



## PART IX.

### INTERCHANGE.

#### COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act Tariff.

(section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. Since that date the Tariff has been extensively altered. The Tariff at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933–1939 as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff Proposals Nos. 1 and 2, which were introduced in the House of Representatives on 21st November and 11th December, 1940, respectively.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been built up in conformity with the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods the produce or manufacture of British countries, and with due regard to the revenue aspects. The principles for the determination of the margin of preference to be accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom was laid down in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932.

There are three scales of duties at present operating—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the Preferential Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the conditions that the goods comply with the statutory requirements in force regarding the grant of British Preference and that they have been shipped in the United Kingdom and have not 13473/40.—28

been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods when shipped from the United Kingdom was Australia. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may also be applied wholly or in part by trade agreement to any British Dominion. A number of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates is also now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect to certain specified goods.

The Intermediate Tariff—a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until 14th October, 1932—was reintroduced on 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items were concerned, in order to facilitate the implementation of trade agreements. The benefits of this Tariff may be extended in whole or in part to any country by proclamation.

Consequent on its reintroduction, trade agreements have been completed with the undermentioned countries, and the Intermediate Tariff, in respect of certain goods, became operative as indicated:—

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa (January, 1937), Switzerland (December, 1938), Brazil (January, 1940), Greece (June, 1940).

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended or which are not entitled to special rates of import duties under preference tariffs or other Acts of Parliament.

A reciprocal trade agreement, under which special Tariff rates are granted on certain goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, has been in force since 1922, the British Preferential Tariff being extended to all other New Zealand goods. A new agreement was made in 1933 and reviewed in 1934, and 1938.

In 1925, a trade agreement between Australia and Canada was consummated. As this, however, covered only a limited number of items, a new agreement under which practically all goods of Canadian origin were accorded preference was completed in 1931. Amendments were made to the latter agreement in 1934, 1936, 1938, and 1939.

The schedule at present in operation is known as the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934–1939, as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Proposals No. 1 of 11th December, 1940.

A reciprocal trade agreement was concluded with Newfoundland in 1939, providing for the grant of the British Preferential Tariff on newsprinting paper, the produce or manufacture of that country. In return, Newfoundland accords exclusive tariff preferences on Australian butter and canned fruits of 1 cent. per lb. and 10 per cent. ad valorem respectively.

A trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia became effective in April, 1941. Briefly, the agreement provides for concessional tariff treatment for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, raw asbestos and chrome ore, in return for which the Southern Rhodesian Government grants tariff concessions on a wide range of Australian primary and manufactured products.

In conformity with the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act 1936, certain specified goods, the produce of Papua and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty. All other goods are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition (as stated previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Brazil, and Greece.

The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1939

Exchange Adjustment.

as proposed to be amended by Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals No. 1 of 11th December, 1940, varies the duty imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 in respect of a large range of goods which fall under the British Preferential Tariff of specified items deemed to be protective in their incidence. An abridgment of section 5 of that Act is quoted bereunder:—

The duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff* (*Industries Preservation*) Act 1921–1922 or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) which

would, but for the provisions of this Act, be payable on goods to which protective duties apply and which are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and which are entered for home consumption on or after the fifth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, shall be varied in the following manner:—

- (a) Whenever, at the date of exportation of any such goods, Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods, in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922 or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals, shall be made of—
  - (i) one-fourth of that amount of duty; or
  - (ii) twelve and one-half per centum of the value for duty,

whichever is the less; or

- (b) Similarly, if the relative Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than eleven and one-ninth per centum and less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum, the deduction shall be—
  - (i) one-eighth of that amount of duty; or
  - (ii) six and one-quarter per centum of the value for duty,

whichever is the less.

Since the enactment of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries, adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

- (a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions, after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency; and
- (b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions, Australia on London, are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of the 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensure the pro rata maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board in its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of items carrying protective rates of duty given effect to subsequent to the 6th December, 1934, have provided for automatic variations in duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange and, consequently, such items have been removed from the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act.

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff Primage Duty, 1933-1939, ad valorem primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are charged according to the type of goods and origin thereof. Goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Papua, or the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty, as are a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, whilst many machines, tools of trade and raw materials not manufactured in Australia, when subject to the British Preferential Tariff, are also free of primage duty. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are accorded to Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and also to proclaimed commodities from the British nonself-governing colonies and protectorates. A limited number of goods, admissible under the Intermediate Tariff, pay primage duties at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate.

The Customs Tariff (Special War Duty) Proposals of 2nd May, 1940, provided for the imposition of a special war duty of customs, on all imported goods other than petroleum and shale products covered by Tariff Item 229 (c), at the rate of ten per centum of the amount of all other duties collected (i.e., customs and primage duties). On 21st November, 1940, unmanufactured tobacco classifiable under Tariff Items 18, 19 and 23, was also exempted from the provisions of the Special War Duty proposals.

Recorded Value of Imports and Exports. The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged ad valorem. Such amount is—

- (a) (i) The actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
  - (ii) the current domestic value of the goods—whichever is the higher; plus
  - (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus
  - (c) ten per cent. of the total of (a) and (b) as representing cost of insurance, freight and other charges.

When the value of imported goods is shown on invoices in any other currency than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported, including the cost of containers, is recorded in Australian currency, and the basis of this valuation is as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export.—The f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold—
  - (e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment.—The Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are despatched for sale—
  - (as regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received).

Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff 1921–1939 as proposed to be amended by Excise Tariff Proposals Nos. 1 and 2 of 21st November, and 11th December, 1940, respectively. This Tariff relates only to beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain petroleum or shale products, benzol, amylic alcohol, fusel oil, concentrated grape must, playing cards, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff, wireless valves, and carbonic acid gas.

War-time Trading Legislation.

Brief reference to the steps taken to control War-time trading are made in the paragraphs which follow:--...

Customs (Overseas Regulations.

Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations promulgated in September, 1939, prohibit the export of all goods, except under licence. Under this control system, exporters are required to surrender the overseas exchange arising from their sales abroad to the Commonwealth Bank, or to the trading banks acting as agents of the Commonwealth Bank. exporter then receives an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds of the sale. The effect is to place all overseas

In addition to the general supervision of exports Export Restrictions. exercised for monetary reasons under the Overseas Exchange Regulations, special export restrictions have been applied to a number of commodities since the outbreak of war.

exchange arising from exports under direct Government control.

These export restrictions fall into three main classes:—

- 1. Those designed to conserve supplies of essential commodities for the home market.
- 2. Those operated in conjunction with price control measures to stabilize marketing conditions in Australia.
- 3. Those which are used to facilitate the carrying out of export contracts entered into with the British Government.

The Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations were l m port Licensing. promulgated on 1st December, 1939. The regulations prohibit the importation of any goods into the Commonwealth, except under licence.

Important exceptions were, however, made to the provision. All imports from countries in the sterling area were exempted from the licensing requirements and, subsequently, the exemption was extended to goods originating in other countries with which special monetary arrangements have been made.

