040	..	11,345	1,168,516
Current at end of year ..	5,734,106	4,937,929	9,118,281	355,770	..	433,214	16,579,600
Loans from other Sources—							
Raised during year ..	413,864	345,910	849,067	11,500	106,070	62,719	1,700,030
Current at end of year ..	33,706,536	11,975,632	15,044,952	739,031	3,144,622	2,673,230	67,284,003
Total—							
Raised during year ..	1,098,152	455,178	1,204,542	20,540	106,070	74,064	2,958,546
Current at end of year ..	39,440,942	12,913,561	24,163,233	1,094,801	3,144,622	3,106,444	83,863,603
Current Loans, exclusive of those obtained from General Government, raised within Australia ..	24,265,548	11,897,932	5,770,009	739,031	2,583,022	1,488,230	46,743,772
Annual Liability on account of Interest ..	61,545,253	6,563,634	1,175,911	51,633	173,263	138,976	3,648,670
Total Sinking Fund at end of year ..	64,299,340	6,555,840	2,093,053	31,564	674,468	588,381	8,342,646
Amount of Loans redeemed during year ..	11,007,176	(a)	483,804	57,637	158,262	173,768	(a)

(a) Not available. (b) Relating to loans other than Government. (c) Including contributions to Sinking Funds but excluding redemptions from Accumulated Sinking Funds. (d) Excluding £1,858,282 due to Country Roads Board.

§ 5. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.

1. New South Wales.—(i) *General.* In Sydney and its suburbs the water supply and sewerage systems are controlled by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, and in Newcastle and its suburbs by the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board. In country districts, both waterworks and sewerage works are constructed by the Public Works Department, and, when completed, handed over to the local government authority affected, by which the cost must be repaid.

(ii) *Waterworks.* (a) *Metropolitan.—General.* The catchment area of the metropolitan water system, covering an area of 347 square miles, is drained by the Nepean, Cataract and Cordeaux Rivers. At 30th June, 1935, there were in the system 86 reservoirs with a total capacity of 117,366,279,844 gallons. Storage facilities are provided chiefly by four reservoirs, viz., Avon, 47,153,000,000 gallons; Cataract, 20,743,000,000 gallons; Cordeaux, 20,597,000,000 gallons; and Nepean, 21,800,000,000 gallons. The total length of mains is 4,450 miles and the maximum day's consumption during 1934–35 was 142,047,000 gallons.

(b) *Newcastle.—General.* The supply is drawn from the Chichester Reservoir, and is piped about 50 miles to Newcastle. The storage reservoir capacity is 5,000 million gallons. In addition to supplying Newcastle, water is reticulated in Maitland, 20 miles distant from Newcastle, and in the Cessnock coalmining field, as well as in areas adjoining these centres. The supply also extends to the farming areas of Miller's Forest and the lakeside resorts of Belmont and Toronto. Water can also be supplied from the Hunter River at Maitland if required. Reservoirs distributed throughout the Water Supply District number 36, with a total storage capacity of 60,480,510 gallons. The net addition during 1934–35 to lengths of water-mains laid was 5 miles, bringing the total length of mains to 872 miles.

(c) *Water Supplied, etc.* The following table gives the number of houses, the estimated population supplied, and other details for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

WATERWORKS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.—WATER SUPPLIED, 1934-35.

System.	Number of Houses Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Total Supply for the Year.	Average Daily Supply.		Mains Laid.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
Sydney ..	322,480	1,375,699	92.283	33,683,000	287	67.08	111
Newcastle	43,811	219,055	8,979	3,277,373	205	40.99	5

(iii) *Sewerage and Drainage. (a) Metropolitan.—General.* The Sydney sewerage system consists of three main out-falls, discharging into the Pacific Ocean. During 1934-35, new sewers laid measured 66 miles and 6,865 million gallons of sewerage were pumped. Two miles of stormwater drains were constructed by the Board in 1934-35.

(b) *Newcastle Sewerage Works. General.* The sewerage works for Newcastle and suburbs as originally designed were completed by the Department of Public Works and vested in the Board.

The amplification, extension and improvement of such sewerage works were authorized by the Newcastle and Suburbs Sewerage Amplification Act, 1928, passed on the 21st May, 1928. The estimated cost of the work, which is still under construction, is £761,625. The Cessnock sewerage work authorized by the Cessnock Sewerage Act, 1931, was partly completed at a cost of £251,730 to 30th June, 1935. The major portion of the undertaking has been transferred to the Board, but a sewerage rate has not yet been struck.

The Stockton sewerage work was authorized by the Stockton Sewerage Act, 1932, which was assented to on 21st December, 1932. The estimated cost of the scheme, which is now under construction, is £115,000. The capital expenditure to the 30th June, 1935, amounted to £91,356. Schemes for the sewerage of West Maitland, Kurri Kurri and Weston are being investigated.

The stormwater drainage of Newcastle and adjoining areas is divided into two catchment areas, viz., the works in the Cottage Creek Stormwater Area and the works in the Throsby Creek Stormwater Area. The capital expenditure on the Cottage Creek stormwater drainage works and the Throsby Creek stormwater drainage works to 30th June, 1935, amounted to £275,363 and £764,948 respectively. The major portion of the former works has been transferred to the Board, but a drainage rate has not yet been struck. The latter works are still under construction.

