

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Introduction.

1. **General.**—The construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries are generally part of the functions of local authorities, but in New South Wales and South Australia, more especially in the large unincorporated areas, these duties are undertaken directly by the Government. In some States, moreover, a certain proportion of the roads and bridges is constructed and maintained by the Government, which, in addition, advances money for main roads to be expended by municipalities under the supervision of special Boards. Although roads, bridges and ferries constructed and maintained directly by Government do not properly come under the heading of "Local Government," they have been included in this chapter for the sake of convenience. The following statistics relating to "Local Government" are somewhat incomplete and otherwise unsatisfactory, but, hitherto, it has not been possible to obtain more complete information. A defect in the figures is due to inconsistency in some cases in the treatment of proceeds of loans and the expenditure thereof. These are sometimes included with the general revenue and expenditure, at others they are shown separately, and in still further cases particulars of loan receipts and expenditure have not been supplied.

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

3. **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.

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

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

§ 2. Government Roads, Bridges, Etc.

1. **New South Wales.**—(i) *General.* The control of all roads, bridges and ferries with the exception of those proclaimed as "National" and of those in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, which still remain under its jurisdiction, was transferred, in 1920, from the Public Works Department to local authorities. The Government has also adopted the policy of assisting municipal and shire councils to recondition certain main roads by doing the work in the first instance, and recovering in instalments from the councils concerned portion of the cost.

(ii) *Roads, Bridges and Ferries.* At the 30th June, 1934, the "National" works consisted of 91 bridges with a total length of 33,523 feet, and 5 ferries, while in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, under the control of the Public Works Department, there were 6,154 miles of roads (of which 401 miles were metalled or ballasted, 884 formed only, and 2,190 cleared only), 148 bridges of a total length of 16,691 feet, 1,099 culverts, 1,553 causeways and 5 hand punts.

(iii) *Expenditure on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.* The total expenditure by the Government during 1933-34 was £4,456,972, comprising expenditure from votes of the Public Works Department £286,001, from funds of the Main Roads Board £2,148,855 and endowments and grants to Councils from votes of the Local Government Department £2,022,116.

The Government expenditure in connexion with the Sydney Harbour Bridge, £472,962 in 1933-34 and £10,107,300 to the 30th June, 1934, is not included in the above figures. Of the total sum expended on the bridge to date, £8,431,187 was provided by General Loan Account, £1,665,444 from proceeds of municipal and shire rates and £10,669 from the Unemployment Relief Fund. Interest and exchange accounted for £1,535,071, and resumpions for £1,341,849. A reduction in the total cost of the bridge will be effected by the sale of surplus resumed lands estimated at £498,789.

2. *Victoria.*—With the object of improving the main roads of the State the Country Roads Board was established by legislation passed in 1912. The principal duties of the board are to determine the main roads, to enquire into the State's resources in road materials and the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance, and to recommend deviations to existing roads or the construction of new roads in order to facilitate communication or to improve the conditions of traffic. Funds created under the Act are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account, and the Developmental Roads Loan Account.

(a) *Country Roads Board Fund.* All fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines under the Motor Car Act, and all registration fees and fines for traction-engines are credited to this fund. The total receipts for the year 1933-34 were £1,671,476 made up as follows:—Motor registration and licence fees £1,151,719; contributions by municipalities for permanent works £140,366, and for maintenance works £108,415; sale of stores and material £187,840; and other sources £83,136. The expenditure for the year was £1,678,592, comprising maintenance and reconditioning of main roads and State highways, £870,013; interest, stores, administration, etc., £804,511; and other expenses £4,068. Interest and sinking funds on loan expenditure, apart from the payments by the municipalities, are charged to this fund.

(b) *Country Roads Board Loan Account.* Loans to the amount of £4,922,000 have been authorized from time to time for permanent works on main roads and State highways under the Country Roads Acts. One half of the amount expended on permanent works and one-third of the amount expended on maintenance of main roads must be refunded by the municipalities affected, 6 per cent. of the amount due in respect of permanent works being payable annually, and the cost of maintenance allocated to each municipality must be paid before the 1st of July in each year. A special rate, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality for the purpose of such repayment. Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1934, was £55,092, and the total to that date £4,720,510.

(c) *Developmental Roads Loan Account.* For the purpose of constructing and maintaining subsidiary or developmental roads, the Government has been authorized to borrow sums aggregating £6,475,000. The municipalities are required to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlay during the period of the loan and to maintain the roads when constructed. The amount expended during the year ended 30th June, 1934, was £88,033, and the total expenditure to that date was £6,315,705.

In addition an amount of £37,825 was directly expended by the Government through the Public Works Department on roads and bridges during 1933-34.

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

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

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

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

At 30th June, 1934, there were 10,569 miles of roads gazetted in the State, comprising 7,838 miles of main, 293 miles of developmental, 174 miles of tourist roads, and 2,264 miles of State Highways; 2,645 miles of roadway and 45,594 lineal feet of bridges had been completed at that date, and 541 miles of road and 3,307 lineal feet of bridges were in the course of construction, including 26 miles of roads in course of construction under the State Unemployment Relief Scheme.

During the year ended 30th June, 1934, the receipts of the Commission amounted to £2,183,503, including £424,580 from the Treasury Loan Fund, £511,008 from motor fees, £412,347 from the Commonwealth for works under the Federal Aid Roads Scheme and £642,902 from the State Unemployment Relief Scheme. Disbursements amounted to £1,963,223, including £660,782 on permanent works, £150,535 on the maintenance of roads and £642,910 on works under the State Unemployment Relief Scheme.

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

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

by Parliament for main roads ; (f) all loans raised and appropriated for main roads. In accordance with legislation passed in the years 1930 to 1934 a considerable portion of these receipts is temporarily payable into general revenue. All moneys received by the State from the Commonwealth under the Federal Aid Roads Scheme are also expended by the Commissioner of Highways under the general provisions of the Highways Act.

The expenditure from the Main Roads Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1934, was £310,301, including £135,798 for interest on loans ; the amount received from the Commonwealth Government for expenditure on Federal Aid Roads was £255,360 ; the amount allocated for roads in newly settled areas, etc., was £21,329 ; and grants in aid of rates collected paid to Councils amounted to £27,251. In sparsely-settled districts outside the incorporated areas, the roads and bridges are constructed and maintained by the Engineering and Water Supply Department under arrangement with the Commissioner of Highways. The amount expended during the same period was £8,984.

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

6. **Tasmania.**—(i) *Construction.* In Tasmania the cost of construction of roads and bridges is borne almost entirely by the State Government.

Up to the 30th June, 1934, the loan expenditure on these works was £5,130,020 (roads, £4,215,852 ; tracks, £233,127 ; bridges, £681,041). In addition, half the proceeds of the sale of land has been applied to form a Crown Lands Fund for the construction of roads to new holdings. Under this provision £689,850 has been expended. This fund has in recent years more than met the demands on it, and expenditure therefrom since 1918 has been limited to £10,000 annually, the balance being used for redemption of debt.

The Government loan expenditure during the year 1933-34 on the construction of roads and bridges was £63,240, and expenditure from the Crown Lands Fund £2,204. In addition, the sum of £91,184 provided by the Commonwealth Government was expended on roads. New-road mileage completed during the year was 36 miles metalled and gravelled under State votes, and 12½ miles of new construction and 52 miles of reconstruction under Federal Aid Roads Scheme.

(ii) *Maintenance.* The maintenance of roads, other than "State highways," is undertaken by the municipalities out of their own revenues. All bridges costing over £50 are maintained by the State Government. The maintenance of "State highways" is provided for by the *State Highways Act* 1929, which created the State Highways Trust Fund to which is paid from Consolidated Revenue a sum equal to the amount of all motor taxes collected in the immediately preceding financial year and paid into the Treasury, less 2 per cent. The length of "State highways" is 1,156 miles and the expenditure thereon for 1933-34 was £60,043.

7. **Summary of Net Loan Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.**—Figures showing the total expenditure on roads and bridges in the States are not available. The subjoined statement, however, gives the amounts of net loan expenditure by the State Governments up to the 30th June, 1934.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—GOVERNMENT NET LOAN EXPENDITURE TO THE 30th JUNE, 1934.

