

## CHAPTER XIX.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

## § 1. Introduction.

1. **Local Government Authorities.**—In each State of the Commonwealth, there exists a system of local government whose powers and responsibilities are in general similar and cover such matters as the construction and maintenance of roads, streets and bridges, water, sewerage and drainage systems, and health and sanitary services, the supervision of building, and the administration of regulations relating to items such as weights and measures, slaughtering, the registration of dogs, etc. In addition to these obligatory functions, there are also many which may be performed by a local government authority either with or without the consent of the ratepayers or the Governor-in-Council. These include transport facilities, electricity, gas, and other business undertakings, hospitals, charitable institutions, recreation grounds, parks, baths, libraries, museums, etc.

The system is based on the principle of a grant of specific powers by the State legislatures to the local authorities, their autonomy, however, being more or less limited by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government or by the Governor-in-Council. Otherwise, within the scope of the Acts under which they are constituted or which they have to administer, they are responsible only to the ratepayers.

While the broad pattern of local government throughout the States of Australia is similar, the range of activities, election of officers, methods of valuation and rating powers, etc., differ considerably.

The areas over which local government bodies exercise general control, numbering 907, are known in New South Wales as cities, municipalities and shires; in Victoria as cities, towns, boroughs and shires; in Queensland as cities, towns and shires; in South Australia as cities, corporate towns and district council areas; in Western Australia as cities, municipalities and road districts; and in Tasmania as cities and municipalities. In New South Wales, some local government authorities in an area have combined to provide services such as electricity, water, sewerage and drainage—e.g., the county councils. Within shires, there are also some municipal units known as urban areas. Apart from the more thinly populated parts of New South Wales and South Australia, and the Commonwealth Territories, practically the whole of Australia comes within local government jurisdiction.

The financial statistics in § 2 following are classified under the headings of Ordinary Services and Business Undertakings. The former covers the obligatory and general functions referred to above. Business Undertakings include public utilities such as water supply, sewerage, electricity, gas, transport and hydraulic power undertakings, and other miscellaneous works such as abattoirs, quarries, ice works, cinemas, etc.

2. **Semi-Governmental Authorities.**—In addition to local government authorities, a large number of authorities have been set up to control specific activities, which are often identical with some of those performed by either, or both, of the other classes of public authority—central government and local government—and a complete picture of any field of activity for a State or Australia as a whole cannot be obtained without reference to each class operating in that particular field. These semi-governmental authorities differ primarily from local government authorities in that their operations are restricted to the specific activity for which they were constituted—e.g., roads and bridges, water and sewerage, electricity and irrigation, harbours, or tramways, etc.—i.e. each dispenses a specific service throughout an area as distinct from the general services of the local authority.

In §§ 3 to 7, which deal with debt, roads and bridges, water supply and sewerage, harbours, and fire brigades, particulars are included of the more important of these authorities which operate within the range covered by this chapter.

3. **Roads, Bridges, etc.**—The construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries are generally part of the functions of local authorities, but in each State there exists a central road authority or a government department whose duties relate to the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of “main” and “developmental” roads, the distribution of funds to local bodies, and the supervision and co-ordination of road construction and policy throughout the State. Although roads and bridges constructed and maintained directly by the government or by the central road authority do not properly come under the heading of “Local Government”, they have been included in this chapter for the sake of convenience. Owing to difficulty in obtaining complete particulars of receipts and expenditure by the various local governing bodies in respect of roads under their control,

the details of receipts and expenditure given in § 4 are those of central governments only, relating either to the supervisory board or commission in the State or to direct activities of a department. In § 2, some information is given of the revenue and expenditure of local government authorities in respect of roads.

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 some instances, however, they are directly controlled by the government.

6. **Fire Brigades.**—In all the States, the management of fire brigades is undertaken by boards. These boards usually comprise members elected by the councils of municipalities and insurance companies within the districts placed under their jurisdiction, and one or more members appointed by the government. Occasionally, volunteer or country fire brigades are represented.

7. **Other Local or Semi-Governmental Activity.**—The activities referred to above are not the only forms of local or semi-governmental undertakings. There are others, the most important being tramways and omnibus services, and electricity and gas undertakings, which are not dealt with in this chapter except to the extent that they are represented in the finances as shown in the following section. Chapter XIV., Transport and Communication, contains information on municipal transport services, and Chapter VII., Electric Power Generation and Distribution, deals with the various types of electricity undertakings in each State. In addition, particulars of municipal electricity and gas undertakings, although not shown separately, are included in the relevant sections in Chapter VI., Manufacturing Industry.

## § 2. Local Government Authorities.

1. **New South Wales.**—For purposes of local government, the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and a small portion of the sparsely populated Western division have been divided into cities, municipalities (most principal towns) and shires (mainly large rural areas, some of which embrace important towns). At the end of 1957, the area incorporated was 230,000 square miles, or nearly three-fifths of the total area of the State.

All local government authorities in the State are subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Municipalities and shires may combine to form county councils for the establishment and conduct of services of joint benefit, e.g., electricity, water, sewerage. At 31st December, 1957, there were 49 county councils including the Sydney County Council. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board was abolished on 1st January, 1957, and its undertaking transferred to the City of Grafton.

2. **Victoria.** Local government is established throughout the State, the various divisions being termed cities, towns, boroughs or shires. The only unincorporated areas are French Island (42,000 acres) in Westernport Bay, Julia Percy Island (650 acres), off Port Fairy, and Tower Hill (1,460 acres), adjacent to the Borough of Kororoit. 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.

3. **Queensland.**—The whole of the State (except certain islands along the coast, the Dawson Valley Irrigation Area and the Somerset Dam Area) is incorporated into cities, towns and shires under the Local Authorities Act 1902 and its amendments.

4. **South Australia.**—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.

5. **Western Australia.**—In this State, local government is carried on by means of municipalities and district road boards, the whole of the State being so incorporated.

6. **Tasmania.**—The whole State is divided into municipal districts, Hobart and Launceston being incorporated as cities under separate Acts.

7. Area, Population, Dwellings and Value of Ratable Property.—The area, population, dwellings and value of ratable property in the incorporated areas of each State are shown for the years 1956–57 and 1957–58 in the following tables. The valuations relate to ratable property only and exclude Government and other non-ratable property, whose value in the aggregate is considerable. In this table, particulars of dwellings are in accordance with the definition used in the 1954 Census, and are compiled from information collected on the Census Schedules. For the purpose of the Census, a dwelling was defined as any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide meaning and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a great variety of dwellings ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. Unoccupied dwellings include “week-end” and holiday dwellings and other dwellings temporarily unoccupied on the night of the Census. Dwellings being built are not included.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AREA, POPULATION, DWELLINGS AND VALUE OF RATABLE PROPERTY, 1956-57.**

Local Bodies.	Number.	Area. '000 Acres.	Popula- tion. '000	Dwellings.		Value of Ratable Property.		
				Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Unim- proved Capital Value.	Im- proved Capital Value.	Annual Value.
				No. (a)	No. (a)	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.(b)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	7	188	52,763	1,099	120,721	355,300	20,278
Other .. ..	34	702	1,776	470,664	13,464	398,429	1,614,556	88,483
Outside Metropolitan Area	201	132,647	1,569	385,517	28,128	428,980	(c)	(c)
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>236</i>	<i>133,356</i>	<i>3,533</i>	<i>908,944</i>	<i>42,691</i>	<i>948,130</i>	(c)	(c)
<b>VICTORIA.(d)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	8	90	22,348	455	(c)	190,511	9,526
Other .. ..	41	603	1,612	371,340	6,316	(c)	1,088,129	55,077
Outside Metropolitan Area(e)	163	55,500	971	267,089	20,713	(c)	853,875	42,703
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>205</i>	<i>56,111</i>	<i>2,673</i>	<i>660,777</i>	<i>27,484</i>	(c)	<i>2,132,515</i>	<i>107,306</i>
<b>QUEENSLAND.(f)</b>								
Capital City .. ..	1	246	543	133,064	3,948	63,389	(c)	(c)
Outside Metropolitan Area	133	425,930	845	205,598	17,436	157,645	(c)	(c)
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>134</i>	<i>426,176</i>	<i>1,388</i>	<i>338,662</i>	<i>21,384</i>	<i>221,034</i>	(c)	(c)
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(f)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	4	28	7,454	211	40,761	83,000	4,157
Other .. ..	20	99	501	126,649	2,737	(c)	260,000	12,994
Outside Metropolitan Area	122	35,389	328	78,505	5,399	(c)	229,000	14,088
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>143</i>	<i>35,492</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>212,608</i>	<i>8,347</i>	(c)	<i>572,000</i>	<i>31,239</i>
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.(g)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	14	100	25,460	577	1,293	(c)	4,887
Other .. ..	19	107	276	65,281	1,262	23,755	(c)	2,292
Outside Metropolitan Area	127	624,467	322	72,082	4,775	46,035	(c)	1,428
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>147</i>	<i>624,588</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>162,823</i>	<i>6,614</i>	<i>71,083</i>	(c)	<i>8,607</i>
<b>TASMANIA.(f)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	18	55	14,624	375	20,997	76,555	3,981
Other .. ..	2	99	45	9,333	531	9,128	41,155	1,855
Outside Metropolitan Area	46	16,661	226	54,905	4,382	34,939	129,947	6,869
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>49</i>	<i>16,778</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>78,862</i>	<i>5,288</i>	<i>65,064</i>	<i>247,657</i>	<i>12,705</i>

(a) Particulars of dwellings are as at Census of 30th June, 1954. (b) Year ended 31st December, 1956. (c) Not available. (d) Year ended 30th September, 1957. (e) Excludes Yallourn Works Area under the jurisdiction of the State Electricity Commission. (f) Year ended 30th June, 1957. (g) Municipalities—Year ended 31st October, 1957; Road Districts—Year ended 30th June, 1957.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AREA, POPULATION, DWELLINGS AND VALUE OF RATABLE PROPERTY, 1957-58.**

Local Bodies.	Number.	Area. '000 Acres.	Popula- tion. '000	Dwellings.		Value of Ratable Property.		
				Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Unim- proved Capital Value.	Im- proved Capital Value.	Annual Value.
				No. (a)	No. (a)	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.(b)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	7	185	52,763	1,099	154,507	445,255	24,344
Other .. ..	34	702	1,819	470,664	13,464	460,376	1,813,835	101,314
Outside Metropolitan Area	195	146,167	1,603	385,517	28,128	471,659	(c)	(c)
Total .. ..	230	146,876	3,607	908,944	42,691	1,086,542	(c)	(c)
<b>VICTORIA.(d)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	8	90	22,348	455	(c)	208,443	10,422
Other .. ..	41	603	1,651	371,340	6,316	(c)	1,193,886	60,133
Outside Metropolitan Area(e)	163	55,500	995	267,089	20,713	(c)	918,812	46,097
Total .. ..	205	56,111	2,736	660,777	27,484	(c)	2,321,141	116,652
<b>QUEENSLAND.(f)</b>								
Capital City .. ..	1	246	550	133,064	3,948	68,460	(c)	(c)
Outside Metropolitan Area	132	425,930	855	205,598	17,436	166,953	(c)	(c)
Total .. ..	133	426,176	1,405	338,662	21,384	235,413	(c)	(c)
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(f)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	4	29	7,454	211	40,761	95,000	4,741
Other .. ..	20	100	520	126,649	2,737	(c)	293,000	14,651
Outside Metropolitan Area	122	36,374	334	78,505	5,399	(c)	293,000	14,669
Total .. ..	143	36,478	883	212,608	8,347	(c)	681,000	34,061
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.(g)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	14	100	25,460	577	1,630	(c)	5,209
Other .. ..	19	107	283	65,281	1,262	32,273	(c)	2,350
Outside Metropolitan Area	127	624,467	323	72,082	4,775	48,384	(c)	1,514
Total .. ..	147	624,588	706	162,823	6,614	82,287	(c)	9,073
<b>TASMANIA.(f)</b>								
Metropolitan—								
Capital City .. ..	1	18	54	14,624	375	21,732	79,329	4,091
Other .. ..	2	99	47	9,333	531	9,375	42,477	1,972
Outside Metropolitan Area	46	16,661 (h)	233	54,905	4,382	39,166	155,145	8,053
Total .. ..	49	16,778	334	78,862	5,288	70,273	276,951	14,116

(a) Particulars of dwellings are as at Census 30th June, 1954. (b) Year ended 31st December, 1957. (c) Not available. (d) Year ended 30th September, 1958. (e) Excludes Yallourn Works Area under the jurisdiction of the State Electricity Commission. (f) Year ended 30th June, 1958. (g) Municipalities—Year ended 31st October, 1958; Road Districts—Year ended 30th June, 1958. (h) Includes 648 migratory persons not allocated to area.

8. **Finances.**—(i) *General.* The following tables show the latest available financial statistics for local government authorities. The figures relate to the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, except for New South Wales, where they relate to the years 1956 and 1957.

(ii) *Ordinary Services.* In the returns of revenue and expenditure for 1956-57 and 1957-58 in the following tables, the proceeds from loans and expenditure thereof have been

excluded. The financial operations of business undertakings controlled by the various local government authorities are given in the next paragraph. The profits resulting from the working of these undertakings, where taken into general revenue, have been included.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.**

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic. (b)	Q'land. (c)	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust. (d)	Tas. (c)	Total.
Number of Local Government Authorities ..	236	205	134	143	147	49	914

**REVENUE (EXCLUDING LOAN RECEIPTS). (£'000.)**

<i>Taxation—</i>							
Rates (net) ..	26,988	17,404	} 11,564	{ 4,782	3,154	1,821	65,713
Penalties ..	163	49					
Licences ..	435	102					
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>27,586</i>	<i>17,555</i>	<i>11,655</i>	<i>4,835</i>	<i>3,209</i>	<i>1,837</i>	<i>66,677</i>
<i>Public Works and Services—</i>							
Sanitary and Garbage Services	3,105	1,337	2,820	49	444	102	7,857
Council Properties	2,379	(e) 2,841	533	393	826	218	7,190
Street Construction ..	1,400	1,164	..	(f) 620	241	7	3,432
Other ..	2,101	246	295	185	46	117	2,990
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>8,985</i>	<i>5,588</i>	<i>3,648</i>	<i>1,247</i>	<i>1,557</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>21,469</i>
<i>Government Grants—</i>							
Roads ..	8,177	173	} 1,721	{ 2,226	1,165	251	16,773
Other ..	822	824					
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>8,999</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>1,721</i>	<i>2,366</i>	<i>2,395</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>16,773</i>
Profits from Business Undertakings ..	..	310	1	..	32	..	343
Fees and Fines ..	..	135	} (g) 2,598	{ (h) 100	16	145	3,590
All Other ..	..	255					
<i>Total Revenue</i> ..	<i>45,570</i>	<i>24,840</i>	<i>19,623</i>	<i>8,694</i>	<i>7,404</i>	<i>2,721</i>	<i>108,852</i>

**EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOAN EXPENDITURE). (£'000.)**

General Administration ..	3,191	3,783	1,631	708	891	298	10,502
<i>Debt Services (excluding Business Undertakings)—</i>							
Interest ..	1,521	898	1,531	157	289	101	4,497
Redemption ..	3,125	1,130	2,125	540	549	166	7,635
Exchange ..	20	..	126	..	..	..	146
Other ..	..	23	8	..	..	..	31
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>4,666</i>	<i>2,051</i>	<i>3,790</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>12,309</i>
<i>Public Works and Services—</i>							
Roads, Streets and Bridges	22,990	8,576	5,641	5,579	2,294	1,161	46,241
Health Administration ..	920	278	} 2,383	{ 110	195	72	11,742
Sanitary and Garbage Services	4,026	2,778					
Street Lighting ..	1,046	463	288	165	89	73	2,124
Council Properties	5,507	(i) 4,816	1,988	795	2,091	386	15,583
Other ..	1,488	99	603	239	60	63	2,552
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>35,977</i>	<i>17,010</i>	<i>10,903</i>	<i>7,238</i>	<i>5,239</i>	<i>1,875</i>	<i>78,242</i>
<i>Grants—</i>							
Fire Brigades ..	296	382	} 593	{ 84	84	46	3,962
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	113	101					
Other Charities ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Other ..	(j) 902	(k) 1,132	12	..	14	9	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,311</i>	<i>1,615</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>3,962</i>
All Other ..	1,258	840	2,586	..	156	200	5,040
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>46,403</i>	<i>25,299</i>	<i>19,503</i>	<i>8,921</i>	<i>7,232</i>	<i>2,697</i>	<i>110,055</i>

(a) Figures for New South Wales relate to the year ended 31st December, 1956, and are on an income and expenditure basis, as distinct from those of other States which are on a cash basis. (b) Year ended 30th September, 1957. (c) Year ended 30th June, 1957. (d) Municipalities—Year ended 31st October, 1957; Road Districts—Year ended 30th June, 1957. (e) Includes £1,108,000 plant hire. (f) Includes £93,000 reimbursement from Highways Department. (g) Includes the following reimbursements: £1,329,000 from Main Roads Works; £287,000 from other State Government Departments and £783,000 from other sources. (h) Sale of trading undertaking assets £59,000 not included. (i) Includes £1,213,000 plant and equipment. (j) To Main Roads Department. (k) Includes £550,000 to Country Roads Board.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1957-58.**

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic. (b)	Q'land. (c)	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust. (d)	Tas. (c)	Total.
Number of Local Government Authorities .. ..	230	205	133	143	147	49	907

**REVENUE (EXCLUDING LOAN RECEIPTS). (£'000.)**

<i>Taxation—</i>							
Rates (net) ..	31,359	18,690	12,180	5,167	3,342	1,928	72,666
Penalties ..	198	73	..	..	..	1	272
Licences ..	546	127	114	52	59	16	914
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>32,103</u>	<u>18,890</u>	<u>12,294</u>	<u>5,219</u>	<u>3,401</u>	<u>1,945</u>	<u>73,852</u>
<i>Public Works and Services—</i>							
Sanitary and Garbage Services	3,441	1,438	2,959	54	466	91	8,449
Council Properties	2,721	(e) 3,504	573	447	780	210	8,235
Street Construction	1,709	1,144	..	(f) 656	256	19	3,784
Other ..	2,185	137	209	239	79	138	2,987
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>10,056</u>	<u>6,223</u>	<u>3,741</u>	<u>1,396</u>	<u>1,581</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>23,455</u>
<i>Government Grants—</i>							
Roads ..	9,459	140	1,507	2,339	1,267	242	14,954
Other ..	822	772	259	85	1,450	33	3,421
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>10,281</u>	<u>912</u>	<u>1,766</u>	<u>2,424</u>	<u>2,717</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>18,375</u>
<i>Profits from Business Undertakings</i> ..	..	311	..	..	34	..	345
<i>Fees and Fines</i> ..	..	174	..	126	23	..	323
<i>All Other</i> ..	..	232	(g) 3,853	148	210	170	4,613
<i>Total Revenue</i> ..	<u>52,440</u>	<u>26,742</u>	<u>21,654</u>	<u>9,313</u>	<u>7,966</u>	<u>2,848</u>	<u>120,963</u>

**EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOAN EXPENDITURE). (£'000.)**

<i>General Administration</i> ..	3,449	4,129	1,952	752	946	353	11,581
<i>Debt Services (excluding Business Undertakings)—</i>							
Interest ..	1,762	1,108	1,653	170	341	108	5,142
Redemption ..	3,353	1,367	2,234	539	643	197	8,333
Exchange ..	20	..	122	..	..	..	142
Other ..	..	41	5	..	..	1	47
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>5,135</u>	<u>2,516</u>	<u>4,014</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>13,664</u>
<i>Public Works and Services—</i>							
Roads, Streets and Bridges ..	24,792	8,833	6,421	5,656	2,362	1,217	49,281
Health Administration ..	1,022	304	..	118	213	89	12,328
Sanitary and Garbage Services ..	4,261	2,876	2,443	344	540	118	81
Street Lighting ..	1,142	539	331	186	101	81	2,380
Council Properties	6,061	(h) 5,327	2,047	895	2,248	381	16,959
Other ..	1,664	155	230	162	73	66	2,350
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>38,942</u>	<u>18,034</u>	<u>11,472</u>	<u>7,361</u>	<u>5,537</u>	<u>1,952</u>	<u>83,298</u>
<i>Grants—</i>							
Fire Brigades ..	301	370	131	94	98	43	..
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	175	111	..	172	..	..	4,311
Other Charities ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Other ..	(i) 1,042	(j) 1,237	472	22	20	12	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<u>1,518</u>	<u>1,718</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>4,311</u>
<i>All Other</i> ..	1,466	813	(k) 2,829	..	160	162	5,430
<i>Total Expenditure</i> ..	<u>50,510</u>	<u>27,210</u>	<u>20,870</u>	<u>9,115</u>	<u>7,751</u>	<u>2,828</u>	<u>118,284</u>

(a) Figures for New South Wales relate to the year ended 31st December, 1957, and are on an income and expenditure basis as distinct from those of other States which are on a cash basis. (b) Year ended 30th September, 1958. (c) Year ended 30th June, 1958. (d) Municipalities—Year ended 31st October, 1958. (e) Road Districts—Year ended 30th June, 1958. (f) Includes £1,441,000 plant hire. (g) Includes £111,000 reimbursement from Highways Department. (h) Includes the following reimbursements: £1,493,000 from Main Roads Department, £295,000 from other State Government Departments, £786,000 from other sources and £1,057,000 surplus on plant hire. (i) Includes £1,268,000 plant and equipment. (j) To Main Roads Department. (k) Includes £690,000 to Country Roads Board. (l) Includes Expenditure on work done for Main Roads Department £1,511,000; for other State Government Departments £306,000; "Other" £735,000.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (excluding loan) of local government authority ordinary services for the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58:—

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**  
(£'000.)