(c) *Particulars of Services.* The following table supplies details of sewerage services and stormwater drains as at 30th June, 1935.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE, 1934-35.

System.	Houses Drained.	Population Served.	Length of Sewers.	Length of Stormwater Drains.
	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.
Sydney	221,701	954,644	2,106.30	79.2
Newcastle	22,548	(a)	247.81	(a)

(a) Not available.

(d) *Finances.* The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure on account of the services of waterworks, sewerage and drainage during the year 1934-35:—
WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE, 1934-35.

Item.	Revenue.	Working Expenses, Sinking Fund Contribution, Renewals, and Exchange. (a)	Interest.	Surplus + or Deficit. -	Percentage of Working Expenses and Sinking Fund Contribution, etc. on Revenue.	Capital Debt.	Percentage of Revenue on Capital Debt.
	£	£	£	£	%	£	%
Sydney—							
Water ..	1,499,879	588,431	877,084	+ 34,364	39.23	25,369,907	5.91
Sewerage ..	875,988	348,424	539,462	- 11,898	39.77	15,713,691	5.57
Drainage ..	38,992	14,713	26,967	- 2,688	37.73	817,152	4.77
Total ..	2,414,859	951,568	1,443,513	+ 19,778	39.40	41,900,750	5.76
Newcastle—							
Water ..	215,696	91,065	99,829	+ 24,802	42.22	2,898,585	7.44
Sewerage ..	74,578	39,963	26,133	+ 8,482	53.59	2,389,765	2.58
Total ..	290,274	131,028	125,962	+ 33,284	45.14	5,788,350	5.01

(a) Sinking fund contributions amounted to £134,308 in the case of the Sydney system, comprising £79,473 for water, £52,467 for sewerage and £2,368 for drainage, the distribution of exchange aggregating £147,874, being £85,977, £59,235 and £2,662 respectively. In the Newcastle system sinking fund contributions totalled £16,532 and exchange £19,246, the charges to water account being £10,194 and £14,477, and to sewerage £6,338 and £4,769 respectively.

(iv) *Water Supply and Sewerage in Country Towns.** (a) *General.* Under the Local Government Act 1919, the Public Works Department may, upon application by any municipal or shire council, construct out of moneys voted therefor by Parliament, waterworks or sewerage works, and when completed transfer the control thereof to the council. In each case the cost with interest is repayable by instalments spread over a period corresponding to the probable life of the work.

(b) *Waterworks, Sewerage and Stormwater Drainage Works.* The capital indebtedness of country towns' water and sewerage schemes was reviewed by a special committee appointed in 1933 and substantial remissions were made in some instances. At the 30th June, 1935, public water supplies having a capital debt of £3,549,697 were in operation in 95 towns outside the Metropolitan and Hunter River districts. Nineteen towns were sewered and 16 towns had stormwater channels constructed by the Public Works Department. The capital debt of the sewerage schemes and stormwater channels was £1,339,587.

Two water supply systems, viz., Broken Hill and Junee, are administered by the Public Works Department under special Acts. These services entailed capital expenditure amounting respectively at 31st December, 1934, to £477,868 and £226,549.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *A. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* (a) *General.* All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with the remaining areas of the Cities of Mordialloc and Moorabbin and a further portion of the Shire of Dandenong, but excluding 11 square miles in the Shires of Keilor and Braybrook under the control of the Keilor and St. Albans Waterworks Trust, is included within the metropolitan area for water supply, sewerage, main drainage and river improvement purposes. This territory covers 434 square miles of land area, and in 1935 embraced 26 cities, and parts of 12 shires, or a total of 38 municipalities or portions thereof. In addition, the Board supplies water to certain municipalities outside the metropolitan area.

The Board's liability on the 30th June, 1935, for loans raised was £25,053,084. The Board was then still empowered to borrow £2,086,849 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

* Excluding the area of operations of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Newcastle).

(b) *Receipts and Expenditure.* The ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1934-35 were £1,836,075 and £1,613,724 respectively, and the loan receipts and expenditure, £681,034 and £1,065,841 (including loan redemption £550,040) respectively.

In the following tables showing the finances of the various services, charges against General Revenue Account amounting to £233,714 have not been included.

B. *Melbourne Water Supply.* (a) *Number of Houses, Population, and Quantity of Water Supplied.* The following table gives particulars of services for the year 1934-35. The rate levied was sixpence in the pound on the net annual value of the property served.

WATER SUPPLY, MELBOURNE.—PARTICULARS OF SERVICES.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Houses Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Water Consumption for the Year.	Average Daily Consumption		Length of Mains, Reticulation, etc.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
1935 ..	261,743	1,039,120	63,095	23,029,614	241.1	60.72	2,942

(b) *Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The total cost of construction, revenue, working expenses, percentage of working expenses on revenue, interest and surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1935, are given below. The total capital cost to that date was £11,456,240.

WATER SUPPLY, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
	£	£	£	%	£	£
1935 ..	216,184	737,463	130,266	17.67	528,967	78,230

(a) Includes interest on renewals and payments to sinking funds.

