## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Legislation.
A statement of the provisions of the laws relating to local government appeared in the Year Book for 1928-29 on pages 127 to 131 .
The information furnished by municipal councils in
Palding
issuits.
Greater Melbourne relating to the value of building permits
issued by them gives a reliable indication of the effect
recent years.

The value of permits issued for all classes of buildings, i.e., dwellings, other buildings, and altarations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 30th September in each of the five years 1928-1932 was as follows :-

|  | Year ended 30th September. |  | Value of Permits <br> Issued. | Index to Value $=100$ <br> in 1928. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1928 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $8,027,886$ |
| 1929 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $7,516,274$ |
| 1930 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $3,972,685$ |
| 1931 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1,130,272$ |
| 1932 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $2,145,013$ |

A marked improvement in the condition of the building industry during the period of twelve months ended on the 30th September, 1932 , is shown by the increase of $£ 1,014,741$ in the value of permits issued in that period compared with the twelve months ended on 30th September, 1931.

In the following statement is shown the value of building permits issued for all buildings by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during each of the five years ended on 30th September in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL bUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30Th SEPTEMBER, 1928 TO 1932.


The following graph shows at quarterly rests, from September quarter 1927 to September quarter 1932, the trend of the operations in the building industry. It will be seen that the value of building permits fell quarterly with almost regular rapidity from $£ 2,514,409$ in September quarter 1927 to $£ 269,051$ in December quarter 1931, and that in March quarter 1932 there was a definite improvement in the volume of business.

municipalities: The total number of municipalities throughout the
 31 ranked as cities, 4 as towns, 21 as boroughs, and 140 as shires. The following is a statement of the estimated number of ratepayers, the estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), the number of houses built, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31 :-

MUNICIPALITIES: 1926-27 TO 1930-31.

| Xear. |  | Estimated Number of Dwellings. |  | Houses built during the year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estimated Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Rateable Property. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | In. habited. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unin- } \\ & \text { habited. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total. | Annual. |  |
| Cities, Towns, ana Boroughs- |  |  |  |  | £ | £ | £ |
| 1926-27 | 326,412 | 260,648 | 2,460 | 7,180 | 362,432,238 | 20,220,172 | 4,495,764 |
| 1927-28 | 333,364 | 265,376 | 3,580 | 6,063 | 373,880,729 | 20,984,591 | 4,689,716 |
| 1928-29 | 336,756 | 269,783 | 6,097 | 4,961 | 385,884,089 | 21,493,990 | 4,847,572 |
| 1929-30 | 335,892 | 268,684 | 8,280 | 2,536 | 382,243,226 | 21,248,54.8 | 4,860,697 |
| 1930-31 | 339,842 | 268,832 | 8,521 | 452 | 351,642,387 | 19,391,762 | 4,478,230 |
| Shires- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1926-27 | 265,265 | 153,537 | 1,852 | 3,043 | 274,314,322 | 13,780,690 | 2,086,507 |
| 1927-28 | 270,176 | 156,681 | 1,777 | 3,008 | 288,008,585 | 14,447,193 | 2,155,651 |
| 1928-29 | 275,065 | 158,694 | 2,207 | 2,273 | 294,765,524 | 14,792,565 | 2,235,205 |
| 1929-30 | 271,580 | 159,159 | 2,691 | 1,493 | 294,447,615 | 14,784,365 | 2,208,996 |
| 1930-31 | 264,723 | 158,813 | 3,139 | 638 | 278,253,957 | 13,971,878 | 1,984,578 |
| Total- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1926-27 | 591,677 | 414,185 | 4,312 | 10,223 | 636,746,560 | 34,000,862 | 6,582,271 |
| 1927-28 | 603,540 | 422,057 | 5,357 | 9,071 | 661,889,314 | 35,431,784 | 6,845,367 |
| 1028-29 | 611,821 | 428,477 | 8,304 | 7,234 | 680,649,613 | 36,286,565 | 7,082,777 |
| 1929-30 | 607,478 | 427,843 | 10,971 | 4,029 | 676,690,841 | 36,032,913 | 7,069,693 |
| 1930-31 | 604,565 | 427,645 | 11,660 | 1,090 | 629,896,344 | 33,363,640 | 6,462,808 |

The total capital value of rateable property returned for 1930-31 was $£ 629,896,344$, which, on the basis of the annual value of $£ 33,363,640$, is equivalent to about $18 \cdot 9$ years' purchase.

Properties rated in municipalities.

The number of properties upon which the municipalities levied rates increased steadily during the four years 1926-27 to 1929-30, but decreased in 1930-31 by 7,102 compared with 1929-30. The number of rated properties in each of the five years ended in 1931 was as follows:-
NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1926-27 TO 1930-31.

|  | Year. |  |  | Properties Rated. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | In Shires. | Total. |
| 1926-27 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 384,298 | 379,812 | 764,110 |
| 1927-28 | ... | ... | .. | 389,122 | 388,740 | 777,862 |
| 1928-29 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 393,622 | 391,488 | 785,110 |
| 1929-30 | ... | ... | ... | 395.131 | 393,196 | 788,327 |
| 1930-31 | $\ldots$ |  | ... | 393,576 | 387,349 | 781,225 |

The following is a statement of the number of ratepayers, Gitits, towns, the total and annual value of rateable property, the total
 city, town, and borough in Victoria :-
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1930-31.