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.(b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.(c)	Tas.	Total.
<b>REVENUE (EXCLUDING LOAN RECEIPTS).</b>							
1939 ..	10,657	6,070	4,178	1,579	1,447	519	24,450
1954 ..	33,104	17,213	15,384	6,204	5,352	1,954	79,211
1955 ..	36,348	18,813	(d) 6,560	6,560	5,917	2,190	(d) 79,211
1956 ..	41,135	21,624	(d) 7,565	7,565	6,559	2,360	(d) 88,852
1957 ..	45,570	24,840	19,623	8,694	7,404	2,721	108,852
1958 ..	52,440	26,742	21,654	9,313	7,966	2,848	120,963
<b>EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOAN EXPENDITURE).</b>							
1939 ..	10,790	6,193	4,335	1,558	1,489	507	24,872
1954 ..	31,880	16,912	15,120	5,859	5,115	1,944	76,830
1955 ..	35,003	18,914	(d) 6,935	6,935	5,950	2,240	(d) 76,830
1956 ..	40,938	22,215	(d) 7,828	7,828	6,804	2,452	(d) 88,852
1957 ..	46,403	25,299	19,503	8,921	7,232	2,697	110,055
1958 ..	50,510	27,210	20,870	9,115	7,751	2,828	118,284

(a) Years ended previous 31st December. (b) Years ended 30th September. (c) Municipalities—Years ended 31st October; Road Districts—Years ended 30th June. (d) Not available.

(iii) *Business Undertakings.* The tables hereunder show, for 1956-57 and 1957-58, particulars of the revenue and expenditure, other than loan, of business undertakings under the control of local government authorities. These particulars are not included in the foregoing tables.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.**  
(£'000.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<b>REVENUE (EXCLUDING LOAN RECEIPTS).</b>							
<i>Water Supply and Sewerage—</i>							
Rates .. .. .	2,252	124	} 2,951	{ 2	4	676	} 6,792
Charges for Services and Sales of Products ..	644	..					
Other (including Grants)	(a) 914	9					
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<u>3,810</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>3,219</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>8,093</u>
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>							
Rates .. .. .	321	..	10	1	..	..	332
Charges for Services and Sales of Products ..	47,704	10,614	5,568	432	570	..	64,888
Other (including Grants)	1,118	150	149	49	2	..	1,468
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<u>49,143</u>	<u>10,764</u>	<u>5,727</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>66,688</u>
<i>Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses—</i>							
Rates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charges for Services and Sales of Products ..	..	..	3,459	..	..	..	3,459
Other (including Grants)	..	..	117	..	..	..	117
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>3,576</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>3,576</u>
<i>Other—</i>							
Rates .. .. .	(b) 5	(c) ..	(d) 16	(e) ..	(f) 1	(g) ..	22
Charges for Services and Sales of Products ..	2,417	549	109	19	52	75	3,221
Other (including Grants)	17	16	4	24	..	3	64
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<u>2,439</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>3,307</u>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>55,392</b>	<b>11,462</b>	<b>12,651</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>81,664</b>

NOTE.—See next page for footnotes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS—  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.—*continued.*

(£'000.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<b>EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOAN EXPENDITURE).</b>							
<i>Water Supply and Sewerage—</i>							
Working Expenses ..	1,578	96	1,797	2	10	330	3,813
Depreciation ..	(h) -155	6	..	..	..	..	-149
Debt Charges ..	1,245	26	1,179	..	1	399	2,850
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) ..	..	3	282	..	..	132	417
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>6,931</b>
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>							
Working Expenses ..	42,767	9,519	3,897	392	458	..	57,033
Depreciation ..	(h) 1,259	412	..	..	53	..	1,724
Debt Charges ..	4,329	379	1,280	37	44	..	6,069
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) ..	..	106	488	35	21	..	650
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>48,355</b>	<b>10,416</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>65,476</b>
<i>Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses—</i>							
Working Expenses ..	..	..	3,494	..	..	..	3,494
Depreciation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debt Charges ..	..	..	431	..	..	..	431
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) ..	..	..	144	..	..	..	144
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,069</b>
<i>Other—</i>	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
Working Expenses ..	2,356	469	108	42	49	47	3,071
Depreciation ..	21	16	..	..	..	..	37
Debt Charges ..	70	73	12	..	1	10	166
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) ..	..	..	6	2	..	16	24
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3,298</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>53,470</b>	<b>11,105</b>	<b>13,118</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>79,774</b>

(a) Includes Government grant, £831,000, for part of cost of new works borne by Government.  
(b) Abattoirs, ice-works, and production of building materials. (c) Abattoirs and hydraulic power undertakings. (d) Municipal markets, amusement parks, hotels, and cinemas. (e) Quarries.  
(f) Quarries, ice-works and abattoirs. (g) Abattoirs. (h) Net balance after deducting charge for debt redemption. The full amount of charge for debt redemption is included under debt charges.

NOTE.—For years to which particulars relate, see preceding table. Minus sign (—) indicates an excess of credits.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS—REVENUE  
AND EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.  
(£'000.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<b>REVENUE (EXCLUDING LOAN RECEIPTS).</b>							
<i>Water Supply and Sewerage—</i>							
Rates .. .. .	2,483	207			5	709	
Charges for Services and Sales of Products .. .. .	828	..	3,241	..	29	133	7,637
Other (including Grants) .. .. .	(a) 697	10	263	..	15	185	1,170
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	4,008	217	3,504	2	49	1,027	8,807
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>							
Rates .. .. .	360	..	1	1	..	..	362
Charges for Services and Sales of Products .. .. .	52,846	11,880	5,776	469	616	..	71,587
Other (including Grants) .. .. .	1,215	210	138	29	4	..	1,596
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	54,421	12,090	5,915	499	620	..	73,545
<i>Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses—</i>							
Rates .. .. .	..	..	32	..	..	..	32
Charges for Services and Sales of Products .. .. .	..	..	3,439	..	..	..	3,439
Other (including Grants) .. .. .	..	..	127	..	..	..	127
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	3,598	..	..	..	3,598
<i>Other—</i>	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
Rates .. .. .	4	..	16	..	..	..	20
Charges for Services and Sales of Products .. .. .	3,069	704	138	47	33	121	4,112
Other (including Grants) .. .. .	24	10	4	..	..	3	41
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	3,097	714	158	47	33	124	4,173
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	61,526	13,021	13,175	548	702	1,151	90,123

**EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOAN EXPENDITURE).**

<i>Water Supply and Sewerage—</i>							
Working Expenses .. .. .	1,844	167	1,813	2	40	470	4,336
Depreciation .. .. .	(h) -155	12	..	..	..	..	-143
Debt Charges .. .. .	1,381	31	1,265	..	4	450	3,131
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) .. .. .	..	1	322	..	..	92	415
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	3,070	211	3,400	2	44	1,012	7,739
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>							
Working Expenses .. .. .	45,869	10,586	3,943	437	492	..	61,327
Depreciation .. .. .	(h) 1,092	337	..	..	57	..	1,486
Debt Charges .. .. .	5,050	439	1,598	44	53	..	7,184
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) .. .. .	..	278	303	33	22	..	636
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	52,011	11,640	5,844	514	624	..	70,633
<i>Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses—</i>							
Working Expenses .. .. .	..	..	3,494	..	..	..	3,494
Depreciation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debt Charges .. .. .	..	..	453	..	..	..	453
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) .. .. .	..	..	158	..	..	..	158
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	..	..	4,105	..	..	..	4,105
<i>Other—</i>	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
Working Expenses .. .. .	2,826	564	154	42	34	74	3,694
Depreciation .. .. .	3	28	..	..	..	..	31
Debt Charges .. .. .	97	67	15	..	2	14	195
Other (including Transfers to General Revenue and Construction) .. .. .	..	31	15	3	..	23	72
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	2,926	690	184	45	36	111	3,992
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	58,007	12,541	13,533	561	704	1,123	86,469

(a) Includes Government grant, £614,000, for part of cost of new works borne by Government.  
(b) Abattoirs, ice-works, and production of building materials. (c) Abattoirs and hydraulic power undertakings. (d) Municipal markets, amusement parks, hotels, and cinemas. (e) Quarries.  
(f) Quarries, ice-works and abattoirs. (g) Abattoirs. (h) Net balance after deducting charge for debt redemption. The full amount of charge for debt redemption is included under debt charges.  
NOTE.—For years to which particulars relate, see following table. Minus sign (—) indicates an excess of credits.

The next table shows the revenue and expenditure, other than loan, of local government business undertakings for the years 1938–39 and 1953–54 to 1957–58.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**  
(£'000.)

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.(b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.(c)	Tas.	Total.
<b>REVENUE (EXCLUDING LOAN RECEIPTS).</b>							
1939 ..	6,405	1,814	3,374	113	963	528	13,197
1954 ..	41,367	8,189	13,108	504	516	1,366	65,050
1955 ..	46,972	8,770	(d)	547	569	1,296	(d)
1956 ..	51,312	9,995	(d)	592	628	833	(d)
1957 ..	55,392	11,462	12,651	527	644	988	81,664
1958 ..	61,526	13,021	13,175	548	702	1,151	90,123
<b>EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING LOAN EXPENDITURE).</b>							
1939 ..	5,556	1,803	3,256	123	935	514	12,187
1954 ..	38,426	7,971	13,366	474	520	1,310	62,067
1955 ..	43,616	8,611	(d)	558	547	1,286	(d)
1956 ..	48,442	9,800	(d)	576	627	846	(d)
1957 ..	53,470	11,105	13,118	510	637	934	79,774
1958 ..	58,007	12,541	13,533	561	704	1,123	86,469

(a) Years ended previous 31st December. (b) Years ended 30th September. (c) Municipalities—Years ended 31st October; Road Districts—Years ended 30th June. (d) Not available.

(iv) *Loan Expenditure.* The tables below show particulars for 1956–57 and 1957–58 of loan expenditure on works connected with the ordinary services and the business undertakings of local government authorities.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.**  
(£'000.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<b>ORDINARY SERVICES.</b>							
Roads, Bridges, Streets, Footpaths, Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	2,607	1,780	3,046	731	647	227	9,038
Council Properties .. .. .	2,265	1,341	666	165	524	208	6,154
Parks, Gardens and Recrea- tional Reserves .. .. .	517	252					
Other .. .. .	(a) 468	338	884	25	133	80	1,810
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	5,857	3,711	4,596	924	1,334	580	17,002
<b>BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.</b>							
Water Supply .. .. .	1,429	121	2,054	..	12	761	5,297
Sewerage .. .. .	920	..	..	..	..		
Electricity and Gas .. .. .	6,948	1,004	3,072	58	24	..	11,106
Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses .. .. .	..	..	214	..	..	..	214
Abattoirs .. .. .	359	175	..	..	..	..	534
Other .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	9,656	1,300	5,348	58	36	761	17,159
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	15,513	5,011	9,944	982	1,370	1,341	34,161

(a) Includes advances for homes, £95,000.

NOTE.—For years to which particulars relate, see preceding table.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1957-58.**  
(£'000.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<b>ORDINARY SERVICES.</b>							
Roads, Bridges, Streets, Footpaths, Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	2,716	1,893	3,735	913	700	228	10,245
Council Properties .. .. .	2,279	1,729	670	128	652	175	5,633
Parks, Gardens and Recrea- tional Reserves .. .. .	316	304	152	27	186	51	1,036
Other .. .. .	(a) 333	289	1,056	9	42	1	1,730
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>18,644</b>

<b>BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.</b>							
Water Supply .. .. .	1,495	90	2,277	..	.. 70	} 1,163	6,181
Sewerage .. .. .	1,086	..	..	..	.. 89		
Electricity and Gas .. .. .	8,103	1,639	2,609	49	..	..	12,489
Railways, Tramways and Omnibuses .. .. .	..	..	96	..	..	..	96
Abattoirs .. .. .	340	67	..	..	..	..	407
Other .. .. .	..	..	40	50	..	..	90
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,024</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>19,263</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,668</b>	<b>6,011</b>	<b>10,695</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>37,907</b>

(a) Includes advances for homes, £71,000.

NOTE.—For years to which particulars relate see following table.

The following table shows the loan expenditure on works connected with local government ordinary services and business undertakings during the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58:—

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN EXPENDITURE.**  
(£'000.)

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.(b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.(c)	Tas.	Total.
<b>ORDINARY SERVICES.</b>							
1939 ..	1,758	663	1,317	43	117	39	3,937
1954 ..	4,121	1,747	2,969	785	839	237	10,698
1955 ..	4,313	2,511	(d)	959	1,121	404	(d)
1956 ..	6,100	3,088	(d)	1,112	1,486	477	(d)
1957 ..	5,857	3,711	4,596	924	1,334	580	17,002
1958 ..	5,644	4,215	5,673	1,077	1,580	455	18,644
<b>BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.</b>							
1939 ..	1,481	452	942	10	76	233	3,194
1954 ..	10,436	1,408	4,920	62	78	642	17,546
1955 ..	9,037	1,282	(d)	45	90	800	(d)
1956 ..	9,569	1,140	(d)	25	49	888	(d)
1957 ..	9,656	1,300	5,348	58	36	761	17,159
1958 ..	11,024	1,796	5,022	99	159	1,163	19,263

(a) Years ended previous 31st December. (b) Years ended 30th September. (c) Municipalities—  
Years ended 31st October; Road Districts—Years ended 30th June. (d) Not available.

## § 3. Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities' Debt.

1. **General.**—Statistics of local and semi-governmental debt for the years 1938–39 and 1954–55 to 1957–58 are given in the following paragraph. The information covers all local government authorities and those semi-governmental authorities responsible for the provision of the following services:—

*New South Wales.* Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, Electricity Supply, Fire Brigades, and Banking. County Councils are included among these authorities.

*Victoria.* Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Harbours, Tramways, Electricity and Gas Supply, Fire Brigades, Marketing (Buying and Selling), Industry Assistance, Grain Elevators, Housing, and Miscellaneous.

*Queensland.* Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Harbours, Electricity Supply, Fire Brigades, University, Hospitals and Ambulances, Marketing (Buying and Selling and Agency), and Industry Assistance.

*South Australia.* Irrigation and Drainage, Tramways, Electricity Supply, Fire Brigades, Hospitals and Ambulances, Marketing (Agency), Industry Assistance, Banking, Housing, and Miscellaneous.

*Western Australia.* Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Harbours, Tramways, Electricity Supply, Fire Brigades, Hospitals and Ambulances, Marketing (Agency), Housing and University of Western Australia.

*Tasmania.* Harbours, Electricity Supply, Fire Brigades, Transport, and Housing.

A detailed list of the authorities included is shown in *Finance, Part I.—Public and Private Finance*, Bulletin No. 50, 1958–59.

2. **Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities' Debt.**—The following table provides a summary of new money loan raisings, provisions for debt redemption, debt outstanding and interest payable by local and semi-governmental authorities for the year ended 30th June, 1958. For greater detail, see *Finance, Part I.—Public and Private Finance*, Bulletin No. 50, 1958–59.

**LOCAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES: NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS, REDEMPTION, DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE 1957-58.**

(£'000.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.</b>							
<i>New Money Loan Raisings—</i>							
From Government ..	152	111	930	397	19	166	1,775
From Public ..	8,474	5,286	8,908	927	2,004	1,846	27,445
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>8,626</i>	<i>5,397</i>	<i>9,838</i>	<i>1,324</i>	<i>2,023</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>29,220</i>
<i>Funds Provided for Redemption—</i>							
Government Loans ..	44	17	1,042	454	11	10	1,578
Loans due to Public ..	4,229	1,866	1,778	177	669	401	9,120
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>4,273</i>	<i>1,883</i>	<i>2,820</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>10,698</i>
Accumulated Sinking Fund Balance ..	5,448	2,995	5,033	..	59	175	13,710
<i>Debt—</i>							
Due to Government ..	1,953	630	13,656	1,130	245	308	17,922
Due to Banks (Net Overdraft)	31	416	..	..	1	..	448
Due to Public Creditor(a)	66,601	33,200	70,839	3,981	8,326	9,788	192,735
<i>Total(a) ..</i>	<i>68,585</i>	<i>34,246</i>	<i>84,495</i>	<i>5,111</i>	<i>8,572</i>	<i>10,096</i>	<i>211,105</i>
Maturing Overseas(a)(b) ..	1,812	..	2,455	..	..	..	4,267
Annual Interest Payable(a)	(c)	1,586	3,889	216	412	472	(c)

LOCAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES: NEW MONEY LOAN  
RAISINGS, REDEMPTION, DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE 1957-58—*continued.*  
(£'000.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<b>SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.</b>							
<i>New Money Loan Raisings—</i>							
From Government .. ..	12,451	16,139	7,442	10,233	3,881	6,802	56,948
From Public .. ..	21,536	35,960	9,250	3,349	2,479	1,350	73,924
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>33,987</i>	<i>52,099</i>	<i>16,692</i>	<i>13,582</i>	<i>6,360</i>	<i>8,152</i>	<i>130,872</i>
<i>Funds Provided for Redemp- tion—</i>							
Government Loans .. ..	863	3,678	320	988	473	507	6,829
Loans due to Public .. ..	5,216	5,245	2,892	788	647	253	15,041
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>6,079</i>	<i>8,923</i>	<i>3,212</i>	<i>1,776</i>	<i>1,120</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>21,870</i>
Accumulated Sinking Fund Balance .. ..	21,153	9,217	3,213	979	494	444	35,500
<i>Debt—</i>							
Due to Government .. ..	144,608	173,775	14,833	100,970	36,648	71,983	542,817
Due to Banks (Net Over- draft) .. ..	2,262	2,910	683	43	2	..	5,900
Due to Public Creditor(a)	225,519	354,572	61,350	25,213	15,523	13,397	695,574
<i>Total(a)</i> .. ..	<i>372,389</i>	<i>531,257</i>	<i>76,866</i>	<i>126,226</i>	<i>52,173</i>	<i>85,380</i>	<i>1,244,291</i>
Maturing Overseas(a)(b) ..	5,000	4,337	..	..	..	..	9,337
Annual Interest Payable(a) ..	(c)	22,075	3,555	5,139	2,380	3,490	(c)

(a) Includes debt or interest payable in London and New York. The former is expressed in United Kingdom currency, the latter is payable in dollars which have been converted at the rate of \$4.8665 to 1£.  
(b) Included in debt figures above. (c) Not available.