C. *Melbourne Sewerage.* (a) *Number of Houses Connected, etc.* Particulars of services for the year 1934-35 are given below. The rate levied was one shilling and one penny in the pound on the net annual value of the property served.

SEWERAGE, MELBOURNE.—PARTICULARS OF SERVICES.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Houses for which Sewers are Provided.	Estimated Population for which Sewers are Provided.	Average Daily Pumping.	Total Sewage Pumped for the Year.	Average Daily Pumping.		Length of Sewers, etc.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
1935 ..	246,592	978,970	49,668	18,129,180	201.4	50.7	2,499

(b) *Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The total cost of construction, revenue, working expenses, percentage of working expenses on revenue, interest and surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1935, are given below. The total capital cost to that date was £13,272,957.

SEWERAGE, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
1935 ..	£ 159,665	£ 869,374	£ 141,355	% 16.26	£ 667,543	£ 60,476

(a) Includes interest on renewals and payments to sinking funds.

(c) *Metropolitan Sewage Farm.* The total area of the farm at the 30th June, 1935, was 22,634 acres. The following table gives details in connexion therewith for the year 1934-35. The total capital cost to the 30th June, 1935, was £1,169,646.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Cost of Sewage Disposal.	Interest.	Trading Profit.	Net Cost of Sewage Purification.
1935 ..	£ 6,634	£ 24,433	£ 54,757	(a) £ 23,339	£ 102,529

(a) Trading deficiency.

(d) *Disposal of Night-soil from Unsewered Premises.* The total number of pans cleaned by the Board at its depots at Brooklyn, Campbellfield and Moorabbin, where the night-soil was disposed of by burial, was 674,781 for the year 1934-35.

D. *Melbourne Drainage and Rivers—Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The following table gives details in connexion therewith for the year ended 30th June, 1935. The total capital cost to that date was £1,085,948.

DRAINAGE AND RIVERS, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
1935 ..	£ 8,886	£ 77,993	£ 13,685	% 17.55	£ 57,999	£ 6,309

(a) Includes interest on renewals and payments to sinking funds.

(ii) *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.* (a) *General.* The Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, constituted in 1908, consists of five commissioners. The amount of loan money which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply undertaking, £760,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installation to properties under the deferred payment system. The population supplied is about 46,168.

(b) *Water Supply.* The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. The storage capacity of all the reservoirs is 2,738,119,800 gallons. In addition, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has made available a supplementary supply of a minimum quantity of 550 million gallons of water per annum from the upper reaches of the river Barwon. There are 280½ miles of mains within the water supply area. The total expenditure on waterworks to the 30th June, 1935, was £702,741, and the revenue for the year 1934-35 was £51,860; the sinking fund for redemption of loans amounted to £60,945.

(c) *Sewerage Works.* The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer to the ocean at Black Rock, about 9 miles from Geelong, and 141 miles of reticulation mains have already been laid. The drainage area is 9,538 acres, and the number of buildings within the drainage area is 11,475, and within the sewered areas 11,195, while 11,174 buildings have been connected with the sewers. The total expenditure to 30th June, 1935, on sewerage works was £644,301, and on the cost of sewerage installations under deferred payment conditions £256,849, of which £15,238 is outstanding. The revenue in 1934-35 amounted to £37,704 and the sinking fund for redemption of loans to £58,840.

(iii) *The Ballarat Water Commission and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority.* (a) *General.* The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority on the 30th November, 1920. The members of the Water Commission are 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.

(b) *Water Supply.* The Water Supply District embraces an area of about 27 square miles, containing a population of about 43,000. The total storage capacity of the six reservoirs is 2,215,558,000 gallons.

The capital cost of construction of the waterworks is £670,156. The liabilities are loans due to the Government amounting to £292,850 as at 31st December, 1935. The revenue for the year 1935 was £31,957.

(c) *Sewerage.* The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons. The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1935, was £388,398. The method of sewage disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation and sludge digestion. Seventy-seven sewered areas have been declared as at 1st January, 1936, comprising 8,394 tenements.

The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £441,820 having been provided up to 31st December, 1935, of which £52,056 has been redeemed, leaving a loan liability of £389,764 for constructional works. An expenditure of £167,245 has been incurred for house connexions, of which £129,129 has been redeemed, the balance outstanding being £38,116.

(iv) *Bendigo Sewerage Authority.* The members of the Bendigo City Council constitute this Authority. The sewerage district comprises the populated area of the city of Bendigo. The works are completed and the expenditure to 31st December, 1935, was £328,105 for sewerage scheme and £182,333 for house connexions, excluding those tenements connected privately. The number of tenements connected to sewers is 6,027.

(v) *Sewerage in other Country Districts.* Sewerage authorities have been constituted in the following districts:—Colac, Echuca, Horsham, Mildura, Swan Hill, Wangaratta and Warrnambool.

(vi) *Water Supply in Country Towns and Districts.* Most of the country waterworks are controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, but in some instances the control is by waterworks trusts or by municipal corporations.

The following table gives particulars regarding waterworks under the control of trusts and municipal corporations for the year 1935:—

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, VICTORIA.—FINANCES.