At present (i.e., at May, 1941) goods from the following countries may be imported without licences:-

Empire countries (including mandated territories) except Canada, Newfoundland, and Hong Kong.

Egypt and the Sudan.

Netherlands Indies.

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons under French Mandate, French Oceania (including New Caledonia), French Establishments in India.

Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

It should be noted, however, that the importation of certain listed products (including aluminium, jute products, metal-working machine tools and tetra-ethyl lead) is prohibited from all countries, except under licence. Generally speaking, the importation of these goods is subject to control by the Department of Supply and Development and import licences are granted only to applicants who have first obtained a certificate of approval from that Department.

The degree of restriction applied to imports from non-sterling countries has been progressively increased since the import licensing system was first established. Many classes of less essential goods are subject to a total prohibition, while others are rationed on the basis of a percentage of imports during the pre-war year, 1938–39.

Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-40, machinery has been set up to cut off all trade which might directly or indirectly benefit the enemy.

The trading with the enemy ban applies to all enemy countries and also to territories under enemy control.

Countries other than Germany and Italy currently (i.e., at May, 1941) listed as "enemy territory" are:—

Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, Danzig, Poland (excluding the regions under Soviet control), Denmark (excluding Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Norway, Netherlands (excluding Netherlands dependencies), Luxemburg, Belgium (excluding the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), French Territory in Europe (including Corsica), Algeria, the French Zone of Morocco, Tunisia and French Somaliland, Principality of Monaco, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

However, the trading with the enemy legislation applies to all territory in enemy occupation, whether specifically listed or not.

In order to check illegal traffic with the enemy through neutral countries, statutory lists are published of persons, firms and companies in neutral countries who are deemed to be "enemies" under the Trading with the Enemy Act and with whom all commercial transactions are prohibited.

The Trading with the Enemy Act provides for the issue of licences exempting approved transactions from the general prohibition on dealings with the enemy. A number of such licences has been issued to meet the circumstances of special cases.

The legislation also covers the treatment of enemy firms in Australia and, following decisions of the High Court, controllers have been appointed to conduct the affairs of a number of such companies. The procedure followed is to appoint interim-controllers until the cases have come before the High Court.

The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia exchange on London, is £125 10s. After reaching £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931, the rate was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931, since when it has remained constant.

Difficulties inseparable from war-time conditions, and shipping statistics.

Difficulties inseparable from war-time conditions, and considerations of the requirements of censorship and of national policy, limit the amount of information which have been a feature of this part of the Year-Book, have therefore been omitted from this volume.

### POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.

Posts, telegraphs, telephones and wireless are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Information given in the following tables refers only to the Victorian activities of the department.

Post Offices, Mails, &c.

The number of post offices and the number of mails despatched and received in each of the last five years are given hereunder.

#### VICTORIA--NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND MAILS.

Year ended 30th June—				Number of	Number of Mails†—			
10	ar ende	ed som sun	-	Post Offices.*	Despatched.	Received.		
936				2,531	2,465,947	2,356,896		
937				2,553	2,537,245	2,432,689		
938				2,564	2,252,009	2,130,580		
939				2,572	2,281,908	2,140,462		
1940				2,583	2,362,963	2,126,363		

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only is transacted, viz., 1935-36, 251; 1936-37, 255; 1937-38, 256; 1938-39, 251; 1939-40, 252.

<sup>†</sup> Number of Private Bags included in 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Postal Returns Victoria. Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1938–39 and 1939–40 are given hereunder.

# VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWS-PAPERS DEALT WITH, 1938-39 AND 1939-40.

4	1	1938-39.		1939-40.			
Particulars.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter- cards, and Packets.	News- papers.	Total.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter- cards, and Packets.	News- papers.	Total.	
Posted for delivery— Within the Com-	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
inonwealth Beyond the Com- monwealth—	241,550,500	28,278.000	269,828,500	245,264,300	28,712,800	273,977,100	
Despatched Received	8,840,200 9,982,400	3,644,000 3,155,400	12,484,200 13,137,800	6,865,800 5,816,800	2,830,200 1,838,700	9,696,000 7,655,500	
Total	260,373,100	35,077,400	295,450,500	257,946,900	33,381,700	291,328,600	

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, are shown below.

# VICTORIA—REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

		Registered	l Articles ((	Other than	Parcels)—	Parcels Post*.			
Yes end 30t June	ed h	Posted for delivery within the Common- wealth.	Posted for delivery beyond the Common- wealth.	Total posted in Common- wealth.	from beyond	delivery within the	Posted for delivery beyond the Common- wealth.	Total posted in Common- wealth.	Received from beyond the Common- wealth.
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	::	No. 1,873,910 1,966,683 1,979,712 2,067,878 2,219,252	101,273 128,304 103,513	No. 1,958,992 2,067,956 2,108,016 2,171,391 2,304,521	138,135	No. 1,739,700 1,782,200 1,805,400 1,759,400 1,843,400	46,300 53,300 53,100	No. 1,786,100 1,828,500 1,858,700 1,812,500 1,895,400	76,200 84,800 88,510

<sup>\*</sup> Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

During 1939-40 there were 262,846 letters, &c., and 136,691 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 30,682 letters, &c., and 22,087 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 12,239 letters, &c., and 4,827 packets, &c., were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £30,652 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 9,757 were posted without address, and of that number 217 contained money and valuables to the extent of £848.

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Money Orders and Postal Notes.

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

						31 1
Не	ading.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1939-40.
Number of Money	Order Offices open	780	774	789	796	817
Money Orders iss	ued					
Inland	··{ Number Amount £	447,513 2,689,175	456,417 2,791,642	493,551 2,936,766	507,606 2,973,063	524,544 3,120,385
Interstate	··{Number	75,489 384,046	78,20 <b>6</b> 400,001	82,951 412,318	79,404 413,911	98,778 438,618
Beyond the monwealth	Com-{ Number Amount £	39,322 104,601	41,534 109,017	43,099 114,586	42,950 109,162	39,724 77,025
Total	··{Number	562,324 3,177,822	576,157 3,300,660	619,601 3,463,670	629,960 3,496,136	663,046 3,636,028
Money Orders Pa	aid—					
Inland	··{ Number Amount £	447,605 2,685,090	475,912 2,796,842	505,216 2,936,506	500,928 2,975,157	524,000 3,140,381
Interstate	·· Number	142,733 675,280	145,938 706,128	142,861 690,744	148,588 694,418	150,266 676,588
Beyond the monwealth	Com-{ Number £	28,760 87,238	30,499 89,557	30,073 89,60 <b>6</b>	42,343 147,907	25,048 75,877
Total	··{ Number Amount f	619,098 3,447,608	652,349 3,592,527	678,150 3,716,856	691,859 3,817,482	699,309 3,892,846
Postal Notes-						
fasued	··{Number	6,281,363 2,083,199	6,091,221 <b>2</b> ,075,090	6,338,041 2,183,188	6,544,497 2,241,741	6,476,137 2,232,187
Paid —Issued in the State	with-{ Number & Amcunt &	3,948,072 1,383,811	3,752,478 1,367,453	3,825,000 1,416,841	3,854,165 1,439,992	3,898,827 1,480,670
Paid — Issued other States	in { Number Amount £	571,796 216,059	527,114 211,965	542,842 220,470	563,208 228,306	621,326 242,581

Of the money orders issued in 1939-40, 623,322 for £3,559,003 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 4,707 for £9,983 in New Zealand, 24,081 for £38,024 in the United Kingdom, and 10,936 for £29,018 in other countries. The orders paid included 674,266 for £3,816,969 issued in the Commonwealth, 13,198 for £31,705 in New Zealand, 7,809 for £30,815 in the United Kingdom, and 4,036 for £13,357 in other countries.