Expenditure.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total to 30/6/34	16,401,310	11,995,940	4,512,437	3,127,902	2,182,484	5,130,020	43,350,093

The following table shows the annual net loan expenditure on roads and bridges by the central Governments in each State during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34 :—

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.(a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ..	1,615,873	716,111	356,967	Cr. 31,419	315,325	168,531	3,141,388
1931 ..	1,593,202	216,784	181,758	Cr. 16,446	..	67,706	2,043,004
1932 ..	1,277,197	99,073	188,799	Cr. 36,472	..	27,040	1,555,637
1933 ..	233,504	123,951	270,321	Cr. 8,933	83,004	51,336	753,183
1934 ..	Cr.37,927	144,113	430,454	Cr. 12,701	123,814	63,240	710,993

(a) Represents expenditure from loan and on account of loan.

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

§ 3. Municipalities, Shires, Etc.

1. **New South Wales.**—(i) *General.* Practically the whole of the State, with the exception of the greater portion of the Western Division, has been divided into municipalities and shires, the total area incorporated at the end of 1933 being 184,003 square miles, of which 2,402 square miles are included in the former and 181,601 in the latter. The areas incorporated comprise the whole of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State (with the exception of Lord Howe Island, the islands in Port Jackson and the quarantine station at Port Jackson) and a small portion of the Western Division consisting of the whole of six and part of two municipalities.

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

In the tables which follow the revenue and expenditure transactions of the City of Sydney are shown separately from those of municipalities and shires because of differences in the form of accounts. An exception is made, however, in the summary appearing on page 96, total figures for New South Wales including both the City of Sydney and municipalities and shires.

LOCAL GOVERNING AREAS, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SUMMARY, 1933.

Local Area.	Number.	Area.	Population, 31st December, 1933.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Improved Capital Value.	Length of Roads.(c)
		Acres.		£	£	
Metropolitan—						
City of Sydney	1	3,244	88,400	448,929,602	4143,791,020	136
Municipalities	48	151,444	1,143,640	94,173,841	280,853,934	3,295
Total	49	154,688	1,232,040	143,103,443	424,644,954	3,431
Country—						
Municipalities	131	1,382,677	574,830	32,212,958	109,026,314	7,427
Shires	138	116,224,640	782,950	143,700,144	(b)	101,737
Total	269	117,607,317	1,357,780	175,913,102	(b)	109,164
Grand Total	318	117,762,005	2,589,820	319,016,545	(b)	112,595

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

(b) Not available.

(c) Figures for year 1930, later particulars not available.

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

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the City of Sydney for the year ended 31st December, 1933, is shown below:—

CITY OF SYDNEY.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933.

Particulars.	City Fund.			Total.
	Public Markets.	Resump-tions.	Other.	
Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Rates (contributions in lieu and rent of mains) .. .. .	..	..	905,278	905,278
Rents and hire	56,900	137,405	17,902	212,207
Licences, fines, fees, etc.	63,996	..	50,828	114,824
Sundries	678	340	29,256	30,274
Total City Funds	121,574	137,745	1,003,264	1,262,583
Electricity Works Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	2,514,686
Insurance Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	35,479
Main roads and harbour bridge rates .. .. .	..	..	..	109,058
Total Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	3,921,806
Expenditure—				
Administration .. .. .	..	..	68,191	68,191
Works, Services, etc.	73,937	71,763	374,544	520,244
Interest	55,319	386,140	123,456	564,915
Loan Redemption, Sinking Funds, etc.	18,179	69,953	44,301	132,433
Other .. .. .	..	..	38,431	38,431
Total City Funds	147,435	527,856	648,923	1,324,214
Electricity Works Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	2,306,980
Insurance Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	11,791
Main roads and harbour bridge (rate) contributions .. .. .	..	..	..	109,058
Total Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	3,752,043

Loan expenditure by the City of Sydney during 1933 amounted to £459,038, an amount of £25,478 being expended on works, £287,078 on resumptions, and £146,482 on assets of the electricity fund.

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

A summary of the revenue accounts of municipalities and shires for 1933, compiled on the foregoing basis, is shown in the following table :—

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES (EXCLUDING CITY OF SYDNEY), NEW SOUTH WALES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933.

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Country.		
REVENUE.				
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Services—				
Rates and extra charges	2,064,668	787,060	1,249,471	4,101,199
Government endowment .. .. .	..	..	148,544	148,544
Works	553,458	338,933	1,199,290	2,091,681
Health	209,334	241,702	134,279	585,315
Services	31,739	34,630	16,280	82,649
Property	24,799	53,024	31,000	108,823
Other	36,459	24,181	14,920	75,560
Total Ordinary Services	2,920,457	1,479,530	2,793,784	7,193,771
Trading Undertakings	92,043	1,074,353	250,856	1,417,252
Water and Sewerage Funds .. .. .	..	437,175	46,581	483,756
Total Revenue	3,012,500	2,991,058	3,091,221	9,094,779

EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO REVENUE.

Ordinary Services—				
Administration	163,522	125,648	200,451	489,621
Works	1,106,302	649,204	2,080,783	3,836,289
Health	439,929	279,295	138,902	858,126
Services	260,453	161,199	92,955	514,607
Property	41,170	29,687	16,003	86,860
Interest	290,578	76,790	75,828	443,196
Other	45,085	33,639	55,170	133,894
Main Roads Board and Harbour Bridge Contribution	199,677	7,021	25,350	232,048
Total Ordinary Services	2,546,716	1,362,483	2,685,442	6,594,641
Trading Undertakings	72,254	940,473	216,187	1,228,914
Water and Sewerage Funds .. .. .	..	338,208	27,261	365,469
Total Expenditure	2,618,970	2,641,164	2,928,890	8,189,024

The total amount of Government assistance to municipalities in 1933 amounted to £886,840 and to shires £1,317,587, including £148,544 by way of endowment in aid of general revenues. The bulk of such assistance appears under works revenue, though small amounts were credited under other heads, including trading and water and sewerage accounts. A complete statement of revenue from rating, which in the foregoing table is allotted to the various accounts, is presented in a later table.

(iii) *Capital Transactions.* The following table shows the capital expenditure, debt redemptions and loan expenditure of Councils during 1933 :—

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

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Country.		
	£	£	£	£
Assets purchased	153,278	381,563	136,099	670,940
Loan repayments	381,227	202,451	114,508	698,186
Payments off deferred payment debts ..	41,749	86,461	64,011	192,221
Expenditure from Loan Funds ..	90,206	45,528	22,323	158,057
Balances owing on deferred payment debts incurred during year ..	103,104	251,029	99,519	453,652

(iv) *Rates Levied—City of Sydney, Municipalities and Shires.* Rates levied by local authorities may be four kinds, viz., general, special, local and loan. In the following table are shown particulars of all rates levied during 1933 :—

CITY OF SYDNEY, MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NEW SOUTH WALES.—RATES LEVIED, 1933.

Area.	Rates levied on behalf of—						Extra Charges on Overdue Rates.
	Ordinary Services.(a)	Electricity Works.	Gas Works.	Water Supply.	Sewerage.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan—							
Sydney	1,014,336	..	..	..	..	1,014,336	6,103
Municipalities	2,008,624	7,517	..	..	..	2,016,141	56,044
Total	3,022,960	7,517	..	..	..	3,030,477	62,147
Country—							
Municipalities	753,211	28,872	3,135	225,315	83,691	1,094,224	33,849
Shires	1,212,196	28,505	..	24,123	..	1,264,824	37,275
Total	1,965,407	57,377	3,135	249,438	83,691	2,359,048	71,124
Grand Total	4,988,367	64,894	3,135	249,438	83,691	5,389,525	133,271

(a) Including Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates.

(v) *Assets and Liabilities. City of Sydney, Municipalities and Shires.* A statement of the assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1933, of local authorities in New South Wales is shown below:—

CITY OF SYDNEY, MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NEW SOUTH WALES.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1933.