Year.	Under Waterworks Trusts.				Under Municipal Corporations.			
	Number of Trusts.	Capital Cost.	Capital Indebtedness.	Current Interest Outstanding.	Number of Corporations.	Capital Cost.	Capital Indebtedness.	Current Interest Outstanding.
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£
1935 ..	107	1,798,942	1,354,501	1,967	28	886,439	568,526	348

3. Queensland.—(i) *Water Supply and Sewerage Department, Brisbane City Council.*
 (a) *General.* The whole of the water supply in the metropolitan area and the bulk supply to the City of Ipswich is filtered.

The available storage in the Brisbane River is 543 million gallons, the catchment area being approximately 4,000 square miles. In Lake Manchester the storage capacity is 7,000 million gallons, and the catchment area 28.5 square miles. The capacity of Enoggera and Gold Creek reservoirs is 1,000 million gallons and 407 million gallons respectively, and the catchment area 12.8 and 3.8 square miles respectively.

The total capacity of the service reservoirs on Tarragindi Hill, Eildon Hill, Bartley's Hill, Highgate Hill, Roles Hill, Wickham Terrace and Paddington (elevated tank) is approximately 27,356,000 gallons.

(b) *Waterworks. Summary.* The following table gives a summary of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1935:—

WATERWORKS, BRISBANE.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Reticulation Mains.	Number of Tenements Connected. (a)	Estimated Population Supplied.	Quantity Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Average Daily Supply per Head of Estimated Population.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1935 ..	868½	67,010	284,792	4,099,300	11,230,959	39.81

(a) Exclusive of Ipswich, which is a bulk supply.

The total length of the trunk mains is 206½ miles.

(c) *Sewerage.* At the 30th June, 1935, 18,069 premises were connected to the Council's sewerage system, the estimated population served being 81,310 persons. The total length of sewers in operation is 516½ miles, consisting of 274½ miles of sewers within premises, and 242 miles of main and reticulation sewers.

(d) *Waterworks and Sewerage Works Finances.* The subjoined table gives particulars regarding finance during the year ended 30th June, 1935:—

WATER AND SEWERAGE WORKS, BRISBANE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Net Revenue from Rates.	Management and Working Expenses.	New Works Construction.	Interest and Redemption of Loans, including Sinking Fund and Overdraft.
	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ..	8,827,583	678,419	141,600	489,478	(a) 584,279

(a) Exclusive of the sum of £53,362 paid as exchange.

(ii) *Country Towns.*—(a) *Water Supply.* In addition to the city of Brisbane, there were at the end of the year 1934, sixty country towns in Queensland provided with water supply systems (including seven in the course of construction) constructed by municipalities chiefly from Government loans. The subjoined statement gives particulars of all water supply systems, exclusive of Brisbane, for the year 1934 :—

COUNTRY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—QUEENSLAND.

<i>Cost of Construction to 31st December, 1934—£2,855,879.</i>							
<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	£					£	
Rates and sales of water ..	255,160		Office and salaries ..			18,452	
Government and other loans ..	144,278		Construction ..			277,445	
Government subsidy of loans	121,209		Maintenance ..			87,695	
Other	32,911		Interest and redemption ..			121,500	
			Other expenses ..			25,674	
Total	553,558		Total			539,766	
Assets	2,297,306		Liabilities			1,811,616	

(b) *Sewerage Systems.* At the 31st December, 1934, there were two Cities outside the Metropolitan area, Mackay and Toowoomba, with sewerage works. The Toowoomba works have been in operation since 1926, whilst those for Mackay were in course of construction at the end of the year.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The water supply and sewerage systems in this State are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department.

(ii) *Adelaide Waterworks.* (a) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars for the year 1934-35, the figures for consumption being recorded by gaugings taken at the reservoirs and including evaporation and absorption. There are 56,504 meters in the Adelaide District.

ADELAIDE WATERWORKS.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Assessments.	Annual Value.	Area Supplied.	Capacity of Reservoirs.	Length of Mains.	Annual Consumption.
	No.	£	Acres.	Million Gallons.	Miles.	Million Gallons.
1935	129,696	4,715,785	115,966	7,774	1,305	6,078

(b) *Finances.* Particulars for the year 1934-35 are given below :—

ADELAIDE WATERWORKS.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Expenses.			Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
		Rates.	Total.	Engineering Branch.	Revenue Branch.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
1935 ..	4,133,196	336,993	419,074	85,948	12,878	98,826	7.75

(iii) *Adelaide Sewerage.* Particulars for the year 1934-35 are given hereunder:—

ADELAIDE SEWERAGE.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Sewers.	Number of Con-nexions.	Capital Cost of Revenue-Producing Works.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
				Rates, etc.	Total.	Mainten-ance, etc.	Total.	
1935 ..	Miles. 521	No. 52,593	£ 1,547,362	£ 168,163	£ 175,164	£ 27,774	£ 34,657	% 9.08

(iv) *Country Water Supply.* (a) *Summary.* The chief items of information regarding these undertakings are set forth in the table below for the year 1934-35. There are 32,677 meters in country districts.