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegrams. telegraph business during each of the last five years.

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Heading.	1935–36.	1936-37.	1957–38.	1938-39.	1939–40
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)	No. 2,411	No. 2,435	No. 2,452	No. 2,453	No. 2,474
Telegrams— Within the Commonwealth— Paid and Collect Telegrams Despatched— Ordinary, Urgent and Press Lettergrams	3,247,835 52,963 3,438	3,457,481 47,665 3,231	3,581,662 38,657 2,894	3,583,095 33,796 3,055	3,736,055 37,688 1,921
Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted— Service, Shipping, Meteorological	215,680	229,777	253,930	299,395	306,876
Total	3,519,916	3,738,154	3,877,143	3,919,341	4,082,540
Beyond the Commonwealth— Despatched Received	233,018 207,995	253,480 224,057	248,196 225,013	245,479 220,538	238,334 223,992
Total Number of Telegrams dealt with	3,960,929	4,215,691	4,350,352	4,385,358	4,544,866
Revenue— Telegrams within the Commonwealth Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth	£ 237,361 46,077	£ 243,736 47,239	£ 247,707 44,187	£ 244,317 37,120	£ 246,760 51,062
Total Revenue received in State	283,438	290,975	291,894	281,437	297,822

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1935-36 to 1939-40.

### VICTORIA—TELEPHONES, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Heading.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937–38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Telephone Exchanges Public Telephones	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	1,651	1,663	1,682	1,680	1,685
	2,412	2,465	2,506	2,573	2,620
Lines Connected Instruments Connected Instruments per 1,000 of	128,313	135,751	143,657	150,570	157,081
	177,397	187,753	198,761	208,230	218,128
Population Effective Paid Local Calls-	96.0	101.2	106.2	110.7	114.6
(a) Subscribers (b) Put lic Telephones Trunk Line Calls	132,051,708	142,524,028	152,305,209	166,528,717	173,986,478
	8,312,110	9,368,548	10,078,118	10,856,620	11,549,253
	9,778,457	10,322,172	11,007,373	11,197,897	11,853,346

Details of wireless licences issued in each of the years 1935–36 to 1939–40 are shown hereunder. Broadcast listeners' licences issued in Victoria at 30th June, 1940, represented nearly 29 per cent. of the total for Australia (1,212,260).

# VICTORIA—WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED. 1935–36 TO 1939–40.

Charact Times	Number of Licences Issued During—						
Class of Licence.		1935-36.	1936–37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	
Coast		1	1	1	1	1	
Ship Aircraft		90	89	95 14	96 13	94 10	
Land		3	3	3	3	4	
Broadcasting*		17	18	18	18	19	
Broadcast Listeners		263,414	288,717	315,406	327,579	348,158	
Experimental	• •	403	481	539	580	106	
Portable	••	4	6	5	4	2	
Special	••	21	25	24	24	28	
Total		263,956	289,349	316,105	328,318	348,422	

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department):—1935-36, 4; 1936-37, 5; 1937-38, 5; 1938-39, 5; 1939-40, 5.

Post office revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1935–36 to 1939–40 are contained in the following

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936–37.	1937-38	1938-39.	1939-40.
Revenue.*	£	£	£	£	£
Postage Money Order Commission Poundage on Postal Notes Private Boxes and Bags . Miscellaneous .  Total Postal . Telegraph . Radio . Telephones	1,644,847	1,697,534	1,786,186	1,820,005	1,856,018
	69,400	69,495	72,897	75,096	74,608
	13,194	13,640	14,099	14,512	14,465
	122,226	134,061	136,688	132,632	136,454
	1,849,667	1,914,730	2,009,870	2,042,245	2,081,545
	321,752	347,910	341,796	341,182	366,780
	117,660	136,048	155,926	152,629	161,422
	1,891,547	2,066,231	2,192,308	2,351,611	2,487,315
	4,180,626	4,464,919	4,699,900	4,887,667	5,097,062
Bxpenditure.  Salaries and Contingencies— Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	1,302,031	1,322,979	1,454,186	1,535,967	1,594,464
	103,421	110,787	114,692	128,875	133,476
	35,003	40,568	48,347	124,363	51,942
Mail Services Engineering Services (other than new works) Pensions and Retiring Allowances Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fit- tings, &c. Proportion of Audit Expenses New Works—	244,544	251,898	274,692	287,392	269,599
	654,197	765,050	766,423	885,459	949,018
	32,845	30,810	28,372	26,127	23,168
	34,146	36,551	29,318	35,204	32,902
	2,767	2,900	2,884	3,150	3,240
Telegraph, Telephone, and Wireless New Buildings, &c	700,253 73,156 3,182,363	695,650 39,320 3,296,513	1,009,646 56,993 3,785,553	1,011,128 108,579 4,146,244	885,694 16,592 3,960,095

<sup>·</sup> Including "Central Office" collections.

### TRANSPORT.

Transport Regulation Board.

Under the provisions of the Transport Regulation Act 1932, the Transport Regulation Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on 16th February, 1933, for the purposes of securing the improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport, and of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Act.

Brief reference to certain provisions of the Transport Regulation Acts of 1933 and 1935 respectively and the system evolved to implement them is made in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

<sup>†</sup> Actual collections. ‡ Actual payments.

The number of transport licences in force at 30th June, 1940, classified according to the various types of licence issued, are shown hereunder.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT LICENCES IN FORCE AS AT 30<sub>TH</sub>
JUNE, 1940.

	Discretionary Licences.		Licences "As of Right."				
Type of Licence.	Permanent licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles operated as—	Number of Licences.	Type of Licence.	To operate for hire or reward—	Number of Licences		
A B C	Stage Omnibuses Touring Omnibuses Special Service Omnibuses  Permanent licences relating to commercial goods vehicles	644 54 147	EA EB {	Within 25 miles of Melbourne Within 25 miles of Ballarat Within 25 miles of Bendigo Within 25 miles of Geelong Within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne,	4,906 143 134 201		
			ED	Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong  Primary Producers, the	4,360		
				vehicles being operated in connexion with their business as such and in some cases for the car- riage for hire or reward of their neighbours'			
			EG	produce Private Carriers, the vehicles being used to carry the goods of the owners in the course of trade in connexion with			
			ЕН	their own business (i) Carrying only 3rd Schedule goods (ii) Racehorse floats (iii) Tank wagons carrying only petroleum products (iv) Commercial travellers' vehicles registered at	1		
	Total (Discretionary)	3,059	All other	the commercial rate of motor registration	393 989 33,638		

The grand total of licences, issued at 30th June, 1940, was 36,697, and the total fees for all licences issued at that date amounted to £17,896.

