

understanding. I have always understood that Labour stood for the leasehold system in preference to the freehold tenure of land. Despite that, we find the Labour Government selling land wholesale. I understand that the plank of the Labour Party's platform shows that we should not dispose of the land at all because it is not ours to sell. I wonder how our Labour Government can claim to stand four-square to the party's land policy. I shall not resume my seat without uttering a protest against various appointments made by the Labour Government. The policy they have adopted is really that of spoils to the victors. Against Mr. Angwin no one can say a word. He is a very fine gentleman, but I maintain he is too old now to carry out the important and onerous duties involved in the chairmanship of the Rural Relief Board. Mr. Kenneally was formerly lauded as a very able Minister of the Crown, but he was rejected by the electors of East Perth. If Trades Hall liked to find a position for him, well and good. That did not happen. The Government went to his assistance and appointed him to the chairmanship of the Lotteries Commission, a position for which, I contend, there is not the slightest necessity. To indicate that I am not at all prejudiced against Mr. Kenneally himself, I go further and say there is no necessity for a paid board to control the lotteries business at all. There are plenty of public-minded citizens who would consider it an honour to be appointed to deal with the distribution of the lottery funds. They could carry out that task easily and would enjoy the confidence of the public. Another appointment made by the Government to which I take exception was that of Mr. Abey, who was appointed general manager of the Agricultural Bank. I know that gentleman to be a very fine bank official, but there are a number of exceedingly capable officers in the Agricultural Bank. Not one of those officers had an opportunity to secure promotion either to the position of chief inspector, or to that of general manager, although they had many years of faithful service to their credit. The Public Service includes many fine men who have devoted years of their lives in various departments of State, and all they have to look forward to, apart

from their salaries, is promotion in recognition of good conduct and conscientious and faithful service in the departments in which they have laboured. The appointment of outsiders to Government positions has not only a depressing effect on the Civil Service as a whole but is not in the best interests of the service, or, what is of more importance, of the State.

On motion by Hon. T. Moore, debate adjourned.

House adjourned at 8.21 p.m.

Legislative Assembly.

Tuesday, 8th September, 1936.

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The SPEAKER took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

ELECTORAL—SWEARING-IN OF MEMBER.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received the return of a writ for the vacancy in the Brown Hill-Ivanhoe electorate caused by the acceptance by Frederick Charles Lee Smith of the office of Minister for Justice and Railways. It shows that Frederick Charles Lee Smith

has been duly elected. I am prepared to swear in the hon. member.

Hon. F. C. L. Smith took and subscribed the oath and signed the roll.

QUESTION—VERMIN BONUSES.

Hon. C. G. LATHAM (without notice) asked the Minister for Agriculture: Will the Minister lay on the Table of the House the papers relating to the last decision regarding payments under the Vermin Act of bonuses on dingoes, foxes and eagle hawks?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE replied: I have no objection to the request, and now have pleasure in laying the papers on the Table of the House.

BILLS (6)—FIRST READING.

1, Cue-Big Bell Railway.

Introduced by the Minister for Mines.

2, Legal Practitioners' Act Amendment.

Introduced by Mr. Sleeman.

3, Land and Income Tax Assessment Act Amendment.

Introduced by Mr. Sampson.

4, State Transport Co-ordination Act Amendment.

Introduced by Hon. N. Keenan.

5, Child Welfare Act Amendment.

Introduced by Mrs. Cardell-Oliver.

6, Purchasers' Protection Act Amendment.

Introduced by Mr. Wilson.

BILL—WOOL (DRAFT ALLOWANCE PROHIBITION).

Second Reading.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

(Hon. F. J. S. Wise—Gascoyne) [4.40] in moving the second reading said: I desire first of all to indicate to members what is meant by the draft allowance on wool. There has been a practice in Australia, New Zealand, and all wool-producing countries to make an allowance on the net weight, known in the trade as a draft allowance. The term in Australia has meant an allowance by the grower of 1 lb. in every cwt. of wool in the bale. The amount of draft allowance varies in different countries. In Australia and New Zealand this is very small, but in South Africa it ranges up to 12 lbs. in every cwt.

of wool in the bale. It is difficult to discover the origin of the term "draft allowance." It may be said that it goes back to the days when very crude weighing methods were adopted, when the ancient steel yard was the most modern weighing appliance, and to the days when great inaccuracies crept into the actual weighing of the wool. The origin of the term, therefore, goes back to the early days of wool production in Australia. At the moment the allowance is 1 lb. in every cwt. With the modern appliances now used on all stations, and in all wool stores, for weighing wool in the bale, the necessity for an allowance to safeguard the actual weight of wool in a bale has disappeared. This matter has been the subject of conferences not only in Australia but in all wool-producing countries. Perhaps on account of the importance of the wool industry throughout Australia, it is of more consequence to us than it is to any other country. It has been stated that the abolition of the draft allowance will mean a great deal to Australian woolgrowers, the amount running into hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum. The councils of growers have met from time to time in different parts of the Commonwealth. At the Empire Wool Conference of 1931 it was decided by the Empire Council of Woolgrowers to move for the abolition of the draft allowance on wool in all countries. The authorities in New Zealand have been unanimous on the subject for a number of years, but, in deference to the importance of the industry in Australia, decided that before they took action they would seek assistance from Australia towards the abolition of the draft allowance. Buyers claim that an allowance of 1 lb. in every cwt. is taken into consideration by them when they make their purchases. Generally speaking, buyers are hostile to the abolition of the draft allowance, and that is why a compulsory measure has been found necessary for the abolition of the allowance now made. It is hard to understand, unless the buyers obtain some material benefit, the reason for their opposition, because, if it is simple for them to make an allowance of 1 lb. for every hundredweight when they assess the value of the commodity from the scoured wool point of view, it will be equally simple for them not to make any such allowance. So there is no argument for that draft allowance, particularly when it is recognised that in some countries, due to dirt and other

admixtures to the wool in the bale, as much at 21 lbs. in the cwt. has been allowed.

Hon. C. G. Latham: The price is usually fixed according to those defects.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: Exactly, and there is no advantage, except to the buyer, arising out of the retention of the draft allowance. Growers are absolutely unanimous in their desire that the allowance shall be abolished in the Australian trade. The matter has been considered in all States and it was discussed at the Agricultural Council meeting last year. All State representatives agreed to support the abolition of the allowance, and New Zealand has the necessary legislation ready so that when all the Australian States pass their legislation, both New Zealand and South Africa will come into line. We have the advantage that all the important wool-producing countries within the Empire are solidly behind the project, and the Commonwealth Wool Inquiry Committee of 1932, one of the most important bodies ever instituted in the Commonwealth to deal with wool, were very definite in their request that all States should consider the abolition of the draft allowance. It will be seen that the only support for that allowance comes from the buyers, and the only reason they give for their support is that it has been a practice for many years. It has been said that the grower will lose if the allowance is done away with.

Hon. W. D. Johnson: The grower will take that risk.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: Yes.

Hon. W. D. Johnson: If there is any such risk.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: If the amount is calculated on the weight, the grower will certainly not get any advantage out of it. If the actual weight is known and paid for, the growers will ask for nothing more. The Bill is very simple, and I would be unduly optimistic if I were to contemplate the introduction of a much shorter Bill than the one I now confidently recommend to the House. The Bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation in order to secure uniformity of action throughout the Commonwealth. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Hon. P. D. Ferguson, debate adjourned.

BILL—PETROLEUM.

Second Reading.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. S. W. Munsie—Hannans) [4.50] in moving the second reading said: Many suggestions have been made as to what would help Australia most. I admit that the encouragement of industry in all directions would materially assist, but there is nothing I know of that would assist Australia as much as the discovery of flow oil. That being so, I want hon. members to realise that in 1920 we passed the Mining Act Amendment Act, which included sections dealing with mining for oil. The Act was proclaimed in 1921 and has been on the statute-book for 16 years. Ever since that time, people have applied for oil licenses to enable them to prospect for oil, and many attempts have been made to get capital for the purpose of oil prospecting. Despite all efforts made, the capital subscribed has come wholly from within Australia. We have never succeeded in securing one penny-piece from Great Britain or from any outside country for the purpose of prospecting for oil within the Commonwealth. From the information I have been able to gather and the conversations I have had with various people interested in oil in other countries, as well as with those desirous of becoming interested in oil in Australia, I gathered the one definite conclusion, in which respect I received ample assurances personally, that unless we are prepared to give some further encouragement to prospecting for oil in Australia, we will never encourage the investment of outside capital. I agree with that contention, and we have had 16 years of experience during which we have endeavoured to encourage the investment of capital in this State. In those circumstances, it is essential to liberalise the provisions of our legislation affecting oil, and that is the purpose of the Bill. Some members may suggest that the Bill goes to the extreme in the other direction, but, before I conclude my remarks, I think I shall be able to convince them that we do not propose to go as far as the latest oil legislation in other countries, nor nearly so far as the Commonwealth Government went in their Ordinance passed recently dealing with Papua. Prospecting for oil is not like prospecting for gold, but is a very costly business. Oil has never been found in any country except with the expenditure of considerable sums of

money. In order to induce the provision of adequate funds for prospecting for oil, the State must be prepared to give a quid pro quo. It is immaterial to me what company may secure the oil under the provisions of the Bill, so long as it is a British company. The discovery of oil will still be of benefit to Australia, and our revenue will come from the royalties on the oil produced. I am not anxious that there shall be a dozen companies or one company paying royalties, so long as we secure the royalties on all the oil discovered. Quite a substantial sum has been raised locally and spent in Western Australia upon the search for oil. That also applies to Northern Queensland, Victoria and South Australia, but to date oil has not been discovered anywhere in Australia. Taking the latest expert's opinion, that of Dr. Wade, I remind members that that authority has made a very comprehensive geological oil survey of the Kimberley district, and the report he submitted to me was eminently satisfactory. No geologist, not even a man of the standing of Dr. Wade, can say definitely that oil supplies exist, but, in his report, Dr. Wade does state pretty definitely that unquestionably he discovered a dome in the Kimberley district. He bases that opinion on the discovery of certain indications showing that oil was present at one time, and all that is necessary to ascertain now is whether the oil is still held in the strata, and if it can be penetrated by boring. That being so, it must be realised that oil prospecting is a costly business. From an employment point of view, unfortunately the number of our Australian industries that depend upon oil for their motive power is continually on the increase. It is not at all impossible that Australia's oil supplies could be cut off if there were any trouble in Europe or in America. Certainly, any such trouble would considerably diminish the prospect of securing supplies.