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Assessments.	Area Supplied.	Capacity of Reservoirs.	Length of Mains.	Annual Consumption.
1935 ..	No. 48,619	Acres. 11,842,413	Million Gallons. 9,325	Miles. 4,882	Million Gallons. 4,500

(b) *Finances.* The next table gives financial information for the year 1934-35:—

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.			Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
		Rates.	Total.	Engineer-ing Branch.	Revenue Branch.	Total.	
1935 ..	£ 9,528,117	£ 180,194	£ 231,665	£ 100,929	£ 9,309	£ 110,238	% 1.27

(v) *Other Sewerage Systems.* Information in summarized form is given below regarding the two suburban sewerage systems, viz., the Glenelg system and the Port Adelaide and Semaphore system, for the year 1934-35:—

SUBURBAN SEWERAGE SYSTEMS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Sewers.	Number of Con-nexions.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
				Rates.	Total.	Mainten-ance.	Total.	
1935 ..	Miles. 358	No. 18,915	£ 1,588,967	£ 63,095	£ 64,648	£ 35,066	£ 37,516	% 1.71

5. **Western Australia.**—(i) *General.* The water supply and sewerage systems of Western Australia are principally under the management of Government Departments, and are divided into the following categories:—(a) Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, covering Perth, Fremantle, Claremont, Guildford, Midland Junction and Armadale District; (b) Goldfields Water Supply; (c) Water Supply of other towns; (d) Agricultural Water Supply; and (e) Artesian and sub-artesian waters.

(ii) *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.* (a) *General.* The sources of the metropolitan water supply are the Victoria Reservoir, Mundaring Reservoir, Churchman Brook Reservoir, fifteen bores, and the Armadale, Canning River and Wungong pipe head dams. During the year 1933-34 the construction of the Canning Dam was commenced. The sewerage system consists of septic tanks and percolating filters for Perth, and septic tanks and ocean outfalls for Fremantle and Subiaco. At the 30th June, 1935, the number of premises connected with sewers was 26,182.

(b) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars regarding water supply for the year 1934-35:—

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Estimated Population Supplied.	Number of Services.	Water Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.		Number of Meters.	Length of Mains.
				Per Head.	Per Service.		
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	No.	Miles.
1935	220,565	54,859	4,447,838	55.25	222.13	35,760	876

(c) *Finances.* The table hereunder gives separate information for the water supply and sewerage and drainage branches for the year 1934-35:—

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, AND SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Water Supply.			Sewerage and Drainage.		
	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935	3,831,013	253,419	243,991	2,194,380	102,875	114,152

(iii) *Goldfields Water Supply.* The source of supply for the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, as well as for towns and districts on or near the pipe-line, is the Mundaring Reservoir, which has a capacity of 4.650 million gallons. There are three classes of consumers—the railways, the mines, domestic and other—and in 1934-35 the railways consumed 5 per cent., the mines 26 per cent., and domestic, etc., 69 per cent. of the supply. The following table gives details for the year 1934-35:—

GOLDFIELDS WATER SUPPLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Total Consumption.(a)	Number of Services.	Length of Water Mains.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	1,000 gallons.	No.	Miles.	£	£	£
1935	1,389,000	11,730	1,553	4,387,947	198,696	206,931

(a) Includes 240,020,000 gallons supplied to the Metropolitan Water Supply Department.

(iv) *Water Supply of Other Towns.* During the year 1934–35 water supplied to other towns and districts amounted to 307,079,154 gallons distributed as follows :— Railways, 31,894,314 gallons ; mines, 48,156,700 gallons ; and 227,028,140 gallons to domestic and other consumers.

(v) *Agricultural Water Supply.* During the year 1934–35, one well was sunk and ten tanks were excavated. During the twenty-five years from the 1st July, 1910, to the 30th June, 1935, 505 tanks were built, 369 wells sunk, and 3,463 bores put down to a total depth of 154,970 feet. Of the bores mentioned, 524 yielded fresh and 287 stock water.

(vi) *Artesian and Sub-artesian Waters.* Up to the 30th June, 1935, the total number of bores put down in search of artesian or sub-artesian water was 265, including 51 sunk in the metropolitan area, ranging in depth from 30 to 4,006 feet.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Hobart Water Supply.* The cost of this undertaking to the 30th June, 1935, was £467,509, but a considerable amount of reticulation work has been done out of revenue and not charged to capital account. The outstanding loans at 30th June, 1935, amounted to £348,567. At the same date the number of tenements supplied in the city and suburbs was 11,047 and the length of reticulation mains was 134½ miles. The revenue for the year 1934–35 was £39,823.

(ii) *Hobart Sewerage System.* The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £35,580. Up to that date 81.6 miles of sewers had been laid in connexion with the original city system at a cost of £216,508 and 8,529 tenements connected. Since the original city was sewered, the municipalities of Queenborough and New Town have been included in the city, and are now being sewered. In Queenborough 27.9 miles of sewers, connecting with 1,605 tenements, have been constructed at a cost of £129,138. In New Town a total of 37.7 miles of sewers has been laid, and 1,547 properties connected. The cost to 30th June, 1935, including surveys and sewerage outfall, was £113,336.