Under the administration of the Transport Regulation Board, it has been possible to plan an integrated system of road passenger services.

Services to Melbourne from certain areas have been licensed and reliable time-tables instituted therewith.

Stage motor services, closely co-ordinated with railway services, have also been licensed throughout the State. This has permitted new services on thin traffic routes to areas previously isolated.

The facilities for the transportation of goods are not so satisfactory. The legislative scheme associated therewith is briefly stated in the following paragraphs:—

- (a) All motor vehicles employed to carry goods for hire or reward or in the course of trade must be brought under licence.
- (b) Licences are issued automatically for vehicles used for a series of purposes. These licences are the "licences as of right" referred to, and are designated "Ea," "Eb," "Ec," "Ed," "Ee," "Ef," "Eg," and "Eh."
- (c) If the vehicles are to be used for purposes beyond those for which automatic licensing is prescribed, the Board may grant or refuse the application.
- (d) An application will be granted only if the grant can be justified upon reasons of necessity or convenience, taking into consideration, inter alia, the adequacy or otherwise of any existing service for the carriage of goods.
- (e) Under the amending Transport Regulation Act 1935, no decision of the Board has any force or effect until it has been reviewed by the Governor in Council, who may approve or disapprove of the Board's decision or make any determination in the matter which the Board itself may have made.

Reference to the "discretionary" power of the Board in relation to the transportation of goods will be found in previous Year-Books.

Long distance carriers who have been licensed automatically under the "transitory" principle and not upon any basis of necessity or convenience, appear in the records as a separate group. Licences were first issued for a period of two years on 26th July, 1936. A further term of two years expired on 26th July, 1940, but in view of the unsettled conditions existing generally as a result of the war, they have been renewed on this occasion only for a period of twelve months, which will expire on 26th July, 1941.

During 1940, the Transport Regulation (Compensation) Act, No. 4753, was passed, under which, by voluntary surrender of licences, these transitory operators became eligible for compensation, subject to the proviso that an application for compensation could be entertained by the Board only if all transitory operators serving the same towns surrendered their licences, that is, providing there was a cessation of long distance general hire and reward carrying to these towns.

As a result of this, a number of long distance hauliers have received or are about to receive compensation, the principal services involved being those operating between Melbourne and Bendigo, Mildura, Kerang, Mansfield, and Yarram respectively.

#### RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 367, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Certain border railways in New South Wales are also under the control of the Victorian Railway Commissioners by virtue of an agreement ratified between Victoria and New South Wales Governments under Act No. 3194 of 1922.

All lines controlled by the Railways Commissioners are shown on the map opposite page 345.

The succeeding tables relate to the State Railways, the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways and the Road Motor Services, all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of these tramways and the Road Motor Services are also shown separately on page 366. Motive power in the railways is supplied by steam, electric or motor traction. Steam or motor power is used principally for country passenger and goods traffic, while electric traction is used mainly for passenger traffic on suburban lines.

Important legislation bearing on railway finances was contained in the Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429, passed by the Victorian Parliament during 1936. provided inter alia for the reduction of railway loan liability by the sum of thirty million pounds on the first day of July, 1937, and for the establishment in the Treasury of the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account" to the debit of which account was placed on the same day the said sum of Thirty million pounds. It further provided that a minimum amount of £200,000 shall be appropriated annually for the purposes of the Railways Renewals and Replacements Fund and that additional contributions to this Fund may be made by Parliament. The Act also amended section 102 of Act No. 3759 by providing that there shall not be paid to the Commissioners any moneys in respect of any matter or thing which first arose under the provisions of the above-mentioned section before the passing of the Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936 (No. 4429).

Total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railways Department as at the end of each of the last five years was as shown over page.

### VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING STOCK, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

At 30th June—		Raily	vays.	Electric Tramways.	Road	Tota!	
			Lines Opened.*  Lines in Progress of Construction.		Lines Opened.	Motor Services.	Capital Cost.
			£	£	£	£	£
1936			75,850,652	476,954	336,460	25,318	76,689,384
1937			76,361,910	481,066	336,118	24,124	77,203,218
1938			50,514,751	481,387	151,719	16,559	51,164,416†
1939			51,085,894	256,854	152,412	23,382	51,518,542†
1940			50,720,098	257,339	139,835	18,144	51,135,416†

Including at 30th June, each year, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed viz.:—
 1936, £413,771; 1937, £413.846; 1938, £34†; 1939, £63† and 1940 nil.
 † Written down in accordance with Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429 of 1936.

At 30th June, 1940, the cost of construction of lines open for traffic amounted to £39,405,758, after having been written down under Act No. 4429 of 1936.

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with Act No. 4429, mentioned on page 361 amounted to £47,901,812 at 30th June, 1940. After deducting the value of securities purchased and cancelled from the National Debt Sinking Fund—£2,749,989—the total liability in respect of current loans outstanding at that date was £45,151,823. The annual interest payable on this amount, calculated at the average rate of 3.95 per cent., was £1,783,497.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, funds amounting to £5,786,729 at 30th June, 1940, have been provided for railway construction equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan and other Funds. No interest is charged on this amount.

Railways traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1935–36 to 1939–40 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1935–36

TO 1939–40.

Heading.		Year ended 30th June—							
Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.				
Miles Constructed	4,777.47	4,777.47	4,777 47	4,815 67	4,815,59				
" Dismantled " Closed to Traffic	37.63 11.47	37.63 11.47	37.63 11.47	37.63 11.47	37.63 11.47				
" Open for Traffie	4,728 37	4,728.37	4,728.37	4,766.57	4,766 49				
Vehicle Mileage	17,345,725	18,171,670	18,889,686	18,875,525	18,032,670				
Passenger Journeys Goods and Live Stock	145,817,559	147,744,433	144,051,267	148,543,244	151,279,927				
Carried (Tons)*	6,438,635	6,837,872	7,273,422	5,989,557	6,202,458				

<sup>\*</sup> Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows:—14,541 tons in 1935–36, 14,910 tons in 1936–37, 15,053 tons in 1937–38, 13,704 tons in 1938–39, and 15,469 tons in 1939–40.

The tonnage (6,202,458) of goods and live stock carried during 1939-40, represented an increase of 212,901 tons as compared with the previous year.