Mr. Sleeman: But efforts are being made to manufacture oil.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: I admit that there are some companies who are endeavouring to distil oil from coal and so on, but the most efficient of these oils is not nearly as successful as flow oil, if it can be obtained. From figures supplied to me, taking Australia as a whole, and accepting the basis that our oil supplies were suddenly cut off, within three months one-third of our industrial employees would be thrown out of work. That is a serious position. Then

again for some considerable time there has been an agitation for better protection for Australia from the point of view of defence. I am of opinion, and my opinion is supported by experts, that the best means of defence for the Commonwealth is in the air. With our sparse population and enormous coastline, I do not know where the money could be procured with which to provide the ships necessary to undertake adequate defence by sea. Certainly our defence could be much better dealt with from the air. If oil were to be discovered in Australia, then it would be of great advantage for defence purposes, particularly if trouble should occur elsewhere, and our ordinary source of supply became cut off or diminished. Aerial defence would be useless if there were no oil in Australia. I am expressing these views because I want members to realise what the discovery of oil in Australia would mean. The Bill is divided into six parts, namely, preliminary administration, general, permits and licenses, leases, caveats, and, finally, administration. The most important part of the Bill, where members will find the greatest alteration from the present Act, is in the first, second, and third division of Part IV., dealing with permits to explore, licenses to prospect, and petroleum leases. Under the existing Act we have had only the one method, and that is by issuing what we term a license to prospect. The license results from an individual or a company or a syndicate making application for a license to prospect certain areas. And it has been customary to lease very large areas. We have of recent years by regulation as far as possible controlled them to 10,000 square miles, which is a fair lump of country. But in passing let me say there are 16 licenses still in existence in Western Australia. There is provision in the Bill that they must come under the new Act when it is proclaimed. We will then have some control over them as to what the licensees shall do and how they shall do it. As I say, up to date it has been simply the granting of a license, and in some instances, unfortunately, nothing whatever has been done under that license. I think it is time that should stop. Under the Bill the conditions will be quite different. The main difference is in the divisions. First of all, a man makes application for a permit to explore. But before dealing with that, let me say the Bill also provides for dividing

the State into five oil provinces, the boundaries of which are exactly the same as those of the five land divisions as provided in the Land Act, each province standing on its own, so far as permits, licenses or leases are concerned. So the State is divided into five provinces, and the man first of all can make application for a permit to explore. Any number of permits can be granted in any one province. The Bill lays down what a man is expected to do. If he gets a permit to explore he has to lodge with his application £50, and if he gets a permit and carries out the conditions under the Act, as it will then be, or if he definitely endeavours to carry out those conditions, he is entitled to a 90 per cent. refund, or a refund of £45 of the £50 that he paid. The permit is issued for one year with the right to renewal, but with a limit of three years under which a man can hold a permit to explore. When that happens, if he wants to go on, he has to apply for a license to prospect. When he has that license he does get some hold over the land he wants to prospect. Let me explain: The permit to explore is more for the purpose of a company or syndicate getting together and employing a qualified geologist for the purpose of giving that company or syndicate expert advice as to where they are likely to get oil by boring. I am sorry to say that most of the money that has been spent in searching for oil in this State was spent without expert advice, and so was wasted. We do not want that sort of thing to continue. We want to give these searchers for oil a reasonable chance. That is what they have to do under the permit to explore. Then they get a license to prospect. That license may be granted for an area of 15 square miles. No person shall hold more than three licenses in the same province and not more than two of such licenses shall adjoin the one with the other. At present we have the Freney Oil Company. I do not know what acreage they are holding at present, but it is somewhere about 50,000 square miles. Under the Bill the area will be much smaller.

Hon. C. G. Latham: Thirty miles by 15 miles is the most they can hold under the Bill.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: That is so, that is the most they can hold in any one province. No prospector or prospecting syndicate is going to make application for a license to prospect unless those applying have had some expert advice. When a

license to prospect is granted to any syndicate or company, they have to provide a bond of £1,000 as a guarantee that they will carry out their obligations. Recent legislation in oil bearing countries provides for a bond of £5,000. Under the Bill the holder of such a license has to pay £1 per square mile per annum as rent. There again, if the holders carry out their obligation, they are entitled to a 90 per cent. refund. So they pay £1 per square mile per annum by way of rent for their holdings, and if they carry out their prospecting programme and so fulfil their obligations under the Act, they have the right to a refund of 90 per cent. of the amount. They have the right to prospect, and they will find in this measure all the conditions with which they must comply. At this stage I am not going to deal with the details of the Bill, for they can be dealt with in Committee. Another provision is that the area of a petroleum lease shall be 160 acres, and the rent thereof 6d. per acre per annum, while the royalties will be in accordance with Part II. of the Schedule. The rent is a mere bagatelle; it means nothing; I have made it as low as possible for the purpose of encouraging people to look for oil. If they do find payable oil they will have to pay the fees in the Second Schedule.

Mr. Patrick: They will not want a very big area on that rental of £1 per square mile per annum.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: The Bill gives great powers to the Minister to limit the number of bores that shall be put down in close proximity one to another. The latest oil legislation in three of the southern States of America and in California, Texas and Arizona, has all been of an amending character, and from now onward that legislation will prohibit forests of derricks springing up on any oil field. Up to date there are three oil fields that have been abandoned. The bores that were put down have been sealed, all except two, in one of which water is being pumped, and in another gas. In one instance they have restored just as good a flow from an oil field abandoned for 20 years as they got from it at the outset. This proves conclusively that a forest of derricks only liberates the gas, leaving the oil in the ground, which is not in the interests of

the country. It is the duty of a Government to protect a field so as to get the best results from it. Therefore, the Bill provides that no person shall be interested in more than five leases in any one oil field, which I think is a good thing. Another condition in the Bill is that the Governor is to have the right of pre-empting all petroleum. That of course would be put into force only in times of trouble, but it is right that we should have that power there. Provision is made in the Bill for compensation for oil confiscated under that condition. But if we were to have trouble we should have power to take the oil. The Government, particularly the Commonwealth Government, should have the right to take the lot. There may be trouble in other parts of the British Empire, and without that right, even though there might be reason to suspect that the oil was being supplied to the enemy, that could not be stopped. All helium discovered by any lessee shall be the property of the Crown. That is in all oil legislation throughout the world. Helium, of course, is the lightest of known gases; is non-inflammable and non-combustible and is used for balloons and airships.

Hon. C. G. Latham: I think America is the only place where it is found. There is none in England.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: No. There is none in England, but it is found also in the Persian Gulf, though not to the same extent as it is found in America.

Hon. C. G. Latham: The airship that was lost, the 101, tried to get it, but could not.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Under the Bill, wherever helium is found it becomes the property of the Crown.

Hon. C. G. Latham: With compensation.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: No, it is of no good to the lessees, and the Government take the sole right to it in every country where oil legislation has been passed. I said a little while ago that I would give the difference between the latest Act in Australia, that is the Commonwealth Act, our own Act and the Bill. The main difference is this: In the Bill a permit to explore covers 20,000 square miles: in our present Act no provision is made for that. It is high time that we altered existing legis-

Under the Bill it covers any province. Where a man takes out a license, he has the right to explore anywhere in the province. The fee in Papua for the right to explore is £110 with a refund of £100. The fee under the Bill will be £50 with a refund of £45. The following is a comparison of the conditions for licenses to prospect:—

Papua—

Area 250 square miles.
Term, 5 years.
No. of licences, 5 per person.
Fee, £20.
Bond, £5,000.

Western Australia—

Area 10,000 square miles.
Term, 10 years.
No. of licences, unlimited.
Fee, £5 per annum.
Bond, maximum, £500.

Present Bill—

Area, 15 miles square = 225 square miles.
Term, 5 years.
No. licences, 3 per person.
Fee, £1 per square mile.
Bond, £1,000.

A comparison of the conditions of leases is as follows:—

Papua—

Area, 8 square miles.
Bond, not less than £10,000.

Western Australia—

Area, 48 acres.
Reward.
640 acres.
Bond, none.

Present Bill—

Area, 160 acres.
Reward.
4 miles square or larger; second discovery, same province, 2 miles square.
Bond, none.

It will be noticed that I am not proposing to ask for any bond. I want people to come here to get oil. If oil is discovered we shall gain sufficient from the royalty proposed to be charged. Two or three companies in this State have spent a considerable sum of money in prospecting for oil. The Freney Oil Coy. has been working longest and has done the most work to discover oil. Freney's was registered in October, 1921, and went into liquidation and was reconstructed in December, 1932. The company carried out considerable geological work including 10,000 feet of boring at Mt. Wynne, Price's Creek and Pool Ranges.

Hon. C. G. Latham: What was the greatest depth reached?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Something over 3,000 feet in the last bore. The

company expended £115,000. Reconstructed as the Freney Kimberley Oil Coy. (1932) No Liability, the new company was registered on the 28th April, 1933, and is still in existence. Approximately £16,000 has been expended, most of it, I believe, in accordance with Dr. Wade's report. An extensive geological survey of the areas held was made by Dr. Wade. The total expenditure for the two companies to the 30th June, 1936, was £131,000. Some 10 or 12 years ago, the original Freney Company took over and absorbed what was known as the Okes-Duraek Coy. The estimated expenditure by the Okes-Duraek Coy. was £40,000 to £50,000. Taking the lower figure of £40,000, there has been an expenditure of £171,000 on the search for oil in this State between 1921 and 1936, equal to an average annual expenditure of £10,687. Let me give some of the details of expenditure by the Freney Oil Coy.:-

	£
Assembly, transport, and erection of boring plants	9,723
Boring and field work	49,944
Geological and topographical	14,692
Cash paid for oil licenses	10,000
Balance, general expenses	46,889
Total	£131,248

It is high time that we altered existing legislation to give companies a greater opportunity and greater encouragement. We want to offer an inducement to people to provide sufficient capital for the search for oil in this State and to give them something if they find oil. I am not worrying about the rents. The first man to discover oil, irrespective of the province in which the discovery is made, may receive a little greater consideration than a man who makes a later discovery. The name of the first man to find oil in Australia will certainly go down in history as a benefactor to the country. If a man found oil, say in the Kimberleys, and the department had geological advice that the discovery was in an altogether separate basin from that in which oil had been previously discovered in the same province, the man who discovered that basin would also be entitled to a reward claim of two miles square. Thus we are giving encouragement not only to the first man who finds oil, but to the second man, and the same conditions would apply to the whole of the five provinces if oil were discovered. Reward claims may be free of rent for the

first five years and then liable to a charge of 6d. per acre. As to royalty, reward claims will pay five per cent for the first five years and ten per cent. for the second five years, while, after 10 years, they will come under Part II of the measure. This would apply to any other company who took up a lease after oil was discovered and produced. In respect of petroleum leases, whether reward leases or otherwise, other than leases granted a licensee by whom the first discovery of payable petroleum in an oilfield was made under the authority of paragraph (c) of the proviso to clause 17, the royalty shall be as follows:-

(a) For the first five years of the term of the lease, 5 per centum of the petroleum produced from the wells or bores on the demised land, or of the gross proceeds of sales of such petroleum, as may be determined by the Minister.

(b) For the remainder of the term of the lease, 10 per centum of petroleum produced from the wells or bores on the demised land, or of the gross proceeds of sales of such petroleum, as may be determined by the Minister.

In respect of petroleum leases granted to a licensee by whom the first discovery of payable petroleum in an oil field was made under the authority of paragraph (c) of the proviso to Clause 17, the royalty shall be as follows:-

For all petroleum of 0.875 specific gravity at 60 deg. Fahr. or over produced upon each lease, in which the wells or bores average—

- (i) not more than 20 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 12½ per cent.
- (ii) more than 20 barrels, but not more than 50 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 16 2/3rds per cent.
- (iii) more than 50 barrels, but not more than 100 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 20 per cent.
- (iv) more than 100 barrels, but not more than 200 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 25 per cent.
- (v) more than 200 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 33 1/3rd per cent.

For all petroleum of less than 0.875 specific gravity at 60 deg. Fahr. or over produced upon each lease, in which the wells or bores average—

- (i) not more than 20 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 12½ per cent.
- (ii) more than 20 barrels, but not more than 50 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 14 2/7ths per cent.

- (iii) more than 50 barrels, but not more than 100 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 16 2/3rds per cent.
- (iv) more than 100 barrels, but not more than 200 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 20 per cent.
- (v) more than 200 barrels per day per well per calendar month, a royalty of 25 per cent.