In this and the following tables, debt includes all liabilities for which arrangements have been made for repayment over a period of one year or more, and net overdrafts. Interest capitalized and amounts due for the capital cost of assets or for services rendered which are to be repaid over a period of one year or more are included. Current liabilities, such as interest accrued (but not capitalized), trade creditors, amounts held in trust and other debts which are to be repaid in less than one year are not included. Net overdraft is the gross overdraft of all funds less all bank credit balances (including fixed deposits) which do not form part of a sinking fund to repay a loan. New loans raised during the year include new loan liabilities incurred during the year, loans raised from the public to repay indebtedness to the Government, and interest capitalized. Loans raised and redeemed within the year, increases in overdrafts and loans raised for conversion or redemption of existing debt are excluded. Funds provided for redemption include instalments of principal repaid and amounts credited to sinking funds established for the purpose of repaying the debt on maturity. Amounts provided for redemption from loans raised for that purpose are excluded.

In the following table, a summary is given of new money loan raisings, provisions for the redemption of debt and debt outstanding of local and semi-governmental authorities for the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1957-58.

**LOCAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA: NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS, REDEMPTION AND DEBT.**

(£'000.)

Particulars.	1938-39.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.</b>					
<i>New Money Loan Raisings—</i>					
From Government .. ..	371	3,413	2,233	1,624	1,775
From Public .. ..	7,060	24,352	22,160	25,046	27,445
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>7,431</i>	<i>27,765</i>	<i>24,393</i>	<i>26,670</i>	<i>29,220</i>
<i>Funds provided for Redemption—</i>					
Government Loans .. ..	2,141	1,477	1,555	1,569	1,578
Loans due to Public .. ..	2,995	8,151	8,597	9,222	9,120
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>5,136</i>	<i>9,628</i>	<i>10,152</i>	<i>10,791</i>	<i>10,698</i>
Accumulated Sinking Fund Balance	(a)	11,493	11,955	12,865	13,710
<i>Debt—</i>					
Due to Government .. ..	13,207	17,265	17,907	17,753	17,922
Due to Banks (Net Overdraft) .. ..	1,544	362	948	637	448
Due to Public Creditor(b) .. ..	76,582	158,350	169,891	182,834	192,735
<i>Total(b) .. ..</i>	<i>91,333</i>	<i>175,977</i>	<i>188,746</i>	<i>201,224</i>	<i>211,105</i>
Maturing Overseas(b)(c) .. ..	17,893	4,499	4,431	4,349	4,267

**SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.**

<i>New Money Loan Raisings—</i>					
From Government .. ..	1,524	51,234	53,482	51,644	56,948
From Public .. ..	7,038	64,555	58,674	62,777	73,924
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>8,562</i>	<i>115,789</i>	<i>112,156</i>	<i>114,421</i>	<i>130,872</i>
<i>Funds provided for Redemption—</i>					
Government Loans .. ..	699	3,328	6,866	3,978	6,829
Loans due to Public .. ..	1,146	5,984	7,552	10,496	15,041
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>1,845</i>	<i>9,312</i>	<i>14,418</i>	<i>14,474</i>	<i>21,870</i>
Accumulated Sinking Fund Balance	(a)	22,306	25,311	29,702	35,500
<i>Debt—</i>					
Due to Government .. ..	(d)44,817	401,080	446,112	492,929	542,817
Due to Banks (net Overdraft) .. ..	2,006	2,195	9,994	6,402	5,900
Due to Public Creditor(b) .. ..	118,506	503,515	560,074	623,744	695,574
<i>Total(b) .. ..</i>	<i>d165,329</i>	<i>906,790</i>	<i>1,016,180</i>	<i>1,123,075</i>	<i>1,244,291</i>
Maturing Overseas(b)(c) .. ..	12,088	13,616	13,556	12,112	9,337

(a) Not available. (b) Includes debt in London and New York. The former is expressed in United Kingdom currency, the latter is payable in dollars which have been converted at the rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1. (c) Included in debt figures above. (d) Approximate only.

#### § 4. Roads and Bridges.

1. **Commonwealth Government Grants.**—The following table shows the allocation to the States, under the several Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts for road construction, maintenance, repair and other works connected with transport for each of the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59, and to the Commonwealth for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of strategic roads and for the promotion of road safety practices for each of the years 1954-55 to 1958-59. See also Chapter XXI.—Public Finance, and *Finance* bulletins.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, ETC.: GRANTS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH AID ROAD ACTS.

(£'000.)

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth. (a)	Total.
1939 ..	1,199	747	815	474	819	213	..	4,267
1955 ..	5,893	3,771	4,125	2,409	4,190	1,073	900	22,361
1956 ..	7,282	4,660	5,097	2,976	5,178	1,326	950	27,469
1957 ..	8,587	5,495	6,009	3,509	6,105	1,563	950	32,218
1958 ..	9,495	6,264	6,585	3,879	6,658	1,733	1,000	35,614
1959 ..	9,930	6,543	6,890	4,056	6,967	1,813	1,000	37,199

(a) Allocation for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of strategic roads and the promotion of road safety practices.

2. New South Wales.—(i) *General.* A central road authority, known as the Main Roads Board, was created by legislation in 1925 for the purpose of providing improved and uniform standards of construction, reconstruction and maintenance of the principal roads of the State and to administer government subsidies for works on those roads. Subsequently, the Main Roads administration was reorganized as a separate department under the control of a Commissioner. The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and certain associated works, principally bridges and vehicular ferries, constructed from government funds. The Department of Main Roads co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining the main roads system.

Public roads, except those within the City of Sydney, may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner for Main Roads, who takes into consideration the representations made by the councils concerned, availability of funds for construction and maintenance purposes, and the value of the roads as connecting links between centres of population or business. The classes of main roads are (i) the State Highways which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (ii) Trunk Roads, which, with the State Highways, form the framework of a general system of intercommunication throughout the State; (iii) Ordinary Main Roads, which provide a network of roads connecting towns and important centres of population with the State Highways and Trunk Roads and with each other. In addition to the Main Roads, there are also (i) Secondary Roads (in the County of Cumberland), which carry a substantial volume of through traffic and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads of traffic and (ii) Developmental Roads, which help to develop country districts.

In the County of Cumberland, which for the purposes of the Main Roads Act is deemed to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County of Cumberland, the full cost of road and bridge construction is paid from the funds of the Department of Main Roads. The Councils contribute towards the cost at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved value of ratable property. The rate payable in respect of lands used principally for primary production is one-half the rate levied on other lands. In country districts, the Department meets the full cost of road and bridge works on state highways, the full cost of bridge works and three-quarters of the cost of road works on trunk roads, and three-quarters of the cost of bridge works and two-thirds of the cost of road works on main roads. The cost of constructing developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Department of Main Roads, but local Councils are required to maintain them in a satisfactory condition. The Department of Main Roads meets half the cost of works on secondary roads.

(ii) *Length of Roads.* (a) *Proclaimed Roads.* The total length of proclaimed roads in New South Wales at 30th June, 1959, was 25,296 miles classified as:—State highways, 6,504 miles; trunk roads, 4,180 miles; ordinary main roads, 11,739 miles; secondary roads, 86 miles; and developmental roads, 2,787 miles.

During 1958–59, 118 miles of new developmental roads were proclaimed and 29 miles were removed from the list of proclaimed developmental roads. 21 miles of proclaimed main roads were removed from the list during 1958–59.

The length of main and secondary roads maintained by the Department of Main Roads at 30th June, 1959, was 5,469 miles (24 per cent.), while the length maintained by councils was 17,040 miles (76 per cent.). The proportions of main roads maintained by the Department and councils respectively were:—State highways, 58 per cent., 42 per cent; trunk and ordinary main roads, 11 per cent., 89 per cent. Secondary roads were maintained wholly by councils. In the County of Cumberland (the metropolis and adjoining areas), the Department maintained 56 per cent. of the roads (524 miles).

(b) *Composition of Roads.* In 1957, the total length of all roads in New South Wales was estimated at 127,097 miles. The lengths of roads, according to their composition or nature, were as follows:—cement concrete, 412 miles; asphaltic concrete, 223 miles; tar or bituminous macadam, 5,698 miles; surface water-bound macadam, 7,949 miles; water-bound macadam, 1,458 miles; gravel or crushed rock, 42,522 miles; formed only, 27,604 miles; cleared or natural surface only, 41,231 miles.

(iii) *Main Roads Department.* (a) *General.* Progress has continued with the implementation of the Department's plan for main roads development in the County of Cumberland. Most of the Department's proposals have been incorporated in the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme approved by Parliament under the Local Government (Amendment) Act 1951.

The Department's proposals for the development of the main roads system in Newcastle and the surrounding districts have been largely incorporated in the Northumberland County District Planning Scheme and some sections of the system have been constructed.

With some modifications, the Department's proposals for the planning of the main roads in the Wollongong-Port Kembla district have been incorporated in the planning scheme prepared by the Illawarra Planning Authority.

During 1958–59, 44 new bridges were constructed. In addition, 54 concrete box culverts having a waterway width of 20 feet or more were completed. Major bridge works under construction include steel and/or concrete bridges over Double Creek on the Prince's Highway (length 450 feet); over the Cook's River at Tempe on the Prince's Highway (length 300 feet); over the Murray River at Albury on the Hume Highway (length 300 feet); over the Hastings River near Blackman's Point on the Pacific Highway (length 1,500 feet); over the Mehi River at Moree on the Gwydir Highway (length 374 feet); over the Parramatta River at Gladesville (2,000 feet); over the Murray River at Jingellic (length 514 feet); over the Goulburn River at Sandy Hollow (length 576 feet); over the Murray River at Tintaldra (length 420 feet); and over the Mann River at Jackadgery (length 939 feet).

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The funds of the Department of Main Roads are derived principally from (1) motor vehicle taxation; (2) charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act 1958; (3) grants under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts (*see* Chapter XXI.—Public Finance); (4) other grants from the State or Commonwealth Governments and (5) proceeds of a levy on municipal and shire councils in the County of Cumberland in accordance with the Main Roads Act 1924–58. The State Government also makes repayable advances for Main Roads Department works.

Revenue and expenditure for the four years 1955–56 to 1958–59 compared with the year 1938–39 are shown below.

**DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS, NEW SOUTH WALES:  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

(£.)

Item.	1938–39.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.
<b>REVENUE.(a)</b>					
Motor Vehicle Taxation, Registration and Licence Fees .. ..	2,018,556	7,675,281	7,944,583	8,444,589	10,727,126
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act .. ..	1,176,039	4,646,788	5,165,020	6,468,726	6,926,549
State and Commonwealth Grants .. ..	..	..	..	453,750	357,500
Contributions by Other Departments and Bodies .. ..	13,549	413,120	275,453	305,153	240,412
Councils' Contributions .. ..	250,679	878,621	971,198	1,119,731	1,384,927
Other .. ..	54,782	—293	27,618	45,296	46,204
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,513,605</b>	<b>13,613,517</b>	<b>14,383,872</b>	<b>16,837,245</b>	<b>19,682,718</b>

NOTE.—See next page for footnotes.



DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS, NEW SOUTH WALES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

(£.)

Item.	1938-39.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
EXPENDITURE.(b)					
Roads and Bridges—					
Construction .. .. .	1,736,898	7,157,110	7,813,332	9,371,017	10,444,734
Maintenance .. .. .	1,519,929	5,946,283	6,174,524	6,096,227	5,908,649
Administration .. .. .	100,583	515,715	562,056	614,098	705,745
Interest, Exchange, etc., on Debt ..	152,469	151,652	171,242	184,067	190,789
Other(c) .. .. .	914	166,854	127,790	295,895	276,270
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,510,793</b>	<b>13,937,614</b>	<b>14,848,944</b>	<b>16,561,304</b>	<b>17,526,187</b>

(a) Excludes repayable advances by the State Government (£302,643 in 1938-39, £150,000 in 1955-56, £448,073 in 1956-57 and £150,000 in 1957-58) and transfer from Sydney Harbour Bridge Reserve Account for Expressway construction (£100,000 in 1958-59). Expenditure from these amounts is fully reflected in Expenditure. (b) Excludes debt redemption (£200,591 in 1938-39, £36,299 in 1955-56, £38,677 in 1956-57, £39,966 in 1957-58 and £340,790 in 1958-59). (c) Mainly purchase of assets not subject to annual depreciation charge. The purchase of other assets is omitted here because of the depreciation charge for them is reflected each year in "Roads and Bridges".

The figures shown above represent the aggregate revenue and expenditure of five funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads General and Special Purposes Funds, the Country Main Roads General and Special Purposes Funds, and the Developmental Roads Fund.

The total expenditure on roads, streets and bridges in the State by all authorities during the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59 was, respectively, £8,891,000, £26,878,000, £29,851,000, £33,773,000, £37,100,000 and £39,554,000. These figures are approximate and they include expenditure on construction, maintenance and direct administration, but not on debt charges. Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included.

(c) *Sydney Harbour Bridge.* The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. The main span is 1,650 feet and the clearance for shipping 170 feet from high water level. The deck, 160 feet wide, carries a roadway and two railway tracks and there is also a footway on each side. The capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1959, was £9,578,006, but this amount will be reduced slightly on completion of the disposal of the remaining surplus resumed property. The portion met from repayable loan funds, over £7,900,000, is repayable from toll income. The accumulated balance of the Bridge Account at 30th June, 1959, showed a deficiency of £94,421, after the transfer of sums totalling £1,895,000 to a reserve account. Annual income, after a decline to less than £300,000 during the 1939-45 War, has risen from about £400,000 in 1938-39 to over £1,081,000 in 1958-59, while expenditure over the same period has varied between £424,000 and £750,000. In 1958-59, income included road tolls, £891,985, railway passenger tolls, £147,825, and tram and omnibus passenger tolls, £15,840. Expenditure amounted to £750,312, including interest, exchange, flotation expenses, etc., £313,820, sinking fund, £106,600, maintenance £140,057, and major improvements (including conversion of tram tracks to roadway), £55,550. In addition to the amount of £55,550 charged to the Harbour Bridge Revenue Account in 1958-59, £898,602 was spent from accumulated surpluses (including £260,000 from the Harbour Bridge Reserve Account). During 1958-59, 25,705,000 rail travellers, 15,344,000 tram and omnibus travellers, and 39,012,000 road travellers in 25,002,000 road vehicles crossed the bridge, contributing, respectively, 14 per cent., 2 per cent. and 84 per cent. of the total toll revenue.

3. *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, State highways, tourists' roads, etc., to inquire into the State's resources in road materials and the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance, and to recommend deviations in existing roads or the construction of new roads in order to facilitate communication or to improve the conditions of traffic.

(ii) *Length of Roads. (a) Declared Roads.* The total length of declared roads in Victoria at 30th June, 1959, was 14,392 miles, classified as follows:—State highways, 3,845 miles; main roads, 9,754 miles; tourist roads, 415 miles; forest roads, 378 miles. The length of the surface treated (black) or higher type of pavements included in the foregoing mileage was 9,770 miles or 68 per cent. of the total.

(b) *Composition of Roads.* It is estimated that, in addition to the 14,392 miles of classified roads as above, there were approximately 87,000 miles of unclassified roads at 30th June, 1959. The latest detailed estimate of the length of roads and streets in Victoria (as at 30th September, 1957) provides the following information:—Wood or stone, 55 miles; portland cement concrete, 158 miles; asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt, 420 miles; tar or bitumen surface seal, 15,114 miles; water-bound macadam, gravel, sand and hard loam pavements, 31,954 miles; formed only, 23,873 miles; not formed, 29,778 miles; total, 101,352 miles.

(iii) *Country Roads Board. (a) General.* During 1958–59, 1,536 miles of declared roads under the Board's control were treated with bitumen. In addition, 669 miles of undeclared roads, for which the Board contributed funds, were similarly treated. The total length of bitumen treatment carried out in 1958–59 was 2,298 miles (including 93 miles for other authorities). Of the work on the roads under the Board's control in 1958–59, 510 miles related to State highways.

During 1958–59, 235 bridge projects with the total value of £1,460,000 were initiated. Of these, 191, costing £880,000, were under municipal supervision.

(b) *Receipts and Payments.* The funds of the Country Roads Board are derived principally from motor registration fees, two thirds of all money received by way of owners' certificates, one half of drivers' licence fees, fines, payments by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts, road charges under the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act and repayments by municipalities. In addition, loans have been authorized from time to time under the Country Roads Acts for permanent works on main and developmental roads, State highways, tourists' and forest roads, while the State Government has provided, free of repayment, loan moneys for restoration of flood and bush fire damage. During the year ended 30th June, 1959, loan receipts and payments each amounted to £75,834, and expenditure included £53,171 for restoration of flood and bush fire damage. The total loan expenditure to 30th June, 1959, was £14,221,093. This figure does not include loan expenditure from the Developmental Roads Loan Account, a fund which was created for the purpose of constructing and maintaining subsidiary or developmental roads. Loan money raised on this account was exhausted at 30th June, 1937, the total expenditure at that date being £6,425,758.

Total receipts and payments during each of the years 1938–39 and 1955–56 to 1958–59 are shown below:—

#### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD, VICTORIA: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

(£.)

Item.	1938–39. (a)	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees (b)	1,690,962	4,984,855	6,211,564	8,013,268	8,340,079
Drivers' Licence Fees (b) .. ..	..	199,852	207,892	219,342	284,994
Municipalities' Payments .. ..	318,878	501,110	530,418	560,092	685,773
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts (c) ..	716,019	4,430,575	5,247,438	6,158,907	6,870,975
Loans from State Government .. ..	57,972	1,092,950	404,679	402,822	75,834
Advance from Public Account .. ..	..	500,000	..	..	..
Stores and Materials .. .. ..	233,104	..	..	..	..
Hire of Plant .. .. ..	53,724	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth-State Contribution for restoration of flood damage .. ..	..	..	236,641	460,452	53,171
Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act .. .. ..	..	215,789	1,314,784	1,529,236	1,873,424
Other .. .. ..	117,341	24,809	28,173	37,114	30,263
<b>Total .. .. ..</b>	<b>3,188,000</b>	<b>11,949,940</b>	<b>14,181,589</b>	<b>17,381,233</b>	<b>18,214,513</b>

NOTE.—See next page for footnotes.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD, VICTORIA: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS—*continued.*  
(£.)