Particulars.	City of Sydney.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
		Metropolitan.	Country.		
ASSETS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Bank balances and cash	1,053,817	247,333	703,484	345,084	2,349,718
Outstanding rates and extra charges	704,942	1,085,113	720,719	792,401	4,288,316
Sundry debtors	..	293,194	484,443	207,534	..
Stores and materials	..	40,445	122,000	64,540	..
Land, buildings, plant and furniture	23,306,595	2,190,687	8,640,209	2,081,121	36,445,597
Other	5,147,826	34,115	71,360	62,498	5,315,799
Total Assets	30,213,180	3,890,887	10,742,215	3,553,178	48,399,460
LIABILITIES.					
Loans, interest accrued and sundry creditors	26,746,263	5,628,638	2,706,330	1,468,541	36,549,772
Debts due to Government and interest accrued	..	296,970	4,418,632	565,699	5,281,301
Bank overdraft	1,143,736	694,564	421,646	398,148	2,658,094
Other	..	94,835	132,014	128,141	354,990
Total Liabilities	27,889,999	6,715,007	7,678,622	2,560,529	44,844,157

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

2. **Victoria.**—(i) *General.* Local Government is established throughout the State, the various divisions being termed cities, towns, boroughs, or shires. Melbourne and Geelong were incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of a general system of local government, and except in a few details are not subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act.

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

(ii) *Municipalities. (a) Summary.* The following table shows the number of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires, with estimated population, number of ratepayers and dwellings, and value of rateable property for the year 1933 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th September—	Number of Municipalities.	Population at Census, 30.6.1933.	Number of Ratepayers.	Occupied Dwellings, 30.6.1933.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
					Total.	Annual.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.						
1933	No. 56	No. 1,137,409	No. 341,078	No. 271,141	£ 336,119,812	£ 18,231,285
SHIRES.						
1933	140	681,274	265,802	161,731	268,671,521	13,491,680

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The table hereunder shows the revenue from various sources, and the expenditure under various heads, of municipalities during the year 1933 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933.

Items.	Revenue.	Items.	Expenditure from Revenue.
	£		£
Taxation Rates—		Salaries, etc.	385,063
General	3,246,528	Sanitary work, street cleaning, etc.	360,696
Other	66,162	Health	118,661
Licences	111,178	Lighting	179,164
Sanitary Charges	155,229	Contributions to Fire Brigades	61,287
Dog fees	28,775	Public Works—	
Government grants	119,199	Roads, Streets and Bridges—	
Licensing fund payments	60,691	Construction	184,182
Contributions for streets, etc.	277,023	Maintenance	1,043,348
Market and weighbridge dues	127,832	Other	579,065
Rents	129,679	Formation of private streets, etc.	75,176
Electric light and gas works	1,305,704	Electric light and gas works	928,056
Interest	108,796	Redemption of loans	468,016
Other sources	416,591	Payments to sinking funds	109,142
		Interest on loans	649,306
		Interest on bank overdrafts	57,463
		Charities	30,860
		Other expenditure	744,227
Total Revenue	6,153,387	Total from Revenue	5,979,712

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—LOANS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1933.

Items.	Receipts.	Items.	Expenditure.
	£		£
Proceeds of loans—		Roads and bridges ..	59,740
From Government ..	73,530	Water and irrigation ..	7,549
From other sources ..	93,745	Sewerage and drainage ..	22,945
Other receipts ..	157,601	Electric light and gas ..	103,713
		Public buildings ..	42,301
		Other purposes ..	21,223
Total Receipts ..	324,876	Total Expenditure ..	259,477

(c) *Assets and Liabilities.* The assets of municipalities may be classified under three heads—(a) the municipal fund, (b) the loan fund and (c) property; the liabilities under two heads—(a) the municipal fund, and (b) the loan fund. The following table shows the amount of municipal assets and liabilities for the year 1933 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1933.

Items.	Assets.	Items.	Liabilities.
	£		£
MUNICIPAL FUND—		MUNICIPAL FUND—	
Uncollected rates ..	1,096,733	Due on current contracts ..	48,182
Streets formed, etc., payments outstanding ..	1,245,931	Overdue interest ..	27,008
Rents and interest outstanding ..	91,217	Bank overdrafts ..	879,480
Cash in hand or in bank ..	902,390	Other liabilities ..	1,034,113
Other assets ..	391,011	LOAN FUND—	
LOAN FUND—		Loans outstanding—	
(a) Sinking funds—		Country Roads Board	
Amount at credit ..	552,049	Loans ..	1,883,997
(b) Unexpended balances ..	490,974	Other Loans ..	13,048,452
PROPERTY—		Due on loan contracts ..	14,696
Buildings, markets, tramways, etc. ..	5,339,820		
Waterworks ..	350,640		
Gasworks ..	251,040		
Electric light works ..	2,599,300		
Plant and machinery ..	642,600		
Other assets ..	193,060		
Total ..	14,146,765	Total ..	16,935,923

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

(ii) *Municipalities.*—(a) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars of the area, population, number of inhabited dwellings, and assets and liabilities of cities and towns and of shires for the year 1933, except for the City of Brisbane for which financial particulars relate throughout to the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, QUEENSLAND.—SUMMARY.

Year.	No.	Area.	Popula- tion, 30.6.1933.	Occupied Dwellings, 30.6.1933.	Rateable Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	
							Govern- ment Loans.	Total.
CITIES AND TOWNS.								
1933(a) ..	23	sq. miles. 779	No. 498,892	No. 114,524	£ 29,469,878	£ 22,061,266	£ 6,847,753	£ 25,075,340
SHIRES.								
1933(a) ..	121	669,062	443,027	101,389	44,544,787	2,094,481	2,077,897	2,893,105

(a) Figures relating to assets and liabilities include waterworks, sewerage works, electric light works, and railways and tramways controlled by local authorities.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure (including loan moneys) of cities and towns, and of shires for the year 1933 are given hereunder :—

MUNICIPALITIES, QUEENSLAND.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Govern- ment Loans and Subsidies. (a)	Total.	Public Works and Services. (b)	Govern- ment Loan Redemp- tion.	Office Expenses and Salaries.	Total.
CITIES AND TOWNS.							
1933 ..	£ 1,386,715	£ 944,703	£ 5,064,280	£ 2,758,651	£ 114,903	£ 239,718	£ 5,037,515
SHIRES.							
1933 ..	880,886	655,569	1,821,453	1,298,251	72,413	131,236	1,841,111

(a) Includes Main Road Receipts.

(b) Includes Expenditure on Main Roads.

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

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

(ii) *Local Authorities.*—(a) *Summary.* The number of corporations and district councils was reduced by amalgamations, etc., by the Local Government Commission in 1933, from 172 to 167, of which 12 corporations and 9 district councils are in the metropolitan area, and 20 corporations and 126 district councils in outside areas. According to the latest available information there are about 1,295 miles of roads in use

for general traffic under the control of corporations, and about 49,055 miles under the control of district councils, and of these totals, 18 miles are wood-blocked, 147 miles are bitumen and concrete and 14,601 miles are tar-paved, metalled or gravelled. The following table gives the area, population, number of occupied dwellings, capital and assessment values and outstanding loans for corporations and district councils separately for the year 1933 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year.	Area.	Population, 30.6.1933.	Occupied Dwellings, 30.6.1933.	Capital Value.	Assessment Value.	Outstanding Loans.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.						
1933	Acres. 75,033	No. 232,068	No. 56,825	£ 74,138,655	£ 3,617,651	£ 747,281
DISTRICT COUNCILS.						
1933	33,750,185	336,580	80,000	95,183,663	4,815,045	(a) 380,716

(a) Includes advances through District Councils to settlers for vermin-proof fencing, etc., amounting to £274,504.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The next table gives the revenue and expenditure of corporations and district councils for the year 1933, showing in separate columns the receipts and expenditure on main roads. The figures differ slightly from those shown in the Summary Table in § 4 hereinafter, which exclude transfers between the Government Grants and General Accounts. The financial year of municipal corporations ends on the 30th November and that of district councils on the 30th June.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Local Government (exclusive of Government Grants Account).						Government Grants Account (Main Roads).	
	Revenue (including Loans).			Expenditure.			Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rates.	Subsidies.	Total.	Roads.	Other Public Works and Services.	Total.		
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.								
1933	£ 450,593	£ 16,021	£ 646,980	£ 206,107	£ 239,576	£ 638,846	£ 17,209	£ 16,950
DISTRICT COUNCILS.								
1933	335,609	28,914	487,233	260,572	98,775	493,111	276,438	277,208

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

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

(ii) *Municipalities. (a) Summary.* The following table gives various particulars regarding municipalities for the year ended 31st October, 1933 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 31st October—	Municipalities.	Area.	Population (a)	Occupied Dwellings (a)	Valuation of Rateable Property.		Length of Roads and Streets.
					Capital Value.	Annual Value.	
1933 ..	No. 21	Acres. 59,517	No. 188,381	No. 42,612	£ 42,824,383	£ 2,313,757	Miles. (b) 807

(a) At census of the 30th June, 1933.