Railways revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the last five financial years were as follows:—

# VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1935–36 TO 1939–40.

	]				
		Year	ended 30tl	June—	
Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938,	1939,	1940.
P	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—			1		
Passenger, &c., Business— Passenger Fares	3,775,587	3,869,853	3,745,247	3,918,072 331,221	4,097,300
Parcels, &c	\$ 416,721	425,367	$\begin{cases} 357,196 \\ 77,875 \end{cases}$	100,672	319,381 99,361
Goods Live Stock	3,981,950 722,533	4,278,187 690,933	4,275,515 608,265	3,621,893 606,299	3,986,847 539,551
Minerals Other Miscellaneous—	78,064	73,213	73,741	60,703	61,422 63,997
Dining Car and Refreshment Services	321,920	341,864	346,862	370,984	408,381
Sale of Electrical Power Rentals Book Stalls	30,945 137,958	34,754 136,221	39,454 139,334	41,030 140,052	44,323 144,900
Advertising Other*	$\begin{array}{r} 64,036 \\ 38,188 \\ 201,561 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 66,494 \\ 40,070 \\ 264,047 \end{array}$	68,327 37,876 39,466	72,594 38,045 58,764	77,478 35,475 64,032†
Total	9,769,463	10,221,003	9,809,158	9,360,329	9,942,448
Expenditure—					
-					
Working Expenses— Way and Works	1,532,041 2,340,828	1,638,697	1,786,377	1,523,840	1,728,950
Transportation Electrical Engineering Branch	2,340,828 $2,201,131$ $201,471$	2,499,843 $2,305,865$ $221,943$	2,645,898 $2,569,196$ $248,194$	2,584,629 $2,742,199$ $280,262$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,686,950 \\ 2,714,934 \\ 330,263 \end{array}$
Stores Branch Pensions and Gratuities Payment to the Superannua-	98,824 133,604	106,009 143,902	$\substack{121,524 \\ 123,292}$	$126,564 \\ 113,921$	125,837 103,649
tion Fund Contribution to Railway Re-	356,569	,360,498	361,697	370,363	379,885
newals and Replacements Fund			250,000	225,000	200,000
(Act No. 4499) Other	199,363	212,145	239,508	$50,000 \\ 260,146$	$50,000 \\ 249,112$
Total Working Expenses	7,063,831	7,488,902	8,345,686	8,276,924	8,569,580

<sup>\*</sup> Including recoups, &c., of loss resulting from the working of certain lines, viz.:—1935-36, £166,162; 1936-37, £220,038; 1937-38, Nil; 1938-39, Nil; 1939-40, Nil. † Including recoup on account of reduction outer suburban fares, £42,000.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36 to 1939-40—continued.

		Year	r ended 30th J	une—	
Heading.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Less Charged to—	£	£	£	£	£
Unemployment Relief Funds Federal Aid Roads	137,871	162,061	148,233	119,302	155,193
and Works Grant Commonwealth De- fence Works (Un-		• •	••	20,000	••
e m ployment Relief) Account Deferred Renewals					8,213
Replacements, etc., Act No. 4672, Item 5 Public Account					273,000
Advances Act, No. 4499			297,400		··
Working Expenses Charged to Railway Revenue	6,925,960 2,843,503	$\frac{7,326,841}{2,894,162}$	7,900,053	8,137,622	8,133,174 
•					
Debt Charges— Interest Charges and Expenses* Exchange on In-	3,046,863	3,019,221	1,846,972	1,866,062	1,886,413
terest Payments and Redemption Contribution to National Debt	302,945	301,017	184,651	188,693	197,438
Sinking Fund			119,435	120,018	121,624
Deficit for year	506,305	426,076	241,953	952,066	396,201
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	% 70 <sup>-</sup> 89	% 71·68	% 80 54	% 86·94	% 81·80

<sup>\*</sup> Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

The revenue for 1939–40 increased by £582,119 as compared with that for 1938–39. Passenger business increased by £166,077, and goods, &c., business increased by £298,925. Total working expenses increased by £292,656 as compared with those of the previous year

Railways earnings and expenses per mile open. The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Heading.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40
Average Number of Miles Oper for Traffic	4 700	4,728	4,728	4,762	4,766
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings per Mile .	2,066	2,162	2,075	1,966	2,086
Working Expenses per Mile .	1,465	1,550	1,671	1,709	1,706
Net Revenue per Mile .	601	612	404	257	380

This table does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying same, which are given in the table on the previous page.

Capital cost of Railways Rolling-stock after being written down in accordance with Act No. 4429 of 1936 was £6,544,248 of the narrow-gauge £28,928, of the electric street tramway £14,745, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £11,009.

Railways staff. The number of officers and employees in the railways service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the past five financial years were as set forth below.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC., 1935–36 TO 1939–40.

Year e	hebas	Number o	Amount of Salaries and		
30th J		Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	Wages Paid during Year.
					£
1936		16,520	6,028	22,548	4,901,932*
1937		16,190	6,969	23,159	5,191,286*
1938		15,854	8,124	23,978	5,871,451
1939		15,515	8,345	23,860	6,064,800
1940		17,506	6,488	23,994	6,177,177

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

\* Excludes payments on account of staff on loan to other departments.

8t. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1939-40 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled and operated by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

> ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1939-40. (Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway Worked	5·18	2·42	7·60
	503,144	117,742	620,886
Number of Passengers Carried	4,417,948	1,060,221	5,478,169
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue Working Expenses Interest Charges, &c	44,131	10,014	54,145
	37,229	7,665	44,894
	4,436*	2,235†	6,671
Net Profit	2,466	114	2,580
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1940, as written down under Act 4429 of 1936—	£	£	£
Construction of Lines	86,434	38,655	125,089
Rolling Stock	9,442	5,303	14,745
Total	95,876	43,958	139,834

Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £384.
 Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £193.

The following table gives particulars for each of the last three years of the operations of the Road Motor Services under the control of the Railways Commissioners. Read Motor Services.

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1937-38 TO 1939-40.

(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.		193738.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Car Mileage	No.	333,454	347,531	403,814
Passenger Journeys	,,	856,845	1,009,784	1,152,683
Gross Revenue—	-	£	£	£
Passenger Service	[	7,775	9,646	11,756
Goods Service		12,715	12,948	14,955
Working Expenses		24,738	28,749	29,871
Interest Charges*		710	688	802
Net Loss	••	4,958	6,843	3,962
Capital Expenditure at				
Year (less depreciation wri	itten off)	16,599	23,381	18,144

<sup>\*</sup> Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £60 in 1937-38, £58 in 1938-39 and £69 in 1939-40.

Railway accidents.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in railway accidents and the amount paid in compensation, damages, &c., for the years 1938-39 and

### VICTORIA—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1938-39 AND 1939-40.

				193	8–39.	1939-40.	
Nature of Accident.				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
				No.	No.	No.	No.
Train Accidents-							
Passengers					7		1
Employees				1	$^{2}$		4
Accidents on Lin Accidents)—	e (othe	r than	Train				
Passengers				5	222	1	173
Employees					39	3	91
Shunting Accidents	s—						
Passengers					2		
Employees				3	142		76
Other Persons					5	1	4
Employees proceed:	ing to or	from Du	tv		1		
Accidents to Person			• • •	24	37	13	21
Trespassers	• •	••		15	9	18	4
Total				48	466	36	373
Compensatio	n, Dama	ges, &c.,	, Paid		£ 748	14	£ ,908

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the council of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5-ft. 3-in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length and, up to 30th September, 1940, cost £41,923 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1940, the gross receipts were £5,044 and the working expenses, excluding interest, £4,969. The train mileage for the same year was 11,320, the number of passenger journeys 3,950, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried 11,498.