§ 6. Harbour Boards and Trusts.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *Sydney Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* The Sydney Harbour Trust, which was dissolved on the 31st January, 1936, consisted of three Commissioners appointed by the Government and controlled the whole of the wharves resumed by the Government in 1901. The Commissioners also provided and maintained the lighting and marking of the harbour, and carried out all necessary dredging. The whole of what might be termed city wharves was owned by the Commissioners and leased to various shipping companies, but the Trust directly operated and maintained a certain number of unleased wharves. Outside the city area the wharves were, to a large extent, privately controlled, but all structures beyond high-water mark were held under leases issued by the Trust. The State Navigation Department was dissolved on the same date as the Sydney Harbour Trust, and the powers, authorities, duties, functions and obligations of both bodies were transferred to the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The Board consists of five Commissioners, three of whom are appointed by the Government as full-time Commissioners, each for a term of seven years or until attaining the age of 65 years, while the remaining two are nominated part-time Commissioners appointed for a term of three years to represent commercial and shipping interests concerned in the administration of the ports and general maritime affairs of the State. The extent of wharfrage accommodation now available for use totals 76,993 lineal feet, inclusive of 9,498 lineal feet privately owned, 4,693 lineal feet of cross wharf and 3,427 lineal feet of ferry wharves.

The depth of water at the entrance to the port is not less than 80 feet, and in the channels there are 40 feet at low-water spring tides. The foreshores of Sydney Harbour are 188 miles in length. The area of the water in the port is 14,284 acres, of which 3,000 acres have a depth ranging from 35 to 160 feet.

During the year 1934-35, 6,855 vessels entered the port as compared with 6,498 the previous year. The gross tonnage amounted to 17,586,164 and 16,354,219 in the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively.

Since its inception to the 30th June, 1935, the Trust incurred capital expenditure of £7,866,426 on the reconstruction and extension of the wharfage and improvements to the port and vested area. The properties maintained by the Trust at 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—188 commercial wharves representing 64,000 lineal feet, 25 ferry wharves of 3,427 feet, 2 million square feet of wharf area clear of shed, nearly 3 million square feet of shed area, and numerous buildings consisting of stores, bonds, shops, hotels and residential properties.

During the year 1934-35, 244,423 tons of material were dredged at a cost of £7,161.

(b) *Finances.* The subjoined table gives particulars concerning the finances of the Trust for the year 1934-35:—

SYDNEY HARBOUR TRUST.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June	Revenue.				Working Expenditure.	Interest.	Surplus.	Total Capital Debt.
	Wharfage and Harbour Rates.	Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges.	Other Sources.	Total.				
1935 ..	£ 636,061	£ 35,381	£ 296,706	£ 968,148	£ 6342,685	£ 4511,281	£ 114,182	£ 11,518,020

(a) Includes £46,849 sinking fund contributions.

(b) Includes £67,352 exchange.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *Melbourne Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* Information regarding the origin and constitution of this Trust will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 970 *et seq.* At the 31st December, 1935, the sheds available for wharfage accommodation had a length of 18,938 feet, covering an area of 1,247,713 square feet. The area of water in the bay and River Yarra under the control of the Trust is approximately 5,325 acres and the total length of wharves, piers and jetties in the port is 61,482 feet, giving an area of over 61 acres of wharfage, of which 52,243 feet is effective berthing space. During 1935 the quantity of material raised by dredging and excavation in the river and bay amounted to 2,480,011 barge yards at a cost of £77,141. The Trust has expended £354,179 in reclaiming land within its jurisdiction by depositing 16,641,381 barge yards of material thereon.

(b) *Finances.* During the year ended 31st December, 1935, the revenue (excluding refunds) of the Trust amounted to £711,424, and expenditure to £708,126 (including the amount of £136,948 paid to Consolidated Revenue and Geelong Harbour Trust). There was a net surplus on revenue account of £3,298. Appropriation for sinking fund and charges for depreciation, renewals and insurance against revenue account for the year amounted to £147,305. The capital expenditure for the year was £107,770. Up to the 31st December, 1935, the total capital expenditure amounted to £8,988,687. The loan indebtedness at that date was £4,427,111.

(ii) *Geelong Harbour Trust.* The Geelong Harbour Trust was reconstituted in 1934 under the provisions of the Melbourne and Geelong Harbour Trusts Act 1934. The Trust is under the control of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. Revenue for the year 1935 was £88,802. Revenue expenditure was £79,059 and capital expenditure £40,450, while loans outstanding at the end of that year amounted to £582,621.

(iii) *Harbour Boards.* The Harbour Boards Act 1927 provides for the constitution of Harbour Boards at Gippsland Lakes, Welshpool, Warrnambool, Port Fairy and Portland, all of which ports were, at the commencement of the operation of this Act, under the

control of the Department of Ports and Harbours of Victoria. Up to September, 1935, the only board to be constituted under this Act was the Warrnambool Harbour Board. The total income of this Board for the year ended 30th September, 1935, was £1,575, and the total expenditure, £1,152. The loans outstanding on 30th September, 1935, amounted to £4,668.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *Bowen Harbour Board.* The Bowen Harbour Board consists of seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council and the remainder elected by the electors of the town of Bowen and adjacent shires. The district under its jurisdiction comprises the area within the boundaries of the town of Bowen, the shires of Proserpine and Wangaratta, and division I. of the Shire of Ayr. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £486, while for the same period the revenue was £14,114 and the expenditure £14,622.