| Name |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Rate- } \\ \text { payers. } \end{gathered}$ | Amount of General Rate levied in the £. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. |  | Total Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | T'otal. | Annual. |  |
| Greater | Melbourne. |  |  | s. d. | £ | £ | £ |
| Box Hill . . |  |  | 7,918 | 28 | 4,411,040 | 220,552 | 88,272 |
| Brighton |  |  | 7,009 | 24 | 10,064,460 | 503,223 | 78,670 |
| Brunswick | $\cdots$ |  | 13,842 | $07^{*}$ | 10,175,670 | 603,066 | 197,007 |
| Camberwell |  |  | 20,056 | 0 4 ${ }^{\text {* * }}$ | 15,975,001 | 837,111 | 190,299 |
| Caulfield |  |  | 19,862 | $04^{*}$ * | 17,741,224 | 911,489 | 145,992 |
| Chelsea |  |  | 5,670 | 0 3 3 \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 2,041,402 | 101,446 | 30,061 |
| Coburg |  | . | 12,450 | $05^{*}$ | 8,500,000 | 396,629 | 129,829 |
| Collingwood | $\cdots$ - | . | 7,630 | 23 | 8,652,120 | 432,606 | 69,273 |
| Essendon . . | . . |  | 12,597 | 0 5* | 10,487,895 | 615,010 | 104,507 |
| Fitzroy |  |  | 7,523 | 21 | 6,835,290 | 455,686 | 59,606 |
| Tootscray |  | $\cdots$ | 13,100 | 26 | 11,204,620 | 560,231 | 191,738 |
| Hawthorn |  | . | 8,754 | 23 | 11,021,960 | 551,098 | 80,160 |
| Kew |  | . | 6,607 | 26 | 5,611,185 | 374,079 | 72,833 |
| Malvern | $\cdots$ | . | 12,650 | 25 | 16,659,960 | 832,998 | 134,535 |
| Melbourne | $\cdots$ |  | 31,626 | 20 | 97,661,720 | 4,883,086 | 1,324,159 |
| Mordialloe |  |  | 4,400 | 0 4* | 2,159,264 | 137,618 | 46,270 |
| Northcote |  |  | 11,173 | 27 | 9,027,040 | 451,352 | 145,617 |
| Oakleigh ... | $\cdots$ |  | 4,360 | $05^{*}$ | 2,128,777 | 129,600 | 32,712 |
| Port Melbourne | $\cdots \quad$. |  | 3,019 | 26 | 1,954,600 | 156,368 | 50,653 |
| Prahran |  | . | 13,478 | 19 | 12,618,396 | 1,051,533 | 128,950 |
| Preston |  | . | 18,400 | 26 | 6,544,520 | 327,226 | 107,553 |
| Richmond |  | . | 7,913 | 27 | 7,867,335 | 524,489 | 90,780 |
| Sandringham |  |  | 9,275 | $04^{*}$ | 3,780,285 | 252,019 | 55,404 |
| South Melbourne |  | . | 9,865 | 26 | 14,682,020 | 734,101 | 131,783 |
| St, Kilda . . |  |  | 11,074 | 20 | 11,183,520 | 931,960 | 112,346 |
| Williamstown | * - |  | 6,210 | 26 | 5,078,200 | 253,910 | 102,959 |
| Total | $\cdots \quad$. | $\cdots$ | 286,521 | . | 314,067,504 | 17,228,486 | 3,901,968 |

[^0]Cities, Towns, and Borovahs, 1930-31-continued.


* Levied on unimproved value of land.

The next table contains a list of the shires, and similar ${ }_{\text {shirs, }}^{\text {1930-31. }}$. particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and 1930-31. boroughs :-

SHIRES, 1930-31.


* Levied on unimproved value of land.

Shires, 193)-31—continued.


[^1]Shires, 193]-31-continued.


* Levied on unimproved valne of land.

Municipal
revenua and The ordinary revenue and expenditure of muncipalities erpenditure. for each of the last three financial years were as follows :-

> REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, $$
1928-29 \text { 'TO 193)-31. }
$$

| Sources of Revenue. |  |  |  |  | 1928-29. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TaxationRates |  |  |  |  | £ | £ | £ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3,925,207 | 3,914,438 | 3,578,517 |
| Licences |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 93,576 | 94,915 | 96,147 |
| Dog Fees |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 30,445 | 29,966 | 26,303 |
| Government Endowment and Grants |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 143,987 | 149,372 | 202,6\% ${ }^{\text {* }}$ |
| Licensing Fund Payments |  |  |  |  | 61,836 | 61,394 | 61,272 |
| Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, \&c. |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 326,457 | 354,732 | 304,322 |
| Market and Weighbridge Dues |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | 142,968 | 144,363 | 133,138 |
| Sanitary Charges |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | 199,516 | 188,927 | 165,727 |
| Rents . . . |  |  |  | . | 149,570 | 155,187 | 143,554 |
| Electric Light and Gas Works |  |  | . | - | 1,323,422 | 1,315,225 | 1,218,092 |
| Other Sources |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 685,793 | 661,174 | 533,106 |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 7,082,777 | 7,069,693 | 6,462.808 |

[^2]Revenue and Expenditure of Municipalities,
1928-29 то 1930-31-continued.


Fifty-five per cent. of municipal revenue in 1931 was

Proportion of munisipal ravenue raised from different sources. derived from rates, 19 per cent. from electric light and gas works, 5 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, \&c., 3 per cent. from government grants, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from sanitary charges, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from licences of all kinds, 2 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 2 per cent. from rents, and 9 per cent. from all other sources.

The assets of the municipalities are shown below under

[^3]MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1928-29 TO 1930-31.


## ENDOWMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

A statement relating to the payment of endowments and subsidies to municipalities from 1874 to 1928 appeared on page 142 of the YearBook for 1928-29.

The endowments paid to municipalities in the years 1929 and 1930 are shown in the Year-Books of 1929-30 and 1930-31.

The Municipal Endowment (Temporary Discontinuance Act) 1930 provides for the discontinuance of the payment of endowment to municipalities for the year 1931.

## RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

The provisions of the law relating to Rating on Unimproved Values appeared on pages 143 and 144 of the Year-Book for 1928-29.