Item.	1938-39. (a)	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
PAYMENTS.					
Construction and Maintenance of					
Roads and Bridges—					
State Highways .. .. .	453,708	3,495,182	4,079,366	4,988,708	5,357,732
Main Roads .. .. .	1,027,210	3,889,291	3,921,041	5,428,679	5,536,431
Tourist Roads .. .. .	77,694	342,839	285,127	457,735	453,877
Forest Roads .. .. .	..	144,684	116,388	127,775	190,652
Unclassified Roads .. .. .	468,122	1,947,134	2,508,782	3,615,378	3,371,433
Roads adjoining Commonwealth					
Properties .. .. .	13,321	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	(d) 58,729	50,484	72,895	107,469	111,478
Relief to Municipalities .. .. .	240,170	..	..	..	..
Plant, Stores and Materials .. .. .	310,332	627,011	620,626	1,053,254	712,974
Interest, Debt Redemption, etc. .. .. .	427,445	745,873	792,321	831,077	862,583
Repayment of Advance .. .. .	..	..	500,000	..	..
Statutory Payment to Tourists' Resorts Fund .. .. .	230,125	72,109	76,284	108,780	144,770
Administration Expenditure and Other .. .. .		717,265	882,435	860,760	1,004,542
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,306,856</b>	<b>12,031,872</b>	<b>13,855,265</b>	<b>17,579,615</b>	<b>17,746,472</b>

(a) Figures for 1938-39 are not directly comparable with those of succeeding years owing to a change in the method of compilation adopted by the Country Roads Board. (b) After costs of collection. Since 1950, one half of the drivers' licence fees has been credited to the funds of the Country Roads Board while the remaining half has been credited to the Municipalities Assistance Fund. (c) Excludes portion of Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts advances drawn by the Public Works Department for expenditure on wharfs, jetties, etc. (d) Includes £54,662 expenditure on unemployment relief works.

(iv) *Level Crossings.* In 1954-55, the Level Crossings Fund was created under the Country Roads and Level Crossings Funds' Act 1954 to finance (a) the elimination of level crossings or the provision of alternative routes to enable road traffic to avoid level crossings, (b) the provision of lights, signs, and lighting at, and the improvement of approaches to, level crossings and (c) generally, the reduction of danger at level crossings. The Act provides for the payment into the Fund of one third of all moneys received by way of additional motor registration fees (owner's certificates) and money provided under any other Act. The amount available for expenditure in 1958-59 was £677,877 comprising receipts from owners' certificates, £268,815, and the balance brought forward from 1957-58, £409,062. Expenditure from the Fund amounted to £327,768 of which £260,798 was incurred by the Railways Department and the balance by the Country Roads Board.

4. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* 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 Main Roads Commission was constituted a Department under the name of the Department of Main Roads in February, 1951, with the Commissioner of Main Roads as its permanent head. The duties of the Commissioner are to carry out surveys and investigations necessary to determine State highways, main, developmental, secondary, mining access, farmers' and tourist roads and tourist tracks, and the responsibility for building and maintaining these declared roads is largely that of the Commissioner. Roads of purely local importance are constructed and maintained by local authorities. In many cases, construction is financed by the State Government by means of Treasury loans. Other roads may be built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department in order to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

(ii) *Length of Roads.* (a) *Declared Roads.* The total length of declared roads in Queensland at 30th June, 1958, was 20,900 miles, comprising State highways, 8,254 miles; main roads, 10,553 miles; developmental roads, 235 miles; secondary roads, 646 miles; mining access roads, 606 miles; farmers' roads, 308 miles; tourist roads, 297 miles; tourist tracks, one mile. The length of roads improved in Queensland from the date of commencement of work under the Main Roads Acts 1920-1952 to 30th June, 1958, was 14,369 miles (69 per cent). At that date also, 525 miles of new road construction and 426 miles of stage construction work were proceeding.

(b) *Composition of Roads.* The total length of roads and streets in Queensland at 30th June, 1958, was:—Concrete or other high standard, 231 miles; paved-sealed, 7,678 miles; paved unsealed, 18,569 miles; formed only, 34,957 miles; cleared only, 14,226 miles; natural state, 44,663 miles; total, 120,324 miles.

(iii) *Department of Main Roads. (a) General.* During 1957-58, the Department completed 1,355 miles of roads including new construction and stage construction. Bridges of all types to a length of 6,698 linear feet were constructed, bringing the total constructed by the Department at 30th June, 1958, to 196,732 feet. In addition, at 30th June, 1958, 4,299 feet were under construction.

(b) *Receipts and Payments.* The funds of the Department of Main Roads are obtained chiefly from motor vehicle registration and collections, fees, etc., under the Transport Acts, contributions under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts and loans, grants and advances from the State Government. The total receipts and payments, including amounts for defence works, during each of the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1957-58 are shown below:—

**DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.**  
(£.)

Item.	1938-39.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Motor Vehicle Registration, Transport Acts Collections, Fees, etc. . .	938,227	4,075,193	4,342,483	4,608,807	4,797,882
Loans from State Government . .	392,225	..	380,000	..	125,000
Grants, Advances, Refunds, etc. from State Government . . . . .	579,775	..	..	..	47,414
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts . . . . .	806,218	4,414,226	5,135,202	6,012,899	7,020,237
Maintenance Repayments—Local Authorities . . . . .	98,154	368,711	406,998	590,885	611,124
Hire, Rent, Sales of Plant, etc. . .	288,330	615,080	765,687	882,316	945,525
Other . . . . .		329,549	415,931	405,555	479,362
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,102,929</b>	<b>9,802,759</b>	<b>11,446,301</b>	<b>12,500,462</b>	<b>14,026,544</b>
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>					
Permanent Road Works and Surveys	2,045,900	6,091,811	6,344,024	7,953,553	8,027,715
Maintenance of Roads . . . . .	331,734	2,077,429	2,521,193	2,372,221	2,556,029
Plant, Machinery, Buildings, etc. (including Plant Maintenance) . .	73,632	1,390,728	1,070,648	1,287,443	1,239,085
Loans—Interest . . . . .	38,861	265,079	253,050	242,592	208,498
Redemption . . . . .	78,153	250,817	255,224	256,048	256,287
Payments to State Consolidated Revenue . . . . .	340,244	..	..	..	..
Payments to Local Authorities . .	27,418	1,625	1,625	1,743	1,688
Administration, etc. . . . .	151,700	803,671	905,599	1,021,017	1,060,203
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,087,642</b>	<b>10,881,160</b>	<b>11,351,363</b>	<b>13,134,617</b>	<b>13,349,505</b>

5. *South Australia.—(i) General.* The Highways and Local Government Department is administered by the Commissioner of Highways, who is empowered, subject to the approval of the Minister of Roads, to undertake the construction, maintenance and protection of the principal roads of the State. In addition, the Commissioner—

(a) allocates grants to councils for roadworks and supervises the expenditure.

(b) assists Councils to purchase road-making plant and to defray the cost of roadworks.

(c) advises Councils on any question concerning the construction, maintenance or repair of roads.

(ii) *Source of Funds.* Funds of the Department are derived mainly from—

(a) *State Government.* The Highways Fund, into which are paid the proceeds from motor vehicle registrations and drivers' licences (less cost of collection), appropriations from loan funds, repayments of advances made to Councils and contributions by the Municipal Tramways Trust.

(b) *Commonwealth Government.* Contributions under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts.

(iii) *Length of Roads.* In South Australia, there are only two classifications of roads. These are Main Roads proclaimed under the provisions of the Highways Act and all other roads, commonly designated District Roads. At 30th June, 1959, there were 8,188 miles of proclaimed Main Roads and 54,012 miles of District Roads, totalling 62,200 miles. Of these, 28,980 miles are unformed and carry little or no traffic and a further 15,504 miles, which have been formed only, are open to traffic during most of the year. Of the remainder, there are 12,962 miles of road constructed with gravel or crushed rock and 4,754 miles of a higher standard constructed with either bitumen or concrete.

(iv) *State Highways and Local Government Department, Receipts and Payments.* The following table shows particulars of receipts and payments, during the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59 of funds controlled by the Highways and Local Government Department.

**HIGHWAYS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA:  
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.**

(£.)

Item.	1938-39. (a)	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						
Motor Vehicle Registration, Licences, Fees, Fines, etc. . . . .	690,849	2,997,668	3,221,230	3,404,557	3,470,923	3,750,160
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts . . . . .	479,922	2,555,471	2,958,943	3,481,627	3,944,987	4,395,218
Loans from State Government . . . . .	200,000	200,000	100,000	10,000	15,000	..
Recoups—Local and Semi-govern- mental Authorities . . . . .	1,531	9,978 348,467	399,192	416,427	432,302	408,854
Other . . . . .						
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>1,372,302</b>	<b>6,111,584</b>	<b>6,679,365</b>	<b>7,312,611</b>	<b>7,863,212</b>	<b>8,554,232</b>
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>						
Construction and Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges . . . . .	61,150,082	287,7748 825,371	3,658,078 1,562,515	3,569,676 1,856,560	3,738,544 2,123,008	5,096,450 2,174,320
Maintenance . . . . .						
Recoups to Consolidated Revenue Fund—Interest, Debt Redemption and Exchange . . . . .	(c) 178,273	168,297	182,910	189,150	202,646	205,361
Grants and Advances to Local and Semi-governmental Authorities . . . . .	(d)	1,209,958 310,971	470,243 403,014	263,705 457,583	293,349 524,374	464,723 (e)
Administration . . . . .						
Stores, Plant, Machinery, Suspense Accounts, etc. . . . .	45,753	722,539 31,949	424,206 50,790	1,049,861 -38,649	785,951 -7,076	528,781 -13,895
Other . . . . .						
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>1,374,108</b>	<b>6,146,833</b>	<b>6,751,756</b>	<b>7,347,886</b>	<b>7,660,796</b>	<b>8,455,740</b>

(a) Figures for 1938-39 are not completely comparable with those for following years. (b) Roads, plant, etc. (c) Interest and sinking fund payments. (d) Not available separately; included elsewhere. (e) Administrative Expenses amounting to £596,876 have been charged to "Construction and Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges" and to "Maintenance".

The total expenditure, both revenue and loan, by State and local governments on roads, streets and bridges in South Australia during the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1957-58 was, respectively, £1,966,000, £7,539,000, £8,812,000, £9,228,000 and £9,889,000.

6. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* Under the Main Roads Act 1930-1954, the Main Roads Board, established in 1926, was abolished and a Commissioner of Main Roads was appointed. His duties relate to the determination of main roads after consideration of the funds available and the services to be rendered by the roads, the declaration and provision of developmental roads, construction of and maintenance of main roads and the carrying out of surveys, investigations and experiments in connexion with roads and road materials.

(ii) *Length and Composition of Roads.* The total length of roads for which financial provision is made by the Main Roads Department at 30th June, 1958, was:—Declared Main Roads, 3,487 miles; Important Secondary Roads, 7,149 miles; and Developmental Roads, 14,360 miles. Important Secondary Roads are roads which were formerly included as

developmental. However, by virtue of their consistent use by through traffic a special provision of funds by the Main Roads Department was warranted. The classification of "important secondary roads" has no legal significance as the care and control of these roads remains the responsibility of the Local Authorities.

The total length of roads and streets in Western Australia at the 30th June, 1958, was made up as follows:—Bituminous, 7,137 miles; gravel, waterbound, 16,158 miles; other constructed surfaces, 2,000 miles; formed only, 39,320 miles; unprepared, 25,057 miles; total, 89,672 miles.

(iii) *Main Roads Department.* During the year 1957–58, the activities of the Department included—Clearing, 1,704 miles; forming, 2,394 miles; gravelling, 1,374 miles; reconditioning, 4,740 miles; and stabilizing, 562 miles. In addition, 1,003 miles were primed or sealed (including widening) and 17 bridges constructed. Steady progress is being made on the construction of a bridge over the Swan River at the Narrows. The estimated cost of the project is £1,600,000. The principal source of income of the Main Roads Department is derived from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1954–1956 and the Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act. Other sources of income include a portion of the Traffic Fees collected in the Metropolitan Traffic Fee area and Transport Board funds. Outside the Metropolitan Area motor vehicle licence fees are collected and retained by the Local Authorities, i.e. Municipalities and Road Boards.

(iv) *Receipts and Payments—Combined Road Funds.* The following table shows the combined transactions of the Main Roads Trust Account, the Main Roads Contributions Trust Account, the Metropolitan Traffic Trust Account, and the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Trust Accounts during the years ended 30th June, 1939 and 1955 to 1959. Figures for the years ended 30th June, 1939, and 30th June, 1955, to 30th June, 1957, have been revised since publication of Year Book No. 45.

#### ROAD FUNDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

(£.)

Item.	1938–39. (a)	1954–55.	1955–56.	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						
Motor Vehicles Registration, Licences, Fees, Fines, etc.(b) .. .. .	175,160	521,828	567,544	726,843	942,177	975,296
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts .. .. .	823,162	4,411,656	5,110,892	6,037,821	6,752,973	7,574,065
Recoups from Local Authorities, etc. .. .. .	6,545	244,901	233,285	154,661	165,987	152,754
Other .. .. .	132,017	191,535	185,723	133,249	14,355	5,254
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,136,884</b>	<b>5,369,920</b>	<b>6,097,444</b>	<b>7,052,574</b>	<b>7,875,492</b>	<b>8,707,369</b>
<b>PAYMENTS.(c) (d)</b>						
Construction and Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	983,405	2,813,248	4,212,007	4,726,432	6,100,370	6,651,955
Maintenance of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	76,061	277,449	379,353	342,862	345,572	349,981
Grants to Local Authorities, etc. .. .. .	125,546	641,753	754,517	856,285	839,282	894,521
Transfer to State Consolidated Revenue Interest, Debt Redemption and Exchange—State Consolidated Revenue Plant, Machinery, etc. .. .. .	..	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Other .. .. .	7,396	7,396	7,396	7,396	7,396	7,396
.. .. .	..	545,833	481,537	580,880	456,041	222,864
.. .. .	29,135	331,404	313,617	200,595	235,093	281,212
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,221,543</b>	<b>4,687,083</b>	<b>6,218,427</b>	<b>6,784,450</b>	<b>8,053,754</b>	<b>8,477,929</b>

(a) Figures not completely comparable with those for following years. (b) Net of Police Collection and Administration fees. (c) Administrative Expenses have been included in Expenditure on (i) Construction and Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges, (ii) Maintenance of Roads and Bridges and (iii) Other. (d) Expenditure on hire and maintenance of road construction plant, etc. and on purchase of material has been included in expenditure on (i) Construction and Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges, (ii) Maintenance of Roads and Bridges and (iii) Other.

7. *Tasmania.*—(i) *General.* Under the Road Construction (Transfer of Functions) Act 1951, which came into operation on 1st July, 1951, the control of the construction and maintenance of roads and certain road making plant was vested in the Minister for Lands

and Works. Works authorized by the Minister in respect of roads classified as State highways, tourist, and developmental roads are constructed by the Department of Public Works and financed from the State Highways Trust Fund into which are paid the proceeds from Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, motor vehicle registration fees and taxes, licence fees for drivers and public transport, and other moneys made available by Parliament. In addition, provision was made under the Road Construction (Transfer of Functions) Act for certain works authorized by the Transport Commission to be carried out and constructed by the Department. The expenditure by the Public Works Department during 1957-58 on the construction of roads, tracks and bridges amounted to £3,055,009 of which £2,474,810 was charged to road funds, £17,295 to revenue, £485,191 to loan and £77,713 to other funds. Except in special cases, municipal councils bear the cost of maintaining country roads and a proportion of the cost of main and secondary roads.

(ii) *Length of Roads.* (a) *Classified Roads.* The mileages of classified roads in Tasmania at 30th June, 1959, were as follows:—State highways, 1,158 miles; main roads, 669 miles; secondary roads, 187 miles; tourist roads, 45 miles; developmental roads, 10 miles; subsidized roads, 131 miles; total, 2,200 miles. Country roads totalled nearly 10,000 miles. The mileages of sealed roads, and their proportions to the respective totals, were:—State highways, 612 miles (53 per cent.); main roads, 263 miles (40 per cent.); secondary and other roads, 25 miles (7 per cent.); total, 900 miles (41 per cent. of all classified roads, and 8 per cent. of all roads, in Tasmania).

(b) *Composition of Roads.* The length of all roads in Tasmania, including those with surfaces of lower grade, at 30th June, 1959, was as follows:—Bituminous, 1,294 miles; concrete, 24 miles; granite, limestone, etc., water-bound, 8,494 miles; surfaces of lower grade, 2,089 miles; total, 11,901 miles.

(iii) *Receipts and Payments—Combined Road Funds.* The table hereunder shows particulars of the receipts and payments of the combined Road Funds for the years 1939-40 and 1955-56 to 1958-59:—

**ROAD FUNDS, TASMANIA: RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.**  
(£.)

Item.	1939-40. (a)	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Motor Vehicle Taxation and Registration, Licences, Fees, Fines, etc.	193,165	623,782	840,724	1,023,055	1,049,463
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts .. .. .	220,241	1,303,299	1,535,719	1,745,888	1,948,491
Recoups from Local Authorities, etc. .. .. .	..	10,765	10,469	9,192	9,641
State Loan Fund .. .. .	..	782,264	679,099	600,083	705,630
Hire of Plant .. .. .	..	813,593	912,089	1,076,810	1,181,032
Other .. .. .	719	171,205	31,046	52,310	89,219
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>414,125</b>	<b>3,704,908</b>	<b>4,009,146</b>	<b>4,507,338</b>	<b>4,983,476</b>
<b>PAYMENTS.</b>					
Construction and Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	130,924	1,624,722	1,945,053	1,763,457	2,571,412
Maintenance .. .. .	113,199	1,079,893	1,150,714	1,204,243	1,190,902
Jetties, etc. .. .. .	22,467	..	..	..	..
Other works connected with Transport .. .. .	5,748	11,558	7,105	2,935	14,659
Grants to Local Authorities, etc. .. .. .	..	5,401	7,346	12,755	9,657
Administration .. .. .	15,053	40,213	36,405	35,729	(b)
Purchase, Hire and Maintenance of Plant .. .. .	(c)	839,360	1,068,202	1,080,554	1,232,912
Other .. .. .	31,894	70,535	57,312	57,156	61,427
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>319,285</b>	<b>3,671,682</b>	<b>4,272,137</b>	<b>4,156,829</b>	<b>5,080,969</b>

(a) First year of operation of Transport Commission. Figures not completely comparable with those for following years. (b) Administration costs have been distributed over other items. (c) Not available, included with other.

8. **Summary of Roads used for General Traffic.**—(i) *Proclaimed or Declared Roads.* The table hereunder is a summary of the roads proclaimed or declared under the Acts of the several States relative to the operations of the central road authorities, and shows the lengths of various classes proclaimed or declared as at 30th June, 1959. These proclaimed or declared roads are those for which the central road authority assumes responsibility under the Act for the whole, or a proportion, of the cost of construction and/or maintenance, the extent varying from State to State and with the class and locality of the roads. Before proclamation of a main road, consideration is given, in general, to the following points:—availability of funds; whether the road is, or will be, within one of several classes of main trunk routes; whether the district is, or will be, sufficiently served by railways. Provision is also made in some States for the declaration of roads other than main roads. The absence of a particular class in any State does not necessarily imply that there are no roads within that State that might be so classified; the classes are restricted only to roads proclaimed or declared under the Acts. A further point to make is that, through various causes, e.g., insufficiency of funds, man-power or materials, etc., construction or maintenance may not keep pace with gazettals of mileages, and, therefore, the condition of a road may not match its status.