(b) Exclusive of cleared roads.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* Revenue and expenditure of municipalities during the year 1933 are given hereunder :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 31st October—	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Govt. Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Works and Improvements.	Interest and other Charges on loans.	Other Expenses.	Total.
1933 ..	£ 290,309	£ 28,163	£ 821,699	£ 1,140,171	£ 224,902	£ 287,743	£ 616,957	£ 1,129,602

(c) *Assets and Liabilities.* The table below shows the assets and liabilities of municipalities at the 31st October, 1933 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st October —	Assets.				Liabilities.	
	Balance in Hand.	Value of Property.	Accrued Sinking Funds.	Total.	Outstanding Debentures and Bonds.	Total.
1933 ..	£ 94,169	£ 2,827,519	£ 529,826	£ 3,728,849	£ 2,486,103	£ 2,695,979

(iii) *District Road Boards. (a) Summary.* The method of valuation is not identical in the case of all District Road Boards, in some the assessment being based on the unimproved capital values and in others on the annual values. The unimproved capital value given in the following table is, therefore, only approximate. At the census of 30th June, 1933, the population was 247,273, and the number of occupied dwellings, 60,966.

DISTRICT ROAD BOARDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Road Districts.	Area.	Unimproved Capital Value (Approximate).	Length of Roads in Existence.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Out-standing Loans.
	No.	sq. miles.	£	miles.	£	£	£
1933 ..	126	975,828	22,697,499 <i>a</i>	22,601 <i>b</i>	1,042,762	868,321	714,381

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

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure of district road boards are shown in the following table for the year ended 30th June, 1933 :—

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

Year ended 30th June—	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	Admin-istration.	Works.	Other.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ..	221,999	135,261	313,850	671,110	59,680	384,697	199,019	643,396

(iv) *Local Boards of Health.* (a) *General.* During 1933 there were 127 local boards of health, of which six were inactive during the year.

(b) *Finances.* The appended table shows the number of boards, their revenue and expenditure, and the assets and liabilities of such as were active during 1933. The financial year of municipal boards ends on the 31st October, and that of other boards on the 30th June.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.

Year.	Number.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		Assets.	Liabilities.
		Rates.	Sanitary Charges and Rubbish Fees.	Total.	Sanitary and Rubbish Service.	Total.		
		£	£	£	£	£		
1933 ..	127	58,663	64,934	143,263	84,089	142,461	129,227	14,443

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

(ii) *Municipalities.* (a) *Summary.* The following table gives the number of municipalities, valuations, outstanding loans and length of roads for the year 1933-34. The number of occupied dwellings in Tasmania at the census of 30th June, 1933, was 52,484.

MUNICIPALITIES, TASMANIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Municipali- ties.	Valuations.			Outstanding Loans.	Length of Roads.
		Annual Value.	Unimproved Value.	Total Capital Value.		
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON.						
1934	No. 2	£ 1,166,143	£ 6,962,237	£ 19,034,953	£ 2,598,881	Miles. 194
COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.						
1934	47	1,496,378	15,136,695	31,772,118	575,217	12,493

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The next table gives the revenue and expenditure of all municipalities for the year 1933-34 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, TASMANIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Grants.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works and Services.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Total.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON.							
1934 ..	£ 268,940	£ 830	£ 576,008 ^a	£ 39,365	£ 338,826 ^a	£ 189,515	£ 568,125 ^a
COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.							
1934 ..	168,292	16,825	287,893 ^a	33,868	176,027 ^a	36,408	287,376 ^a

(a) Excluding loans.

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

§ 4. Summary of Local Government Finance.

1. *General.*—In the preceding parts of this chapter certain particulars have been given regarding local authorities in each individual State. In this paragraph, comparative figures are given for each State regarding the financial operations of the local governing bodies referred to in § 3. The particulars in the next two tables refer to financial years as follow :—New South Wales : 31st December, 1933. Victoria : 30th September, 1933, except Melbourne, 31st December, and Geelong, 31st August, 1933. Queensland : 31st December, 1933, except Brisbane, 30th June, 1934. South Australia : corporations, 30th November, and district councils, 30th June, 1933. Western Australia : municipalities, 31st October, 1933, district road boards, 30th June, 1933. Tasmania : 30th June, 1934.

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

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (a) IN EACH STATE.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1933.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.(b)	Tasmania.	Total.
No. of local authorities(a)	318	196	144	167	147	49	1,021

RECEIPTS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rates--							
General ..	4,157,189	3,216,528	1,671,231	786,202	311,191	154,066	12,705,558
Other ..	1,232,336	66,162	596,370				
Government grants, etc. . .	2,204,427	119,199	1,227,599	314,210	163,424	17,655	4,046,514
Loans and other sources ..	(c) 6,493,380	3,046,374	3,390,533	304,542	1,135,549	504,633	14,875,011
Total ..	14,087,332	6,478,263	6,885,733	1,401,954	1,811,281	959,520	31,627,083

EXPENDITURE.

Works, services, etc. . .	8,840,950	3,789,112	4,056,902	1,098,144	609,599	514,853	18,909,560
Interest on loans and overdrafts	1,983,756	706,769	1,245,058	56,419	171,199	225,923	6,887,119
Redemptions, sinking funds, etc. . .	1,149,430	577,158	525,629	61,660	184,118		
Administration ..	557,812	385,003	370,954	113,600	131,949	73,233	1,632,611
Other ..	1,429,504	781,087	680,083	95,448	676,133	108,744	3,770,999
Total ..	13,961,452	6,239,189	6,878,626	1,425,271	1,772,998	922,753	31,200,289

VALUATIONS.

Capital value of property ..	d 533,671,268	604,791,333	f74,014,665	169,322,318	g 42,824,383	50,807,071	(h)
Annual value of property ..	(e) 35,231,950	31,722,965	(h)	8,432,696	(g) 2,313,757	2,662,521	(h)

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

(b) Exclusive of Local Boards of Health.

(c) The amount included as loan receipts, £617,095, represents the amount of loan expenditure during the year. In general practice the two amounts would correspond closely as large loans, when floated, are frequently drawn upon in instalments which are regulated by the rate of spending.

(d) Excluding Shires.

(e) Assessed annual value, excluding Shires.

(f) Rateable value.

(g) Municipalities only. District Road Boards are rated on unimproved capital value and/or annual value, the total of the unimproved capital value being £22,697,499; and the annual value £308,552.

(h) Not available.

3. Local Government Loans, 1933.—The following table shows the amount of loans raised by local authorities during the year 1933, of loans current at the end of that year, the liability on account of interest and sinking fund, and the loans redeemed during 1933 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—LOANS, 1933.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
Loans from General Government—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Raised during year ..	..	73,530	372,673	6,120	..	9,880	462,203
Current at end of year ..	5,251,301	944,657	8,925,650	360,718	..	438,588	15,950,914
Loans from other Sources—							
Raised during year ..	221,803	93,745	205,431	3,423	89,500	71,584	685,486
Current at end of year ..	34,061,294	12,103,795	14,634,443	767,279	3,200,484	2,735,510	67,502,805
Total—							
Raised during year ..	221,803	167,275	578,104	9,543	89,500	81,464	1,147,689
Current at end of year ..	39,342,595	13,048,452	23,560,093	1,127,997	3,200,484	3,174,098	83,453,719
Current Loans, exclusive of those obtained from General Government, raised within Australia ..	24,776,266	12,014,495	5,303,403	767,279	2,648,684	1,550,510	47,060,637
Annual Liability on account of Interest ..	61,617,757	649,306	1,188,792	54,038	176,403	161,122	3,847,418
Total Sinking Fund at end of year ..	63,911,347	552,049	2,057,563	29,424	648,485	544,019	7,742,887
Amount of Loans redeemed during year ..	(c) 957,209	(a)	368,411	56,974	158,301	78,804	(a)

(a) Not available. (b) Relating to loans other than Government. (c) Including contributions to Sinking Funds but excluding redemptions from Accumulated Sinking Funds.