A barrel shall contain 31.5 imperial gallons. I hope members will not object to the liberal terms we are offering to those who are prepared to come to Western Australia or bring money to Western Australia to search for oil. If oil were discovered, it would mean more to us than anything else I know of. If it were found in large quantities, the Government would get sufficient revenue from the royalty. We have nothing to fear from offering the most liberal terms to induce people to provide the necessary capital to discover oil. I am hopeful of being able shortly to publish Dr. Wade's full report. I think it would be of immense benefit to Australia if that report were published. Its publication would cost something, but I think that, in the interests of Australia, it should be made available. In Dr. Wade we have a man of considerable capabilities. Some three or 3½ years ago a conference was called of representatives of all the oil-producing countries of the world, and Dr. Wade was unanimously elected chairman of the conference. I have read a good many opinions regarding experts on prospecting for oil, and I have not found one who has not mentioned Dr. Wade, and most of them say he is the most eminent geologist on oil in the world. When we have a report from a gentleman of such ability, we ought to make it public.

Mr. Marshall: Much depends on the nature of the report.

The MINISTER FOR MINES: Dr. Wade says he cannot guarantee the presence of oil, but can guarantee there is a dome there. In one or two places in Western Australia where bores have been put down, it did not take Dr. Wade long to see, from a professional point of view—though of course he may be wrong—that there is no possibility of oil being found now, even if it was there in millions of tons years ago, because of the fracture of earth. That being so, the oil, if it was there, certainly escaped years ago.

Hon. N. Keenan: What about the Roma bore?

The MINISTER FOR MINES: There is the possibility of obtaining oil at Roma, but up to date the efforts have not been crowned with success. At Roma there is gas, from which petrol has been distilled, and with that gas motor cars have been driven; but there has been no flow oil. Companies helped by the Government are still spending large sums of money looking for oil in Queensland. I wish them every success, but I wish our Western Australian companies greater success. In this matter I am not parochial. I am not particular where oil is found in Australia, but I wish to see it found in Australia, and preferably in Western Australia. Therefore I introduce this Bill offering liberal conditions to persons who have the necessary funds and are likely to come here to search for oil. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Mr. Patrick, debate adjourned.

BILL—CUE-BIG BELL RAILWAY.

Message from the Lieut.-Governor received and read, recommending appropriation for the purposes of the Bill.

BILL—PEARLING CREWS ACCIDENT INSURANCE FUND.

Second Reading.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (Hon. F. J. S. Wise—Gascoyne) [5.35] in moving the second reading said: This Bill has emanated from a desire of those engaged in the pearling industry, and that special part of the industry employing indentured labour, to obtain an opportunity to provide a fund to compensate nationals engaged in the industry in the case of death or accident during the course of their occupation. When I was in Broome during January of this year, the chairman of the Broome Pearlers Committee and the president of the Japanese Club, who represents all Japanese interests in that district, together with the chairman of the Broome Road Board, which is vitally concerned in the welfare of the industry, asked that consideration be given by the Government to the constitution of a board with powers to set up a fund and control its administration, as the Title of the Bill indicates. There is a

general desire on the part of the master pearlers of Broome and other ports to show a generous gesture towards the different nationalities engaged in the industry. The desire is not necessarily to provide for catastrophes such as those occasioned during recent years by cyclones, but to set up a fund to provide compensation for more or less common accidents experienced in the pearling industry.

Hon. C. G. Latham: Does the Bill exclude catastrophes like those that occurred a year or two ago?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: No. It includes all accidents occasioned whilst working in connection with the industry.

Hon. C. G. Latham: Suffocation of divers?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: Suffocation, paralysis, and all kinds of diseases and troubles affecting those operating as divers and crews in the interests of the industry—either loss of life or personal injury. I have had the position thoroughly examined by the Crown Law authorities to ensure that such a board can legally be set up, that such a fund can be created, and that it can apply specifically as desired by the people concerned. The request is put forward by the Broome pearlers after consideration and consultation with all other nationals engaged in the industry. A further conference was arranged by me to be held in Perth by the master pearlers with the Crown Law authorities to discuss the many points involved. The measure, it will be found, provides for a board to be constituted as the Pearling Crews Accident Assurance Board. There shall be seven members—the chairman of the Broome Pearlers Committee, the president of the Japanese Club, the pearling inspector stationed for the time being at Broome, two licensed pearlers to be elected, one member to be elected by the Japanese members of crews, and lastly one member to be elected by the combined Malay, Chinese, and Koepang members of crews. The president of the Japanese Club, I wish to indicate, is the representative of the Japanese in all their negotiations with Western Australian authorities, whether in Broome or in Perth, as regards matters applying to the pearling industry.

Hon. C. G. Latham: Will the measure affect the Onslow people as well?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: Yes. It is provided that members elected shall hold office for one year. Four members are to form a quorum; and, in order to safeguard the interests of all, and to ensure that the coloured members of the board get a fair hearing, if a quorum is formed and only four members attend, then the same number of representatives of the pearlers and of elected representatives of the crews shall be present. That provision is being included at the express desire of the pearlers, to safeguard the interests of those working for them. The board shall have power to manage and administer a fund to be created by contributions from all sections of the industry. The basis of contribution, I would stress to the House, is the basis suggested by themselves and agreed upon between themselves. The rates of contribution shall be £2 for divers, £1 for tenders, engineers, carpenters, boatswains and other seamen; and the responsibility of the pearler who owns the vessel shall be a sum equal to all the contributions from the other members of the crew of the boat. So it is anticipated that where an engine boat is used, engaging two divers, the contribution from the collective number will be £10, and also £10 from the master pearler. All of the fund shall be collectable only from licensed boats; that is to say, when a license is issued by the pearling inspector, who is the State's authority under the Fisheries Act stationed at Broome, the owner immediately becomes responsible, and the crew likewise, to contribute to the fund. Provision is made for necessary action to be taken against those not paying their contributions. Provision is also made that the master pearler may deduct from moneys owing to the crew the sums necessary to keep up their contributions. It is made a penal offence for the master pearler not to pay into the fund within 14 days the sums collected. A very substantial penalty is provided. The Bill further provides for a guarantee of an anticipated sufficient sum to be available in the event of an accident either of a minor or a major nature, before the fund has reached in the aggregate £1,500. Thus, to provide for any contingency or claim that may be made upon the fund before it reaches the sum of £1,500, it is provided that the board are vested with power to effect insurance to cover any liability prior to the fund reaching that amount. So that whether or not there be a calamity in the form of a cyclone,

for the first three years of the operation of the board and their administration of the fund the maximum liability shall not exceed £1,500. Provision is made for the necessary insurance to be effected until the fund has that sum in it. In that connection provision is made for a levy upon all contributors prior to the fund attaining that level. Thus if there is an excess claim upon the fund during the first year of its operation, and if it is necessary for a sum additional to the amount covered by insurance to be paid, it is possible for the board to strike a levy of not more than 10s. so far as the crew are concerned, and upon all other contributors, to make up any deficiency. I wish to indicate that I have made inquiries and that a quotation has been obtained. The necessary cover, irrespective of cyclones and fatalities due to paralysis and to the usual dangers following the avocation, will be provided by the payment of a reasonably small premium.

Hon. C. G. Latham: What will they be insured for?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: To the full extent of £1,500.

Hon. C. G. Latham: Under the Workers' Compensation Act?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: The Workers' Compensation Act is not in any way involved.

Hon. C. G. Latham: But to what extent will each person be covered?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: That is something to be agreed upon by the board after it is constituted. I asked for particulars in that connection both from the master pearlers and from the representatives of the different nationals; and the indications are that the sums required, even in the case of loss of life, will be very small. Perhaps the total claim for death will not exceed £50. I asked the representative of the Japanese whether they fully realised the risk they would be running in connection with injuries and claims to be made upon the fund, and his reply was that anything pertaining to their nationals could safely be left in the hands of those responsible for them, meaning that there would be no unjust claim tolerated by those in authority. It is anticipated by all those who have seen the skeleton of this Bill, that is, the committee appointed by the Broome master pearlers and the representatives of the Japanese society, that there

will be no risk in that connection, because the scale will be extremely low, judged by the standards of white people. So far as we are concerned, the payment to the representatives of the Koepangers, in the case of death, will be a very small sum.

Hon. C. G. Latham: In the event of death, to whom will the money be paid?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: It will be seen in the Bill that provision is made for the sum to be paid to the consular agent of the person concerned, if he be a Koepanger. In this connection I should like to mention that with the air mail service now operating between England and Australia, Koepang is within three days of Broome, and I gathered from conversations that it is anticipated that direct contact could be established with the representatives or relatives of the person concerned, if the matter was not one for the consular agent. The same procedure will apply where a Malay is involved. I have mentioned that a skeleton of this Bill has been viewed by those in authority in connection with the pearlers' operations, and by representatives of the different nationalities. The opinion expressed by Mr. A. S. Male, who took a leading part in this matter, and by the chairman of the Broome pearlers' committee, indicates that they are wholeheartedly in favour of the Bill as printed, while Mr. McKenzie expressed the opinion that it was a plain, simple Bill, giving everything desired by all parties concerned. In connection with the question raised by the Leader of the Opposition as to how the moneys will be received, I would point out that the Dutch authorities keep in very close touch with all the men indentured under their authority, and it is not expected that there will be any difficulty whatever in the administration of the Act.

Hon. C. G. Latham: To whom is the money to be paid if a man should have no next of kin?

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE: To the consular agent of the nation concerned. I should like to say that in the Bill there is no conflict whatever with the Workers' Compensation Act. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Hon. C. G. Latham, debate adjourned.

BILL—TRADE DESCRIPTIONS AND FALSE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Second Reading.

THE MINISTER FOR EMPLOYMENT

(Hon. A. R. G. Hawke—Northam) [5.50] in moving the second reading said: This Bill seeks to establish a method of ensuring that goods sold to the public are true to label. It also aims at preventing the use of false advertisements in relation to shares, bonds or property offered for sale. According to the file dealing with the subject matter of the Bill, requests for legislation were first made in 1932. Wool-growers particularly, and different women's organisations in Western Australia, have frequently requested safeguarding legislation to ensure the true description of goods offered for sale to the public. I think the Primary Producers' Association at its conference a few weeks ago, also passed a resolution urging that legislation of this nature be introduced at the earliest possible moment. I think members of that conference were more concerned with the very gross misrepresentation which has been going on in recent years in regard to alleged woollen goods being offered to the buying public. The late Mr. Scaddan, and also Mr. Kenneally, had extensive inquiries made regarding the question of preparing suitable legislation for the purpose of dealing with this matter. Legislation operating in other States and in other countries of the world was examined, and preparations were made for the introduction of suitable legislation by both of the gentlemen to whom I have referred. Unfortunately, the pressure of other legislation in the two Parliaments in which those gentlemen were Ministers prevented the legislation from being introduced into this House. In bringing it forward, this Parliament will not be pioneering the way. Legislation of this kind already exists and operates in Great Britain, Victoria and South Australia. In New South Wales, the position is met to some extent by special regulations issued under the Factories and Shops Act of that State. The goods sought to be covered by the Bill include furniture, bedding, footwear, clothing and materials for clothing, but any other articles may be declared by proclamation to be goods within the meaning of the Act. The term "trade description" as defined in the Bill is comprehensive. It makes provision to cover almost every feature of an article, including