**PROCLAIMED OR DECLARED ROADS: LENGTHS, 30th JUNE, 1959.**  
(Miles.)

Class of Road.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land. (a)	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (a)	Tas.	Total.
State highways .. .. .	6,504	3,845	8,254	} 8,188	3,487	} 1,158	} 68,331
Trunk roads .. .. .	4,180	} 9,754	10,553				
Ordinary main roads .. .. .	11,739						
<i>Total Main Roads</i> .. .. .	22,423	13,599	18,807	8,188	3,487	1,827	68,331
Secondary roads .. .. .	(b) 86	..	646	..	(c) 7,149	187	8,068
Developmental roads .. .. .	2,787	..	235	..	14,360	10	17,392
Tourist roads .. .. .	..	415	297	..	..	45	757
Other roads .. .. .	..	(d) 378	(e) 915	..	..	(f) 131	1,424
<i>Total Other Roads</i> .. .. .	2,873	793	2,093	..	21,509	373	27,641
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>25,296</b>	<b>14,392</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>8,188</b>	<b>24,996</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>95,972</b>

(a) As at 30th June, 1958. (b) Metropolitan only. (c) Though financed by the Main Roads Department, these roads are under the control of Local Authorities. (d) Forest roads. (e) Includes mining access roads, 606 miles; farmers' roads, 308 miles; and tourist tracks, 1 mile. (f) Subsidized roads.

(ii) *Composition of Roads.* The following table represents an attempt to classify all the roads used for general traffic in Australia, at the latest dates available, according to States and Territories and to certain broad composition groups. The results are not entirely satisfactory, because (i) it is doubtful whether the whole of Australia is covered, (ii) the dates of reference differ, and (iii) the figures constituting each group are not wholly comparable for the States and Territories. It is hoped, however, that despite these defects the table will provide an approximate and general idea of the main types of roads in Australia.

The figures in the table for the States are obtained from the State Government Statisticians, and are derived mainly from local government sources. Unincorporated areas in some States are probably excluded and the figures on the returns supplied by the local government authorities are in some cases of doubtful accuracy. Details of the composition of roads, as far as they are available, vary to such an extent that it is considered preferable to show here only major divisions.

Groups 1-4 as shown in the table include, respectively, the following types of composition:—

1. *Wood or Stone.* Wood blocks; stone paved.
2. *Concrete.* Cement concrete; asphaltic concrete; bituminous concrete; sheet asphalt on concrete base.



3. *Bituminous*. Tar or bituminous macadam; tar and bituminous surface seal; surfaced water-bound macadam or gravel; bituminous or cement penetration.
4. *Macadam and Other*. Water-bound macadam; granite, limestone, and blast-furnace slag, water-bound; water-bound gravel; gravel or crushed rock; metalled (gravel or rubble); gravel, sand and hard loam pavements.

Groups 5 and 6 include roads so-called mainly because they are used for general traffic, irrespective of their surfaces, prepared or otherwise.

It will be noticed that some of the terms used above are practically synonymous. Such terms are, of course, not used by any one State, but are the classifications adopted by different States.

For details of any particular State, see the respective paragraphs in the preceding pages.

#### ALL ROADS USED FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC: LENGTHS.

(Miles.)

Composition of Roads.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Terr.	A.C.T.	Total.
	30th June, 1957.	30th Sept., 1957.	30th June, 1958.	30th June, 1959.	30th June, 1958. (a)	30th June, 1959.	30th June, 1959.	30th June, 1959.	
1. Wood or stone ..		55		6					61
2. Concrete ..	635	578	231	814		24		59	2,341
3. Bituminous	15,105	15,114	7,678	3,934	7,137	1,294	1,357	253	51,872
4. Macadam and other	42,522	31,954	18,569	12,962	18,158	8,494	227	.93	132,979
5. Formed only	27,604	23,873	34,957	15,504	39,320	2,089	9,255	211	338,605
6. Cleared, or natural surface only	41,231	29,778	58,889	28,980	25,057				
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>127,097</b>	<b>101,352</b>	<b>120,324</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>89,672</b>	<b>11,901</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>525,858</b>

(a) Municipalities, 31st October; Road Districts, 30th June.

9. **Summary of Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.**—(i) *General*. In most States, there are three classes of authorities—the State Government, the central road authority, and numerous local government bodies. Most of these authorities may expend money either directly on road construction or indirectly by means of grants and miscellaneous payments to other authorities. Insufficient information is given in the accounts of many authorities to permit the exclusion of these indirect payments which would, if included in the aggregate, duplicate the expenditure. In addition, a number of authorities are not able to supply separate information concerning their expenditure on roads. For these reasons, it has not been possible, up to the present, to compile statistics of the aggregate expenditure on roads.

The two paragraphs following, therefore, represent only: (a) aggregate expenditure from the various State road funds referred to in the foregoing pages, and (b) loan fund expenditure by State Governments. Expenditure by local government bodies is not included. Paragraph 8, Finances, of § 2. Local Government Authorities, contains some particulars of local government revenue and expenditure on roads, streets and bridges (see pp. 709, 710, 714 and 715).

(ii) *Aggregate Expenditure from State Road Funds*. The following table shows expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including payments to local government bodies, by each State during the years 1938–39 and 1954–55 to 1958–59, as summarized from the foregoing tables dealing with the receipts and payments of the various State road authorities. Expenditure on plant and materials not charged to construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and identifiable expenditure on debt charges and payments to State consolidated revenues are not included. In some instances, expenditure on works other than roads and bridges is included. Because of differing accounting methods, figures are not completely comparable as between States, nor, in some States, as from year to year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE FROM ROAD FUNDS.  
(£'000.)

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
1939.. ..	3,358	2,569	2,557	1,150	1,214	(b) 319	11,167
1955.. ..	12,953	9,131	8,975	5,256	4,064	2,752	43,131
1956.. ..	13,786	10,659	9,772	6,145	5,659	2,832	48,853
1957.. ..	14,678	12,442	11,349	6,109	6,126	3,204	53,908
1958.. ..	16,377	15,696	11,646	6,626	7,521	3,076	60,942
1959.. ..	17,335	16,170	(c)	7,526	8,178	3,848	(c)

(a) Excludes Sydney Harbour Bridge.

(b) Year 1939-40.

(c) Not available.

The foregoing particulars do not represent the total expenditure on roads and bridges in each State. To obtain this information, additions must be made on account of (a) State Government expenditure from revenue and loan through Departments or authorities other than the central road authority and (b) local government expenditure from revenue and loan, while on the other hand, allowances must be made for grants and miscellaneous payments to other authorities (*see* (i) above).

(iii) *State Net Loan Expenditure.* In recent years, expenditure from State loan funds on roads and bridges has not been large, and it would appear also, that a considerable proportion passes through the funds of the central road authorities and is therefore included in the figures of their financial operations in the foregoing sections. Gross loan expenditure by all State Governments during the two years 1957-58 and 1958-59 amounted to approximately £2,500,000, while net expenditure was about £1,500,000. Aggregate net loan expenditure on roads and bridges in each State to 30th June, 1959, amounted to the following approximate sums:—New South Wales, £22,000,000; Victoria, £23,000,000; Queensland, £8,000,000; South Australia, £5,000,000; Western Australia, £3,000,000; Tasmania, £11,000,000; total, £72,000,000.

## § 5. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.

NOTE.—*See also* Chapter VIII.—Water Conservation and Irrigation.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *General.* The two largest domestic water supply and sewerage systems are controlled by statutory boards each consisting of a president and a vice-president appointed by the State Government and five members elected by local councils. These are (a) the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, which administers the systems in the County of Cumberland, i.e., in Sydney and in the surrounding districts, and, in addition, has jurisdiction over territory extending along the South Coast beyond Wollongong to Lake Illawarra, and (b) the Hunter District Water Board, serving the Newcastle area. At Broken Hill, a similar board includes a representative of the mining companies. Other systems, apart from irrigation projects and water storage systems administered by the State Government, are controlled by county, municipal or shire councils.

(ii) *Water Supply—to 30th June, 1958.* (a) *Metropolitan.* The storage reservoirs of the metropolitan system, with a combined available capacity of 147,730 million gallons, drain catchment areas of 376 square miles (Upper Nepean, 347 square miles and Woronora, 29 square miles). Water is drawn also from the Warragamba River, with a catchment of 3,383 square miles. This system is being developed, and building is in progress of a dam to have an overall height of 415 feet (greatest depth of water 340 feet) having a storage capacity of 460,000 million gallons and giving a net safe draught estimated at 263 million gallons a day in addition to 11 million gallons a day for riparian purposes. The existing temporary storage is supplied by a weir 50 feet high with a maximum storage of 579 million gallons. At 30th June, 1958, there were 123 service reservoirs in use with a combined capacity of 570 million gallons. Rating for water for 1957-58 was 10d. in the £1 of assessed annual value and the charge for water measured by meters 2s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons.

(b) *Newcastle.* The water supply is drawn from two sources (1) the Chichester Reservoir, with a storage capacity of about 5,000 million gallons and draining a catchment of 76 square miles, and (2) the Tomago Sandbeds, which extend northerly along the coast towards Port Stephens. Service reservoirs and tanks distributed throughout the Water Supply District have a total storage capacity of 113 million gallons. Water rating for 1957-58 was 1s. 6½d. in the £1 on assessed annual value for occupied properties and 1s. 3½d. in the £1 for unoccupied properties. The price of water to domestic and industrial consumers is 2s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

(c) *Water Supplied, etc.* The following tables show, for the Sydney and Newcastle systems, the number of properties, the estimated population supplied, and other details for the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58:—

WATER SUPPLY, SYDNEY(a): SERVICES.

Year.	Improved Properties for which Water Mains available.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Consumption for the Year.	Average Daily Consumption.		Length of Mains.	Number of Meters.
					Per Property.	Per Head of Estimated Population.		
			Mill. gals.	Mill. gals.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.	
1938-39 ..	350,161	1,466,000	106.3	38,790	304	72.5	4,539	126,754
1953-54 ..	496,025	1,975,000	163.9	59,810	330	83.7	5,502	270,239
1954-55 ..	513,855	2,014,000	161.8	59,064	315	80.4	5,656	294,463
1955-56 ..	531,977	2,053,000	174.3	63,791	332	85.6	5,788	308,511
1956-57 ..	545,992	2,096,000	196.0	71,530	364	94.1	5,904	326,173
1957-58 ..	561,934	2,148,000	183.6	67,016	331	86.1	6,055	340,364

(a) Includes part of South Coast.

WATER SUPPLY, NEWCASTLE: SERVICES.

Year.	Properties Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Consumption for Year.	Average Daily Consumption.		Length of Mains.
					Per Property.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
			Mill. gals.	Mill. gals.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
1938-39.. ..	48,370	193,480	11.9	4,331	245	61.3	936
1953-54.. ..	71,307	285,228	25.5	9,416	362	90.4	1,284
1954-55.. ..	73,770	295,080	25.1	9,179	341	85.2	1,322
1955-56.. ..	76,272	305,088	27.2	9,945	356	89.1	1,354
1956-57.. ..	77,380	309,520	29.5	10,768	381	95.3	1,369
1957-58.. ..	78,954	315,816	29.5	10,753	373	93.3	1,410

(iii) *Sewerage and Drainage—*to 30th June, 1958. (a) *Metropolitan.* Sydney and suburbs are served by three major sewerage systems and six minor systems consisting of six outfalls discharging directly into the Pacific Ocean and three treatment works. In addition, four centres outside the metropolitan area (Camden, Campbelltown, Liverpool and Wollongong) are served by local treatment works.

Stormwater drainage channels under the control of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board at 30th June, 1958, were 180 miles long. Sewerage rating for 1957-58, were 9d. in the £1 of assessed annual value and drainage rating 1½d. in the £1.

(b) *Newcastle.* The main sewerage system of the Newcastle area discharges into the Pacific Ocean at Merewether Gulf. In some of the outlying districts, treatment works have been installed.

Sewerage rates for 1957-58 were 1s. 1½d. in the £1 of assessed annual value of occupied lands and 10½d. in the £1 for unoccupied lands and drainage rates (on certain areas served) 1½d. in the £1.

(c) *Particulars of Services.* The following table gives, for the Metropolitan system, details of sewerage services and stormwater drains as at 30th June, 1939 and 1954 to 1958.

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, METROPOLITAN(a): SERVICES.**

At 30th June—	Improved Properties for which Sewerage Available.	Estimated Population Served.	Lengths of Sewers.	Length of Stormwater Channels.
			Miles.	Miles.
1939.. .. .	254,632	1,066,000	2,561	87
1954.. .. .	324,737	1,354,000	3,163	175
1955.. .. .	334,280	1,390,000	3,252	175
1956.. .. .	344,655	1,425,000	3,349	175
1957.. .. .	353,800	1,457,000	3,462	175
1958.. .. .	364,712	1,483,000	3,628	180

(a) Includes part of South Coast.

At 30th June, 1958, 52,311 premises had been connected to the Hunter District Water Board's sewerage system (Newcastle area). The total length of sewers under the Board's control was 714 miles, and the length of drains was 49 miles.

(iv) *Finances, Sydney and Newcastle Systems.* The following table shows the debt, revenue and expenditure of the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board for each of the services of water supply, sewerage and drainage during 1957-58 and for the three services combined during the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58.

**WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, METROPOLITAN AND NEWCASTLE: FINANCES.**  
(£.)

Year.	Capital Debt at 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).
			Working Expenses. (a)	Interest and Exchange.	Debt Redemption.	Total.	
<b>METROPOLITAN.(b)</b>							
1957-58—							
Water .. .. .	83,204,982	8,426,484	3,956,815	3,264,208	1,195,391	8,416,414	+ 10,070
Sewerage.. .. .	32,049,777	4,353,513	2,663,807	1,224,456	463,840	4,352,103	+ 1,410
Drainage.. .. .	c 1,369,960	291,581	220,833	45,989	21,089	287,911	+ 3,670
Total 1957-58	116,624,719	13,071,578	6,841,455	4,534,653	1,680,320	13,056,428	+ 15,150
1956-57	105,627,704	11,299,363	5,853,765	3,899,087	1,540,412	11,293,264	+ 6,099
1955-56	98,801,814	9,349,410	4,851,588	3,446,598	1,044,103	9,342,289	+ 7,121
1954-55	91,434,271	8,507,664	4,732,625	3,109,747	641,164	8,483,536	+ 24,128
1953-54	84,474,951	7,891,016	4,365,926	2,878,004	598,634	7,842,564	+ 48,452
1938-39	43,769,741	2,926,694	957,422	1,727,708	241,564	2,926,694	..
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>							
1957-58—							
Water .. .. .	12,904,692	1,389,046	770,886	454,221	163,150	1,388,257	+ 789
Sewerage.. .. .	3,882,007	529,974	335,941	137,846	51,848	525,635	+ 4,339
Drainage.. .. .	212,636	42,676	31,766	7,390	2,909	42,065	+ 611
Total 1957-58	16,999,335	1,961,696	1,138,593	599,457	217,907	1,955,957	+ 5,739
1956-57	14,602,234	1,709,861	989,870	521,212	194,718	1,705,800	+ 4,061
1955-56	13,175,757	1,534,591	981,473	435,203	82,767	1,499,443	+ 35,148
1954-55	11,842,265	1,465,655	943,382	382,663	73,330	1,399,375	+ 66,280
1953-54	10,439,017	1,245,444	828,021	332,628	66,407	1,227,056	+ 18,388
1938-39	4,574,880	385,732	167,620	188,185	20,886	376,691	+ 9,041

(a) Includes provision for renewals, long service leave, loss on exchange, etc. (b) Includes part of South Coast. (c) Excludes non-interest bearing capital in respect of stormwater drains transferred from Public Works Department—£2,219,823 at 30th June, 1958.

(v) *Country Water Supply and Sewerage Systems.* (a) *Local Government.* At 31st December, 1957, country water supply services were conducted or under construction by 58 municipalities, 74 shires and 5 county councils, and country sewerage services by 55 municipalities and 25 shires. The capital indebtedness of these schemes was £23,530,112 at 31st December, 1957, namely, £16,288,740 for water and £7,241,372 for sewerage. Debt of the municipalities amounted to £13,177,234, shires to £6,295,282 and county councils to £4,057,596. Government advances amounting to £440,605 are included in these figures. Aggregate income and expenditure amounted to £4,007,716 and £3,084,997, respectively, in 1957.

(b) *Other.* The water supply and sewerage services for Broken Hill are operated by a statutory board, the Broken Hill Water Board. Its capital indebtedness at 31st December, 1957, was £3,138,507. In 1957, income (excluding subsidies, State Government £114,059 and Mining Companies £328,901) amounted to £238,235 and expenditure (excluding debt redemption £175,223) amounted to £503,341.

The following country water supply systems—South-West Tablelands, Junee and Fish River—are administered by the Department of Public Works. These supply water in bulk to municipalities and shires, the Railways Department, and other large consumers. Only a small quantity is sold direct to private consumers. The capital indebtedness of these systems was £4,711,162 at 31st December, 1957.

The Mulwala Water Supply and Sewerage Service was constructed as an urgent war-time work for the Commonwealth, and the Bethungra Water Supply System is administered by the Department of Public Works in conjunction with the Junee supply.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* (a) *General.* The Board was established by Act of Parliament on 20th December, 1890. Since August, 1955, the Board has consisted of a Chairman and 50 Commissioners elected to represent the municipalities which lie wholly or partly within the metropolitan area. The Chairman is elected by the Commissioners for a four-year term. The principal functions of the Board until 1954 were to control and manage the metropolitan water supply system; to provide the metropolitan area with an efficient main and general sewerage system; to deal with main drains and main drainage works; and to control and manage the rivers, creeks and watercourses within the metropolitan area. The Board has carried out since December, 1954, the additional functions of a permanent planning authority and in June, 1956, it became the authority directly responsible for metropolitan main highways, bridges, parks and foreshores.

(b) *Water Supply.* There are six storage reservoirs serving the metropolitan area—Yan Yean, 7,233 million gallons (available for consumption, 6,649 million gallons); Toorourong, 60 million gallons; Maroondah, 6,289 million gallons (4,870 million gallons); O'Shannassy, 931 million gallons; Silvan, 8,853 million gallons (8,823 million gallons); and Upper Yarra, 45,400 million gallons (44,120 million gallons); total 68,766 million gallons (65,453 million gallons). Service reservoirs number 29, with a total capacity of 317 million gallons.

The water rate levied by the Board in 1957–58 was 8d. in the £1 on the net annual value of the properties served. The charge for water consumed in excess of the quantity which at 1s. per 1,000 gallons would equal the water rates payable on each property was 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons. The following table shows particulars of Melbourne metropolitan water supply services for the years 1938–39 and 1953–54 to 1957–58.

## WATER SUPPLY, MELBOURNE: SERVICES.

Year.	Number of Houses Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Consumption for the Year.	Average Daily Consumption.		Length of Aque-ducts, etc., Mains and Reticu-lation.	Number of Meters.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.		
			Mill. gals.	Mill. gals.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.	
1938-39 ..	285,408	1,133,000	76.8	28,040	269	67.8	3,234	189,617
1953-54 ..	390,035	1,404,000	110.6	40,354	283	78.8	4,213	266,395
1954-55 ..	405,464	1,460,000	110.3	40,270	272	75.6	4,300	273,856
1955-56 ..	424,500	1,528,000	113.0	41,377	266	74.0	4,381	289,567
1956-57 ..	440,159	1,585,000	119.6	43,652	271	75.4	4,478	299,676
1957-58 ..	454,853	1,637,000	128.8	47,006	283	78.7	4,721	317,670

(c) *Sewerage and Drainage.* Particulars of sewerage and drainage services for 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58 are shown below. The rate levied in 1957-58 in respect of sewerage was 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of the property served. The drainage rate was 2d. in the £1.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, MELBOURNE: SERVICES.