Private railway.

Another railway in Victoria, which does not belong to the State system is that between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It is 11 miles in length and has a gauge of 3 feet. During 1939–40 the traffic on this line was confined to the transport of goods. A steel tramway continuation of the line—used only for the haulage of logs and sawn timbers—extends about 8 miles

beyond Powelltown. The total cost of construction up to 30th June, 1940, was £80,354 and, for the year ended on the same date, the receipts and working expenses in connexion therewith (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £439 and £2,350 respectively. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 5,280, and goods carried amounted to 5,000 tons.

#### TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State at 30th June, 1940 (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprised 7.894 miles of cable lines double track, and 158.854 miles of electric lines, of which 128.186 miles were double, and 30.668 miles single track.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, but they are included under the heading "Railways," page 361, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 371.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the foregoing exceptions) for each of the last five years.

# VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1935-36 TO 1939-40. (Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of	f Track en.	Tram Mileage.	Number of Passenger	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses,	Number of Rolling-	Number of Persons
Tear.	Double.	Single.	Milleage.	Journeys.	neceipts.	Expenses.	stock.	employed.
1935-36	140:539	29:321	23,807,660	181,300,917				4,910
1936-37 1937-38 1938-39	139·554 140·083 136·864	28.023 29.127 29.865	24,407,964 24,631,822 24,616,995	186,616,911 $183,440,296$ $190,614,457$	2,180,347	1,480,474	958	4,788 4,778 4,734
1939 - 40	136.080	30.668	24,390,712	193,927,290	2,308,189			4,734

Metropolitan Tramways Act became metropolitan Tramways Act became operative on 7th January, 1919. The Act provided for a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council to control all tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1940, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £5,100,000.

Methopolitan
Tramways cable and electric systems under the control of the
Gombined
Traffic.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for each
of the last five years are given hereunder.

# MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1935-36, TO 1939-40.

Financial	Track Open.		Tram P		Traffic	Working	Rolling-	Persons
Year	Double.	Single.	Mileage.	Journeys.	Receipts.	Expenses.	stock.	employed
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1935-36	131 · 299	5.821	22,234,804	172,991,695	2,040,063	<b>1,</b> 211,542	915	4,670
1936–37	130.084	4.663	22,836,418	178,505,695	2,112,922	1,279,541	858	4,565
1937-38	130 • 563	5.177	22,995,124	175,564,110	2,105,159	1,363,083	887	4,527
1938-39	127:344	5.915	22,980,520	182,094,402	2,176,908	1,418,454	861	4,483
193940	126.640	6.598	22,761,438	185,282,354	2,230,455	1,458,652	857	4,486

Melbourne and Metropolitan tramways, the electric tramways and the motor omnibus systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown separately for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40.

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1938-39 AND 1939-40.

System.	Track Open.		Tram/'Bus	Passenger	Traffic	Working	Rolling-	Persons
bystem.	Double.	Single.	Mileage.	Journeys.	Receipts.	Ex- penses.	stock.	employed
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
				1938-39.				
Cable Electric Motor	7:894 119:450	5.915	$2,452,155 \\ 20,528,365$	20,826,544 161,267,858	208,999 1,967,909	$170,769 \\ 1,247,685$		475 4,008
Omnibus	48.616		2,164,930	11,911,439	128,038	98,263	113	331
				1939-40.				
Cable Electric Motor	7.894 118.746	6.598	2,106,568 20,654,870	17,771,590 167,510,764	$179,814 \\ 2,050,641$	145,488 1,313,164		457 4,029
Onmibus	49.620	·	2,971,410	17,873,644	192,179	139,841	115	383

The total traffic receipts of the Tramways Board during 1939-40 amounted to £2,422,634. There was also additional revenue from advertising, rents, &c., viz.:—£387 from cable tramways, £11,089 (including Municipal Guarantee, £2,965) from electric tramways and £489 from motor omnibuses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,434,599.

The gross surplus for the year—£833,141 was made up as follows:—Cable Tramways, £34,713, Electric Tramways, £745,601, and Motor Omnibuses, £52,827. From this sum interest on loans, rates, &c., amounting to £297,387 were paid, leaving an amount of £535,754, from which appropriations were made as follows:—Victorian Consolidated Revenue, £106,346; Renewals Reserve Account, £325,939; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £100,785. There was a net surplus of £5,649.

Pursuant to section 77 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act No. 3732, the Board is required to make certain annual payments to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The total of such payments up to 30th June, 1940, amounted to £2,205,985. This amount was allocated as follows:—Fire Brigades Board, £1,094,428; Licensing Fund, £435,251; and Infectious Diseases Hospital, £676,306. Under the provisions of Act No. 4598 the Board was relieved of the Licensing Fund Payment as from 1st July, 1938.

Up to 30th June, 1940, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, allowing for writing off of obsolete assets, amounted to £8,749,802, of which £461,842 was expended on cable tramways, £7,778,354 on electric tramways, and £509,606 on motor omnibuses.

In the next statement comparisons are made between the cable, electric, and bus systems operated by the Tramways Board, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1939-40.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, WORKING EXPENSES, ETC. PER MILE, ETC. 1939-40.

	Traffic Receipts.					Working	Average	
System.	•	Per Vehicle Mile of Single Track.		Per Passenger.	Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Distance per Penny.	
		d.	£	d.		d.	Miles.	
Cable		20.486	11,338	2.428	80.737	16.575	1.006	
Electric		23.827	8,293	2.938	63.784	$15 \cdot 258$	•911	
Bus	• •	15.522	1,937	2.581	72.581	$11 \cdot 295$	•823	

Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities. The cities, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are:—Ballarat, with 13.84 miles of electric lines (2.33 double and 11.51 single track); Bendigo, with 7.87 miles of electric lines (2.40 double and 5.47 single track); and Geelong, with 11.80 miles of electric lines (4.71 double and 7.09 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below.

TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram	Passenger	Traffic	Working	Rolling-	Persons
Year.	Double.	Single.	Mileage.	Journeys.	Receipts.	Expenses.	stock.	employed
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1935-36	9.24	23.20	1,572,856	8,309,222	77,938	90,461	71	240
1936-37	9.47	23.36	1,571,546	8,111,216	76,017	92,902	71	223
1937-38	9.52	23.95	1,636,698	7,876,186	75,188	117,391	71	251
1938-39	9.52	23 • 95	1,636,475	8,520,055	77,957	125,782	71	251
1939-40	9.44	24.07	1,629,274	8,644,936	77,734	126,979	71	254

A summary of the operations for the past two years of the foregoing tramway systems and of the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is given in the following table:—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1938-39 AND 1939-40.

Heading.	1938–39.	1939-40.
Route Mileage Open—Double miles Single miles	144·464 29·865	143 · 680 30 · 668
Total miles	174 · 329	174 · 348
Cost of Construction and Equipment £	8,577,787	8,575,188
	2,308,766 15,913 2,324,679	2,362,334 11,953 2,374,287

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1938-39 AND 1939-40—continued.