place of production, the name of the manufacturer or producer, methods of preparing the goods, materials or ingredients composing the goods, and the use of trade names. Under the Bill, goods offered for sale must bear the name and address of the manufacturer, and a trade description of the goods. A trade description shall be deemed to be applied to the goods if it is attached to them or used in a manner likely to lead to the belief that it describes the goods offered for sale. It shall also be deemed to be a trade description if used in any advertisement or catalogue, or in any manner in connection with the sale or disposal of goods. It will be an implied condition of every sale or contract for sale that the trade description applied to the goods is true and correct. Proclamations may, under this legislation, be revoked or varied at any time. The issue of an appropriate proclamation may suspend the operation of certain provisions of the Bill, either generally or in relation to any particular type or description of goods. The disclosure of trade secrets of manufacture or preparation will not be necessary unless the Commissioner of Public Health considers such disclosures to be essential for the protection of the health of the public. Persons publishing false statements intended to promote the sale or disposal of real or personal property or any service will be punishable by a penalty not exceeding £100. If a statement is inserted in any newspaper or other publication printed or issued in Western Australia, or is exhibited in any public place or contained in any document, such statement shall be deemed to be published. Persons publishing false statements intended to promote the sale, or disposal, of real or personal property, or any services, will be punishable by a penalty not exceeding £100. If a statement is inserted in any newspaper or other publication printed or issued in Western Australia, or is exhibited in any public place, or contained in any document sent, or delivered gratuitously to any person, such statement shall be deemed to be published. The person publishing such a statement shall be considered to have possessed a knowledge of its falsity, unless he proves he had reasonable ground for believing the statement to be true, or that he otherwise acted innocently in the matter. It is provided that no prosecution is to be instituted against the publisher of a false statement, unless the printer, publisher or proprietor, has been warned by the inspector

of the falsity of any statement published. Should any false statement continue to be published after such warning has been issued, the person responsible for such continued publication of false statements will become liable to prosecution. To avoid the necessity of appointing additional inspectors, it is proposed that those already appointed under the Factories and Shops Act and consolidated Health Act shall be inspectors under this proposed legislation. According to information received and inquiries made, a great deal of misrepresentation now takes place in the advertising and sale of woollen goods, or goods that are alleged to be woollen. Frequently blankets are advertised and offered to the public as being "woollen" blankets, whereas in fact they are almost entirely made of cotton. Mattresses have frequently been advertised and offered for sale as being "woollen," but investigation has proved that jute flock has been almost entirely used in the manufacture of the mattresses. Socks that have been advertised and offered for sale as being all wool in their content, have frequently been found to contain a mixture of lisle and artificial cotton. While the main volume of misrepresentation has been associated with goods of the description mentioned, there can be no doubt that considerable misrepresentation is fairly general in respect to almost every class of goods offered for sale. More particularly does this apply to cloth and material of that description. It will be noticed that the section of the Bill relating to false advertisements deals with real and personal property, including shares and bonds. Every member will recollect that in the four or five years immediately prior to the depression the activities of land selling companies were considerable, and that some of these companies adopted very shady methods in order to unload blocks of land upon people throughout the State. There was no legislation in operation at that time, and there is none to-day, to give the public sufficient protection against the activities of go-getting companies of that description.

Mr. Warner: It is long overdue.

THE MINISTER FOR EMPLOYMENT: Bonds of doubtful value have also been offered to the public of this State at different times. Brightly and falsely-worded advertisements have been made use of to

impress the public with the desirability of purchasing such bonds. Since the commencement of the present goldmining boom many doubtful mining shows have been boosted so that the shares in them might be sold to the public. The passing of this Bill and the enforcement of its provisions will safeguard the public from being imposed upon by those who deal in land, bonds, and shares, and who falsely represent the value of these things to the buying public. This legislation will do more than protect the buying public: to a large extent it will protect the producers of certain primary commodities. The Bill ensures that when certain goods are advertised as being woollen goods, they will in effect contain a greater amount of wool than of any other commodity. In addition, when the Bill becomes law, it will tend to establish more just and more equal trading conditions as between all of those who are associated in the manufacture and sale of goods in Western Australia. I commend the measure to the consideration of members, and move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Mr. Watts, debate adjourned.

BILL—TENANTS, PURCHASERS AND MORTGAGORS' RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT.

Second Reading.

THE MINISTER FOR EMPLOYMENT

(Hon. A. R. G. Hawke—Northam) [6.4] in moving the second reading said: The Act which this Bill seeks to continue was passed by Parliament in 1930. The legislation was of an emergency type, and was brought into operation entirely because of the unemployment created at that time by the rapid development of the depression conditions. I think it is correct to say that when the legislation was passed in the first instance it was hoped that it would not be necessary to continue it for a long period. Because of that belief, it was made to operate for only one year. But the hopes of those responsible for the introduction in 1930 of this legislation have not been fulfilled. Unfortunately the depressed conditions have continued for a large section of the community. As a result of these conditions continuing

to exist, it has become necessary for this Bill to be brought before Parliament for re-endorsement for at least another year. Most members know that the Act now in force gives the tenant, purchaser or mortgagor the right to take action in court to obtain a stay order to prevent the landlord, owner or mortgagee from exercising the rights which they possess under other State legislation. The landlord, the owner and the mortgagee are not prevented from exercising their rights unless the tenant, the purchaser, or the mortgagor, makes application for the necessary stay order. The practice then is for both parties to be summoned before the court. The stay order is not automatically granted, but the circumstances surrounding each case have to be considered, and a decision given as a result of the evidence heard and the facts adduced. Only those persons in difficult circumstances by reason of unemployment or part-time employment, are given any rights under this legislation. Last year a number of applications came before the court under the provisions of the Act. There were 27 applications concerning rent. The court granted 12 orders for protection, ranging from seven days to six weeks. Seven cases were struck out owing to the non-appearance of the applicants. I am inclined to think that the applicants in those cases found they had signed contracts forsaking the right to use the protective provisions of the Act, and before the cases came on for hearing they decided that it was useless to appear because they had contracted themselves outside the provisions of the Act. In six cases where the applicants appeared, it was found they had signed contracts which lost for them the protection that the Act would otherwise have given them. I have no doubt there would have been a considerable number of applications for stay orders, but for the fact that the legislation as it now stands does not prevent people from contracting themselves out of the Act. The Bill contains provision to prevent that practice from operating after the 31st December of this year. It is not considered just that landlords and mortgagees should be able to take advantage of a person's unfortunate economic position, to compel him to sign away rights which the legislation of the State gives him. This House has previously endorsed the principle of preventing the practice mentioned, but the provision preventing anyone from contracting outside the Act has always

been defeated in another place. I feel sure that all members hope this will be the last occasion when it will be necessary for legislation of this kind to be considered by Parliament. It is difficult to look far enough ahead to be able to say with certainty that this will be the last year when Parliament will be called upon to consider such legislation. As I mentioned earlier, it was never expected that this legislation would be continued for the six years during which it has been in operation. I am inclined to think that although the Government may, with the passing of time, be able to establish full-time employment, in undertakings of a State character, a good deal of unemployment will still exist within the State, owing to there being so many industries that are only of a casual nature, so many undertakings in which men may work for so many weeks or months, and then have to seek employment in other industries. Whilst conditions of that kind prevail, there will always be a certain number of people who will not have the necessary regular income to enable them to meet the obligations that are cast upon them for food, clothing, rent, and other needs essential to their existence. I ask members, therefore, seriously to consider these things when the time comes to debate the second reading of the Bill. If we can succeed on this occasion in preventing people from contracting outside the provisions of the Act—and I hope we can—I feel certain that during the 12 months following the 31st December of this year the number of applications for relief will be far greater than they have been in recent years. It is known to most members, especially those representing industrial centres, that it is almost impossible in many cases for part-time workers and unemployed men to obtain a house in which to shelter themselves and their families unless they sign an agreement that they will not seek the protection of this particular legislation. It is a very unfortunate position for any man to be placed in. I hope that the condition of affairs can be sufficiently stressed, not only in this House but in another place, so that the provisions preventing contracting outside the Act may become law with the passing of this Bill. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Hon. C. G. Latham, debate adjourned.

Sitting suspended from 6.15 to 7.30 p.m.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES.*Standing Orders Suspension.*

On motion by the Deputy Premier and Acting Treasurer, ordered: That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will permit the Estimates of expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1937, to be introduced forthwith.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have counted the House and satisfied myself that there is an absolute majority present.

Message.

Message from the Lient.-Governor received and read transmitting the Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1936-37, and recommending appropriation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1936-37.*In Committee of Supply.*

The House resolved into Committee of Supply to consider the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1937; Mr. Sleeman in the Chair.

THE DEPUTY PREMIER AND ACTING TREASURER (Hon. M. F. Troy—

Mt. Magnet) [7.34]: In presenting this Budget I feel that, so far as the results for last year are concerned, all members will be pleased that we secured a surplus. Our pride at this result will, I am sure, be heightened by the fact that it is a true surplus; in other words, no legitimate item of expenditure has been omitted, and no extraneous revenue included. It has to be recognised, however, that the surplus was due in no small measure to the increased Commonwealth Grant, which was £800,000 last year, as compared with £600,000 in 1934-35. This matter I shall discuss in detail at a later stage.

The financial statements accompanying the Budget have been distributed to members as usual and, in addition, the Public Accounts have also been circulated.

Results of Last Year.

Last year's surplus of £88,378 was the first since 1926-27, when we had a surplus of £28,245. It is significant and somewhat disturbing to know that in the 36 years since Federation we have had surpluses on only six occasions.

Of those surpluses, four occurred in the first eleven years after Federation, and those years covered the period when the States were receiving from the Commonwealth their share of the Customs revenue, as provided for in the Braddon clause of the Constitution. On the cessation of the operation of that clause, our budgetary position definitely and steadily deteriorated.

It has to be admitted, of course, that the period after 1912 coincided with the decline in our gold mining industry, but I am sure that the continued effect of both those causes, namely, the fall in the payments made to us by the Commonwealth and the drop in the receipts from gold mining, was responsible for the retrogression in our budgetary position.

In telling the story of last year's results, and in estimating the position for this year, I shall confine myself to the broad outlines. The details of the operations of the various departments will be supplied by the Ministers when they are presenting their Estimates.

The year closed with a surplus of £88,378, as compared with an estimated deficit of £255,647.

	£
The actual revenue was ..	10,033,721
As compared with the estimate of ..	9,406,490
Or an increase of	627,231
Whilst the expenditure was ..	9,945,343
And the estimate	9,662,137
An increase of	283,206

The increase in revenue was £344,025 greater than that in expenditure. It will be interesting to compare our results with those of the other States. The deficits agreed to by the Loan Council in 1935, the deficits budgeted for by the States, and the actual results are as follows:—

State.	Approved Deficit.	Budget Deficit.	Result.	
			Deficit.	Surplus.
New South Wales ...	£ 2,050,000	£ 1,750,000	£ 1,687,000	£ ...
Victoria ...	450,000	435,000	115,000	...
Queensland ...	1,300,000	1,162,000	742,000	...
South Australia ...	390,000	...	...	149,000
Western Australia ...	280,000	56,000	...	88,000
Tasmania ...	320,000	77,000	130,000	...
	£4,770,000	£3,680,000	£2,674,000	£237,000

It is obvious that a considerable improvement was effected in the budgetary positions of all the States. In the case of South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia, part of the recovery was due to increased Commonwealth grants.

Revenue.

The principal items of revenue responsible for the increase were as follows:—

	£
Commonwealth Grant	200,000
Taxation	255,300
Territorial	8,391
Public Utilities	154,649
Law Courts	9,742
Royal Mint	3,121
Trading Concerns	2,612

Or a total of .. £633,815

Departmental revenue was below the estimate by £6,584, due to the amount estimated to be received by the Treasury not being brought to account, but excluding the Treasury, Departmental Revenue was greater than the estimate by £18,593.

The excess revenue from taxation was made up as follows:—

	£
Income tax	44,794
Dividend duty (including gold tax) ..	51,367
Financial emergency tax	142,119
Probate duty	12,657
Other taxation	4,363
	<u>£255,300</u>

Of Territorial Revenue timber showed an increase of £14,318, but receipts from Land and Mining were below the estimate by £3,169 and £2,758 respectively.