Year.	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.	Length of Main Drains.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.		
			Mill. gals.	Mill. gals.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.	Miles.
1938-39 ..	269,411	1,070,000	48.2	17,601	179.0	45.1	2,586	97
1953-54 ..	345,370	1,243,000	70.1	25,599	203.1	56.4	3,019	134
1954-55 ..	351,617	1,266,000	74.8	27,315	212.8	59.1	3,071	137
1955-56 ..	358,805	1,292,000	76.8	28,118	214.1	59.4	3,125	151
1956-57 ..	366,507	1,319,000	74.5	27,181	203.2	56.5	3,180	161
1957-58 ..	375,019	1,350,000	75.0	27,379	200.0	55.6	3,256	169

The metropolitan sewerage system consists of the Main system (serving an area of 74,919 acres) and three subsidiary systems—the Sunshine system (serving an area of 1,689 acres), the Kew system (serving an area of 103 acres) and the South-eastern system (serving an area of 2,697 acres in Cheltenham, Parkdale, Mentone and Mordialloc). The Metropolitan Sewage Farm, 26,854 acres in extent and situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne beyond the township of Werribee, serves to purify and dispose of approximately 95 per cent. of the sewage flow of the metropolis before its discharge into Port Philip Bay. The total capital cost (less depreciation) of the Farm to 30th June, 1958, was £3,432,021. Revenue during 1957-58 amounted to £178,348, cost of sewage disposal to £207,559, trading expenses to £109,366, interest to £148,877, and net cost of sewerage purification to £287,454. These financial particulars are included in the sewerage items of the summary below.

(d) *Finances.* The following table provides for the year 1957-58 a summary of the financial operations of the three services conducted by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: FINANCES, 1957-58.

(£.)

Service, etc.	Capital Cost of Works and Buildings at 30th June.(a)	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus (+) or Deficit(-).
			Working Expenses.	Interest and Exchange.	Debt Redemption.	Total.	
Water .. ..	41,037,376	3,037,578	1,202,317	1,723,746	..	2,926,063	+ 111,515
Sewerage.. ..	28,193,714	3,410,753	1,257,118	1,197,583	..	2,454,701	+ 956,052
Drainage.. ..	6,842,582	514,419	353,880	215,741	..	569,621	- 55,202
General(b) ..	3,443,375	..	672,430	150,000	170,507	992,937	- 992,937
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>79,517,047</b>	<b>6,962,750</b>	<b>3,485,745</b>	<b>3,287,070</b>	<b>170,507</b>	<b>6,943,322</b>	<b>+ 19,428</b>

(a) Total loan indebtedness—1957-58, £68,202,715. (b) Statutory and general expenditure not distributed over Services.

The following table shows the financial operations of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (all services combined) for the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: FINANCES.

(£.)

Year.	Capital Cost of Works and Buildings at 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus (+) or Deficit(-).
			Working Expenses.	Interest and Exchange.	Debt Redemption.	Total.	
1938-39 .. ..	28,513,539	2,214,295	762,558	1,316,603	64,269	2,143,430	+ 70,865
1953-54 .. ..	52,068,617	4,712,533	2,384,131	2,010,730	106,796	4,501,657	+ 210,876
1954-55 .. ..	57,747,795	5,091,108	2,744,555	2,211,592	123,977	5,080,124	+ 10,984
1955-56 .. ..	64,557,489	5,603,803	2,899,891	2,566,587	132,466	5,598,944	+ 4,859
1956-57 .. ..	72,074,030	6,241,514	3,224,087	2,851,191	149,139	6,224,417	+ 17,097
1957-58 .. ..	79,517,047	6,962,750	3,485,745	3,287,070	170,507	6,943,322	+ 19,428

(ii) *State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.* (a) *General.* Water supply and conservation throughout Victoria (except for the area controlled by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) is the responsibility of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The events leading to the establishment of the Commission and its works in the spheres of irrigation, domestic and stock water supply to farms, drainage, flood protection and river improvement, have already been described in Chapter VIII.; this section is therefore confined to the Commission's functions in connexion with urban water supply and sewerage.

(b) *Water Supply.* At 30th June, 1959, the Commission provided a reticulated water supply from its own works to 130 cities and towns having a combined population of 200,000 persons.

The principal systems operated by the Commission serve part of the Mornington Peninsula—Dandenong area (about 100,000 people supplied); Bendigo, Castlemaine, etc. (58,000) and about 7,000 people in the Western District. In addition, 9,000 persons in a number of towns in the Bellarine Peninsula receive supply through a Commission-operated distributary system from headworks controlled by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.

Outside these areas the Commission supplies mainly small towns in the north of the State, usually in areas where it also supplies farms with water for irrigation or domestic and stock purposes.

Capital expenditure at 30th June, 1959, has been divided up as follows:—

System.	Amount. £
Mornington Peninsula .. .. .	6,500,000
Bendigo, Castlemaine .. .. .	3,100,000
Bellarine Peninsula .. .. .	700,000
Otway System (Western-District) .. .. .	600,000
Other .. .. .	800,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,700,000</b>

In addition to the supply which it gives directly, there are more than 500,000 people in 175 cities and towns throughout the State who get a reticulated water supply from works operated by local authorities, usually termed Waterworks Trusts.

All these authorities operate under the supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, largely because the Government subsidizes interest on their capital expenditure. Most new works are financed from Government loan funds, but in recent years some local authorities have been able to borrow money privately. In most cases, the local authority controls both headworks and distribution system, but a few large towns—serving about 50,000 people—draw their water from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and are concerned only with reticulation of the water. Together, therefore, the Commission and local authorities supply more than 300 urban centres containing more than 700,000 people. Very few towns of any importance are now without a reticulated water supply.

(c) *Sewerage.* The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission directly controls the sewerage system of the town of Eildon. With that exception, the construction and management of sewerage works in Victoria's country cities and towns are the responsibility of local authorities supervised by the Commission. Except for the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board which have special Acts dealing with their activities, all sewerage authorities operate under the Sewerage Districts Act.

At 30th June, 1959, there were 36 cities and towns with sewerage systems in operation. These contained about 325,000 persons, approximately a third of the total number of residents outside the metropolitan area.

A summary of the financial operations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, covering all phases of the Commission's activities, for each of the years 1938–39 and 1954–55 to 1958–59 are given in the following table:—

**STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION, VICTORIA: FINANCES.(a)**

Year.	Total Loan Capital Expenditure to 30th June.	Receipts.	Payments.				Total.
			Operating Expenses.	Interest on Capital allotted.	Depreciation.	Debt Redemption.	
1938–39 .. .. .	£ 24,223,037	£ 560,680	£ 476,085	£ 145,105	£ 27,553	£ 4,922	£ 653,665
1954–55 .. .. .	73,456,588	2,532,946	2,781,621	95,335	120,475	2,465	2,999,896
1955–56 .. .. .	79,847,923	2,810,391	2,940,637	118,379	127,774	5,491	3,192,281
1956–57 .. .. .	85,705,533	2,874,904	3,194,160	130,621	134,101	3,750	3,462,632
1957–58 .. .. .	91,163,842	3,487,775	3,444,673	139,807	148,272	23,850	3,756,602
1958–59 .. .. .	97,370,229	3,589,984	3,613,194	145,692	153,272	3,900	3,916,058

(a) Excludes waterworks and river improvement trusts and local governing bodies under the general supervision of the Commission.

The total loan capital expenditure of waterworks and river improvement trusts and local governing bodies to 30th June, 1958, and 30th June, 1959, was £13,535,974 and £15,329,821, respectively, making a grand total of £104,699,816 and £112,700,050, respectively, when added to the figure of works under the control of the Commission. The net loan capital after redemption payments of £4,238,546 and £5,090,790, respectively, was £100,461,269 and £107,609,260, respectively.



The financial operations of the Commission form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but are included in this section for convenience. The major proportion of the interest payable is borne by the State and is additional to that shown above. The net expenditure borne by the State was £3,863,583 during 1957-58 and £4,317,575 during 1958-59.

(iii) *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.* (a) *General.* The Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust was constituted in 1908 and reconstituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act in 1910. It was further reconstituted in September, 1950, to include a Government nominee (Chairman) and provision was made for a commissioner to be elected by the ratepayers of the Shire of Corio, making a total of seven commissioners instead of five as formerly. The amount of loan money which may be raised is limited to £6,500,000 for water supply undertakings, and £1,250,000 for sewerage undertakings. The population supplied is estimated by the Trust at 93,076 persons. This and other general information relates to 30th June, 1958.

(b) *Water Supply.* The catchment area is about 35,000 acres. There are seven storage reservoirs and eleven service basins whose total storage capacity is 8,640 million gallons. The length of water mains and reticulation is 426 miles. The total expenditure on water supply to 30th June, 1958, was £3,210,389. Expenditure for 1957-58 comprised £121,821 for working expenses and £176,227 for interest, redemption and reserves, while revenue amounted to £301,342. The sinking fund appropriations at June, 1958, amounted to £194,858. The replacement and contingencies reserve amounted to £276,570. There is a water rate of 1s. 5d. in the £1 (with minima of 10s. for vacant land and £1 for tenements) on the net annual value of ratable properties.

(c) *Sewerage Works.* The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer to the ocean at Black Rock, about 9 miles from Geelong, and 205 miles of main and reticulation sewers. The sewerage area is 10,559 acres, and the number of buildings within the sewered areas is 18,454, of which 18,370 have been connected. The total expenditure on sewerage works to 30th June, 1958, was £1,282,155. The revenue in 1957-58 amounted to £162,794 and the expenditure comprised £82,340 on working expenses and £71,953 on interest, redemption and reserves. Sinking fund appropriations at June, 1958, were £147,115. Replacement and contingencies reserve amounted to £274,442. A general rate of 1s. 4d. in the £1 is levied on the net annual value of ratable properties.

(iv) *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 30th November, 1920. The members of the Water Commission constitute the Sewerage Authority. The Commissioners number nine, three (one of whom is chairman) being appointed by the Government, four being elected by the Council of the City of Ballarat, one being elected by the Councils of the Borough of Sebastopol and the Shires of Buninyong and Grenville and one being elected by the Councils of the Shires of Bungaree and Ballarat. General and financial information given herein relates to the year ended 31st December, 1958.

(b) *Water Supply.* The Water Supply District embraces an area of about 65 square miles, containing a population of about 55,000. The total storage capacity of the seven reservoirs is 5,606 million gallons and the catchment area is 23,872 acres.

The capital cost of construction of the waterworks was £2,251,946 to 31st December, 1958. The liabilities amounted to £1,321,419 at 31st December, 1958, including loans due to the Government totalling £1,183,571. The revenue for the year 1958 was £150,665. Working expenses during 1958 amounted to £68,777 and interest and other charges to £79,679. A rate of 1s. 1d. in the £1 is levied on the net annual value of all ratable properties, with a minimum of £1 10s. per annum for land on which there is a building and £1 per annum for land on which there is no building.

(c) *Sewerage.* The Ballarat sewerage district embraces the City of Ballarat and parts of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree and Grenville and the Borough of Sebastopol. Work was commenced in 1922 and up to 31st December, 1958, the Authority had constructed a disposals works, a nightsoil depot, an ejector station and more than 115 miles of sewers. The capital cost of sewerage construction works to 31st December, 1958, was £881,098. The method of sewage disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation and sludge digestion. One hundred and seventy-one sewered areas had been declared as at 31st December, 1958. Assessments in the sewerage district numbered 17,096, while those in sewered areas numbered 12,811. There were 11,325 buildings connected.

The scheme is financed by debenture-issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31st December, 1958, amounted to £702,522; redemption payments at that date totalled £264,052. An expenditure of £157,122 was incurred for house connexions, the whole of which has been redeemed. Revenue during 1958 amounted to £92,762 and expenditure, which included £44,654 on interest and redemption, was £90,594.

A sewerage rate of 1s. 4d. in the £1 is levied, with a minimum charge of £3, on the net annual value of any ratable sewered property on which there is a building and £1 on any ratable sewered property on which there is no building.

(v) *Other Sewerage Authorities.* At 30th June, 1958, 62 sewerage authorities had been constituted under the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Acts in districts outside the areas under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority, and systems were in operation in 34 districts. In addition, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission operates a system in the township of Eildon. The population served by these systems is estimated at 300,000 persons.

The operations of the other 28 districts constituted at this date had been either suspended or not commenced.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *Brisbane City Council—to 30th June, 1958.* (a) *General.* This organization conducts the water supply and sewerage systems of the City of Brisbane. Prior to 1928, water and sewerage activities had been controlled by the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, but were then absorbed by the Brisbane City Council, which also supplies, in bulk, the whole of the water used by the City of Ipswich and the Town of Redcliffe.

(b) *Water Supply.* Water storage facilities comprise the following (available capacities are shown in parentheses):—Somerset Reservoir, 200,000 million gallons (55,000 million gallons); Lake Manchester, 5,806 million gallons (5,725 million gallons); Brisbane River, 543 million gallons (484 million gallons); Pure Water Reservoir, Holt's Hill, 8.3 million gallons (8.3 million gallons); Enoggera Reservoir, 1,000 million gallons (600 million gallons); Gold Creek Reservoir, 407 million gallons (400 million gallons). There are 16 service reservoirs with a capacity of approximately 41 million gallons. The Somerset reservoir is under the control of Stanley River Works Board and is a dual purpose project with a designed total holding capacity of 200,000 million gallons, 55,000 million gallons to be for water storage and 145,000 million gallons for flood mitigation. Water rating at 30th June, 1958, was 3½d. in the £1 of unimproved capital value for improved properties, and 2½d. in the £1 for vacant lands, with a minimum charge of £5 9s. and £4 5s. respectively. The following table is a summary of operations of the complete Brisbane City Council system (metropolitan area, Ipswich and Redcliffe) for the years 1938–39 and 1953–54 to 1957–58:—

WATER SUPPLY, BRISBANE(a): SERVICES.

Year.	Services Connected.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Consumption for the Year.	Average Daily Consumption.		Length of Trunk and Reticulation Mains.	Number of Meters.
					Per Service.	Per Head of Estimated Population.		
1938–39 ..	81,389	345,903	Mill. gals. 15.9	Mill. gals. 5,791	Gallons. 195	Gallons. 45.9	Miles. 1,169	(b)
1953–54 ..	139,172	520,000	33.9	12,379	244	62.3	1,817	51,976
1954–55 ..	144,459	530,000	34.1	12,458	236	64.3	1,870	51,138
1955–56 ..	148,632	543,000	36.4	13,283	245	67.0	1,929	49,588
1956–57 ..	153,035	560,000	41.1	15,012	269	73.5	1,959	(b)
1957–58 ..	157,750	575,212	41.0	14,970	260	71.3	1,995	(b)

(a) Includes Ipswich and Redcliffe.

(b) Not available.

(c) *Sewerage.* The sewage treatment works is situated at Luggage Point at the entrance to the Brisbane River. An activated sludge system of treatment was originally planned but since the commencement of pumping operations a sedimentation plant only has been used. Sewerage rating at 30th June, 1958, was 2½d. in the £1 of unimproved capital value for improved properties, and 2½d. in the £1 for vacant lands, with a minimum charge of £6 6s. and £5 6s. respectively. The following table is a summary of operations of the Brisbane sewerage scheme for the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58:—

## SEWERAGE, BRISBANE: SERVICES.

Year.	Premises Connected.	Estimated Population Served.	Total Sewage Pumped for the Year.	Length of Main, Branch, Reticulation etc., Sewers.
			Mill. Galls.	Miles.
1938-39 .. .. .	33,200	150,000	(a)	484
1953-54 .. .. .	48,700	183,000	4,868	647
1954-55 .. .. .	50,400	187,000	4,944	665
1955-56 .. .. .	53,100	196,000	6,222	696
1956-57 .. .. .	54,300	201,000	4,837	712
1957-58 .. .. .	55,846	206,630	5,316	731

(a) Not available.

(d) *Finances.* The following table shows particulars of the finances of the water supply and sewerage undertakings of the Brisbane City Council for the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58:—

## WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE, BRISBANE: FINANCES.

(£.)

Service and Year.	Gross Capital Cost to 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus(+) or Deficit(-).
			Working Expenses.	Interest, Redemption, etc., Charges.	Total. (a)	
Water Supply—						
1938-39 ..	4,849,732	606,244	129,219	280,827	422,366	+ 183,878
1953-54 ..	10,672,306	1,326,644	640,838	434,073	1,237,040	+ 89,604
1954-55 ..	12,248,875	1,296,624	697,625	492,951	1,275,644	+ 20,980
1955-56 ..	12,618,584	1,479,045	765,970	549,707	1,459,738	+ 19,307
1956-57 ..	13,159,492	1,634,624	810,150	564,708	1,610,117	+ 24,507
1957-58 ..	13,560,777	1,728,751	875,248	569,267	1,577,222	+ 151,529
Sewerage—						
1938-39 ..	5,992,936	240,963	52,792	403,386	485,974	- 245,011
1953-54 ..	11,898,902	603,141	163,397	349,692	552,651	+ 50,490
1954-55 ..	12,705,307	578,257	166,609	391,744	628,081	- 49,824
1955-56 ..	13,125,463	719,623	217,238	408,917	707,476	+ 12,147
1956-57 ..	13,475,340	757,507	245,035	414,315	744,755	+ 12,752
1957-58 ..	13,874,524	773,337	244,774	421,004	761,118	+ 12,219

(a) Total including other expenditure.

(ii) *Country Towns.* (a) *Water Supply.* In addition to the City of Brisbane, there were, at 30th June, 1958, 142 cities and towns in Queensland provided with water supply systems controlled by municipal and shire councils.

(b) *Sewerage Systems.* At 30th June, 1958, there were 18 cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Area—Barcaldine, Blackall, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Kingaroy, Mackay, Maryborough, Mt. Isa, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Surat, Toowoomba, Townsville and Warwick—with sewerage systems.

Sewerage schemes were in course of construction at Bowen, Longreach, Redcliffe and Roma.

(c) *Finances.* The receipts (other than loan and loan subsidy) of water undertakings controlled by the cities and towns referred to above amounted to £1,775,708 in 1957–58. Expenditure amounted to £1,822,771, including £683,345 for debt charges. In addition, expenditure from loans and loan subsidy amounted to £1,916,363.

Finances of sewerage undertakings are incorporated in council general funds and are not available separately.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The water supply and sewerage systems in this State were constructed and are maintained by the Engineering and Water Supply Department under the control of the Minister of Works. The works controlled comprise the Adelaide, Barossa, Baroota Creek, Beetaloo, Bundaleer, Tod River, Warren and other country water districts systems, the Morgan–Whyalla water supply system, the Adelaide metropolitan sewerage system, the Murray River Weirs water conservation, and the Metropolitan Flood Waters Scheme. In 1955–56, construction commenced on the Salisbury–Elizabeth Sewerage Scheme and early in 1959 sewerage of the town of Naracoorte and further extensions to the Port Lincoln sewerage scheme were commenced.

(ii) *South Australian Waterworks.* (a) *Services.* The table hereunder shows particulars of the area, capacity, etc., of combined metropolitan and country waterworks for the years 1938–39 and 1954–55 to 1958–59:—

#### WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA: SERVICES.

Year.	Assessments.(a)		Area of Districts Supplied. (a)	Capacity of Reservoirs, Tanks, etc.	Length of Mains.	Number of Meters.
	Number.	Annual Value.				
1938–39..	185,625	£ 6,302,445	Acres. 11,857,968	Mill. gals. 23,814	Miles. 6,384	97,074
1954–55..	239,389	15,307,092	12,100,784	24,014	7,700	134,058
1955–56..	243,809	20,827,954	12,106,795	24,014	7,777	150,317
1956–57..	250,306	22,687,480	12,860,508	24,015	7,916	166,350
1957–58..	272,894	26,810,750	12,983,539	33,949	8,260	180,815
1958–59..	(b)	(b)	13,003,305	33,954	8,537	(b)

(a) Excludes Morgan–Whyalla Water Supply—water sold by measure. (b) Not available.