(ii) *Bundaberg Harbour Board.* The Bundaberg Harbour Board consists of nine members, of whom one is appointed by the Governor in Council, four elected by the electors of the city of Bundaberg, and two each by the electors of the shires of Gooburrum and Woongarra.

Revenue for the year 1935 amounted to £9,150 as compared with £8,673 in 1934, while expenditure for corresponding periods totalled £4,826 and £6,124 respectively.

(iii) *Cairns Harbour Board.* The Cairns Harbour Board consists of thirteen members, representing the city of Cairns and six adjoining shires. The wharves, which are all under the control of this Board, consist of 1,900 lineal feet, all reinforced ferro-concrete structures, 1,500 feet of which form an unbroken quay line. Railway facilities are provided on the wharves together with mechanical sugar handling equipment. The total tonnage of outward cargo from the port for 1935 was 121,013 tons, of which sugar comprised approximately 60 per cent. The revenue of the Board, derived from harbour, berthage and miscellaneous dues, etc., for the year 1935, was £51,617, and expenditure £53,378. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £113, and the total to the end of 1935 was £440,733.

(iv) *Gladstone Harbour Board.* The Gladstone Harbour Board is composed of seven members, two of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council and five elected by the electors of the town of Gladstone and the shires of Calliope and Miriam Vale.

The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £7,313 and the total to the end of 1935 amounted to £102,450. The revenue for 1935 was £17,911, and the expenditure £19,141.

(v) *Mackay Harbour Board.* The Mackay Harbour Board consists of nine members elected by the electors of the city of Mackay and the shires of Pioneer, Sarina, Mirani and Nebo. Capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £177,769 and the total expenditure £194,297; receipts were £171,652.

(vi) *Rockhampton Harbour Board.* The Rockhampton Harbour Board consists of eleven members, of whom seven are elected by the electors on the rolls for the city of Rockhampton, and the shires of Mount Morgan, Fitzroy and Livingstone. The remaining four are elected by the councillors of groups of inland shires.

The revenue for the year 1935 was £57,434, and the expenditure £53,765. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £8,514, and the total to the end of 1935 was £775,002.

(vii) *Townsville Harbour Board.* The Townsville Harbour Board is composed of nine members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council and the remaining seven are elected by the electors of Townsville and adjacent towns and shires. All harbour works and conveniences for the use of shipping are under the control of the Board. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £15,582; the receipts for the year 1935 were £63,176, and the expenditure £68,458.

HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND.—FINANCES.

Year ended 31st December—	Revenue.		Expenditure.					Assets.	Liabilities.
	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total.	Interest on Loans.	Redemption of Loans.	Construction and Maintenance.	Other.	Total.		
1935 ..	£ 167,132	£ 385,054	- £ 36,386	£ 31,479	£ 306,223	£ 34,399	£ 408,487	£ 1,458,806	£ 1,861,197

4. Western Australia.—(i) *Fremantle Harbour Trust. (a) General.* Fremantle Harbour is controlled by a Board of five Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. A description of the works was given in a previous Year Book (see No. 12 p. 973). Since that account was written, the inner harbour and entrance channel have been dredged to a depth of 36 feet below the lowest known low water. The berthage accommodation at all the quays has also been deepened to 36 feet.

(b) *Finance.* The following table gives financial data for the year 1934-35 :—

FREMANTLE HARBOUR TRUST.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Revenue. (a)	Expenditure.						Total.
		Working Expenses.	Interest.	Sinking Fund. (a)	Renewals Fund.	Capital Expenditure.	Surplus Revenue. (b)	
1935 ..	£ 434,789	£ 186,294	£ 123,595	£ 14,657	£ 2,000	£ 3,911	£ 102,051	£ 432,508

(a) Including interest from sinking funds, £3,617.

(b) Paid to Consolidated Revenue.

(ii) *Bunbury Harbour Board. (a) General.* The Bunbury Harbour Board consists of five members appointed by the Government. The jetty is 4,900 feet long, with berthage accommodation of 2,700 feet on the west side and 3,000 feet on the east side, and is electrically lighted.

(b) *Finances.* Details for the year 1934-35 are given hereunder. Surplus revenue is paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet interest and sinking fund :—

BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Account.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1935	£ 527,822	£ 20,155	£ (a)37,354

(a) Includes Interest on Capital Account £24,765, only £8,400 of which was contributed from the earnings of the Board.

5. Tasmania.—(i) *Marine Board of Hobart. (a) General.* The Marine Board of Hobart consists of nine wardens elected by the ship-owners of the Port of Hobart and the importers and exporters of goods into or from any port within the jurisdiction of the Board.

(b) *Finances.* The following table gives details for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—
MARINE BOARD OF HOBART.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Debt.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Taxes, Dues, etc.	Total.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Works, Services, etc.	Total.
1935	£ 52,141	£ 43,589	£ 46,403	£ 3,723	£ 24,174	£ 27,897

(ii) *Marine Board of Launceston.* (a) *General.* The Marine Board of Launceston consists of five wardens, three elected by the ratepayers of the city of Launceston and two by ratepayers of the municipalities within the Tamar District.