Public Utilities revenue was increased, principally by the following:—

	£
Goldfields Water Supply	40,461
Railways	74,494
Electricity Supply	21,425
Other Public Utilities	18,269
	<u>£154,649</u>

Expenditure.

	£
The estimate was	9,662,137
And the actual	9,945,543
An increase of	283,206

The main increases were—

	£
Railways	98,412
Electricity Supply	13,853
Special Acts	16,690
Goldfields Water Supply	9,041
Public Works Department	32,936
Mines Department	21,953
Miscellaneous Services	88,149

The increased railway expenditure was occasioned by charging against the year's expenditure the whole of the expense incurred during the year on belated repairs. Members will recollect that when these belated repairs were undertaken, the cost was spread over a period of five years. Rather than carry forward any of last year's expenditure, it was decided to charge all the expenditure actually incurred in the year. The amount involved by this process was £57,920, and if this were left out of account, the position of the Railways would show an improvement of £34,002 over the estimate. Revenue was greater by £74,494 and expenditure, apart from the additional charge for belated repairs, exceeded the estimate by £40,492.

Electricity Supply created additional expenditure of £13,853 due to the growth of the demand for light and power, but this was more than offset by the increased revenue of £21,425.

The small increase of £9,041 in the expenditure of the Goldfields Water Supply was exceeded more than four times by additional receipts, amounting to £40,461. This was the only water supply that made a profit last year.

Under special Acts there was increased expenditure of £13,219, due to the Northern Australia Survey Agreement. The scope of this survey was widened after the Estimates had been passed by Parliament. Half the total cost is being borne by the Commonwealth Government, and the remainder by Western Australia and Queensland in equal shares.

The excess of £32,936 in the Public Works Department was caused by the inclusion in Revenue Expenditure of an amount of approximately £33,000 for belated repairs and renovations to public buildings, which had been included in the Loan Estimates. This expense is not properly chargeable to Loan, and it had been intended to write it off against Revenue over a series of years, but with the increased revenue earnings secured last year it was

deemed advisable to debit Consolidated Revenue Fund direct, which is, of course, the proper account to bear the cost. The Mines Department increase of £21,953 was the result of charging Revenue with £18,647 paid as subsidies for cartage of ore. Previously, the subsidies have been paid from Loan, but as they are not considered legitimate Loan charges, they were transferred to Revenue. They represent subsidies paid to mining interests to enable ore to be taken to a State battery where a battery is not established in the district, and in effect they offset the interest and sinking fund payable on the capital which would have to be found if a State battery had been provided in the district. The additional expenditure of £88,149 on Miscellaneous Services was made up principally as follows:—

	£
Drought Relief	48,050
Wheat cartage subsidy	7,850
Discount and flotation expenses on conversion loans	3,771
Agricultural Bank Commissioners' salaries	4,516
Commission on interest paid by Westminster Bank	4,969
Agricultural land purchase estate losses	14,627

The salaries of the Agricultural Bank Commissioners are paid from revenue, not charged against the Bank. When the Estimates were framed, the extent of the drought in the north-eastern wheat belt was not fully realised, and relief by way of water supplies, fertiliser and seed wheat had to be provided, for which no allowance had been made. The wheat cartage subsidy is similar in nature to the ore subsidy, and was previously charged against Loan. Special provision was made under Treasury Miscellaneous Vote for the payment of the salaries of the Agricultural Bank Commissioners, following upon a query raised by the Auditor General, and a ruling by Crown Law Department that the salaries had to be paid from Consolidated Revenue. An examination of closed accounts of estates purchased under the Agricultural Land Purchase Act revealed a loss of £14,627, and this was made good from Revenue Fund. To summarise the position for last year, Revenue was above the estimate by £627,231, and expenditure by £283,206, a net improvement of £344,025.

Taxation.

Our total taxation receipts of £2,185,800 were the highest so far collected, and the

result is largely due to the operation of the financial emergency tax, which was responsible for revenue to the sum of £827,119. It has been stated that this high taxation revenue, together with the fact that we have had a surplus, supports a claim for modification of the financial emergency tax, but much as any Treasurer would rejoice in announcing such a reduction, I regret that it cannot yet be done. A reduction in taxation would be justified if it could be shown that the Government were collecting more than was necessary for their legitimate needs—

Hon. C. G. Latham: Have you ever satisfied yourselves that they are legitimate needs?

The DEPUTY PREMIER: We will discuss that later. I said that a reduction in taxation would be justified if it could be shown that the Government were collecting more than was necessary for their legitimate needs, or that in comparison with the other States of the Commonwealth we were endeavouring to raise an unduly large proportion of our revenue by taxation, and that in consequence the people of this State were being called upon to bear a heavier burden of taxation than that imposed on the taxpayers in other States. In my opinion neither contention can be upheld. Severe economies have still to be exercised, and many justifiable, indeed necessary, items of expenditure refused. As regards the comparison of our taxation with that of other States, much useful information is contained in the reports of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Unfortunately, the Commission's third report has not yet been received, so the latest information is not available; but for the year 1933-34 the Commission shows that insofar as the rates of taxation are concerned, we are the most lightly taxed State in the Commonwealth, with the exception of Victoria. In Western Australia the taxes employed cover income, financial emergency, and hospital. The second report of the Commonwealth Grants Commission discloses that, assuming an index number of 100 to represent the average rate of all the States, the index for Western Australia is 80. In other words, our taxation was then 20 per cent. below the average.

Hon. C. G. Latham: But there is the taxing capacity of the people to be considered.

The DEPUTY PREMIER: We will consider that also later. In comparing the burdens of income tax, regard must be taken

of the ability of taxpayers to pay the tax. For example, the average taxpayer in Victoria may be able to pay a higher tax than the average taxpayer in this State, because he enjoys a higher income. The Commission claims that when consideration is given to the taxable capacity of the different States, the severity of our taxation is 10 per cent. below the average of all the States. The basis on which the Grants Commission builds its recommendations makes it imperative for us to view with the greatest care any proposal for a reduction in our taxation. A reduction of taxation which is not followed by reduction in other States would automatically result in a reduction of our grant. The effect on our budgetary position would be twofold, and we would complete the year with a substantial deficit. Deficits have to be financed from Loan moneys, and if a large proportion of our share has to be set aside for Revenue purposes, it obviously follows that there is a corresponding reduction in the amount of Loan money available for unemployment relief work. I am sure that all members will agree that it would be most unjust to reduce taxation at the present stage, which would have the effect of curtailing the amount of work to be provided for large numbers of men who are already suffering severe hardships on account of our inability to finance full-time work.

Commonwealth Grants Commission.

The third report of the Commission has not yet been received, so we are unaware of the amount of the grant recommended for this year, but in preparing the Estimates of Revenue it has been assumed that the same amount as that received last year, namely, £800,000, will be paid. The recommendations of the Commission are now factors of considerable importance to our budgetary position, and their inquiries cover every field of our activities. It is natural, therefore, that the Commission's reports are documents of vital interest to us, and should be studied by all who are interested in the progress of the State. Members are no doubt aware that our claim for a grant under Section 96 of the Commonwealth Constitution is based on the disabilities imposed upon us by Federation. To a resident of this State it appears to be most reasonable that if the fiscal policy places burdens on us to

the benefit of other States, some compensation should be awarded to us. That appears to be no more than common justice. The Grants Commission thinks otherwise, however, and is emphatic in stating that there can be no question of compensating the people of a State for disabilities due to Commonwealth policy. The grounds for the measurement of grants adopted by the Commission are the needs of a State as revealed by its budgetary position, in comparison with that of other States. Moreover, in measuring these needs, the Commission contends that the claimant States must be exercising economy in Loan expenditure, have a scale of expenditure on social services somewhat lower than the average, and be imposing taxation somewhat higher than the average. The Commission has admitted, however, that in considering these requirements regard must be had to the cause of the budgetary inferiority, and if it is due to the effect of Commonwealth policy, then some relaxation of the requirements is justifiable. Unfortunately, in assessing the grants for the past two years, no allowance was made by the Commission in our case, though it could be amply demonstrated that the policy of protection placed a heavier net burden on us than it did on any other State of the Commonwealth. At the recent sittings of the Commission our representatives argued that if the inclusion of disabilities as a base for the grant could not be entertained, some relaxation in their requirements in regard to economy in social expenditure and need for higher taxation should be allowed. It is to be hoped that when the report is received it will be found that these arguments have borne fruit. The term for which the Commission was appointed expired on the 30th June last, but the Commonwealth Government has extended its life for a further 12 months. Two of the original members, namely Professor Giblin and Mr. W. Sandford, have resigned, and their places have been filled by Associate Professor Dr. G. L. Wood, of Melbourne, and Mr. G. L. Greasey, of Launceston, Tasmania. Following a Press announcement of the intended resignation of the two original members, the then Premier (Mr. Collier) wrote to the Prime Minister urging him to consider the appointment of someone

from this State to one of the vacant positions. Unfortunately the Commonwealth Government had decided upon the new appointees before the letter was received. Considering that on the first Commission South Australia had direct representation, and that Tasmania had a particularly strong indirect representative, it could have been expected that in making new appointments every endeavour would have been made to appoint someone from this State. Unfortunately, that has not happened, and so Western Australia has no direct representative on the Commission, nor do I expect that we shall have one in the near future.

This Year's Estimate.

In preparing the Budget for this year, the Government had no option but to assume that the amount of the Commonwealth grant would be the same as that received last year, namely £800,000. Any reduction in this amount will have a corresponding effect on the budgetary position. Whilst revenue and expenditure are along exactly the same lines as last year, there are naturally increases in both directions. The activities of Public Utilities increase year by year, necessitating heavier expenditure and returning a correspondingly greater revenue. Unfortunately the season in the pastoral areas has been particularly unfavourable, and this, taken with the drought in the eastern wheatbelt, has had the effect of substantially reducing our estimated surplus below that of last year. We in this State are particularly dependent on the seasons, the result of having expended so much money in the development of agriculture. Outstanding liabilities of the State in respect of agriculture amount to no less a sum than £24,000,000, out of a total liability of the State of £90,000,000.

Comparison of Revenue and Expenditure.

A comparison with last year's results is as follows:—

	Last Year. £	This Year. £	Increase. £
Revenue ...	10,033,721	10,159,599	125,878
Expenditure	9,945,343	10,153,925	208,582
Surplus ...	88,378	5,674	...

The total revenue from all sources is expected to be £10,159,599, but from this we

should deduct the expenditure of the public utilities section, which is, of course, the cost of earning the revenue, namely £3,429,305, leaving a net revenue for governmental purposes of £6,730,294. The cost of servicing our loan indebtedness, namely interest, sinking fund and exchange, amounts to £4,090,780, leaving a balance of £2,639,514 to finance all the other services of the State. Viewed in this light, it will be seen how little margin we have for embarking on new expenditure on the one hand or reducing taxation on the other hand. The only possible way in which we can achieve a measure of relief is to obtain a higher return of interest on our loan investments. The position in regard to our interest earnings is clearly set out in the Budget returns which have been supplied to hon. members.

It is not necessary for me to explain the position—it is, of itself, sufficiently clear—but the figures regarding the expenditure on land settlement under the headings controlled by the Agricultural Bank and group settlement are an answer to the statements so often made that the Government are not bearing their share of the losses suffered by the agricultural community. For the financial year ended the 30th June last, the loss to the State in this respect was £716,768.

Revenue.

Governmental revenue is estimated to be slightly below that of last year, Commonwealth payments are estimated to be approximately the same, and public utilities some £122,591 greater, the whole showing an increase of £125,878. The return from land and income tax is expected to be slightly less than that of last year; from financial emergency tax rather more; from dividend duty £18,633 more; and from probate duty £12,657 less. The remaining items are approximately the same as for last year.