(b) *Finances.* Figures for 1938–39 and 1954–55 to 1958–59 are shown in the following table:—

#### WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA: FINANCES.

(£.)

Year.	Invested Capital to 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Deficit.
			Working Expenses.	Interest and Debt Redemption.	Total.	
1938–39	14,649,052	653,842	241,684	651,970	893,654	239,812
1954–55	37,353,231	1,725,017	1,855,026	1,095,914	2,950,940	1,225,923
1955–56	41,501,133	2,082,694	1,920,666	1,328,068	3,248,734	1,166,040
1956–57	45,239,197	2,318,072	2,295,444	1,485,486	3,780,930	1,462,858
1957–58	49,161,026	3,028,193	2,944,648	1,740,157	4,684,805	1,656,612
1958–59	54,301,234	3,106,348	2,768,406	1,933,850	4,702,256	1,595,908

(iii) *Adelaide Waterworks.* At 30th June, 1959, the Adelaide waterworks supplied a district of 185,826 acres. The capacity of its five reservoirs and storage tanks was 14,469 million gallons and there were 2,188 miles of mains.

The Mannum-Adelaide pipeline conveys water from the River Murray to the River Torrens and the River Onkaparinga and supplements the Metropolitan and Warren systems, serving country areas en route. Another major project, the construction of a large reservoir on the South Para River, is now completed. This reservoir provides additional storage to serve the lower northern areas of the State and makes some additional provision for the metropolitan area. The capacity of the new reservoir is about 10,000 million gallons.

Particulars of finances for the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown below:—

**ADELAIDE WATERWORKS: FINANCES.**

(£.)

Year.	Invested Capital to 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).
			Working Expenses. (a)	Interest.	Total.	
1938-39.. ..	4,676,110	446,273	111,161	202,279	313,440	+ 132,833
1954-55.. ..	17,922,472	1,062,519	923,222	511,127	1,434,349	- 371,830
1955-56.. ..	20,434,323	1,358,896	930,138	646,720	1,576,858	- 217,962
1956-57.. ..	23,115,689	1,492,610	1,218,285	759,012	1,977,297	- 484,687
1957-58.. ..	25,900,153	2,045,625	1,632,326	895,679	2,528,005	- 482,380
1958-59.. ..	28,719,570	2,101,768	1,450,994	1,019,331	2,470,325	- 368,557

(a) Includes debt redemption.

(iv) *Adelaide Metropolitan Sewerage.* The Adelaide metropolitan sewerage system, comprising the Adelaide, Glenelg and Port Adelaide areas, with drainage areas of 112 square miles in all, includes a sewage farm, and treatment works at Glenelg and Port Adelaide. The total quantity of sewage pumped by the various stations was 6,760 million gallons during 1958-59. Other particulars for 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown hereunder:—

**ADELAIDE METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE: SUMMARY.**

Year.	Length of Sewers.	Number of Connexions.	Invested Capital to 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
					Working Expenses. (a)	Interest.	Total.	
	Miles.		£	£	£	£	£	£
1938-39 ..	923	80,745	3,361,034	268,880	77,023	150,273	227,296	+ 41,584
1954-55 ..	1,292	131,932	6,974,042	641,194	468,969	205,594	674,563	- 33,369
1955-56 ..	1,335	137,995	7,602,416	866,754	577,872	238,748	816,620	+ 50,134
1956-57 ..	1,370	143,743	8,273,936	1,167,508	648,999	263,270	912,269	+ 255,239
1957-58 ..	1,411	149,104	9,213,112	1,393,260	653,810	309,145	962,955	+ 430,305
1958-59 ..	1,444	154,636	10,437,696	1,471,067	685,104	349,312	1,034,416	+ 436,651

(a) Includes debt redemption.

(v) *Country Sewerage Schemes.* In 1958-59, the total length of the Salisbury sewerage scheme was 62 miles and the number of its connexions 5,294. The Port Lincoln scheme, which is one mile in length, had 40 connexions in 1958-59. The Naracoorte Sewerage scheme was proclaimed in January, 1959, the area being 2.43 square miles.

(vi) *Country Water Supply.* Water district systems outside Adelaide at 30th June, 1959, comprised an area of 12,817,479 acres, and the capacity of the reservoirs was 19,441 million gallons. These figures exclude the Morgan-Whyalla supply system, which obtains its water from the River Murray. The storage tanks of this system have a capacity of 44 million gallons.

The Uley-Wanilla sub-artesian basin has been utilized to augment the Tod River District supplies. Pumping began in 1947. In 1958-59, nine bores were in operation and 483 million gallons were pumped from the basin.

Construction work is proceeding on the scheme to reticulate water to Yorke Peninsula. The trunk main from Bundaleer Reservoir has been extended to Edithburgh and country lands are fully reticulated to about the latitude of Pine Point.

The following table gives financial information on country waterworks for 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59:—

#### COUNTRY WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA: FINANCES.

(£.)

Year.	Invested Capital to 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Deficit.
			Working Expenses. (a)	Interest.	Total.	
1938-39.. ..	10,015,613	207,569	130,523	449,691	580,214	372,645
1954-55.. ..	19,430,759	662,498	931,804	584,787	1,516,591	854,093
1955-56.. ..	21,066,810	723,798	990,528	681,348	1,671,876	948,078
1956-57.. ..	22,123,508	825,462	1,077,159	726,474	1,803,633	978,171
1957-58.. ..	23,260,873	982,568	1,312,322	844,478	2,156,800	1,174,232
1958-59.. ..	25,581,664	1,004,580	1,317,412	914,519	2,231,931	1,227,351

(a) Includes debt redemption.

(vii) *Morgan-Whyalla Water Supply Scheme.* This scheme, which involved the laying of 223 miles of main, was officially opened on 31st March, 1944, the capital invested to 30th June, 1959, being £2,603,449. Particulars of this scheme, where applicable, are included in the tables of the combined waterworks in (ii) above. During 1958-59, the water used from the system between Morgan and Whyalla amounted to 2,341 million gallons. Revenue for the year 1958-59 was £291,647, working expenses, etc., £273,254, interest charges, £84,425, and deficit, £66,032.

5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* The water supply, sewerage and drainage systems of Western Australia are principally under the management of two State Government Departments, namely, the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department, having as its territory the metropolitan area centred on Perth and extending to Kwinana and Serpentine in the South, Marmion in the north and Greenmount on the east, and the Public Works and Country Water Supply Department, which controls the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme (covering the Goldfields and Agricultural Areas Water Supply and the Great Southern Towns Water Supply) as well as supplies, from local sources, to fifty-five country towns not included in the scheme. Both Departments are administered under the portfolio of Minister for Works and Water Supplies.

(ii) *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.* (a) *General.* The sources of the metropolitan water supply are the Canning Dam, the Churchman Brook Reservoir, the Victoria Reservoir, the Wungong Brook Diversion Weir and, since November, 1957, a pipehead dam (capacity 850 million gallons) on the Serpentine River. The supply from these sources is supplemented as necessary from a number of artesian bores and from a

pipeline link with Mundaring Weir. The largest reservoir, the Canning Dam, has a capacity of 20,550 million gallons. Since the opening of the Serpentine pipehead dam, work has proceeded on the main Serpentine Reservoir designed to have an ultimate capacity of 39,000 million gallons, the estimated cost of the whole project being £9 million.

The sewage treatment works of Perth and suburbs consist of primary sedimentation with separate sludge digestion and discharge of all effluent directly to the ocean. Plant for secondary treatment at Subiaco is now being provided. Fremantle treatment works consist of septic tanks with ocean outfall for effluent. There are three treatment works, situated at West Subiaco, Swanbourne and Fremantle.

(b) *Water Supply.* The following table shows particulars of water supply services for 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59.

**METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA: SERVICES.**

Year.	Number of Services.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Consumption for Year.	Average Daily Consumption.		Length of Mains.	Number of Meters.
					Per Service.	Per Head of Estimated Population.		
1938-39 ..	61,467	248,248	Mill. gals. 14.1	Mill. gals. 5,147	Gallons. 229	Gallons. 56.8	Miles. 953	40,014
1954-55 ..	108,755	367,429	38.2	13,948	351	104.0	1,597	78,194
1955-56 ..	113,437	380,294	39.4	14,408	348	103.5	1,709	82,636
1956-57 ..	118,230	393,596	41.0	14,982	355	106.2	1,792	83,151
1957-58 ..	122,159	407,376	47.5	17,337	394	118.4	1,891	85,896
1958-59 ..	125,761	410,000	49.5	18,061	399	122.5	1,991	92,495

Water rating for 1958-59 was 1s. 6d. in the £1 on annual valuation.

(c) *Sewerage and Main Drainage.* Some particulars of the metropolitan sewerage and main drainage services for 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59 are shown below:—

**METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE AND MAIN DRAINAGE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA: SERVICES.**

Year.	Houses Connected.	Estimated Population Served.	Length of Sewers.	Length of Main Drains.
1938-39 .. ..	36,652	162,457	Miles. 444	Miles. 31
1954-55 .. ..	58,543	232,000	675	34
1955-56 .. ..	60,702	240,860	692	34
1956-57 .. ..	62,282	246,900	709	37
1957-58 .. ..	63,969	253,800	713	66
1958-59 .. ..	64,944	257,500	714	67

Sewerage rating for 1958-59 was 1s. 9d. in the £1 on annual valuation, while metropolitan main drainage rating was 4d.

(d) *Finances.* The following table shows particulars of the finances of the Western Australian Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Department for the years 1938-39 and 1954-55 to 1958-59:

**METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND MAIN DRAINAGE,  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: FINANCES.**

(£.)

Service and Year.	Capital Cost to 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
			Working Expenses.	Interest and Debt Redemption.	Total.	
<b>Water Supply—</b>						
1938-39 ..	4,898,167	285,313	50,975	228,527	279,502	+ 5,811
1954-55 ..	11,255,210	946,922	498,254	428,169	926,423	+ 20,499
1955-56 ..	12,267,020	1,080,601	560,776	484,164	1,044,940	+ 35,661
1956-57 ..	13,672,321	1,153,737	548,832	598,101	1,146,933	+ 6,804
1957-58 ..	15,283,093	1,260,873	617,754	658,876	1,276,630	— 15,757
1958-59 ..	17,123,762	1,338,917	634,427	744,624	1,379,051	— 40,134
<b>Sewerage—</b>						
1938-39 ..	2,825,052	136,737	27,465	115,705	143,170	— 6,433
1954-55 ..	5,410,733	532,024	238,805	251,327	490,132	+ 41,892
1955-56 ..	5,628,243	608,678	288,679	264,780	553,459	+ 55,219
1956-57 ..	5,834,419	644,568	309,690	300,531	610,221	+ 34,347
1957-58 ..	6,108,598	698,734	333,039	306,545	639,584	+ 59,150
1958-59 ..	6,453,517	735,244	401,175	310,450	711,625	+ 23,619
<b>Main Drainage—</b>						
1938-39 ..	672,886	38,213	3,165	34,010	37,175	+ 1,038
1954-55 ..	759,936	69,778	15,256	30,263	45,519	+ 24,259
1955-56 ..	792,789	66,741	24,835	32,125	56,960	+ 9,781
1956-57 ..	1,009,399	69,255	26,594	39,133	65,727	+ 3,528
1957-58 ..	1,104,103	80,431	29,325	49,467	78,792	+ 1,639
1958-59 ..	1,350,083	88,846	40,684	55,090	95,774	— 6,928

(iii) *Country Water Supplies Controlled by Public Works Department.* Full information concerning country water supplies controlled by the Public Works Department may be found in Chapter VIII., Water Conservation and Irrigation, of this Year Book (*see pp. 278-9*).

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Waterworks.* At the end of 1958-59, there were 85 municipally operated waterworks in Tasmania. The capacity of the reservoirs was 1,750 million gallons, the estimated population served was 250,000 and the number of tenements served was 63,000. In addition, two regional schemes operated by the State Government were serving an estimated population of 35,000 in 9,000 tenements.

(ii) *Sewerage.* At the end of 1958-59, there were 11 municipal sewerage schemes in operation in Tasmania. They served an estimated population of 162,000 and the number of tenements served was 41,000.

## § 6. Harbour Boards and Trusts.

NOTE.—The number and net tonnage of all vessels which entered the major ports in each State during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 are shown in Chapter XIV.—Transport and Communication, (*see p. 519*). Particulars of oversea and interstate cargo discharged and shipped during 1957-58 are shown on page 520 of the same chapter.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.* (a) *General.* The Maritime Services Board of New South Wales is a corporate body of five Commissioners comprising three full-time members and two part-time members representing shipping and other interests. The Board was constituted on 1st February, 1936, under the Maritime Services Act 1935, to co-ordinate the port and navigation services of the State, which had previously been administered by the Sydney Harbour Trust and by the State Department of Navigation.

The Board exercises general control over intra-state shipping, including the survey and certification of vessels, the licensing of harbour craft, and the examination and issue of



certificates to officers. It is responsible for the provision of pilotage services, lights, beacons, buoys and other port facilities, imposes and collects rates and charges on goods and vessels, and is vested with the general control and management of the navigable waters and ports within the State.

At the Port of Sydney, the Board is also responsible for the provision of adequate wharfrage and channels, and carries out all construction, maintenance and dredging work. At other ports of New South Wales, such work is undertaken by the Department of Public Works.

(b) *Port of Sydney.* The entrance to Sydney Harbour, the principal port of New South Wales, is nearly a mile wide, and the depth of its navigable channel is not less than 80 feet. Between the entrance, known as "The Heads", and the Harbour proper, a distance of 4 miles, there are two separate channels, each 700 feet wide, the Western Channel not less than 42 feet deep (low water ordinary spring tide) and the Eastern Channel 41 feet deep. The foreshores, which have been reduced by reclamations, are 152 miles in length and the total area of the port is 13,600 acres, or 21 square miles, of which about one-half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water ordinary spring tide. The mean range of tides is 3 feet 6 inches.

The wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about four or five miles from the Heads. At present, there are 6 dolphin berths each 550 feet long, and 103 effective commercial cargo berths with a total length of 47,838 feet controlled by the Board. Accommodation for harbour craft amounts to 4,640 feet while the length of other berths including oil and private wharves totals 29,211 feet. Depth of water at wharves is up to 40 feet. Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wheat, wool, etc., are provided and modern plant has been installed for replenishing ships' bunkers with oil or coal.

Docking facilities are available for the largest vessel afloat. The Captain Cook Graving Dock, opened in March, 1945, ranks amongst the largest graving docks in the world being 1,139 feet by 147 feet 7½ inches with a depth of 45 feet 2 inches over the sill at high water. There are also several smaller dry docks and floating docks in the port.

The following table shows particulars of the finances of the Board in respect of the Port of Sydney for 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58:—

**MARITIME SERVICES BOARD: FINANCES OF THE PORT OF SYDNEY.**

(£.)

Year.	Total Capital Debt at 30th June.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus(+) or Deficit(-).
		Wharfrage and Transhipment Rates.	Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges.	Total.	Administration and Maintenance.	Interest, Debt Redemption, Exchange, etc.	Total. (a)	
1938-39	11,276,399	773,501	38,180	1,155,627	380,120	536,781	916,901	+238,726
1953-54	12,799,104	1,482,492	333,320	2,471,540	1,517,811	550,654	2,318,465	+153,075
1954-55	13,408,326	1,814,226	515,480	3,093,315	1,735,504	593,478	2,978,982	+114,333
1955-56	13,775,278	1,688,743	459,783	3,042,924	1,740,698	644,783	2,910,481	+132,443
1956-57	14,041,252	1,725,590	385,006	2,887,506	1,857,539	722,373	2,869,912	+17,594
1957-58	14,546,035	1,822,587	378,284	2,899,795	1,964,830	789,230	2,999,060	-99,265

(a) Excludes capital expenditure but includes transfers to the Renewals Fund Reserve Account 1953-54, £250,000; 1954-55, £650,000; 1955-56, £525,000; 1956-57, £290,000; and 1957-58, £245,000.

Capital expenditure for each of the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58 was £468,026, £473,516, £599,752, £553,329, £716,597 and £706,931, respectively. Expenditure on renewals and replacements from the Renewals Fund Reserve Account was: 1953-54, £317,493; 1954-55, £306,542; 1955-56, £630,537; 1956-57, £684,210 and 1957-58, £568,301.

(c) *Port of Newcastle.* The Maritime Services Board of New South Wales is the port authority but other government bodies are responsible for certain functions and activities of a maritime character at Newcastle. These include—

- (i) The Department of Public Works, which is the constructing, dredging and maintenance authority at Newcastle as well as at other New South Wales ports except Sydney;

- (ii) The Department of Railways, which is responsible for the control of wharfage and shipping arrangements in connexion with the coal industry and the provision and maintenance of appliances necessary for the transport and shipment of coal.

An Advisory Committee consisting of eight members, appointed by the Governor, assists the Board in matters associated with the operation of the port. It is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity to the coal fields has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works, in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and a wharf is available for timber.

The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The width of the harbour at the entrance is 1,500 feet, and the navigable channel, with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water, is 350 feet wide. Wharfage accommodation amounts to 16,240 feet, the Maritime Services Board controlling 7,230 feet and the Railways Department 5,810 feet while 3,200 feet is privately owned. There are also several dolphin berths available for tie-up purposes. A floating dock of 15,000 tons capacity is available at the port.

(d) *Port Kembla.* As from 3rd May, 1948, the Maritime Services Board assumed the administration and navigational control of Port Kembla, which had previously been administered by the New South Wales Department of Public Works. The Department, however, continues to be the constructing authority in respect of works, dredging and maintenance. An Advisory Committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor has been formed to assist the Board in the operation of the port. It has an area of approximately 330 acres, with depths ranging from 20 to 50 feet (low water ordinary spring tide), and wharfage accommodation totalling 6,800 feet has been provided for large ocean-going vessels. No cargo sheds are available as the nature of trade at the port does not call for the provision of sheltered storage accommodation at the berths. It is the port of the southern coalfields and for the expanding industrial area in and about Wollongong. The developmental programme for Port Kembla includes the construction of an inner harbour to provide wharfage for the steelworks in addition to general cargo berths.

(e) *Botany Bay.* The Maritime Services Board of New South Wales is the administrative and controlling authority. The port is primarily a discharging centre for the oil refinery at Kurnell and two berths are available as well as tanker mooring buoys. The entrance to the Bay is approximately 1½ miles wide, with a minimum depth of about 36 feet in the dredged swinging basin.

(f) *Other Ports.* In addition to the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Botany Bay, the Board controls 28 outports along the coastline of 609 miles. The shipping trade of these outports is relatively small.

(ii) *Port Charges.* The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. Since 1st February, 1936, the State enactments have been administered by the Maritime Services Board. The gross collections by the State authorities amounted to £5,429,413 in 1957-58. This figure includes the Port of Sydney revenue (see table on p. 745) and State navigation service collections (£2,529,618 in 1957-58). Commonwealth Government revenue from light dues and navigation receipts, for the whole of Australia, amounted to £518,883 in 1957-58.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *Melbourne Harbor Trust.* (a) *General.* Information regarding the origin and constitution of this Trust, which controls the Port of Melbourne, appears in Official Year Book No. 12, pages 970-2. The membership of the Board of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was increased to five during 1954 by the appointment of a further part-time Commissioner to represent waterside workers' interests. At 31st December, 1958, the sheds available for wharfage accommodation had a length of 22,063 feet, covering an area of 1,633,762 square feet. The area of water in Port Philip Bay and the River Yarra under the control of the Trust is approximately 5,327 acres and the total length of wharves, piers and jetties in the port is 63,327 feet, giving an area of over 58 acres of wharfage,

and 56,148 feet of effective berthing space. During 1958, work was continued on the new berths at Appleton Dock (ultimately to have eighteen berths), Victoria Docks, South Wharf, Port Melbourne and Williamstown. A new dock in the river entrance area has been constructed for the use of the ferry service operating between Melbourne and Devonport, Tasmania, which commenced operations in September, 1959. The depth of water (low water ordinary spring tide) from the main channels to the principal wharves is 31 to 37 feet.