§ 5. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.

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

(ii) *Waterworks.* (a) *Metropolitan.—General.* The catchment area of the metropolitan water system, covering an area of 347 square miles, is drained by the Nepean, Cataract and Cordeaux Rivers. At 30th June, 1934, there were in the system 79 reservoirs with a total capacity of 113,660,088,844 gallons. Storage facilities are provided chiefly by four reservoirs, viz., Avon, 47,153,000,000 gallons; Cataract, 20,743,000,000 gallons; Cordeaux, 20,597,000,000 gallons; and Nepean, 18,100,000,000 gallons. The total length of mains is 4,376 miles and the maximum day's consumption during 1933-34 was 148,685,000 gallons.

(b) *Newcastle.—General.* The supply is drawn from the Chichester Reservoir, and is piped about 50 miles to Newcastle. The storage reservoir capacity is 5,000 million gallons. In addition to supplying Newcastle, water is reticulated in Maitland, 20 miles distant from Newcastle, and in the Cessnock coalmining field, as well as in areas adjoining these centres. The supply also extends to the farming areas of Miller's Forest and the lakeside resorts of Belmont and Toronto. Water can also be supplied from the Hunter River at Maitland if required. Reservoirs distributed throughout the Water Supply District number 36, with a total storage capacity of 60,480,510 gallons. The net addition to lengths of water-mains laid was 7 miles, bringing the total length of mains to 867 miles.

(c) *Water Supplied, etc.* The following table gives the number of houses, the estimated population supplied, and other details for the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—
WATERWORKS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.—WATER SUPPLIED, 1933-34.

System.	Number of Houses Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Total Supply for the Year.	Average Daily Supply.		Mains Laid.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
Sydney ..	319,607	1,369,835	88,427	31,546,000	271	63.09	188
Newcastle	43,110	215,550	8,361	3,043,379	193	38.68	7

(iii) *Sewerage and Drainage. (a) Metropolitan.—General.* The Sydney sewerage system consists of three main out-falls, discharging into the Pacific Ocean. During 1933-34, new sewers laid measured 104 miles and 6,477 million gallons of sewerage were pumped. Stormwater drains constructed by the Board in 1933-34 were less than one mile in length.

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

The amplification, extension, and improvement of such sewerage works were authorized by "The Newcastle and Suburbs Sewerage Amplification Act 1928", passed on the 21st May, 1928. The estimated cost of the work, which is still under construction, is £761,625. The Cessnock sewerage work authorized by the "Cessnock Sewerage Act 1931", was partly completed at a cost of £251,156 to 30th June, 1934. The major portion of the undertaking has been transferred to the Board, but a sewerage rate has not yet been struck.

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

The stormwater drainage of Newcastle and adjoining areas is divided into two catchment areas, viz., the works in the Cottage Creek Stormwater Area and the works in the Throsby Creek Stormwater Area. The capital expenditure on the Cottage Creek stormwater drainage works and the Throsby Creek stormwater drainage works to 30th June, 1934, amounted to £272,368 and £697,449 respectively. The major portion of the former works has been transferred to the Board, but a drainage rate has not yet been struck. The latter works are still under construction.

(c) *Particulars of Services.* The following table supplies details of sewerage services and stormwater drains as at 30th June, 1934.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE, 1933-34.

System.	Houses Drained.	Population Served.	Length of Sewers.	Length of Stormwater Drains.
	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.
Sydney	215,013	925,845	2,040.64	76.82
Newcastle	21,920	(a)	246.18	(a)

(a) Not available.

(d) *Finances.* The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure on account of the services of waterworks, sewerage and drainage during the year 1933-34 :—

WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE, AND DRAINAGE, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE, 1933-34.

Item.	Revenue.	Working Expenses, Sinking Fund Contribution, Renewals, and Exchange. (a)	Interest.	Surplus or Deficit.	Percentage of Working Expenses and Sinking Fund Contribution, etc. on Revenue.	Capital Debt.	Percentage of Revenue on Capital Debt.
	£	£	£	£	%	£	%
Sydney—							
Water ..	1,516,295	582,407	948,771	— 14,883	38.41	24,476,811	6.19
Sewerage ..	900,875	343,062	584,723	— 26,910	38.08	15,150,416	5.95
Drainage ..	39,119	15,273	28,388	— 4,542	39.04	749,042	5.22
Total ..	2,456,289	940,742	1,561,882	— 46,335	38.30	40,376,269	6.08
Newcastle—							
Water ..	213,020	95,260	113,930	+ 3,830	44.72	2,889,654	7.37
Sewerage ..	72,233	42,935	27,583	+ 1,715	59.44	2,708,842	2.67
Total ..	285,253	138,195	141,513	+ 5,545	48.45	5,598,496	5.10

(a) Sinking fund contributions totalling £126,879 in the case of the Sydney system amounted to £74,841 for water, £49,829 for sewerage and £2,209 for drainage, the distribution of exchange aggregating £160,259, being £93,465, £64,026 and £2,768 respectively. In the Newcastle system sinking fund contributions totalled £15,606 and exchange £21,374, the charges to water account being £9,841 and £17,208, and to sewerage £5,765 and £4,166 respectively.

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

(b) *Waterworks, Sewerage, and Stormwater Drainage Works.* The capital indebtedness of country towns' water and sewerage schemes was reviewed by a special committee appointed in 1933 and substantial remissions were made in some instances. At the 30th June, 1934, public water supplies having a capital debt of £3,760,655, were in operation in 90 towns outside the Metropolitan and Hunter River districts. Sixteen towns were sewered and 16 towns had stormwater channels constructed by the Public Works Department. The capital debt of the sewerage schemes and stormwater channels was £1,304,121.

Two water supply systems, viz., Broken Hill and Juneec, are administered by the Public Works Department under special Acts. These services entailed capital expenditure amounting respectively at 31st December, 1933, to £477,478 and £226,256.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *A. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* (a) *General.* All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with the remaining areas of the Cities of Mordialloc and Moorabbin and a further portion of the Shire of Dandenong, but excluding 11 square miles in the Shires of Keilor and Braybrook under the control of the Keilor and St. Albans Waterworks Trust, is included within the metropolitan area for water supply, sewerage, main drainage and river improvement purposes. This territory covers 434 square miles of land area, and in 1934 embraced 26 cities, and parts of 12 shires, or a total of 38 municipalities or portions thereof. In addition, the Board supplies water to certain municipalities outside the metropolitan area.

The Board's liability on the 30th June, 1934, for loans raised was £25,044,984. The Board was then still empowered to borrow £2,094,950 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

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

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1933-34 were £1,810,675 and £1,645,007 respectively, and the loan receipts and expenditure, £1,348,162 and £1,578,518 (including loan redemption £1,125,090) respectively.

In the following tables showing the finances of the various services, charges against General Revenue Account amounting to £229,456 have not been included.

B. *Melbourne Water Supply.* (a) *Number of Houses, Population, and Quantity of Water Supplied.* The following table gives particulars of services for the year 1933-34. The rate levied was sixpence in the pound on the net annual value of the property served.

WATER SUPPLY, MELBOURNE.—PARTICULARS OF SERVICES.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Houses Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Water Consumption for the Year.	Average Daily Consumption.		Length of Mains, Reticulation, etc.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
1934 ..	258,797	1,027,424	66,234	24,175,557	255.93	64.46	2,875

(b) *Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The total cost of construction, revenue, working expenses, percentage of working expenses on revenue, interest and surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1934, are given below. The total capital cost to that date was £11,240,056.

WATER SUPPLY, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
	£	£	£	%	£	£
1934 ..	111,179	762,389	123,967	16.26	532,343	106,079

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

C. *Melbourne Sewerage.* (a) *Number of Houses Connected, etc.* Particulars of services for the year 1933-34 are given below. The rate levied was one shilling in the pound on the net annual value of the property served.