Since the year 1926-27, the number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value has remained unchanged

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1931-32.

| Munlcipality. | RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1931-32. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capitai Value. | Capital <br> Unimproved Value. | Annual Improved Value. | Amount of Rate in the $£$ on Unimproved Value. | Equivalent <br> Rate on Annual Improved Value. | Amount Payable in 1931 on Unimproved Value. | Percentage Unimproved to Capital lalue. |
| Cities, Towns, and Borouahs. | £ | $\mathfrak{E}$ | $£$ | s. $d$. | s. $d$. | $£$ |  |
| Brunswick City | 10,175,670 | 2,825,253 | 603,066 | () 7 | $2 \quad 8 \frac{3}{4}$ | 82,403 | $27 \cdot 76$ |
| Camberwell City | 15,975,001 | 5,426,529 | 837,111 | $0 \quad 4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2{ }^{2} \quad 5 \frac{4}{4}$ | 101,747 | $33 \cdot 97$ |
| Caulfield City | 17,741,224 | 5,558,064 | 911,489 | $0 \quad 4$ | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | -92,634 | $31 \cdot 33$ |
| Chelsea City | 2,041,402 | 1,037,559 | 101,446 | $035 *$ | 31 | 15,671 | $50 \cdot 83$ |
| Coburg City | 8,500,000 | 2,299,714 | 396,629 | 05 | 25 | 47,911 | $27 \cdot 06$ |
| Essendon City | 10,487,895 | 3,360,808 | 615,010 | 05 | $2{ }^{2} \quad 31$ | 70,017 | $32 \cdot 04$ |
| Mordialloc City | 2,159,264 | 1,238,031 | 137,618 | 04 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0^{4}\end{array}$ | 20,634 | $57 \cdot 34$ |
| Oakleigh City | 2,128,777 | 924,583 | 129,600 | 05 | $211 \frac{3}{4}$ | 19,262 | $43 \cdot 43$ |
| Sandringham City | 3,780,285 | 1,955,652 | 252,019 | 04 | $27^{4}$ | 32,594 | $51 \cdot 73$ |
| Outside Greater Melbourne. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newtown and Chilwell |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Town .. | 2,223,108 | 665,941 | 113,673 | O 478 |  | 13,527 | $29 \cdot 93$ |
| Portland Borough .. | 675,158 | 240,152 | -38,297 | $0 \quad 4 \frac{1}{4}$ | $2 \quad 23$ | 4,253 | $35 \cdot 57$ |
| Shires. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dandenong | 2,909,600 | 1,402,700 | 145,480 |  |  |  |  |
| Rosedale | 3,300,000 | 1,752,600 | 165,000 | 0 1 $1 \frac{1}{4} \ddagger$ | 1 11 | 14,611 9,128 | $53 \cdot 11$ |
| Yea . . . | 1,234,182 | 600,773 | 62,851 | $0 \mathrm{O}^{1}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $20^{4}$ | 6,258 | $48 \cdot 68$ |

Note.-In addition, there is an extra rate in the $£$ of-

* $\frac{1}{4} d$. in the Centre and North War is.
$\ddagger 4 \frac{1}{2} d$. in the township of Rosedile, $\frac{1}{4} d$. in Rosedale Riding; and l $\frac{3}{6}$ d. on Callignee Land,
at 14. The following table gives for these municipalities particulars
of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the annual
improved value, the rating, \&c., for the year 1931- 32 :-


## MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include inter alia the construction or alteration of streets, roads and bridges, and the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric-light works, and gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, and pleasure grounds.

The amount of money borrowed at any time for permanent works or undertakings shall, except so far as it is otherwise expressly enacted, not exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 2 s . in the £1. But, in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised for permanent works or undertakings upon the security of certain income, and not upon the credit of the municipality, by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income.

Nunicipal Indebtediness.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of the financial year $1930-31$ was $£ 13,639,135$, an increase of $£ 611,450$ compared with the year 1929-30. In the following table is shown the amount of the loans due to the Government and to the public at the end of 1930-31.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1930-31.


Municipal Loan The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the Expenditure,
$1926-27$
t
. year 1930-31 amounted to $£ 802,375$, which was less than ${ }_{1930-31 .}^{1926-27}$ to half the average yearly loan expenditure of the previous four years. The following statement shows the loan receipts and expenditure for the last five years:-

## MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1926-27 то 1930-31.

| Year. | Loan Receipts from- |  |  | Loan <br> Expenditure. | Amount of Loanis Unexpended at end of year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government. | Public. | Total. |  |  |
| Citims, Towns, and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borovars- | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1926-27. | 21,255 | 1,323,069 | 1,344,324 | 1,243,966 | 506,217 |
| 1927-28.. | 10,078 | 1,254,368 | 1,264,446 | 1,337,888 | 433,996 |
| 1928-29.. | 10,000 | 1,554,904 | 1,564,904 | 1,494,844 | 554,027 |
| 1929-30.. | . . | 945,713 | 945,713 | 1,088,913 | 439,043 |
| 1930-31 . | - | 545,329 | 545,329 | 684,921 | 307,847 |
| Shires- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1926-27. . |  | 447,231 | 447,231 | 455,641 | 129,554 |
| 1927-28.. | 2,026 | 442,827 | 444,853 | 418,594 | 163,125 |
| 1928-29. . | 321 | 422,050 | 422,371 | 399,014 | 196,734 |
| 1929-30. | 953 | 247,964 | 248,917 | 344,679 | 95,552 |
| 1930-31.. | 10,579 | 56,453 | 67,032 | 117,454 | 53,978 |
| Totas- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1926-27.. | 21,255 | 1,770,300 | 1,791,555 | 1,699,607 | 635,771 |
| 1927-28. | 12,104 | 1,697,195 | 1,709,299 | 1,756,482 | 597,121 |
| 1928-29.. | 10,321 | 1,976,954 | 1,987,275 | 1,893,858 | 750,761 |
| 1929-30.. | 953 | 1,193,677 | 1,194,630 | 1,433,592 | 534,595 |
| 1930-31.. | 10,579 | 601,782 | 612,361 | 802,375 | 361,825 |

Length of Roads and 8treets.

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1931 :-

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1931.


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

The receipts of the Fund during the year 1931-32 amounted to $£ 61,324$, and were made up of contributions by municipalities, $£ 52,947$, and realizations of stock, $£ 8,377$; the amount expended from the Fund was $£ 61,324$, of which $£ 55,121$ was used for the redemption of municipal loans and $£ 6,203$ in payment of interest on the debit balance of the Fund.