(b) *Finances.* The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Trust during the years 1939 and 1954 to 1958.

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST: FINANCES.

(£.)

Year.	Gross Loan Indebtedness at 31st December.	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
		Wharfage and Tonnage Rates.	Total.	Administration and Maintenance.	Interest, Debt Redemption, Exchange, etc.	Depreciation, Renewals and Insurance Account.	Total. (a)	
1939 ..	4,018,527	689,100	843,899	282,533	270,650	129,160	837,577	+ 6,322
1954 ..	9,641,361	1,800,811	2,593,347	1,232,574	418,818	479,393	2,509,947	+ 83,400
1955 ..	9,978,842	2,120,780	3,019,048	1,475,467	446,348	532,372	2,906,406	+ 112,642
1956 ..	11,296,811	1,841,176	2,676,698	1,649,047	483,905	145,825	2,662,047	+ 14,651
1957 ..	12,175,428	1,882,501	2,746,513	1,557,933	520,223	250,938	2,718,159	+ 28,354
1958 ..	12,907,279	2,043,848	3,020,913	1,310,119	603,899	631,988	2,958,686	+ 62,227

(a) Includes statutory payments to Consolidated Revenue and Geelong Harbour Trust:—1939, £155,234; 1954, £379,162; 1955, £452,219; 1956, £383,270; 1957, £389,065; 1958, £412,680; Excludes capital expenditure:—1939, £128,567; 1954, £1,255,625; 1955, £1,509,665; 1956, £1,609,928; 1957, £1,054,236; 1958, £1,658,589.

(ii) *Geelong Harbor Trust.* The Geelong Harbor Trust, constituted in 1905, is under the control of three Commissioners appointed from time to time by the Governor-in-Council. One of these, the chairman, is on a full time basis.

At the end of 1959, there were 17 effective berths in the port while two berths at Refinery Pier were under construction and a further berth for general cargo is in the course of planning. Three berths have a depth of 36 feet low water and all others (except Yarra Pier 29 feet) have a depth of 32 feet low water.

During the year 1958, total trade of the port aggregated 4,548,501 tons which was carried in 487 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 3,820,848.

Revenue for the year 1958 was £996,594 and expenditure from revenue totalled £575,701. At 31st December, 1958, the value of the Trust's fixed assets was £7,434,017 and loans outstanding amounted to £2,886,248.

(iii) *Portland Harbor Trust.* Construction of an all weather deep-sea port of three berths with a low water depth of 36 feet was commenced following the proclamation of the Portland Harbor Trust Act on 18th May, 1951. Capital expenditure up to £5,000,000 was authorized.

Operating revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1958, was £45,041 and revenue expenditure was £35,429. The value of the Trust's fixed assets, less depreciation, was £3,500,109 at 30th June, 1958, and loans and advances outstanding amounted to £3,647,836.

(iv) *Other Victorian Ports.* There are no other Victorian ports of more than minor importance.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* The ports of Queensland, except Brisbane and certain minor ports, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. Brisbane and the minor ports are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which supervises the engineering activities of the other ports.

(ii) *Brisbane.* Brisbane accommodates comfortably, in its dredged and improved river, the largest vessels in the Australian trade. The main centres for shipping, although further downstream than formerly, because of the increasing size of vessels, are still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available. The finances of Brisbane Harbour for the years 1938-39 and 1953-54 to 1957-58 are shown below:—

**BRISBANE HARBOUR: FINANCES.**  
(£'000.)

Year.	Loan Indebtedness at 30th June.	Receipts.		Payments.	
		Harbour Dues.	Total.	Working Expenses.(a)	Total.
1938-39 .. ..	1,179	165	173	36	112
1953-54 .. ..	2,528	603	753	460	611
1954-55 .. ..	2,633	688	853	522	693
1955-56 .. ..	2,899	701	817	582	772
1956-57 .. ..	3,011	671	918	843	1,048
1957-58 .. ..	3,042	696	938	731	944

(a) Excludes Interest and Redemption.

In addition to Brisbane Harbour, the Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, the Cairncross Dock, the Brisbane River, and ten smaller harbours not administered by harbour boards.

(iii) *Harbour Boards.* Harbour boards control the ports of Bowen, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Rockhampton and Townsville. From 1st January, 1953, the harbour boards adopted the financial year ended 30th June for accounting purposes instead of the calendar year as previously. Finances for each port for the year ended 30th June, 1958, are shown below, together with a summary for the year 1939, for the period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1954 and for the years ended 30th June, 1955, 1956 and 1957.

**HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND: FINANCES.**  
(£.)

Harbour Board.	Loan Indebted- ness at 30th June. (a)	Revenue.		Expenditure (excluding Loan).		Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).
		Wharf- age and Harbour Dues.	Total.	Working Expenses.	Total (including Interest and Redem- ption). (b)	
Bowen .. ..	397,428	44,648	53,201	34,753	60,461	- 7,260
Bundaberg .. ..	1,368,800	4,905	99,414	9,837	105,388	- 5,974
Cairns .. ..	238,281	188,693	246,948	206,681	256,315	- 9,367
Gladstone .. ..	555,843	42,355	88,441	32,862	86,742	+ 1,699
Mackay .. ..	1,372,442	206,745	350,067	108,092	384,315	- 34,248
Rockhampton .. ..	545,731	53,349	66,856	40,972	67,968	- 1,112
Townsville .. ..	956,647	234,741	321,654	169,884	229,167	+ 92,487
Total, 1957-58 ..	5,435,172	775,436	1,226,581	603,081	1,190,356	+ 36,225
„ 1956-57 ..	3,567,335	757,778	1,005,986	578,259	1,170,528	- 164,542
„ 1955-56 ..	2,885,528	720,642	955,846	512,776	1,361,568	- 405,722
„ 1954-55 ..	2,807,527	766,504	1,108,613	530,541	996,604	+ 112,009
„ 1954(c) ..	2,713,679	955,464	1,413,894	789,346	1,167,936	+ 245,958
1939 .. ..	1,548,144	249,510	401,439	139,752	343,083	+ 58,356

(a) 1939 at 31st December. (b) Includes expenditure on capital works from accumulated revenue.  
(c) Eighteen months ended 30th June, 1954.

4. *South Australia.—The South Australian Harbors Board.* All South Australian harbours are controlled by the South Australian Harbors Board, which consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor for a period of five years and eligible for re-appointment. The Board is responsible to the Minister of Marine for the discharge of its duties and functions. The most important ports are the five deep sea ports of Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Wallaroo, Port Lincoln and Thevenard. At a few ports, the wharves or jetties are privately controlled, the principal of these being at Whyalla, Ardrossan and Rapid Bay, all of which are controlled by the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. Port Augusta is controlled by the Commonwealth Railways on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. Maximum depths of water (low water ordinary spring tide) at the wharves of the main ports range from 20 to 24 feet at Port Pirie to 35 feet at Port Adelaide (Outer Harbour). The following table shows the finances of the Board for 1938–39 and 1954–55 to 1958–59:—

## THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HARBORS BOARD: FINANCES.

(£.)

Year.	Capital at 30th June. (a)	Revenue.	Expenditure from Revenue.			Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	
			Working Expenses.	Interest.	Debt Redemption.		Total.
1938–39 ..	8,026,441	664,915	205,848	326,719	50,000	582,567	+ 82,348
1954–55 ..	11,604,213	1,842,796	1,315,349	352,005	..	1,667,354	+ 175,442
1955–56 ..	12,366,653	1,920,340	1,451,296	404,188	..	1,855,484	+ 64,856
1956–57 ..	13,232,185	2,112,718	1,427,882	434,042	..	1,861,924	+ 250,794
1957–58 ..	14,189,715	2,119,826	1,487,014	505,322	..	1,992,336	+ 127,490
1958–59 ..	15,325,443	2,156,669	1,464,006	550,364	..	2,014,370	+ 142,299

(a) State Treasurer's Funds and Reserve employed.

5. *Western Australia.—(i) Fremantle Harbour Trust.* The Port of Fremantle is operated and controlled by the Fremantle Harbour Trust, a body corporate administered by a Board of five Commissioners appointed triennially by the Governor. The port covers an extensive water area of some 180 square miles and comprises an Inner and an Outer Harbour. The Inner Harbour includes 18 deep water land-backed berths, providing more than 650,000 sq. ft. of covered storage space and 11,148 feet of wharf berth accommodation. All Inner Harbour berths are dredged to a depth of 36 feet. The Outer Harbour includes three main anchorages, Gage Roads, Owen Anchorage and Cockburn Sound. Deep water jetties are available in the Outer Harbour including the Oil Refinery Jetties in Cockburn Sound. Ocean going deep draft ships enter the Sound by means of channels dredged through Success and Parmelia Banks to a low water depth of 38 feet and a bottom width of 500 feet. The depth of water at the Refinery Jetties is a minimum of 44 feet.

Gross earnings for the years 1957–58 and 1958–59 amounted to £2,577,755 and £2,510,022 respectively, working expenses to £2,017,798 and £2,052,424, interest charges to £216,839 and £234,839, debt redemption to £59,414 and £64,384 and renewals fund to £2,000 each year. Special loan redemptions were £246,002 and £275,131 and net capital totalled £6,813,243 and £7,024,892.

(ii) *Albany Harbour Board.* The Albany Harbour is controlled by a board of five members appointed by the Government. The depth of water in the entrance channel is 33 feet, at one arm of the jetty 31 feet and at the other arm 34 feet. On approaches to wharf berths the depth is 30 feet and dredging to accomplish a depth of 34 feet is being carried out. Wharf accommodation consists of 1,115 feet and in addition the Deepwater Jetty has 2,500 feet of accommodation. Gross earnings for the years 1957–58 and 1958–59 amounted to £103,573 and £132,460 respectively, working expenses £50,196 and £60,802, interest and sinking fund charges, £81,648 and £85,592, and amounts debited to loan capital account, £1,687,144 and £1,694,303.

(iii) *Bunbury Harbour Board.* The Bunbury Harbour is controlled by a board of five members appointed by the Government. The depth of water in the harbour is 30 feet and berthing accommodation is 3,700 feet. Gross earnings for the years 1957–58 and 1958–59 amounted to £73,811 and £84,576 respectively, working expenses £60,239 and £83,379, interest and sinking fund charges £35,440 and £71,693, and amounts debited to loan capital account, £1,593,176 and £1,702,799.

(iv) *Other Ports.* The following ports are controlled by the State Government Harbour and Lights Department:—Geraldton, Yampi, Port Hedland, Carnarvon, Wyndham, Derby, Point Samson, Busselton, Onslow and Broome. The Port of Esperance is under the control of the Railways Commission.

6. *Tasmania.*—There are eight marine boards and two harbour trusts in Tasmania. The marine boards control the ports of Hobart, Launceston, Stanley (Circular Head), Burnie and Wynyard (Table Cape), Devonport, Strahan, Currie (King Island), and White-mark (Flinders Island) and the harbour trusts those of Smithton and Leven. Aggregate receipts of revenue accounts of all these authorities during the year 1957–58 were £1,212,794, and expenditures £1,004,255 including loan charges £204,060. The total receipts of the Hobart Marine Board during 1957–58 were £530,900, loan charges amounted to £72,068 and total expenditure to £424,819. Launceston Marine Board receipts during 1957–58 amounted to £298,877, loan charges to £24,907 and total expenditure to £248,811. Loan indebtedness of all marine boards and trusts at 30th June, 1958, was £2,937,164, of which £1,027,526 was in respect of Hobart (including Port Huon Wharf) and £309,003 in respect of Launceston.

Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport are the principal ports of Tasmania. In addition to their interstate and intra-state traffic, there is also considerable oversea shipping. Depths of water at wharves vary, in general, between 16 and 34 feet (low water ordinary spring tide), but at Hobart there is a depth of water of from 30 to 52 feet.

## § 7. Fire Brigades.

1. *New South Wales.*—A Board of Fire Commissioners, consisting of five members, one appointed by the State Government (President) and one each representing insurance companies, local government authorities, volunteer firemen, and permanent firemen, operates under the Fire Brigades Act 1909–1958, and 158 fire districts had been constituted at the end of 1958. Up to the end of 1949, the cost of maintenance of fire brigades was borne in proportions of one quarter, one quarter, and one half respectively by the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies concerned, and the expenditure was so regulated that the proportion payable by the councils in a fire district should not, except in special circumstances, exceed the amount obtainable from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 rate on the unimproved capital value of ratable land in the fire district. In June, 1949, legislation was introduced (i) increasing the limit of the Board's borrowing power from £250,000 to £500,000, (ii) providing for the varying of the maximum rate that may be levied by councils and (iii) altering the basis of contributions so that from 1st January, 1950, local councils and the Government will each pay one-eighth and the insurance companies three-quarters. Legislation assented to on 31st March, 1958, increased the limit of the Board's borrowing power to £1,000,000, provided for the contributions payable by insurance companies to be assessed on premiums received in the State as a whole, and provided for appeals by insurance companies against assessments in certain cases.

At 31st December, 1958, the authorized strength of the Fire Brigade throughout the fire districts of New South Wales was 368 officers and 1,103 permanent and 2,632 volunteer firemen. Corresponding figures for the Sydney Fire District were 299, 1,012 and 359. The revenue for the year 1958 was £2,773,122, made up as follows:—From the Government, £344,745, municipalities and shires, £344,745; fire insurance companies and firms, £2,068,470; and from other sources, £15,162. The disbursements for the year were £2,728,222.

Other legislation, introduced in September, 1949, to improve and modernize the law dealing with the prevention of bush fires and to build up the organization of the bush fire-fighting services, provided for the establishment of Fire Regions and a Bush Fire Fighting Fund to be financed from contributions by the Government, councils and insurance companies in the proportion of one-quarter, one-quarter and one-half, respectively. The contribution of any council shall not exceed one-twentieth of a penny in the £1 on the unimproved capital value of ratable land in the area of the council not being land within a fire district constituted under the Fire Brigades Act 1908–1958. At 30th June, 1959, Volunteer Brigades numbered 2,500 with an active membership in excess of 60,000 persons. Up to 30th June, 1959, expenditure from the Fund for equipment amounted to £1,112,806.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *General.* The Fire Brigades Act of 1928 provided for a Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and a Country Fire Brigades Board each consisting of nine members. In December, 1944, the latter Board was superseded by the Country Fire Authority under an Act of that title, and the number of members was increased to ten. In December, 1954, the number of members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board was increased from nine to ten to include an employees' representative.

(ii) *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board.* Since 1st October, 1952, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has received contributions from the municipalities and the insurance companies in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds respectively. Prior to 1st October, 1952, the Board received contributions in equal proportions from the Treasury, the municipalities and the insurance companies. On 30th June, 1958, the Board had under its control 43 stations, 824 permanent staff, 184 special service and clerical, etc., staff, and 14 part-time firemen. The total receipts for 1957–58 were £1,294,699 comprising contributions, £1,033,956, receipts for services, £141,122 and interest and sundries, £119,621. The expenditure was £1,468,696.

(iii) *Country Fire Authority.* This authority, constituted in 1944, is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in the "country area of Victoria", which embraces the whole of the State outside the metropolitan fire district, excluding State forests and certain crown lands. The country area has been divided into 24 fire control regions, three of which (Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong) are wholly urban and the remainder mixed urban and rural. The Country Fire Authority has received contributions in the proportion of two-thirds from insurance companies and one-third from the Treasury as from 1st January, 1954. Prior to that date the Treasury contributed two-thirds while the insurance companies contributed one-third. At 30th June, 1958, the Act applied to 189 insurance companies, 203 urban and 1,028 rural fire brigades. The effective registered strength of the brigades was 98,307 members.

Income for the year 1957–58 amounted to £525,226. Total expenditure other than loan amounted to £472,244.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* Fire Districts are constituted under the Acts of 1920–1956. For each district, there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade, following the 1956 amendment of the Act which increased the share of the insurance companies, is proportioned as follows:—The Treasury one-seventh insurance companies five-sevenths, and local authorities one-seventh. The insurance companies' contribution is paid to the State Government and thence to Fire Brigades.

(ii) *Fire Brigade Boards.* At 30th June, 1958, there were 75 Fire Brigade Boards. The total number of stations was 134 and full-time staff numbered 741, including 17 administrative, 152 officers and 572 firemen. Volunteers numbered 265. Part-time staff numbered 781 including 73 administrative, 105 officers and 603 firemen. The total revenue for the year 1957–58 was £972,830, received mainly from the following sources:—Government £131,246, local authorities £131,025, insurance companies £656,094. Loan receipts (Government and other) were £166,863. The total expenditure for the year was £995,283, the chief items being salaries and wages £737,016 and interest and redemption of loans £63,653.

4. *South Australia.*—The Fire Brigades Act 1936–1958 provides for a board of five members, and the expenses and maintenance of brigades are defrayed in the proportion of two-ninths by the Treasury (subject to certain limits when the contribution exceeds £10,000), five-ninths by insurance companies, and two-ninths by the municipalities concerned. At 30th June, 1959, there were altogether 35 fire brigade stations, of which 12 were metropolitan and 23 country.

The authorized strength of the permanent staff was 386, including 267 officers and men, 89 country auxiliary firemen and 30 other employees (including maintenance workers). The total revenue for the year 1958–59 was £409,875, including contributions of £349,551 made up as follows:—insurance companies £210,495, Treasury £54,858 and municipalities £84,198. The Treasury contribution includes an additional grant of £42,664.

5. *Western Australia.*—In 1942, certain municipal and road board districts were constituted fire districts under the control of the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board. There were 36 fire districts at 30th September, 1958. The contribution to the Board is made in the proportion of two-ninths from the Government, two-ninths from local government

authorities, and five-ninths from insurance companies. The number of local government authorities and insurance companies who contributed numbered 57 and 145 respectively. The brigades, throughout the State, controlled by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board at 30th September, 1958, numbered 53, with a staff of 1,590 including 264 permanent officers and firemen and 1,326 volunteer brigade officers and firemen. The revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1958, was £443,709 and the expenditure £450,926.

Under the Bush Fires Act, a Bush Fires Board (appointed April 1955 and superseding the Rural Fires Prevention Advisory Committee) consisting of ten members, five of whom are nominated by the Road Board Association, was set up to advise the Minister for Lands on bush fire control. The Act also provides for the registration of bush fire control officers, who numbered 1,356 at 30th June, 1958, and the establishment of bush fire brigades, the number of which was 636 at 30th June, 1958. Many individual brigades are large organizations with numerous self-contained sections.

6. *Tasmania.*—The Fire Brigades Act 1945 provided for the creation of the Fire Brigades Commission of Tasmania to co-ordinate the activities of existing fire brigades boards, while leaving the responsibility for individual control and management with the boards. The Commission consists of two persons nominated by the Minister, one person elected by the City or Municipal Councils representatives and three persons elected by the Insurance representatives of the Fire Brigades Boards. Contributions towards the cost of operations are on the basis of one-third each from the Treasury, the municipalities, and the insurance companies concerned. The cost for the year 1957–58 amounted to £150,000. There were, at 30th June, 1958, 24 brigades controlling 36 stations and their aggregate staffs numbered 526, including 87 permanent officers and 439 part-time firemen, including officers.