SEWERAGE, MELBOURNE.—PARTICULARS OF SERVICES.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Houses for which Sewers are Provided.	Estimated Population for which Sewers are Provided.	Average Daily Pumping.	Total Sewage Pumped for the Year.	Average Daily Pumping.		Length of Sewers, etc.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
1934 ..	242,594	963,098	44,378	16,198,050	183.0	46.0	2,469

(b) *Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The total cost of construction, revenue, working expenses, percentage of working expenses on revenue, interest and surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1934, are given below. The total capital cost to that date was £13,113,292.

SEWERAGE, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
	£	£	£	%	£	£
1934 ..	224,286	835,539	133,926	16.03	679,638	21,975

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

(c) *Metropolitan Sewage Farm.* The total area of the farm at the 30th June, 1934, was 22,634 acres. The following table gives details in connexion therewith for the year 1933-34. The total capital cost to the 30th June, 1934, was £1,163,012.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses. (a)	Interest.	Net Cost of Sewage Purification.	Trading Profit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	9,666	30,293	31,366	54,429	55,502	20,602

(a) Exclusive of renewals.

(d) *Disposal of Night-soil from Unsewered Premises.* The total number of pans cleaned by the Board at its depots at Brooklyn, Campbellfield, and Moorabbin, where the night-soil was disposed of by burial, was 742,550 for the year 1933-34.

D. Melbourne Drainage and Rivers—Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus. The following table gives details in connexion therewith for the year ended 30th June, 1934. The total capital cost to that date was £1,077,062.

DRAINAGE AND RIVERS, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
	£	£	£	%	£	£
1934 ..	7,144	78,929	13,636	17.28	58,157	7,136

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

(ii) *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.* (a) *General.* The Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, constituted in 1908, consists of five commissioners. The amount of loan money which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply undertaking, £760,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installation to properties under the deferred payment system. The population supplied is about 46,023.

(b) *Water Supply.* The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. The storage capacity of all the reservoirs is 2,738,119,800 gallons. In addition, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has made available a supplementary supply of a minimum quantity of 550 million gallons of water per annum from the upper reaches of the river Barwon. There are 277 miles of reticulation mains within the city of Geelong and its suburbs. The total expenditure on waterworks to the 30th June, 1934, was £704,039, and the revenue for the year 1933-34 was £53,502; the sinking fund for redemption of loans amounted to £57,649.

(c) *Sewerage Works.* The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer to the ocean at Black Rock, about 9 miles from Geelong, and 141 miles of reticulation mains have already been laid. The drainage area is 9,538 acres, and the number of buildings within the drainage area is 11,400, and within the sewered areas 11,132, while 11,106 buildings have been connected with the sewers. The total expenditure to 30th June, 1934, on sewerage works was £644,127, and on the cost of sewerage installations under deferred payment conditions £256,493, of which £21,016 is outstanding. The revenue in 1933-34 amounted to £37,780 and the sinking fund for redemption of loans to £55,781.

(iii) *The Ballarat Water Commission and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority.* (a) *General.* The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority on the 30th November, 1920. The members of the Water Commission are the Sewerage Authority. The Commissioners number seven; three (one of whom is chairman) being appointed by the Government, and four being elected by the Council of the City of Ballarat.

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

The capital cost of construction of the waterworks is £668,606. The liabilities are loans due to the Government amounting to £295,060 as at 31st December, 1934. The revenue for the year 1934 was £32,394.

(c) *Sewerage.* The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons. The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1934, was £375,880. The method of sewage disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation, and sludge digestion. Seventy sewered areas have been declared as at 1st January, 1935, comprising 7,927 tenements.

The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £426,000 having been provided up to 31st December, 1934, of which £48,632 has been redeemed, leaving a loan liability of £377,368 for constructional works. An expenditure of £162,028 has been incurred for house connexions, of which £113,370 has been redeemed, the balance outstanding being £48,658.

(iv) *Bendigo Sewerage Authority.* The members of the Bendigo City Council constitute this Authority. The sewerage district comprises the populated area of the city of Bendigo. The works are completed and the expenditure to 31st December, 1934, was £327,641 for sewerage scheme and £181,765 for house connexions, excluding those tenements connected privately. The number of tenements connected to sewers is 5,863.

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

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

The following table gives particulars regarding waterworks under the control of trusts and municipal corporations for the year 1934 :—

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, VICTORIA.—FINANCES.

Year.	Under Waterworks Trusts.				Under Municipal Corporations.			
	Number of Trusts.	Capital Cost.	Capital Indebtedness.	Current Interest Outstanding.	Number of Corporations.	Capital Cost.	Capital Indebtedness.	Current Interest Outstanding.
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£
1934 ..	106	1,785,229	1,349,208	1,409	28	885,121	572,054	525

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

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

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

(b) *Waterworks. Summary.* The following table gives a summary of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

WATERWORKS, BRISBANE.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Reticulation Mains.	Number of Tenements Connected. (a)	Estimated Population Supplied.	Quantity Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Average Daily Supply per Head of Estimated Population.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1934.. ..	843	65,763	279,493	4,068,180	11,145,698	40.13

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

The total length of the trunk mains is 206½ miles.

(c) *Sewerage.* At the 30th June, 1934, 16,239 premises were connected to the Council's sewerage system, the estimated population served being 73,075 persons. The total length of sewers in operation is 432½ miles, consisting of 245 miles of sewers within premises, and 187½ miles of main and reticulation sewers.

(d) *Waterworks and Sewerage Works Finances.* The subjoined table gives particulars regarding finance during the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

WATER AND SEWERAGE WORKS, BRISBANE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Net Revenue from Rates.	Management and Working Expenses.	New Works Construction.	Interest and Redemption of Loans, including Sinking Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
1934	8,338,104	642,671	145,707	184,587	(a) 564,327

(a) Exclusive of the sum of £53,017 paid as exchange.

(ii) *Country Towns Water Supply.* In addition to the city of Brisbane, there were at the end of the year 1933, fifty-three country towns in Queensland provided with water supply systems constructed by municipalities chiefly from Government loans. The subjoined statement gives particulars of all water supply systems, exclusive of Brisbane, for the year 1933 :—

COUNTRY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—QUEENSLAND.

Cost of Construction to 31st December, 1933—£2,593,359.					
Receipts.		£	Expenditure.		£
Rates and sales of water	..	239,224	Office and salaries	..	17,147
Government and other loans	..	108,896	Construction	..	167,620
Other	..	65,340	Maintenance	..	100,830
			Interest and redemption	..	110,674
			Other expenses	..	9,942
Total	..	413,460	Total	..	406,213
Assets	..	2,078,333	Liabilities	..	1,715,535

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

(ii) *Adelaide Waterworks.* (a) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars for the year 1933-34, the figures for consumption being recorded by gaugings taken at the reservoirs and including evaporation and absorption. There are 56,740 meters in the Adelaide District.

ADELAIDE WATERWORKS.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Assessments.	Annual Value.	Area Supplied.	Capacity of Reservoirs.	Length of Mains.	Annual Consumption.
	No.	£	Acres.	Million Gallons.	Miles.	Million Gallons.
1934	129,096	4,875,766	115,966	7,774	1,307	8,596

(b) *Finances.* Particulars for the year 1933-34 are given below :—

ADELAIDE WATERWORKS.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Expenses.			Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
		Rates.	Total.	Engineering Branch.	Revenue Branch.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
1934 ..	3,993,900	340,060	403,366	81,607	11,861	93,468	7.76

(iii) *Adelaide Sewerage.* Particulars for the year 1933-34 are given hereunder :—

ADELAIDE SEWERAGE.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Sewers.	Number of Connexions.	Capital Cost of Revenue-Producing Works.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
				Rates, etc.	Total.	Maintenance, etc.	Total.	
1934 ..	Miles. 515	No. 52,241	£ 1,535,844	£ 166,970	£ 174,022	£ 25,757	£ 34,342	% 9.09

During the year 1933-34, 46 miles of sewers, 4,801 connexions and a capital cost of £110,789 were transferred to suburban systems.

(iv) *Country Water Supply.* (a) *Summary.* The chief items of information regarding these undertakings are set forth in the table below for the year 1933-34. There are 32,500 meters in country districts.