Section 71 of Act No. 2995 provides for redemptions being temporarily charged to the public account when moneys are not available in the Fund. The amount so charged at 30th June, 1932, was $£ 37,525$.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1932, amounted to $£ 1,692,334$. The payments out of the Fund were-Redemption of Municipal Loans, $£ 1,011,106$; Payment to the Treasury in reduction of Municipal Liabilities, $£ 604,180$; Interest, $£ 77,038$; and Sundries, $£ 10$.

During the year 1931-32 a sum of $£ 60,868$ was paid out

Licensing
Fund. of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the Licensing Act 1928. The payments to Cities amounted to $£ 29,905$, to Towns, $£ 866$, to Boroughs, $£ 6,760$, and to Shires, £23,337.

Municipal
Officers
Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

A statement giving the provisions of the Act under which this fund was incorporated appears in the YearBook for 1928-29 on page 163.

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1931, was $£ 1,099$, for guarantees amounting to $£ 326,850$. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1931, amounted to $£ 3,986$. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30 th September, 1931, was $£ 19,193$.

Incorporation of Melhourne and Geelong.

Melbourne and Geelong are incorporated under special statutes and are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few unimportant provisions. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was proclaimed a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849 , and proclaimed a city in 1910.

Erection of Dwelling Houses by municipalities.

Power is given under Part XXVIII. of the Local Government Act 1928 to Councils to erect or purchase dwelling-houses for persons of small means at a cost not exceeding $£ 850$, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or $£ 950$ if it be of brick, stone, or concrete.

A full statement is given on pages 147 and 148 of the Year-Book for 1928-29 of the statutory powers and duties of municipalities in regard to housing.

## ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The Housing and Reclamation Act of 1920 and the amending Acts of 1922 and 1927 were repealed when the Statutes were consolidated in 1928, and the powers given to the Commissioners under these Acts are now embodied in Part III., Division 4, of the State Savings Bank Act 1928, Power is given to the Commissioners to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. An eligible person is defined as one who is not the owner of a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and is not in receipt of an income of more than $£ 400$ a year at the time of entering into the contract of sale. The total capital cost to the Commissioners of any
-dwelling-house acquired or erected together with the cost of the land on which it is erected shall not exceed $£ 1,000$ if the dwelling-house be of wood and $£ 1,300$ if it be of brick, stone, or concrete.

The number of houses erected up to 30th June, 1932, under the provisions of the abovementioned Acts was 7,380 .

## WAR SERVICE HOMES.

Under agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia, the State Savings Bank Commissioners had, up to 30th June, 1932, entered into contracts for the erection of 3,748 War Service Homes buildings, all of which have been completed. In addition, the Bank had made advances to 427 soldiers for purchase of existing dwellings or repayment of existing mortgages, and to 31 eligible applicants to enable them to build homes according to their own plans.

## COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State Gountry Roads an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912. The provisions of this Act and of subsequent amending Acts are now embodied in the Country Roads Act 1928. The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council.

## Duties,

The principal duties of the board are to ascertain by survey urces of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods of dealing with the same, and of supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic.

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

The total cost of permanent works is, in the first instance, paid by the Treasury, but, subsequently, half the amount expended is refunded by the municipalities affected. The amount of the municipal contribution toward the cos of maintenance works is one-third of the amount expended.

The funds established under the Country Roads Act 1928: are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account, Finance. evelopmental Roads Loan Account.
A statement of the moneys to be credited to the Country Roads: Board Fund by Acts of Parliament appears in the Year-Book for 1929-30, page 139.

The receipts and expenditure of that Fund for each of the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 were as follows:-


The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1931. was £704, and at 30th June, 1932, £29,854.

The money received from the issue of stock or debentures under the authority of section 32 of the Country Roads Act 1928 is placed to the credit of the Loan Account, and the Account is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. Proceeds. of loans amounted to $£ 78,281$ during the year 1930-31 and to $£ 7,000$ for the year 1931-32, and the payments for permanent works were $£ 54,861$ in 1930-31 and $£ 16,700$ during 1931-32. The credit balance: of the Account at 30 th June, 1932 , was $£ 3,629$.

The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from the issue of stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the Country Roads Act 1928, and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. Proceeds of loans amounted to $£ 248,696$ during the year 1930-31 and to $£ 68,300$ for the year 1931-32, and expenditure on developmental road works was $£ 155,136$ for the year $19 £ 0-31$ and $£ 81,967$ during 1931-32. There was a balance of $£ 2,022$ to the debit of the Account on 30th June, 1932.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 :-

$\dagger$ Including amounts contributed by the Commonwealth Goyernment uader the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Aet.

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Creation and constitútion of Board.

The Board was established by Act of Parliament on 20th December, 1890, and entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.
It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the chairman. The other thirty-nine members, who are called commissioners, are from
time to time elected by the councils of the various municipal districts within the metropolis. They represent 22 municipalities or parts of municipalities.

The principal functions of the Board are to control and Functions of
the Board. manage the metropolitan water supply system, and to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage.


All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with population. the remaining areas of the City of Mordialloc and the Shire of 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 in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. This territory has an area of 434 square miles, and comprises 25 cities, 1 shire, and parts of 12 other shires. The total number of houses connected with the water supply system on 30th June, 1932, was 254,758, an increase of 1,640 for the year ; and the estimated population supplied with water was $1,128,578$.

Board's borrowing powers and liablity on leans.

The Board is empowered to borrow $£ 22,750,000$, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to $£ 2,389,934$ originally contracted by the Government for the construction of the waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was $£ 24,944,984$ on 30th June, 1932. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow $£ 194,950$ before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

## WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses

Water supply assessments and rates. for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1931-32 was 6d. in the pound on the annual value of property served. Assessments of $£ 20$ and under are charged a minimum rate of 10 s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

The total annual value of property assessed for water

Assessed
value of
property. supply purposes and liable to water rates was $£ 18,845,617$ in 1930-31, and $£ 18,423,295$ in 1931-32.

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.