	H	eading.			1938 - 39.	1939-40.	
Working Expen	ses			£	1,593,303	1,630,525	
Net Earnings				£	731,376	743,762	
Interest, &c.		• • •		£	241,245	234,962	
Statutory Charg				£	542,203	571.315	
Net Loss afte Expenses, Int							
Charges, Rate				£	52,072	62,515	
Fram Miles Ru	ni.			miles	25,255,355	25,011,598	
Passenger Journ	ieys			No.	196,024,350	199,405,459	
Staff Employed				-			
Salaried	٠.			No.	683	694	
$\mathbf{Wages}$	• •	• •	• •	No.	4,144	4,141	
		Total Staff	••	No.	4,827	4,835	
Rolling Stock		••		No.	960	956	

### LICENSED VEHICLES.

The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages, plying for hire within the City of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne, are controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

Particulars regarding licences issued during 1939–40 were as follows:—

D	Number Licensed.	Amount Received			
Horse-drawn vehicles—					£
Wagonettes (22), Own	ers (16	)	 	38	) an
Hackney Carriage Dri		·	 	24	$\rangle$ 29
Carters (for conveyance		ls)	 	1,214	174
Motor Vehicles—	0	•			
Motor Omnibuses			 	291	840
Taxi-cabs			 	550	1
Private Hire Cars			 	399	11
Motor Cabs			 	69	
Chars-a-bane			 	42	3,106
Other			 	64	
Hackney Carriage Moto	r Car	Owners	 ,	730	
Hackney Carriage Moto			 	2,930	IJ
Total Reven	ue		 		4,149

A detailed statement of the rates chargeable for the vehicles, etc., registrations.

A detailed statement of the rates chargeable for the annual registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the Year-Book for 1928–29, page 500. Subsequent amendments to the Motor Car Acts have provided inter alia for a reduction in the rate chargeable for registration or renewal of registration of motor vehicles owned by primary producers.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., the number of drivers' licences &c., issued, and the revenue received therefrom by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department during each of the five years, 1935-36 to 1939-40, are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC., DRIVERS' LICENCES, ETC., ISSUED, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

Heading.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	19 <b>3</b> 8- <b>3</b> 9.	1939-40.
Motor Vehicles—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Private Cars	141,205	135,833	143,015	151,130	153,979
Commercial Vehicles	36,956	31,771	32,995	33,901	34,591
Hire Cars	2,125	2,052	2,164	2,261	2,358
Primary Producers'	13,220*	36,904	44,579	47,427	49,549
Omnibuses	324	350	369	438	435
Traction Engines	252	268	338	339	220
Trailers	2,650	3,341	4,217	4,668	5,132
Motor Cycles	26,095	26,663	27,333	26,698	25,765
Drivers' Licences	289,486	315,826	340,438	358,417	370,838
Dealers' Licences	405	472	499	486	438
Transfers	96,088	106,880	127,000	123,392	110,674
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue Received†	1,554,922	1,647,223	1,794,652	1,886,794	1,939,735

<sup>\*</sup> Registration of primary producers' vehicles, available only from 1st January, 1936. They were included previously with commercial vehicles.

The principal items of revenue received during 1939-40 were in respect of:—Motor cars, £1,775,241; Motor cycles, £29,116; and Drivers' licences, £92,972.

In the next statement, details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1938–39 and 1939–40 respectively.

<sup>†</sup> These amounts (less cost of collection, refunds, transfer fees, and the amount received on account of drivers' licences) are included in the Country Roads Board Fund.

### VICTORIA—NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

		1938-39.		1939-40.			
Vehicles.	New Reg	istrations.	Renewals	New Reg	Renewals		
	New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.	of Registra- tion.	New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.	Registra- tion.	
Motor Cars—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Private	15,249	13,718	122,164	11,503	14,489	127,987	
Commercial and Hire	3,953	3,459	28,750	3,494	3,588	29,867	
Primary Producers'	2,494	3,277	41,656	2,344	3,681	43,524	
Motor Cycles	2,140	4,787	19,771	1,317	5,202	19,246	

### TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The following statements contain particulars of traffic accidents which occurred only in the public thoroughfares of Victoria. Figures regarding accidents on private property or on railway lines, (except at level crossings), are not included. The total number of deaths shown in these statements is not comparable therefore, with those recorded as connected with "Methods of Transport," shown in Part III., "Vital Statistics" of this Year-Book, page 126.

# VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED, 1940.

Place of Occurrence.	Number of Accidents in which Persons were Killed or Injured.		Number of Persons Injured.	Number of Accidents in which no Person was Killed or Injured.	Total Number of Accidents.	
City of Melbourne	1,496	62	1,630	3,315	4,811	
Metropolitan Area (excluding City of Melbourne)	(1,537) 3,805 (3,856)	(53) 195 (209)	(1,650) $4,212$ $(4,244)$	(4,087) 5,462 (5,832)	(5,624) 9,267 (9,688)	
Total—Metropolitan Area	5,301	257	5,842	8,777	14,078	
	(5,393)	(262)	(5,894)	(9,919)	(15,312)	
Remainder of State	1,869	203	2,489	2,475	4,344	
	(1,705)	(218)	(2,180)	(2,462)	(4,167)	
Grand Total	7,170	460	8,331	11,252	18,422	
	(7,098)	(480)	(8,074)	(12,381)	(19,479)	

Note.—Figures in parentheses relate to the year 1939.

In the table which follows traffic accidents during 1940 have been classified according to the description of male and female victims.

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—PARTICULARS OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1940.

T	Ma	les.	Fen	ales.	To	tal.
Description.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pedestrian	91	1,435	52	881	143	2,316
Driver of motor vehicle other than	ĺ	-,		1		-,
motor cycle	64	923	4	75	68	998
Driver of motor cycle	61	1,014		5	61	1.019
Passenger-motor car, truck, bus, &c.	59	903	30	897	89	1,800
Passenger-motor cycle, side car	5	29		22	5	51
Pillion rider	13	148	3	70	16	218
Pedal cyclist	56	1,431	4	208	60	1,639
Riding tandem or on handle or bar		_,	_			,
of bicycle		20		12		32
Fram passenger	3	34		43	3	77
Driver or passenger of horse-drawn	j	""				
vehicle	8	118	2	17	10	135
Equestrian	3	12		2	3	14
Other	2	29		3	2	32
Total	365	6.096	95	2,235	460	8,331

Particulars of victims of traffic accidents during 1940 are shown according to age and sex in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS—SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1940.

	G		Mε	les.	Fen	ales.	Total.		
A	Age Group.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
0-4			5	104	4	66	9	170	
5-9			8	298	7	147	15	445	
10–14			15	412	3	149	18	561	
15-19			30	782	5	323	35	1,105	
20-29			108	1,743	12	462	120	2,205	
3039			60	824	7	235	67	1,059	
<b>40–49</b>			40	663	11	256	51	919	
50-59			46	522	11	215	57	737	
60 and	over		48	504	33	278	81	782	
Not stat	ed	• •	5	244	2	104	7	348	
$\mathbf{T}$	otal	••	365	6,096	95	2,235	460	8,331	

Numerous reasons are given to the Police as the causes of accidents. A summary of the principal reasons given is published hereafter. It must be remembered that, in some cases, only one party has been able to give evidence.