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Assessments.	Area Supplied.	Capacity of Reservoirs.	Length of Mains.	Annual Consumption.
1934 ..	No. 48,440	Acres. 11,838,961	Million Gallons. 9,147	Miles. 4,829	Million Gallons. 4,300

(b) *Finances.* The next table gives financial information for the year 1933-34 :—

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.			Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
		Rates.	Total.	Engineering Branch.	Revenue Branch.	Total.	
1934 ..	£ 9,448,948	£ 181,917	£ 215,368	£ 101,395	£ 9,113	£ 110,508	% 1.11

(v) *Other Sewerage Systems.* Information in summarized form is given below regarding the two suburban sewerage systems, viz., the Glenelg system and the Port Adelaide and Semaphore system, for the year 1933-34 :—

SUBURBAN SEWERAGE SYSTEMS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Sewers.	Number of Connexions.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
				Rates.	Total.	Maintenance.	Total.	
1934 ..	Miles. 323	No. 17,832	£ 1,460,356	£ 56,552	£ 58,147	£ 25,133	£ 26,598	% 2.16

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

(ii) *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.* (a) *General.* The sources of the metropolitan water supply are the Victoria Reservoir, Mundaring Reservoir, Churchman Brook Reservoir, fifteen bores, and the Armadale, Canning River, and Wungong pipe head dams. During the year 1933-34, the construction of the Canning Dam was commenced. The sewerage system consists of septic tanks and percolating filters for Perth, and septic tanks and ocean outfalls for Fremantle and Subiaco. At the 30th June, 1934, the number of premises connected with sewers was 25,399.

(b) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars regarding water supply for the year 1933-34 :—

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Estimated Population Supplied.	Number of Services.	Water Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.		Number of Meters.	Length of Mains.
				Per Head.	Per Service.		
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	No.	Miles.
1934	214,141	53,577	4,077,716	52.17	208.52	34,244	864

(c) *Finances.* The table hereunder gives separate information for the water supply and sewerage and drainage branches for the year 1933-34 :—

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

Year ended 30th June—	Water Supply.			Sewerage and Drainage.		
	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934	3,463,188	242,418	240,607	1,831,976	100,429	110,137

(iii) *Goldfields Water Supply.* The source of supply for the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, as well as for towns and districts on or near the pipe-line, is the Mundaring Reservoir, which has a capacity of 4,650 million gallons. There are three classes of consumers—the railways, the mines, domestic and other—and in 1933-34 the railways consumed 5 per cent., the mines 28 per cent., and domestic, etc., 67 per cent. of the supply. The following table gives details for the year 1933-34 :—

GOLDFIELDS WATER SUPPLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Total Con- sumption.	Number of Services.	Length of Water Mains.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
	1,000 gallons.	No.	Miles.	£	£	£
1934	1,277,000	11,342	1,532	4,098,090	186,617	185,890

(iv) *Water Supply of Other Towns.* During the year 1933-34 water supplied to other towns and districts amounted to 262,406,335 gallons distributed as follows:— Railways, 29,950,528 gallons; mines, 53,418,800 gallons; and 179,037,007 gallons to domestic and other consumers.

(v) *Agricultural Water Supply.* During the year 1933-34, no wells were sunk but one tank was excavated. During the twenty-four years from the 1st July, 1910, to the 30th June, 1934, 495 tanks were built, 368 wells sunk, and 3,455 bores put down to a total depth of 153,331 feet. Of the bores mentioned, 519 yielded fresh and 287 stock water.

(vi) *Artesian and Sub-artesian Waters.* Up to the 30th June, 1934, the total number of bores put down in search of artesian or sub-artesian water was 257, including 51 sunk in the metropolitan area, ranging in depth from 30 to 4,006 feet.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Hobart Water Supply.* The cost of this undertaking to the 30th June, 1934, was £466,679, but a considerable amount of reticulation work has been done out of revenue and not charged to capital account. The outstanding loans at 30th June, 1934, amounted to £350,682. At the same date the number of tenements supplied in the city and suburbs was 10,885 and the length of reticulation mains was 133½ miles. The revenue for the year 1933-34 was £39,107.

(ii) *Hobart Sewerage System.* The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1934, was £34,907. Up to that date 81¾ miles of sewers had been laid in connexion with the original city system at a cost of £215,764 and 8,492 tenements connected. Since the original city was sewered, the Municipalities of Queenborough and New Town have been included in the city, and are now being sewered. In Queenborough 27¾ miles of sewers, connecting with 1,549 tenements, have been constructed at a cost of £128,475. In New Town a total of 37½ miles of sewers has been laid, and 1,505 properties connected. The cost to 30th June, 1934, including surveys and sewerage outfall, was £112,981.

§ 6. Harbour Boards and Trusts.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *Sydney Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* The Sydney Harbour Trust, which consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Government, controls the whole of the wharves resumed by the Government in 1901. The Commissioners also provide and maintain the lighting and marking of the harbour, and carry out all necessary dredging. The whole of what might be termed city wharves is owned by the Commissioners and leased to various shipping companies, but the Trust directly operates and maintains a certain number of unleased wharves. Outside the city area the wharves are, to a large extent, privately controlled, but all structures beyond high-water mark are held under leases issued by the Trust. The extent of wharfage accommodation now available for use totals 76,993 lineal feet, inclusive of 9,498 lineal feet privately owned, 4,693 lineal feet of cross wharf and 3,427 lineal feet of ferry wharves.

The depth of water at the entrance to the port is not less than 80 feet, and in the channels there are 40 feet at low-water spring tides. The foreshores of Sydney Harbour are 183 miles in length. The area of the water in the port is 14,284 acres, of which 3,000 acres have a depth ranging from 35 to 160 feet.

During the year 1933-34, 6,498 vessels entered the port as compared with 6,315 the previous year. The gross tonnage amounted to 16,354,219 and 16,303,678 in the years 1933-34 and 1932-33 respectively.

Since its inception, the Trust has incurred capital expenditure of £7,848,259 on the reconstruction and extension of the wharfage and improvements to the port and vested area. The properties maintained by the Trust at 30th June, 1934, were as follow:— 188 commercial wharves representing 64,000 lineal feet, 25 ferry wharves of 3,427 feet. 2 million square feet of wharf area, nearly 3 million square feet of shed area, and 745 buildings consisting of stores, bonds, shops, hotels, etc.

During the year 1933-34, 231,820 tons of material were dredged at a cost of £5,218.

(b) *Finances.* The subjoined table gives particulars concerning the finances of the Trust for the year 1933-34 :—

SYDNEY HARBOUR TRUST.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June	Revenue.				Working Expenditure.	Interest.	Surplus.	Total Capital Debt.
	Wharfage and Harbour Rates.	Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges.	Other Sources.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934	551,182	30,318	274,459	855,959	6306,217	4533,397	16,345	11,585,907

(a) Includes £12,287 sinking fund contributions.

(b) Includes £72,915 exchange.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *Melbourne Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* Information regarding the origin and constitution of this Trust will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 970 *et seq.* At the 31st December, 1934, the sheds available for wharfage accommodation had a length of 18,938 feet, covering an area of 1,247,713 square feet. The area of water in the bay and River Yarra under the control of the Trust is approximately 5,325 acres and the total length of wharves, piers, and jetties in the port is 63,419 feet, giving an area of over 62 acres of wharfage of which 53,806 feet is effective berthing space. During 1934 the quantity of material raised by dredging and excavation in the river and bay amounted to 2,332,074 barge yards at a cost of £74,548. The Trust has expended £354,174 in reclaiming land within its jurisdiction by depositing 16,641,381 barge yards of material thereon.

(b) *Finances.* During the year ended 31st December, 1934, the revenue (excluding refunds) of the Trust amounted to £632,830, and expenditure to £629,844 (including the amount of £120,779 paid to Consolidated Revenue and Geelong Harbour Trust). There was a net surplus on revenue account of £2,986. Appropriation for sinking fund and charges for depreciation, renewals and insurance against revenue account for the year amounted to £81,496. The capital expenditure for the year was £138,022. Up to the 31st December, 1934, the total capital expenditure amounted to £9,019,912. The loan indebtedness at the 31st December, 1934, was £4,461,015.

(ii) *Geelong Harbour Trust.* The Geelong Harbour Trust was reconstituted in 1934 under the provisions of the Melbourne and Geelong Harbour Trusts Act 1934. The Trust is under the control of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. Revenue for the year 1934 was £73,509. Expenditure from revenue was £65,435 and from loans £5,941, while loans outstanding at the end of that year amounted to £612,402.