During the year 1931-32 water rates and charges amounted to $£ 721,839$, meter rents to $£ 45,462$, and the total water supply revenue to $£ 772,271$, as against a total of $£ 771,655$ in 1930-31. Maintenance and repairs in 1931-32 cost £83,924, management and incidental expenses were $\mathfrak{£} 36,538$, interest was $£ 545,031$, and the total charges were $£ 665,493$, as compared with $£ 682,797$ in the previous year.


## THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS.

A description of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks (Yan Yean, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy systems) appeared in the Year-Book for 1928-29, pages 169 to 171.

OUTPUT OF THE VARIOUS WATER SYSTEMS IN 1931.

## Output of water.

The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1931 was as follows:-


Storage and service reservolrs.

There are five storage reservoirs with a total capacity of $23,351,305,000$ gallons, nineteen service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee), and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of $249,200,000$ gallons, and it is proposed to have, in the immediate future, one other service reservoir. The Year-Book for 1920-21 contains, on page 218, figures showing the then capacity of the reservoirs in gallons and their reduced level at by-wash.

The average number of people supplied with water
consumption of water in Melbourne and subsrbs. during 1931 was $1,121,313$, and the average daily consumption was 53.71 gallons per head. Some districts which are outside the Board's area are supplied with water. The total sonsumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1931 :-

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1931.


Noww.-The maximum daily consumption for 1981 occurred on 12th February, and the minimum daily consumption on 28 th June of that year. The consumption was i18,414,000 gallons on the former and $38,330,000$ gallons on the latter of these two days.

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

## DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1927 TO 1931.

| Year. | Estimated Population supplied with Water to 30th June. | Houses supplied with Water to 30th June. | Number of Houses for which Sewers were provided to 30th June. | Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December. | No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1927 | 28,98:3 | 276 |  | Gallons. |  |
| 1925 | 1,060,325 | 239,351 | 216,785 | 55, 314,000 | $52 \cdot 16$ |
| 1929 | 1,084,592 | 244,829 | 2:3,324 | -6,730,000 | $53 \cdot 30$ |
| 1930 | 1,108,492 | 250,224 | 230,941 | 61,202,000 | $55 \cdot 21$ |
| 1931... | 1,121,313 | 253,1:8 | 234,600 | 60,232,000 | $53 \cdot 71$ |

These figures show that additional houses to the number of 2,894 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th Jone, 1931 .

## SEWERAGE FINANCE.

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage

Sewerage assessments, rates, and receipts. rate not exceeding 1s. 2 d . in the $£ 1$ on the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1931-32 was 11d. in the $£ 1$. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1931-32 was $£ 19,319,569$, of which $£ 18,247,237$ was liable to the sewerage rate, the balance being the value of property in unsewered districts.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1931-32 amounted to $£ 842,20$.

The sewerage revenue for $1931-32$ was $£ 875,665$, as against $£ 906,056$ in the previous year. The charges against the Sewerage Revenue Account were cost of management and incidental expenses $£ 27,747$, maintenance and repairs $£ 114,612$, and interest $£ 681,378$, making the total charges $£ 823,737$, as compared with $£ 858,323$ in $1930-31$.


|  | £ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Farm purchase and preparation | 1,141,214 |
| Treatment works | 121,891 |
| Outfall Sewer and Rising Mains | 472,670 |
| Pumping stations buildings and plant | 326,439 |
| Main and branch sewers | 2,896,972 |
| Street reticulation | 3,677,565 |
| Reticulation of rights-of-way | 2,575,957 |
| House connexions branches | 779,531 |
| Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital | 677,774 |
| Sanitary depots .. | 61,471 |
| Cost of sewerage system | £12,731,484 |
| Householders' debts for house connexions | 387,134 |
| Total | £13,118,618 |

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

## PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK WITHIN THE BOARD'S METROPOLITAN AREA UP TO 30th JUNE,

 1932.On the 30th June, 1932, the Sewerage System was completed in the following municipalities:-Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, St. Kilda, and the thickly populated portions of Essendon and Brunswick.

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

During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1932, work has progressed in Camberwell, Moorabbin, Braybrook, Box Hill, Oakleigh, and Preston.

In all 2,168 miles 65 chains of reticulation and 219 miles 77 chains of main and hranch sewers have been completed, and, adding the rising mains and outfall sewer (a length of 24 miles 59 chains), this makes a total length of 2,413 miles 41 chains of sewers.

The estimated population served by the sewerage system on the 30th June, 1932, was $1,048,315$.

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

[^4]The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1931 :-

NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR WHICH SEWERS WERE PROVIDED ON 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

| Municipality. |  |  | No. of Houses for which sewers were provided on 31st December 1931. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne City ... ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 27,562 |
| South Melbourne City ... | ... | ... | 10,972 |
| Prahran City ... ... |  |  | 12,970 |
| Fitzroy City ... ... | ... | ... | 8,157 |
| Richmond City ... ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 10,562 |
| St. Kilda City ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 9,762 |
| Collingwood City | ... | $\ldots$ | 8,778 |
| Footscray City ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 10,503 |
| Hawthorn City ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 8,333 |
| Brunswick City ... | ... | ... | 13,048 |
| Essendon City ... ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 11,998 |
| Malvern City ... ... | .. | ... | 10,568 |
| Caulfield City ... |  | ... | 15,306 |
| Northeote City |  | $\ldots$ | 9,993 |
| Camberwell City .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12,438 |
| Brighton City ... ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 7,096 |
| Port Melbourne City | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,287 |
| Williamstown City | ... | .. | 5,503 |
| Kew City ... | $\ldots$ | .. | 5,508 |
| Coburg City ... ... | ... | .. | 7,482 |
| Sandringham City | ... | ... | 4,160 |
| Preston City ... .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6,941 |
| Oakleigh City ... ... | $\ldots$ | . | 2,571 |
| Box Hill City ... | ... |  | 2,780 |
| Heidelberg Shire (part of) | ... | $\cdots$ | 5,188 |
| Moorabbin Shire ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,739 |
| Werribee Shire (part of) | $\ldots$ | .. | 16 |
| Mulgrave Shire (part of) | $\ldots$ | .. | 9 |
| Keilor Shire (part of) ... | ... | ... | 132 |
| Broadmeadows Shire (part of) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 208 |
| Braybrook Shire (part of) | ... | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| Total ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 235,174 |

## PUMPING STATIONS.

The Pumping Stations are described on pages 177 and 178 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The total volume of sewage pumped at the Spotswood Pumping Station during the year 1931-32 was $15,827,650,000$ gallons-equal to $43,244,945$ gallons per day, as against a total of $15,454,020,000$ gallons, with a daily average of $42,339,780$ for the previous year.