The estimated collections under the various heads of taxation for the year are—

	£
Land tax	116,000
Income tax	270,000
Financial emergency tax ..	840,000
Dividend duty	380,000
Totalisator tax	60,000
Stamp duty	260,000
Probate duty	100,000
Entertainment tax	90,000
Licenses	78,800

Total £2,194,800

Last year's collections were £2,185,800. But for the unfortunate season experienced in the pastoral and farming areas, we could have expected a greater increase. I regret to say that the position in those areas has not yet improved. Lands Department revenue is expected to be £11,000 lower than that of last year, due, of course, to the drought in the pastoral areas. Ordinary departmental fees, etc., on the whole show little change from last year. Treasury revenue, which consists principally of recoups of interest, is on much the same plane as last year. It must not be overlooked that only the interest actually collected is taken to account, and that it is much below what is owing to the Treasury. In former years, the leeway was made up from loan money for capital repayments. That was wrong procedure and should have been rectified years ago. However, the rectification has been made, but, in my opinion, not too soon. The greatest portion of the interest due is that on money loaned by the Agricultural Bank and on group settlement. Unfortunately, a very great deal of this money is virtually lost. Return No. 16 of the Budget tables sets out clearly what effect the failure to collect interest due on this expenditure had on last year's finance. The loss to revenue from this source has already been stated—£716,768. The collapse of the world's markets and the comparative failure of the last few seasons in portions of the State have rendered it quite impossible for a number of the Bank's clients to meet their liabilities. A very heavy writing down of the Bank's advances proper has to be faced, whilst out of an expenditure of £7,415,742 by the Lands Department and the Agricultural Bank on group settlement, only £1,777,784 remains on the books. On this reduced figure of £1,777,784, last year's interest collections on group settlement averaged less than 1 per cent, or on the valuation placed on occupied holdings only, approximately 2 per cent. Return No. 16 sets out the position in regard to the whole of our loan liability, and although it cannot be expected that our interest collections and net earnings will be sufficient to meet the whole of the charges on our public debt, the result from those undertakings which should repay interest is far below what might reasonably be expected. In speaking thus I am referring to railways, water supplies, harbours and suchlike utilities. Until those investments can be placed upon a more satisfac-

tory footing, it is out of the question to think about reducing taxation.

I would like to explain the special item of £33,000 which appears under the heading of "Commonwealth." At the Loan Council meeting in April last, at which the loan programmes for this year were decided, the Commonwealth Government, in order to bring the State's adjusted requirements within the limit fixed for the whole, made £500,000 available, of which our proportion was the amount of £33,000 set out in the Estimates. Our proposed loan expenditure for the year will now be reduced correspondingly, and items which might otherwise have been met from loan will now be borne by revenue. Revenue from public utilities shows an all-round increase of £123,000, the principal increase naturally being that from the railways, whilst Goldfields Water Supply, Metropolitan Water Supply and Electricity Supply also show satisfactory increases. Slightly lower returns are expected from the Fremantle Harbour Trust and from the tramways. The principal increases are—

	£
Railways	75,506
Metropolitan Water Supply	23,392
Goldfields Water Supply	19,539
Electricity Supply	14,575

Expenditure.

The estimated expenditure for the year under the three main divisions is as follows:—

	£	Increase. £
Special Acts	4,001,768	83,417
Governmental	2,722,852	74,016
Public Utilities	3,429,305	51,149
Total	10,153,925	208,582

The increase under special Acts is almost wholly due to interest and sinking fund, these items accounting for £63,148. Individual increases under the remaining items are not great. An item which appears for the first time is that in connection with the recent additions to the University. It will be remembered that under the University Building Acts of 1930 and 1931, the Government undertook responsibility for the interest and sinking fund on the amount to be expended on the buildings, and our annual liability is now assessed at £6,216. An increase of £3,000 in the annual grant also appears. To some extent this is due to the abolition of the financial emergency deduc-

tion. The principal increases under Governmental are—

	£
Education	24,498
Agricultural	14,761
Chief Secretary	13,475
Police	9,263
Lands	8,852
Employment	6,635

Hon. C. G. Latham: Is any of that part of the remission of the reduction of salaries?

The DEPUTY PREMIER: No, I do not think so.

Hon. C. G. Latham: We allowed for only a portion last year.

The DEPUTY PREMIER: The gradual expansion in the work of the Education Department, together with the restoration during last year of the financial emergency deduction, accounts for the increase shown. There has been an all-round increase in the operations of the Department of Agriculture, including herd testing, toxic paralysis investigations, vermin destruction, etc. Salaries and wages have been affected by the restoration of the financial emergency deduction, while the administrative expenditure has, of necessity, increased with the extension of the department's activities. It has been recognised for some time that the work of the Department of Agriculture has been greatly hampered by the unsuitable building in which it is housed, and an attempt will be made this year to do something towards rectifying the position. Aborigines £5,959 and Mental Hospitals, £3,624 are largely responsible for the increase of £13,475 in the Chief Secretary's Department. The Farmers' Debts Adjustment Board are responsible for £5,359 of the increase of £8,852 in the Lands Department. Hon. members know that the costs involved are borne solely by the State, and not in any degree by the Commonwealth. Restoration of the Financial Emergency reduction has also added to the expenditure as compared with last year. Assistance to women on whom children are dependent has increased the expenditure in the departments under the control of the Minister for Employment. Under the Public Utilities section there is an increase of £51,149, the result of increased activities, which is offset by the increase in revenue, to which I have already referred. The in-

dividual increases, which are not large, are as follows:—

	£
Railways	21,588
Tramways	13,608
Electricity Supply	10,147
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	2,604
Caves House	2,026
Minor Increases	1,176

Although the increase under tramways appears large, it is not out of proportion to last year, as provision has been made for relaying, which formerly would have been charged to a suspense account. The Caves House Vote has been increased to enable certain repairs to be carried out.

Loan Funds.

Now with respect to Loan funds, £2,405,645 was obtained last year through the Loan Council. Added to this was an amount of £107,907 received on account of loan repayments, and a balance of £53,607 carried forward from the previous year. The position may be summarised as follows:—

	£
Cash balance in hand, 30th June, 1935	53,607
Proceeds of loan, June, 1935	1,020,799
Proceeds of loan, November, 1935	800,719
Counter Sales	549,134
Loan Repayments	107,907
Amount advanced from loan, June, 1936	35,000
	<hr/> £2,567,159 <hr/>

Loan expenditure, including Loan Suspense, amounted to £2,559,614. There was a slight balance—£7,545—in hand from the advance of £35,000 from the June loan; so that, in effect, we had drawn £27,455 from this year's funds to meet last year's expenditure. Details of the loan works carried out will be supplied when the Loan Estimates are presented.

Public Debt.

Next as to Public Debt, two loans were raised by the Loan Council during the year, of which our share was—

	£
Counter sales amounted to	1,409,400
And our share of the excess of Savings Bank deposits over withdrawals to	32,260
Increase in Treasury Bills current represented	517,000
	<hr/> 300,000 <hr/>
	<hr/> £2,258,660 <hr/>
Redemptions during the year were	£504,781

Hon. members are aware that the Sinking Fund Commissioners buy our stock and charge us $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount redeemed. The position of the Public Debt at the end of the year was—

	£
Debt at the 30th June, 1935 ..	88,590,176
Add Flotations	2,258,660
	<hr/>
	90,848,836
Less Redemptions	504,781
	<hr/>
	90,344,055
Sinking Fund in hands of Commissioners (standing to our credit—uninvested)	569,184
	<hr/>
Net debt at the 30th June, 1936	£89,774,871

Short Term Debt.

As regards our short-term debt, this at the beginning of the financial year was £9,371,414.

	£
Bills were held in—	
London	3,031,414
	£
Australia	5,550,000
Bills temporarily cancelled	790,000
	<hr/>
	6,340,000
Total	£9,371,414

During the beginning of this year the bills of £790,000 temporarily cancelled prior to the end of last year, were reissued. Bills for £250,000, which had been issued in July of last year temporarily to meet the lag in Revenue during the early part of the year, were repaid in April. The short-term debt in London was reduced by £33,400 from the National Debt Sinking Fund, and the debt in Australia was also reduced by £35,000, in accordance with the statement in last year's Budget, representing bills issued in 1934-35 for revenue purposes. Bills amounting to £490,000 were temporarily cancelled from the proceeds of the June 1936 loan; but of these, £35,000 were reissued to meet the shortage of our loan funds to which I have already referred. The balance of bills in circulation at the close of the year was therefore—

	£
London	2,998,014
Australia—	£
Balance at 30th June, 1935	5,850,000
Bills temporarily redeemed	455,000
	<hr/>
	6,303,000
	<hr/>
	£9,303,014

London Conversions.

To the end of June we have benefited from overseas conversions affecting loans totalling £14,601,513. The annual savings are—

	£
Interest	175,844
Exchange	43,487
	<hr/>
	£219,331

In June of this year we participated in a further conversion, arranged by the Commonwealth, the State loans concerned being—

£597,497 at 3 per cent.
£2,631,165 of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
<hr/>
£3,228,662

The new issue carries interest at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the issue price was £99, the best terms we have yet obtained on the London market. As a result of this conversion, the saving in the current financial year is estimated to be—

	£
Interest	56,963
Exchange	15,130
	<hr/>
	£72,093

The future annual savings will be—

	£
Interest	44,875
Exchange	12,065
	<hr/>
	£56,940

The greater saving this year is on account of an alteration in the dates of interest payments. Now I wish to make a few remarks regarding the industries of the State.

Mining.

The goldmining industry continues to maintain the progress of recent years. The production for the year 1935 was 649,049 fine ounces. The high price of gold has resulted in much capital being introduced during the year mainly for the development of mines operating on low-grade deposits. Large numbers of men continue to be absorbed in the industry, there being 15,115 men employed at the end of 1935, while at present this figure has increased to 16,200. I have heard a statement in this Chamber that the mining industry has absorbed a great number of the unemployed in Western Australia. That is partially correct. But the mining industry of this State has ab-

sorbed also a great number of Eastern States unemployed, because on the goldfields to-day half the population, or a great proportion of it, consists of new arrivals from the Eastern States. So that Western Australia's goldmining industry has not as fully absorbed the Western Australian unemployed as it would have done had it not been for the infiltration of great numbers of men from the Eastern States. The Government's Prospecting Scheme continues to be satisfactory. To date over 2,800 men have been assisted, and considerable gold has been won. Use was made last year of the provision of the Commonwealth Mining Grant in assisting prospectors, erection of crushing plants, and additional facilities at the Kalgoorlie School of Mines. The aerial and geophysical survey of the northern portion of the State was carried out during the year in co-operation with the Commonwealth Government. The State Batteries treated increased tonnages.

Agriculture.

The main feature of the year from the point of view of the wheat farmer has been the marked improvement in the price of wheat. Unfortunately, a very dry season was experienced by farmers in the Eastern and North-Eastern districts; but in the southern wheat belt the season was excellent and good yields were obtained. The estimated crop harvested last season was 23,000,000 bushels from 2,423,628 acres. Butter production has been maintained at approximately the same level as for the previous year, and the production of cheese has increased. The apple crop in 1934-35 was 1,228,000 bushels, 859,463 cases were exported, and the estimated crop for 1935-36 is 1,100,000 bushels, with an export of 800,000 cases. The prices obtained have been satisfactory. The export of wool for the 11 months ended the 31st May, 1936, was valued at £4,608,825; 168,362 lambs and 5,411 sheep were exported overseas. This is a record.