(b) *Finances.* The following table gives details for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—
MARINE BOARD OF LAUNCESTON.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Total Capital Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1935	£ 300,307	£ 54,382	£ 53,327

(iii) *Marine Board of Burnie.* The length of the breakwater is 1,250 feet, with a depth up to 42 feet at low water, and a wharf alongside, 630 feet in length by 91 feet wide, with a depth at low water from 24 to 40 feet. There are two other timber wharves 600 feet and 400 feet long respectively. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1935, were £19,867, and the expenditure £20,065, including £14,029 interest on loans, etc.

§ 7. Fire Brigades.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *General.* Under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909–1927, a Board of Fire Commissioners consisting of eight members operates, and 120 fire districts have been constituted. The cost of maintenance of fire brigades is borne in proportions of quarter, quarter, and half by the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies concerned, but the expenditure must be so regulated that the proportion payable by the councils in a fire district shall not exceed the amount obtainable from ¼d. in the £ rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable land in the fire district : provided that the Board, with the consent of the Minister, and at the special request of the councils of the municipalities or shires constituting or forming part of a fire district or a majority in number of such councils may, as to that district, exceed the limit above provided.

(ii) *Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.* At the 31st December, 1935, the Board had under its control 78 fire stations in the Sydney fire district and 146 fire stations in the country fire districts. The Sydney fire district includes the City of Sydney and suburbs, comprising a total area of 255 square miles. The revenue for the year 1935 was £379,464, made up as follows :—From the Government, £93,020; municipalities and shires, £93,020; fire insurance companies and firms, £186,040; and from other sources, £7,384. The disbursements for the year were £390,843.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *General.* The Fire Brigades Act of 1928 provides for a Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and a Country Fire Brigades Board, each consisting of nine members, with local committees in country districts. The income of each board is derived in equal proportions from the Treasury, the municipalities and insurance companies.

(ii) *Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board.* On the 30th June, 1935, the Board had under its control 43 stations. The total receipts for the year 1934-35 were £195,482, comprising contributions £156,963, receipts for services £23,352, and interest and sundries £15,167. The expenditure was £191,650, made up as follows:—Salaries (permanent staff) £103,442, interest and repayments of principal £17,478, and other expenditure £70,730. There was no loan expenditure during the year—the loan indebtedness at the end of the year being £196,565.

(iii) *Country Fire Brigades Board.* At 30th June, 1935, there were 120 municipal councils and 106 insurance companies included in the operations of the Act. The brigades are composed chiefly of volunteers, but in the large centres a few permanent station-keepers and partially-paid firemen are employed. Complete fire alarm systems are installed in 39 of the larger provincial cities and townships. There were 146 registered brigades at the end of June, 1935. For the year 1934-35 the revenue was £28,918 and the expenditure £29,054. The loan expenditure for the year amounted to £3,197, and at the close of the year the loan indebtedness was £41,669.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* The Act of 1920 made provision for the retention of existing fire districts, and for the constitution of new districts. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is proportioned as follows:—The Treasurer two-sevenths, insurance companies three-sevenths, and local authorities two-sevenths. All volunteer fire brigades in a district must be registered.

(ii) *Fire Brigades Boards.* At the 30th June, 1935, there were fire brigades in 31 towns. The total revenue for the year 1934-35 was £78,123, received mainly from the following sources:—Government £18,861, local authorities, £18,970, insurance companies £28,571, and loans (Government and other), £10,021. The total expenditure for the year was £81,586, the chief items being salaries and wages £49,329, buildings, repairs, etc., £6,653, plant, stores, etc., £9,708, and interest and redemption of loans, £7,454.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The Fire Brigades Act of 1913 and amendments provide for a Board of five members, and the expenses and maintenance of brigades are defrayed as to two-ninths by the Treasury, five-ninths by insurance companies, and two-ninths by the municipalities concerned. The contribution of the Treasury, however, is limited to £10,000 and if two-ninths of the expenses and maintenance exceeds this amount, five-sevenths of the excess is contributed by the insurance companies and two-sevenths by the municipalities.

(ii) *Fire Brigades Board.* At the end of 1935 there were altogether 26 fire brigade stations. The total revenue for the year 1935 was £39,418.

5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* Under the 1916 Act every municipal or road board district is constituted a fire district under the control of the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board. The income of the Board is derived as to two-eighths from Government, three-eighths from municipalities, and three-eighths from insurance companies.

(ii) *Western Australian Fire Brigades Board.* The whole of the brigades throughout the State are now controlled by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board, and number 40. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1935, were £52,938 and £53,949 respectively. The estimated value of land and buildings was £73,952 and of plant £32,548.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *General.* The municipal council of any municipality may, under the Act of 1920, petition the Governor to proclaim the municipality or any portion of it to be a fire district, each district to have a Board of five members. The expenses of each Board are borne in equal proportions by contributions from the Treasurer, the municipality concerned, and insurance companies insuring property within the district.

(ii) *Hobart Fire Brigade Board.* The revenue of the Board for the year 1935 amounted to £5,733.