The unit cost of raising 1,000 gallons 100 feet was $\cdot 398 \mathrm{~d}$. as compared with $\cdot 443 \mathrm{~d}$. for the preceding year.

## METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

A description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

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

The revenue from grazing for the year 1931-32 totalled $£ 17,655$, made up as follows:-


METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS FINANCE.
Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act, which Metroroitan
Drainage and
River Improve-
ment fate. River improve-is empowered to levy a Metropolitan Drainage and Biver Improvement Rate not exceeding 1d. in the $£ 1$ in respect of the properties in the metropolis rateable to any municipality. The rate was first levied on 1st July, 1927, and has remained at 1d. in the $£ 1$.

The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage ${ }_{\text {Asspsed yalue }}^{\text {of property. }}$ and River purposes and liable to the 1 d . in the $£ 1$ rate was $£ 19,864,751$.

For 1931-32 the total revenue was $\mathfrak{£ 8 6 , 0 1 6}$, as against

Revenue and Expenditure on Drainage and Rivers. £89,475 in the previous year. The cost in 1931-32 of maintenance, management, and working expenses was $£ 16,735$, and the interest charges were $£ 59,545$, the total charges being $£ 76,280$. In $1930-31$ the cost of maintenance, management, and working expenses amounted to $£ 15,151$, interest to $£ 59,097$ and the total expenditure to $£ 74,248$.

[^5]
## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Trust.

Melbourne Harbor Trest -receipts and expenditure. Particulars relating to the Trade of the Port are published in part " Interchange." The Year-Book for 1929-30 contains on page 145 a statement showing the powers and functions of this Trust, also information relating to the Commissioners and the borrowing power of the Trust. The following are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure for each year 1927 to 1931. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown :-

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.-RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : 1927 TO 1931.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | $1931 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Revenue. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\mathcal{E}}{716.193}$ | 625,907 |  |  |  |
| Whariage and Tonnage Rates | 716,193 | 625,907 | 671,288 | 512,721 | $331,689$ |
| Rents .- | 37,521 | 36,885 | 29,662 | 29,787 | 29,195 |
| Interest | 43 | 2,149 | 3,901 | 12,611 | 5,346 |
| Other Revenue | 63,287 | 62,994 | 76,588 | 63,772 | 53,682 |
|  | 817,044 | 727,935 | 781,439 | 618,891 | 419,912 |
| Revenue | 148,282 | 143,648 | 145,948 | 135,171 | 83,005 |
| Total | 668,762 | 584,287 | 635,491 | 483,720 | 336,907 |
|  | REVENDE EXPENDITURE. |  |  |  |  |
| Management Expenses | 58,385 | 53,765 | 60,342 | 66,484 | 58,792 |
| Loan Elotation Expenses, \&c. | 8 | 3,500 | 4,188 | 3,825 | 126,708† |
| Maintenance-Dredging .. | 74,884 | 49,258 | 45,315 | 21,801 | 3,007 |
| ,, Harbor | 6,357 | 5,587 | 6,115 | 4,766 | 1,840 |
| ,, Wharfs | 49,852 | 59,775 | 53,298 | 29,783 | 11,640 |
| ", Approaches | 17,587 | 22,884 | 18,539 | 16,743 | 4,518 |
| Interest on Loans* .. | 144,513 | 167,489 | 183,688 | 208,602 | 240,419 |
| Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund | 213,000 | 213,000 | 213,000 | 120,000 | . . |
| Total | 564,586 | $\mathbf{5 7 5 , 2 5 8}$ | 584,435 | 472,004 | 446,924 |
| Surplus on Revenue Account Deficit on Revenue Account | 104,176 | 9,029 | 51,056 | 11,716 | 110,017 |
|  | Capital Expenditurf. |  |  |  |  |
| Land and Property .. | 20,144 | 10,869 | 9,587 | 117,652 | 111,992 |
| Deepening Waterways | 204,536 | 261,634 | 231,884 | 168,515 | 57,203 |
| Wharfs Construction | 246,587 | 161,235 | 139,203 | 201,186 | 36,666 |
| Approaches Construction | 35,619 | 78,249 | 49,933 | 12,677 | 16,718 |
| Other Harbor Improvements | 15,735 | 17,253 | 9,716 | 8,297 | 1,723 |
| Floating and General Plant | 130,735 | 3,461 | 14,729 | 34,188 | 106,726 |
| Total | 653,356 | 532,701 | 455,052 | 542,515 | 331,028 |
| Loan Indebtedness | 3,255,689 | 3,726,800 | 3,904,836 | 4,220,807 | 4,410,100 |

[^6]
## GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Trust.
Geelong
Harbor Trust Particulars relating to the Trade of the Port are published - receipts and in part " Interchange." A short statement in regard to the constitution and borrowing powers of this Trust appears in the Year-Book for 1929-30, page 147. The following is a summary of the ordinary receipts and expenditure for each year 1927 to 1931. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown :-