(iii) *Harbour Boards.* The Harbour Boards Act 1927 provides for the constitution of Harbour Boards at Gippsland Lakes, Welshpool, Warrnambool, Port Fairy and Portland, all of which ports were, at the commencement of the operation of this Act, under the control of the Department of Ports and Harbours of Victoria. Up to September, 1934, the only board to be constituted under this Act was the Warrnambool Harbour Board. The total income of this Board for the year ended 30th September, 1934, was £1,652, and the total expenditure £1,082. The loans outstanding on 30th September, 1934, amounted to £4,668.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *Bowen Harbour Board.* The Bowen Harbour Board consists of seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council and the remainder elected by the electors of the town of Bowen and adjacent shires. The district under its jurisdiction comprises the area within the boundaries of the town of Bowen, the shires of Proserpine and Wangaratta, and division I. of the Shire of Ayr. The capital expenditure for the year 1934 was £214, while for the same period the revenue was £13,167 and the expenditure £12,894.

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

Revenue for the year 1934 amounted to £8,673 as compared with £5,191 in 1933, while expenditure for corresponding periods totalled £6,124 and £5,324 respectively.

(iii) *Cairns Harbour Board.* The Cairns Harbour Board consists of thirteen members, representing the city of Cairns and six adjoining shires. The wharves, which are all under the control of this Board, consist of 1,900 lineal feet, all reinforced ferro-concrete structures, 1,500 feet of which form an unbroken quay line. Railway facilities are provided on the wharves together with mechanical sugar handling equipment. The total tonnage of outward cargo from the port for 1934 was 106,908 tons, of which sugar comprised approximately 61 per cent. The revenue of the Board, derived from harbour, berthage, and miscellaneous dues, etc., for the year 1934, was £48,443, and expenditure £55,360. The capital expenditure for the year 1934 was £569, and the total to the end of 1934 was £440,620.

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

The capital expenditure for the year 1934 was £3,028 and the total to the end of 1934 amounted to £95,137. The revenue for 1934 was £11,820, and the expenditure £10,467.

(v) *Mackay Harbour Board.* The Mackay Harbour Board consists of nine members elected by the electors of the city of Mackay and the shires of Pioneer, Sarina, Mirani, and Nebo. Capital expenditure for the year 1934 was £23,693 and the total expenditure £53,119; receipts were £46,038.

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

The revenue for the year 1934 was £58,190; and the expenditure £51,451. The capital expenditure for the year 1934 was £6,612, and the total to the end of 1934 was £766,488.

(vii) *Townsville Harbour Board.* The Townsville Harbour Board is composed of nine members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council and the remaining seven are elected by the electors of Townsville and adjacent towns and shires. All harbour works and conveniences for the use of shipping are under the control of the Board. The capital expenditure for the year 1934 was £3,406; the receipts for the year 1934 were £63,638, and the expenditure £60,080.

HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND.—FINANCES.

Year ended 31st December	Revenue.		Expenditure.				Assets.	Liabilities.	
	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total.	Interest on Loans.	Redemption of Loans.	Construction and Maintenance.	Other.			Total.
1934	£ 169,755	£ 249,969	£ 32,552	£ 45,200	£ 128,491	£ 43,252	£ 249,495	£ 1,279,911	£ 1,711,493

4. *Western Australia.*—(i) *Fremantle Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* Fremantle Harbour is controlled by a Board of five Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. A description of the works was given in a previous Year Book (see No. 12

p. 973). Since that account was written, the inner harbour and entrance channel have been dredged to a depth of 36 feet below the lowest known low water. The berthage accommodation at all the quays has also been deepened to 36 feet.

(b) *Finance.* The following table gives financial data for the year 1933-34 :—

FREMANTLE HARBOUR TRUST.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Revenue.	Expenditure.						Total.
		Working Expenses.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Renewals Fund.	Capital Expendi- ture.	Surplus Revenue. (a)	
1934 ..	£ 385,239	£ 163,936	£ 119,010	£ 10,581	£ 2,000	£ 1,900	£ 87,261	£ 384,688

(a) Paid to Consolidated Revenue.

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

(b) *Finances.* Details for the year 1933-34 are given hereunder. Surplus revenue is paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet interest and sinking fund :—

BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Account.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1934	£ 482,334	£ 18,264	£ (a)33,500

(a) Includes Interest on Capital Account £22,491, only £8,000 of which was contributed from the earnings of the Board.

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

(b) *Finances.* The following table gives details for the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

MARINE BOARD OF HOBART.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Debt.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Taxes, Dues, etc.	Total.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Works, Services, etc.	Total.
1934	£ 53,814	£ 40,245	£ 43,413	£ 2,948	£ 38,424	£ 41,372

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

(b) *Finances.* The following table gives details for the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

MARINE BOARD OF LAUNCESTON.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Total Capital Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1934	303,920	50,555	48,059

(iii) *Marine Board of Burnie.* The length of the breakwater is 1,250 feet, with a depth up to 42 feet at low water, and a wharf alongside, 630 feet in length by 91 feet wide, with a depth at low water from 24 to 40 feet. There are two other timber wharves 600 feet and 400 feet long respectively. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1934, were £20,111, and the expenditure £18,657, including £14,030 interest on loans, etc.

§ 7. Fire Brigades.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *General.* Under the Fire Brigades Act of 1909–1927, a Board of Fire Commissioners consisting of eight members operates, and 110 fire districts have been constituted. The cost of maintenance of fire brigades is borne in proportions of quarter, quarter, and half, by the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies concerned, but the expenditure must be so regulated that the proportion payable by the councils in a fire district shall not exceed the amount obtainable from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable land in the fire district: provided that the Board, with the consent of the Minister, and at the special request of the councils of the municipalities or shires constituting or forming part of a fire district or a majority in number of such councils may, as to that district, exceed the limit above provided.

(ii) *Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.* At the 31st December, 1934, the Board had under its control 78 fire stations in the Sydney fire district and 136 fire stations in the country fire districts. The Sydney fire district includes the City of Sydney and suburbs, comprising a total area of 255 square miles. The revenue for the year 1934 was £373,549, made up as follows:—From the Government, £91,543; municipalities and shires, £91,543; fire insurance companies and firms, £183,086; and from other sources, £7,377. The disbursements for the year were £372,552.

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

(ii) *Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board.* On the 30th June, 1934, the Board had under its control 43 stations. The total receipts for the year 1933–34 were £193,162, comprising contributions £157,462, receipts for services £21,317, and interest and sundries £14,383. The expenditure was £189,620, made up as follows:—Salaries (permanent staff) £100,622, interest and repayments of principal £17,949, and other expenditure £71,049. There was no loan expenditure during the year—the loan indebtedness at the end of the year being £204,917.

(iii) *Country Fire Brigades Board.* At 30th June, 1934, there were 121 municipal councils and 103 insurance companies included in the operations of the Act. The brigades are composed chiefly of volunteers, but in the large centres a few permanent station-keepers and partially-paid firemen are employed. Complete fire alarm systems are installed in 39 of the larger provincial cities and townships. There were 146 registered brigades at the end of June, 1934. For the year 1933–34 the revenue was £28,870 and the expenditure £28,420. The loan expenditure for the year amounted to £8,378, and at the close of the year the loan indebtedness was £42,978.

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

(ii) *Fire Brigades Boards.* At the 30th June, 1934, there were fire brigades in 31 towns. The total revenue for the year 1933–34 was £78,257, received mainly from the following sources:—Government £18,390, local authorities, £18,704, insurance companies £27,659 and loans (Government and other), £9,587. The total expenditure for the year was £75,714, the chief items being salaries and wages £47,062, buildings, repairs, etc., £10,112, plant, stores, etc., £4,213, and interest and redemption of loans, £6,727.

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

(ii) *Fire Brigades Board.* At the end of 1934 there were altogether 27 fire brigade stations. The total revenue for the year 1934 was £41,073.

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

(ii) *Western Australian Fire Brigades Board.* The whole of the brigades throughout the State are now controlled by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board, and number 39. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1934, were £50,296 and £50,755 respectively. The estimated value of land and buildings was £70,200 and of plant £31,140.

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

(ii) *Hobart Fire Brigade Board.* The revenue of the Board for the year 1934 amounted to £5,629.