Metropolitan Water Supply.

Work on the Canning Dam and the Con-tour Channel is proceeding, and it is anticipated that between 2,000 and 3,000 million gallons in the reservoir will be available during the coming summer. Further progress has been made in the reconditioning of old mains. The construction of the

large sewerage scheme initiated 18 months ago was continued, and it is anticipated that the Burswood Island filter beds will be closed towards the end of October. Sewerage reticulation in Maylands, Inglewood, Mount Lawley and Victoria Park is proceeding, as well as house connections.

Public Works.

Expenditure during the year on public works amounted to £1,256,651; £261,366 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and £995,285 from Loan Funds. An amount of £65,820 was also spent from grants made available by the Commonwealth Government. Further work on reconditioning and renewing the Goldfields Water Supply main and putting in extensions for mining companies was carried out, the amount expended for the year being £643,499. In addition, £116,808 was expended on new mains and on increasing the size of existing mains to various mining companies. Where mining companies have requested an extension or enlargement of the existing main, the policy of the Government has been to ask companies which required extensions to put up a reasonable guarantee in cash before the work is commenced, covering water to be used. During the year, improvements were made to water supplies on the Eastern and Murchison Goldfields.

Wyndham Meat Works.

Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions in the Kimberleys and Northern Territory, the number of cattle available for treatment was drastically reduced, and forced the season to finish a month earlier than usual. In consequence, it was difficult to secure a run of beef suitable in quality for shipment to London as chilled beef. Owing to the bad season in the Kimberleys and the lack of sufficient quality beef and to the market being very depressed due to heavy arrivals of Argentine chilled beef, and the extremely hot weather conditions, the management determined to forgo shipping any chilled beef to London this season. Practically all our meat is sold in the United Kingdom and this year small orders totalling 350 tons have been received from Belgium. The prospects for 1937 depend largely upon the outcome of the Meat Marketing Bill now before the British

Parliament and the possibility of a good season.

State Vessels.

The Government has decided to proceed with the building of another cargo-passenger vessel for the trade of the North-West. Loan Council approval has been given to purchase and the expenditure is being financed by an assurance policy in the same way as the purchase of the "Kangaroo" was made. A satisfactory offer has been received from an assurance company to provide the necessary amount at 3½ per cent., repayment to be spread over ten years.

Hon. C. G. Latham: That is English currency.

The DEPUTY PREMIER: The Agent-General is in touch with the High Commissioner regarding finalising the arrangements. Relief has been granted to North-West ports by the abolition of the 20 per cent. surtax on wharfage.

CONCLUSION.

Because the Government has budgeted for a small surplus of £5,000, and because a surplus resulted from last year's operations, the opinion may be abroad that the State has reached Budget equilibrium. There may be demands for a reduction in taxation, but all requests of this nature must be firmly resisted. Last year's surplus was the first since 1926-27, the first surplus in ten years. A State which has only one surplus in ten years cannot be regarded as being in a very satisfactory financial position. When we remember that only four or five years ago the State accumulated a deficit of £3,000,000 in a few years, and how repairs, stores, renovations of buildings and other urgent necessities were neglected and cut down for lack of money, we should not

complacently accept the view that everything is all right, and begin reducing taxation or increasing expenditure in a lavish way.

Hon. C. G. Latham: I quite agree with the latter.

The DEPUTY PREMIER: They are my own sentiments.

Hon. C. G. Latham: You and I will agree on that.

The DEPUTY PREMIER: The greatest care must be exercised in every aspect of our finances and every effort made to consolidate the position of the State. Before the position can be regarded as entirely satisfactory, the employment situation must be materially improved and our primary industries placed in a more stable condition. There is need for increased expenditure on the development of agriculture and mining, on education, on public health, on unemployment and social services generally, and in assistance to industry. But we must bear in mind that whatever money is available it must first be provided by the people of the State. Excluding the unknown quantity of the Federal grant, I think that under reasonably favourable conditions we will realise our estimate, but my optimism is tempered by the knowledge that we are not yet out of the wood so far as our pastoral and agricultural industries are concerned. The value of our primary products has improved, but the crop is not yet harvested and much depends on the close of the season. Given a favourable season and a reasonable price for our products, with a break of the drought in the pastoral areas, the position of the State should rapidly improve. In the meantime, we must husband our resources, utilising the money available to meet the most urgent and important needs of the community. I move the first Division of the Estimates, namely—

Legislative Council, £1,865.

Progress reported.

House adjourned at 8.37 p.m.

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[Return No. 1.]

BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AT 30th JUNE, 1935, AND 30th JUNE, 1936.

—	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.	—	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public Debt	88,590,176 0 7	90,344,054 18 10	Invested in Works and Services, etc.	87,249,530 12 9	89,384,471 10 3
			Balance—General Loan Fund c/d. ...	1,340,645 7 10	959,583 8 7
	88,590,176 0 7	90,344,054 18 10		88,590,176 0 7	90,344,054 18 10
Balance General Loan Fund ...	1,340,645 7 10	959,583 8 7	Consolidated Revenue Fund	5,316,524 11 5	5,228,146 15 3
Advances to Revenue Fund	4,373,000 0 0	4,673,000 0 0	Advances (under Appropriation "Advance to Treasurer")	47,791 1 1	38,189 1 9
Reserve Accounts	47,009 8 5	59,132 1 8	Trading Concerns Banking Accounts ...	9,774 16 7	...
Suspense Accounts	235,017 19 11	293,782 17 11	Stores on Hand	354,811 3 2	386,333 3 5
Trading Concerns Banking Accounts	...	48,297 16 9	Trust Fund Investments—		
Trust Funds—			Governmental	1,017,586 4 7	1,040,941 10 1
Governmental	1,751,239 3 0	1,982,060 3 2	Private	1,288,678 13 3	1,330,912 17 11
Private	1,475,043 14 5	1,568,079 18 11	Banking Account	667,027 8 0	1,187,417 15 9
			Cash in hand, etc.—		
			Banks Current Account	458,338 14 6	308,083 9 9
			Banks in Eastern States	22,944 6 11	39,253 8 7
			Cash in Hand—		
			Treasury ... ..	...	...
			London	12,057 2 10	7,689 6 11
			In Transitu	26,421 11 3	16,968 17 7
	£9,221,955 13 7	£9,583,936 7 0		9,221,955 13 7	9,583,936 7 0

Return No. 2.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE.

SUMMARY.

	Estimate.	Actual.	Comparison with Estimate.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Revenue	£ 9,406,490	£ 10,033,721	£ 627,231	...
Expenditure	9,662,137	9,945,343	283,206	...
Deficit	255,647	...	...	344,025
Surplus ... ..	...	88,378	...	...

DETAILS.

Revenue.	Estimate.	Actual.	Comparison with Estimate.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Taxation	1,930,500	2,185,800	255,300	...
Territorial	375,000	383,391	8,391	...
Law Courts	55,500	65,242	9,742	...
Departmental	844,058	838,374	...	6,584
Royal Mint	25,500	28,621	3,121	...
Commonwealth	1,108,432	1,308,432	200,000	...
Trading Concerns	38,000	40,612	2,612	...
Public Utilities	5,028,600	5,183,249	154,649	...
Total Revenue	9,406,490	10,033,721	633,815	6,584
Net Increase			£627,231	

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Comparison with Estimate.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
SPECIAL ACTS—				
Constitution Act	15,688	15,688	...	...
Interest—Overseas	1,735,104	1,730,551	...	4,553
Interest—Australia	1,498,641	1,498,610	...	31
Sinking Fund	345,000	338,471	...	6,529
Other Special Acts	307,228	335,031	27,803	...
GOVERNMENTAL—				
Departmental	1,997,881	2,125,981	128,100	...
Exchange	460,000	454,250	...	5,750
Unemployment Relief	63,000	68,605	5,605	...
PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,239,595	3,378,156	138,561	...
Total Expenditure	9,662,137	9,945,343	300,069	16,863
Net Increase			£283,206	

UNFUNDED DEFICIT.

	£
Unfunded Deficit to 30th June, 1935	5,316,525
Surplus for 1935-36 Year	88,378
Total Unfunded Deficit to 30th June, 1936	5,228,147

[Return No. 3.]

REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1927-28 TO 1935-36 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1936-37.

Heads.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Estimate 1936-37.
TAXATION—										
Land Tax ...	162,908	196,301	219,066	168,579	332,368	130,963	118,973	121,805	117,682	116,000
Income Tax ...	323,597	329,603	340,501	246,650	200,252	189,010	173,255	235,331	274,794	270,000
Financial Emergency Tax ...						202,336	411,716	684,980	827,119	840,000
Dividend Duty ...	324,946	315,233	410,615	277,343	178,187	168,814	190,880	318,058	361,387	380,000
Totalisator Tax ...	58,770	57,899	61,156	52,505	50,109	47,201	47,739	53,393	59,882	60,000
Stamp Duty ...	270,756	293,244	282,011	179,170	196,803	101,547	216,779	269,732	261,192	260,000
Probate Duty ...	81,432	82,469	75,707	72,093	63,162	91,905	70,154	74,076	112,657	100,000
Entertainment Tax ...				34,360	83,189	62,486	75,202	83,951	89,246	90,000
Licenses ...	73,937	90,290	83,737	63,052	59,417	64,262	63,061	70,670	81,851	78,800
Other ...				40,633	3,444	11	1			
Total ...	1,296,359	1,370,030	1,452,793	1,134,385	1,006,910	1,128,515	1,368,720	1,902,086	2,185,800	2,104,800
TERRITORIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL—										
Land ...	305,282	343,225	299,661	235,441	223,496	197,412	201,856	250,688	206,831	195,000
Mining ...	18,812	17,725	16,380	17,557	16,909	20,304	27,708	45,049	42,242	42,300
Timber ...	197,027	163,533	158,821	85,761	52,220	61,435	53,194	110,504	134,318	136,000
Royal Mint ...	15,800	10,706	9,867	11,519	21,173	21,147	24,982	25,653	28,621	28,000
Departmental Fees, etc.	1,802,548	1,655,732	1,566,916	1,639,549	1,382,809	1,350,723	1,110,829	780,819	838,374	831,655
Law Courts ...	54,122	57,213	61,132	55,616	52,819	47,195	49,782	55,590	65,242	66,500
Commonwealth Do. ...	800,001	811,446	300,000	300,000	300,000	500,000	600,000	600,000	800,000	800,000
Special Grant Do. ...								133,000	35,000	38,000
Interest Contributions ...			473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432
Total ...	3,089,712	3,049,630	2,886,209	2,818,875	2,522,855	2,671,648	2,560,813	2,474,735	2,624,060	2,605,887
PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Aborigines Cattle Stations ...	5,141	4,554	3,800	3,813	2,382	2,901	2,929	3,703	4,785	4,600
Bunbury Harbour Board ...	15,250	11,050	8,250	6,350	6,600	3,000	8,000	8,400	8,500	1,500
Fremantle Harbour Trust ...	250,067	294,381	300,525	241,230	227,316	231,095	216,353	236,686	231,307	230,000
Goldfields Water Supply ...	164,909	171,181	173,365	161,602	170,315	171,071	174,546	187,949	240,461	260,000
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	3,245	3,341	3,284	3,760	4,299	5,130	5,035	5,928	6,003	5,000
Metropolitan Abattoirs and Sale Yards ...	51,097	45,200		42,486	41,434	38,253	39,201	42,676	52,260	52,000
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage ...	324,000	374,974	393,458	383,496	373,177	360,197	355,687	304,240	376,698	400,000
Other Hydraulic Undertakings ...	38,003	42,671	43,653	39,424	43,884	43,224	44,898	52,064	61,755	63,000
Perth City Markets ...	1,620	1,542	1,570	1,327	1,126	1,263	1,320	1,118	869	40
Railways ...	3,835,299	3,783,492	3,681,876	3,120,979	2,897,330	2,920,817	2,884,531	3,277,544	3,424,494	3,500,000
Tramways, Electric ...	319,438	344,447	350,118	304,241	286,641	232,202	251,063	284,813	287,103	285,000
Electricity Supply ...	247,440	278,535	302,441	258,018	274,516	279,302	295,207	322,674	348,425	363,000
State Ferries ...		14,523				1,996	8,608	8,799	9,514	8,700
State Batteries ...	19,196	15,724	18,643	30,573	72,645	95,919	110,496	116,062	126,298	126,200
Cave Houses, etc. ...	17,272		14,785	8,428	6,238	5,983	4,857	5,212	5,870	6,000
Metropolitan Markets Government Refrigerating Works ...	20			2,423	1,165	454	159	37		
Total ...	5,294,300	5,386,116	5,298,005	4,613,756	4,409,024	4,436,707	4,433,390	4,918,502	5,183,249	5,305,840
TRADING CONCERNS ...	127,482	142,107	113,508	119,740	96,521	95,283	98,774	36,107	40,012	58,072
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,307,948	6,347,951	6,750,515	6,686,756	6,035,310	6,332,153	6,481,697	7,331,430	10,033,721	10,159,990

a From April 1st only. Previously under State Trading Concerns.