## GEELONG HARBOR TRUST - REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1921. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue. | £ | $\mathfrak{£}$ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates | 38,860 | 30,721 | 45,724 | 42,191 | 36,343 |
| Rents, Fees, and Licences | 10,204 | 7,159 | 6,906 | 13,835 | 7,345 |
| Freezing Works and Abattoirs | 12,498 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,082 | 8,098 |
| Other Revenue | 4,069 | 11,531 | 5,685 | 20,522 | 2,550 |
| Total | 65,631 | 57,411 | 66,315 | 84,630 | 54,336 |
| Revenue Expenditure. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management Expenses | 7,413 | 7,595 | 10,330 | 8,509 | 8,517 |
| Maintenance.. | 58,942 | 14,803 | 17,957 | 14,001 | 11,393 |
| Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund | 24,818 | 26,026 | 27,226 | 28,516 | 27,768* |
| Freezing Works and Abattoirs | 4,682 | 4,405 | 5,760 | 5,620 | 5,404 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,093 | 2,228 | 2,800 | 983 | 2,706 |
| Total | 99,948 | 55,057 | 64,073 | 57,629 | 55,788 |
| Capital Expenditure. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land and Property . . | 4,572 | 2,693 | 5,636 | 6,174 | 5,606 |
| Deepening Waterworks | 3,554 | 9,434 | 948 | 123 |  |
| Wharfs and Approaches | 17,044 | 84,694 | 9,227 | 6,930 | 245 |
| Other | 3,995 | 667 | 2,028 | 2,562 | 3,176 |
| Total | 29,165 | 97,488 | 17,839 | 15,789 | 9,027 |
| Loan Indebtedness | 599,717 | 622,806 | 634,887 | 621,314 | 616,161 |

[^7]
## THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION AND THE BALLARAT SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Act 1915 by Order in Council, dated 30th November, 1920.

Water Supply.-The Water Supply District embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the city of Ballarat, the borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree, and it contains a population of about 42,000 . The works comprise six reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of $2,215,558,000$ gallons.

The capital cost of construction of the waterworks is $£ 653,347$. The liabilities are loans due to the Government, amounting to $£ 301,158$ as at 31st December, 1931. The revenue for the year 1931 was £34,755.

Sewerage.-The actual construction of sewerage works for the city began in December, 1922. The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons. The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1931, is $£ 324,593$. Fifty-four sewered areas have been declared as at 1st January, 1932, comprising 6,800 tenements. The service was put into action in July, 1925, when the first house connexion was made.

The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, $£ 364,090$ having been provided up to 31st December, 1931, for constructional works, and $\mathfrak{£ 1 3 5 , 0 0 0}$ for house connexions.

## GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act in 1910.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to $£ 725,000$ for water supply undertaking, $£ 710,000$ for sewerage undertaking, and $£ 270,000$ for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payment conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1931, was:-Water supply, $£ 700,797$; sewerage, $£ 641,913$; and sewerage installation, $£ 253,548$. The annual revenue for the year ending 30 th June, 1931, was $£ 53,194$ on account of waterworks and $£ 42,498$ on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. The amount of these sinking funds on 30th June, 1931, was--For sewerage, $£ 46,663$; for water supply, $£ 47,340$.

The population supplied is estimated at 45,271 . The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 11,400 ; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 11,100; and the number connected with the sewers, 11,071.

Water Supply.-The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. Particulars of the works and storage capacity of the various reservoirs are given in the Year-Book for 1920-21, pp. 226 and 227. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is $2,738,120,000$ gallons.

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

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

## BENDIGO SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Bendigo Sewerage Authority was constituted in November, 1916, and the members of the Bendigo City Council constitute ipso facto the Sewerage Authority.

The actual construction of the sewerage works began in January, 1921, and sewer construction was completed on 31st October, 1932. The first house was connected on 31st March, 1923. Approximately 5,500 tenements are now connected to the sewers.

Method of Sewage Disposal and Purification.-The method of disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation, and sludge digestion. A description of the scheme appeared in the Year-Book for 1928-29 on page 184. While the method of treatment remains the same in principle, the capacity of the sewage tanks was increased during the year 1930-31. The increased capacity of the tanks will make provision for a population of 50,000 persons.

Finance.-Loans have been raised by the issue of debentures. The total amount so borrowed to the end of September, 1931, was $£ 402,000$, including $£ 60,000$ for house connexions. Loans amounting to $£ 45,995$, including $£ 11,977$ raised for house connexions, have been redeemed. For the purpose of meeting the half-yearly loan repayments, a special rate of 3 d . in the $£ 1$ is levied, while the rate for properties actually sewered is 1 s .6 d . in addition to the special rate of 3 d . in the $\mathfrak{£ l}$.

It is estimated that the scheme will cost $f 500,000$. The capital expenditure to 30 th September, 1931, was $£ 330,227$.

## COLAC SEWERAGE AUTHORITY.

The Colac Sewerage Authority was constituted under the Sewerage Districts Act 1915 on the 13th November, 1923, and the Sewerage District which embraces the whole area of the township of Colac was proclaimed.

The Commissioners of the Colac Water Works Trust for the time being are the members of the Sewerage Authority. The first meeting of the Authority was held on 31st January, 1924.

The money required for the scheme was granted by the Governor in Council in accordance with the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Act. The capital expenditure to 30 th June, 1932, was $£ 76,221$.

The construction of the principal works was completed in October, 1927, when the first sewered area was declared. The population at present served by the system is approximately 5,000 . The works have been designed to deal with the sewage from a population of 10,000 .

At the beginning of 1928 rates were struck; the sewerage rate for that year was fixed at ls. 9 d . in the $\mathfrak{f 1}$ on the municipal valuation of sewered properties, with a special rate of 8 d . in the £ 1 on the same properties. The sewerage rate for $1931-32$ is 2 s . in the $£ 1$ on the municipal valuations.

An area of 37 acres of land was acquired for the Treatment works site, 30 acres of this area being let for grazing and other purposes. The sewage gravitates to pumping station and is then pumped into rising main to Treatment Plant, a distance of 5,490 feet. The sewage is treated in " Imhoff" and " Simplex" tanks. The sludge after being allowed to settle in the tanks until thoroughly digested in the sludge digestion chamber is run off, dried, and disposed of. The purified effluent is conveyed by means of open channel and pipes to the lake. Periodical tests made of the effluent and lake waters by Government analysts show that no harmful effect is being made upon the lake waters through the discharge of the effluent into it.