# VICTORIA—CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1940.

					Nu	ımber of Acciden	ts.
	Stated	Cause.			Fatal.	Non-fatal with Injured.	Total.
Driver or Ric	ler						
Skidding or		7			24	254	278
Failure to			ntersect	ion	14	434	448
Excessive s		arc at r	iii corbect		19	144	163
Not keepin			• • •		27	196	223
Swerving to			other of	iect	5	174	179
Stopping of					Ü	1 11	110
	leaving l				10	247	257
Level Cross		CLD #10	nout wa	ining	3	4	7
Rounding c	ornor care	logaly or	on wron	a aida	2	35	37
Obscured v	icion	lessiy or	OII WIOI	ig side	8	168	176
Failing to g		of	• •		9	111	120
Dazzled by			• • •		9	125	134
			f-:1:	i	9	120	104
Breaking t			or lam	ing to	4	101	105
	fic officer's					101	
Careless, ne			ent ariv	_	74	1,013	1,087
Hit and ru		ı	• •		10	99	.109 735
Error of jud	0	• •	• •	• •	16	719	
All other	••	• •	••	[	16	148	164
	Total	••	••	••	250	3,972	4,222
Vehicle-				1			
Defective n	nechanism	and/or	tyres		8	159	167
No lights		and, or			8	45	53
Other		• •	::			5	5
0 12.02	••	• •		-		-  -	
	Total	••	• •	••	16	209	225
Passenger-							
Alighting fr	om movir	ng vehic	le		1	49	50
Falling	,, ,,	,,			1	11	12
Ü				-			
	Total	• •	• •		2	60	62
Pedestrian—							
Walking or	running of	n roadw	av, or co	ossing			
without of			• • •		58	756	814
Boarding v		motion				33	33
Stepping or			t care		4	41	45
Other					$2\overline{5}$	804	829
	Total			-	0.7	1.094	1.501
	Total	••		••	87	1,634	1,721
Other-						1	
Horses shyi	ing, boltin	ig, or st	umbling	,	3	38	41
Other (inch				· [	69	830	899
·	Ü	,		-		-	
	Total	••	••	••	72	868	940
	Gra	and Tota	a.l	[	427	6,743	7,170

A comparative statement of the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents during each of the last five years is given below. Accidents involving one vehicle with another vehicle or object are classified according to one type of vehicle only.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1936 TO 1940.

	19	1986.		1937.		38.	19	39.	1940.	
Vehicle, &c.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Pedal Cycle	No. 20	No. 326	No. 16	No. 382	No. 14	No. 336	No. 12	No. 310	No. 14	No. 331
Motor Bus	20	56	7	74	8	53	. 4	60	6	85
Motor Car, Truck, &c.	308	6,139	341	5,931	356	6,239	400	6.826	377	6,915
Motor Cycle	28	606	35	650	28	645	40	606	41	707
Train—Electric and								**	_	
Steam*	22	13	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1
Tram—Electric and				ì					_	
Cable	10	172	9	149	10	148	14	155	8	155
Other Vehicle	9	45	9	40	8	36	2	29	7	33
Pedestrian†		6	2	40	3	52	3	77	2	96
norse	5	12	5	10	4	13	2	9	2	.8
Total	404	7,375	427	7,278	433	7,523	480	8,074	460	8,331

 $<sup>^{\</sup>bullet}$  The figures for 1937, 1938–1939, and 1940 relate to those accidents which occurred at level crossings only.

In the next table accidents in which persons were killed or injured have been classified according to type of vehicle, &c., involved; e.g., where a collision has occurred between a motor car and a pedal cyclist, particulars of such accident are included under each heading. Correct totals cannot be arrived at by the addition of the items shown in the table.

VICTORIA—PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, TYPES OF VEHICLES, ETC., INVOLVED, 1939 AND 1940.

					1940.			
Type of Vehicle &c., Invo	Number of Accidents.*			Number of Accidents.*		Number Injured.		
Motor Car		5,119	333	5,996	5,047	287	6.047	
Motor Van		201	7	251	182	10	204	
Motor Truck, Lorry		838	88	974	866	97	1.007	
Motor Bus		84	5	123	103	9	121	
Motor Cycle		1,415	88	1,575	1,454	94	1,668	
Pedal Cycle		1,912	74	1,910	1,798	62	1,847	
Tram—Electric and Cable		219	19	221	209	19	231	
Train—Electric and Steam		20	16	13	18	12	11	
Horse-drawn Vehicle		183	9	210	191	12	220	
Horse		26	3	26	22	-3	19	
Pedestrian		2,251	180	2,191	2,350	144	2,365	
Other				,-,	i		1	

<sup>•</sup> Number of accidents refers only to those in which persons were killed or injured. 13473/40.—29

<sup>†</sup> Different method of classification 1937 and onwards.

Details of breaches of the Motor Car Act and Traffic Regulations will be found on page 62 of this Year-Book.

#### AIRCRAFT.

The collection and the compilation of aircraft statistics were undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as from 1st July, 1922.

The following particulars relating to Civil Aircraft in Victoria for the years specified below have been received from that source.

The main air lines of Victoria are shown on the map opposite page 345 of this Year-Book.

VICTORIA-CIVIL AIRCRAFT, 1935-36 TO 1939-40.

-	,, ,				At :	30th June	-	
Par	ticulars.		ļ	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Registered Owners Registered Aircraft Licensed Pilots—	V-1000			28 51	22 45	36 70	38 70	28 58
Private Commercial Licensed Ground Engi Licensed Navigators				181 57 76 2	172 84 92 5	216 104 134 12	268 107 164 16	(a) (a) (a) (a)
Aerôdromes	Radio ••	Tel	ephone	1	4	5	••	
Government Public Government Emerg	 ency Gre	ound	••	$\begin{array}{c}2\\19\\10\end{array}$	18 11	18 11	18 10	19 8
				1935-36.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1939-40
Flights carried out Hours flown Approximate Mileage	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	27,110 8,464 637,473	37,674 19,860 2,081,355	39,920 37,042 4,439,191	39,736 41,268 5,089,412	34,270 33,169 3,770,979
Passengers Carried— Paying Non-paying	••		••	15,618 3,710	38,528 5,368	72,380 8,154	70,887 8,074	64,613 6,297
Total Passengers Ca	rried			19,328	43,896	80,534	78,961	70,910
Goods, Weight Carried Mails, Weight Carried Accidents—			lb. lb.	19,409 11,106	204,919 33,703	557,836 51,861	850,286 65,270	863,567 63,285
Persons Killed Persons Injured	••	::	::	3 1	2 6	1 2	21 10	3

<sup>(</sup>a) Not available.