Provision has been made by the installation of a Gas-burning Plant at Treatment works to burn the noxious gases produced by the digestion of the sludge in the "Imhoff" Tank. It is proposed to utilize the gas for power at the works.

To enable the Authority to finance house connexion work on account of householders, arrangements were made with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, with the consent of the Governor in Council, for a Debenture Loan of $£ 50,000$. In view of the fact that a greater number of householders paid cash for cost of connecting their tenements than was anticipated, debentures to the value of $£ 5,329$ were retired. The balance due to the Commonwealth Bank on 30th June, 1932, was £24,688.

There were 1,270 tenements connected to the sewers on 30th June, 1932.

The ordinary revenue of the Authority during 1931 amounted to $£ 5,656$, and the expenditure to $£ 5,956$.

## SEWERAGE IN OTHER COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Echuca Sawerage Authority. 18th October, 1927. Sludge-drying beds have been constructed, and the whole of the works are operating satisfactorily.
midura This Authority was constituted on 12th June, 1928. Sewerage Authority. The works have been completed and connexions have been made to practically the whole of the 1,200 tenements in the sewerage district. The sewerage rate is 1s. 10d. in the $\mathfrak{f l}$ on the municipal valuations of properties.

Horsham and
Swan Hill Sewerage Authorities.

Eack of these Authorities has prepared final plans and specifications of the proposed sewerage system, and have called for tenders for the construction of works.

Designs and specifications of the sewerage scheme have Sewernage Sewerage
Authority. has been commenced.

Applications for the constitution of sewerage authorities Proposed Sewerage Authorities. at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Dandenong, Kerang, Kyneton, Lorne, Mornington, Shepparton, and Wangaratta have been examined and the schemes generally approved.

## FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards. Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board.

## Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board.

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

The municipal districts which comprise the Metropolitan Fire District are described in a statement which appears in the Year-Book for 1929-30 on page 158.

The Board on 30th June, 1932, had under its control the following :-Forty-one stations, 296 members of permanent staff, 65 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 61 men engaged in the workshops, 12 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 175 partially paid firemen.

During 1931-32 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was $£ 156,486$, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to $\cdot 689 \mathrm{~d}$. in the pound on the annual value of $£ 18,155,561$ of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies was equal to $£ 53 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$. for every $£ 100$ of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1931 amounted to $£ 1,005,001$.

The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine mem-
country Fire Brigades Board. bers. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30 th June, 1932, was $£ 27,300$, which was obtained from the following sources:-(a) Government, $£ 8,933$; (b) municipalities, $£ 8,945 ;(c)$ insurance companies, $£ 8,933$; and ( $d$ ) other sources, £489. The expenditure for the same year amounted to $£ 27,612$ : There are 120 municipal councils and 105 insurance companjes included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1930
 assessed within the Board's district in 1931 was $£ 3,696,749$. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 152 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,877 . In many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Recelpts and Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire expenditure. Brigades Boards for the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31 are as follows :-

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

| Heads of Receipts and Expenditure. | 1926-27. | 1927-28. | 1928-20. | 1929-30. | 1930-31. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dinary Receipts. | £ | £ | £ | £ | ¢ |
| Contributions - Govern- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance | 200,330 | 210,585 | 216,453 | 220,837 | 219,831 |
| Receipts for Services | 24,224 | 25,343 | 27,043 | 25,691 | 24,855 |
| Interest and Sundries | 21,014 | 25,934 | 30,797 | 32,363 | 20,936 |
| Total | 245,568 | 261,862 | 274,293 | 278,891 | 265,622 |
| Ordinary Expenditure. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries |  |  |  | 156,931 4,785 |  |
| Fire Expenses . $\because$. $\ldots$ | 4,425 35,859 | 4,431 43,992 | 4,461 44,467 | 4,785 45,620 | 4,606 42,460 |
| AdministrativeCharges, \&c. | 35,859 | 43,992 | 44,467 | 45,620 | 42,460 |
| Plant-Purchase and Re- | 18,983 | 23,904 | 24,052 | 27,059 | 20,027 |
| Interest $\ldots$... | 10,146 | 11,250 | 14,075 | 13,757 | 14,352 |
| Repayment of Loans ... | 5,133 | 5,089 | 6,351 | 6,590 | 7,191 |
| Firemen's Accident Fund | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Superannuation Fund | 8,540 | 8,600 | 8,964 | 8,977 | 9,102 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 9,025 | 8,760 | 13,672 | 10,336 | 5,212 |
| Total | 239,873 | 261,339 | 272,028 | 274,555 | 259,725 |
| Loan Expenditure. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings,\&c. | 40,823 | 5,917 | 33,365 | 14,040 | 18,260 |
| Loan Indebtedness | 201,949 | 196,860 | 240,508 | 247,917 | 256,226 |


[^0]:    * Levied on unimproved value of tand

[^1]:    * Levied on unimproved value of land.

[^2]:    * Including grants for unemployment relief, $£ 146,629$, but excluding government endowment, as the Municipal Endowment (l'emporary Discontinuance) Act 1930 provides for Its non-payment for the year 1930-31.

[^3]:    Assets and Assets and
    iabitities of
    mitice heads-(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, and (3) muncicipatities. Property; and the liabilities under two heads-(1) Municipal Fund, and (2) Loan Fund.

[^4]:    Number of
    Houses for
    which sewers
    wera proviced,
    on 31ste Derr.,
    ${ }^{2} 1931$.
    The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1931, the number of houses for which sewers were provided was 235,174 , including 593 outside gazetted areas.
    During the year 1931, 396 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewering of 1,702 houses.

[^5]:    Cost of
    Drainage and The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement River
    ment works.
    wive
    works to 30 th June, 1932, was $£ 1,063,068$.

[^6]:    * Exclusive of interest on cost of plant debited to works carried out by day labour.
    $\dagger$ Includes $£ 112,488$ exchange on moneys remitted to London for redemption of loan.

[^7]:    * The amount of unpaid interest to the State Treasury on loans was, at 30th June, 1932, £250,451.