[Return No. 4.]

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1927-28 TO 1935-36, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1936-37.

Head.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Estimate 1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Special Acts ...	3,490,062	3,629,810	3,761,444	3,872,297	3,733,021	3,740,944	3,811,437	3,842,339	3,918,351	4,001,768
Parliamentary ...	13,054	14,173	14,991	14,415	11,476	11,059	12,123	12,279	13,374	14,538
Premier ...	15,036	14,843	15,462	15,410	13,791	14,474	16,542	22,613	20,636	17,720
Governor ...	2,518	2,459	2,522	2,458	3,771	1,631	1,807	1,980	2,330	2,165
London Agency ...	13,844	13,196	11,950	12,167	9,285	9,109	9,225	9,020	10,156	10,836
Public Service Commis- sioner ...	1,573	1,509	1,460	1,425	1,823	1,263	1,246	1,196	1,571	1,432
Government Motor Cars	8,478	7,223	6,677	2,589	2,544	3,078	3,698	4,357	2,236	8,232
Printing ...	67,929	74,237	75,991	56,120	47,400	49,317	51,513	52,873	53,564	54,938
Tourist and Publicity Bureau ...	1,034	2,120	2,105	1,024	1,523	1,519	1,046	1,790	2,412	2,391
Literary and Scientific	11,321	11,953	11,377	10,968	8,690	9,690	8,690	8,935	11,148	10,380
Fisheries ...	5,385	5,347	5,687	4,872	9,410	3,620	3,554	3,606	4,158	4,498
Centenary ...		1,015	15,085		853					
Treasury ...	19,830	20,395	20,669	20,220	17,157	20,084	20,187	21,738	23,781	26,854
Audit ...	13,534	13,938	14,592	14,342	11,133	10,403	11,039	11,261	12,420	13,700
Compassionate Allow- ances ...	5,591	9,879	6,095	4,862	7,018	6,083	8,150	5,176	6,711	5,772
Government Stores ...	17,076	16,806	16,923	13,814	11,548	11,075	11,714	12,357	13,738	14,905
Taxation ...	30,212	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	31,614	32,057	33,640	33,394	33,900
Miscellaneous and Re- funds ...	311,861	446,528	143,221	469,252	697,927	627,407	560,128	569,335	605,939	587,621
Commonwealth Grants										
Lands and Surveys ...	69,141	71,843	72,823	65,675	52,045	48,001	46,910	48,723	51,094	54,587
Immigration ...	5,914	6,391	5,726	4,007	2,040	791				
Group Settlement ...		1,060	2,309	1,743						
Farmers' Debts Adjust- ment and Rural Relief					2,182	2,213	2,224	2,154	3,944	9,303
Mines, Explosives, Geo- logical, etc. ...	102,066	102,148	105,116	105,141	102,252	87,424	109,935	120,065	145,720	150,528
Forests ...	24,031	23,031	23,006	18,510	14,272	12,835	14,742	18,524	22,289	25,021
Agriculture ...	85,831	93,851	98,646	77,548	64,918	65,001	66,640	75,535	87,254	102,015
College of Agriculture	90,321	86,327	99,723	88,112	69,335	71,525	66,711	65,787	78,374	71,968
Crown Law & Branches	220,511	236,832	250,200	237,996	201,898	197,995	211,929	210,683	228,391	237,657
Police ...	89,668	97,712	111,586	48,648	20,330	19,159	30,663	49,200	87,627	91,688
Public Works ...	12,310	13,580	14,777	5,071	3,779	3,858	3,970	4,344	4,800	5,200
Factories ...							c 3,479	4,777	4,148	4,550
Arbitration Court ...							931	930	1,374	1,450
Town Planning ...	a 31,165	a 32,190	b 20,406	b 27,897	b 23,449	b 23,662	b 23,274	b 21,845	b 26,634	b 28,563
Office of Chief Secretary	11,626	12,376	13,889	10,893	11,187	11,616	11,330	12,603	14,083	20,042
Aborigines ...	25,712	28,204	31,569	31,488	25,873	24,310	25,700	25,620	26,674	28,321
Gaols ...										
Harbour and Light and Jetties ...	22,429	23,457	25,074	21,175	16,982	17,328	19,375	19,830	22,957	23,273
Lunacy ...	101,918	104,813	112,849	99,975	85,432	90,909	93,933	98,213	101,248	104,872
Child Welfare ...	108,352	186,222	170,462	570,703	138,431	132,576	128,863	125,957	118,502	126,041
Labour ...									891	972
Unemployment Relief...					658,031	357,721	244,457			
State Labour Bureau			2,800	3,216	4,018	3,358	7,715	92,445	68,605	67,52
Council of Industrial Development ...	1,176	1,160	1,102	1,148	928	918	1,202	1,539	1,572	1,670
Medical and Health ...	200,804	212,292	211,657	143,231	78,058	75,643	69,419	64,569	69,095	72,945
Education ...	663,685	670,010	692,072	673,202	549,115	553,846	576,296	612,703	665,284	689,782
Total, Departmental...	2,610,826	2,651,564	2,470,740	2,908,166	2,908,069	2,614,380	2,524,391	2,460,818	2,648,836	2,722,852
PUBLIC UTILITIES.										
Aborigines Cattle Sta- tions ...	6,079	6,791	6,709	5,582	4,441	4,192	4,731	5,190	6,902	7,153
Goldfields Water Supply	136,633	134,941	137,678	128,038	108,978	108,239	113,258	128,369	114,411	115,317
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	2,385	2,328	2,764	2,312	2,488	2,886	2,900	2,990	3,584	3,478
Metropolitan Abattoirs	27,087	28,654	29,301	28,075	25,296	25,318	26,952	27,880	30,231	30,838
Metropolitan Water Supply ...	143,832	142,735	140,126	127,093	97,046	83,359	96,602	97,133	99,202	98,655
Other Hydraulic Under- takings ...	26,719	29,823	31,073	24,326	21,617	23,916	29,953	47,095	51,092	53,696
Perth City Markets ...	649	865	785	655	589	602	590	720	678	200
Railways ...	2,903,034	3,075,568	3,110,648	2,519,091	2,116,352	2,089,353	2,156,664	2,348,560	2,498,412	2,520,000
Tramways ...	253,065	269,973	289,995	244,019	220,623	222,219	205,009	199,978	204,392	218,000
Electricity Supply ...	191,467	212,909	229,407	201,092	192,924	191,997	192,804	220,070	241,833	252,000
State Ferries ...						2,005	7,828	7,993	7,996	8,000
State Batteries ...	27,712	22,636	26,536	37,603	65,587	80,601	91,783	103,739	113,643	114,182
Cave House ...	14,815	14,332	13,313	8,344	6,156	6,017	5,627	5,636	5,760	7,786
Albany Cold Stores ...		926								
Total Public Utilities	3,733,527	3,942,536	4,036,335	3,326,832	2,862,122	2,840,904	2,934,781	3,195,368	3,373,156	3,429,305
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,834,415	10,223,919	10,265,519	10,107,295	9,593,212	9,196,234	9,270,609	9,493,525	9,945,343	10,139,225

a Includes Registry, Friendly Societies, Correspondence Dispatch, Observatory, and Labour Bureau

b Excludes Labour Bureau.

c Previously under Crown Law

(Return No. 5.)

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL SURPLUSES AND DEFICIENCIES OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1900-01 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Annual.	
			Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£	£
Balance, 30th June, 1900 ... ..	...	...	...	...
1900-01	3,078,033	3,166,244	...	87,211
1901-02	3,688,049	3,490,026	198,023	...
1902-03	3,630,238	3,521,763	108,475	...
1903-04	3,550,016	3,698,311	...	148,295
1904-05	3,615,340	3,745,225	...	129,885
1905-06	3,558,939	3,632,318	...	73,379
1906-07	3,401,354	3,490,183	...	88,829
1907-08	3,376,641	3,379,006	...	2,365
1908-09	3,267,014	3,368,551	...	101,537
1909-1910	3,657,670	3,447,731	209,939	...
1910-1911	3,850,439	3,734,448	115,991	...
1911-1912	3,966,673	4,101,082	...	134,409
1912-1913	4,596,659	4,787,064	...	190,405
1913-1914	5,205,343	5,340,754	...	135,411
1914-1915	5,140,725	5,706,541	...	565,816
1915-1916	5,356,978	5,705,201	...	348,223
1916-1917	4,577,007	5,276,764	...	699,757
1917-1918	4,622,536	5,328,279	...	705,743
1918-1919	4,944,851	5,596,866	...	652,015
1919-1920	5,863,501	6,531,725	...	668,225
1920-1921	6,789,565	7,476,291	...	686,725
1921-1922	6,907,107	7,639,242	...	732,135
1922-1923	7,207,492	7,612,856	...	405,364
1923-1924	7,865,695	8,094,753	...	229,158
1924-1925	8,381,446	8,439,844	...	58,398
1925-1926	8,808,166	8,907,309	...	99,143
1926-1927	9,750,833	9,722,588	28,245	...
1927-1928	9,807,949	9,834,415	...	26,466
1928-1929	9,947,951	10,223,919	...	275,968
1929-1930	9,750,515	10,268,519	...	518,004
1930-1931	8,686,756	10,107,295	...	1,420,539
1931-1932	8,035,316	9,593,212	...	1,557,896
1932-1933	8,332,153	9,196,234	...	864,081
1933-1934	8,481,697	9,270,609	...	788,912
1934-1935	9,331,430	9,498,525	...	167,095
1935-1936	10,033,721	9,945,343	88,378	...

[Return No. 6.]

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH, 1901-02 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Contri- bution to Sinking Fund.	Contri- bution towards Interest.	Surplus Revenue Re- turned.	Payment per Head, 25/-.	Special Payment to W.A.	Interest on Trans- ferred Prop- erties.	Dis- abilities Grant.	Total.
PERIOD COVERED BY BRADDON CLAUSE.								
*1901-02 to 1910-11	£ ...	£ ...	£ 18,872,722	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 8,872,722
PERIOD COVERED BY PER CAPITA PAYMENTS AND SPECIAL PAYMENT TO W.A.								
1911-12 to 1926-27	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 6,632,264	£ 2,556,248	£ 462,010	£ 565,905	£ 10,216,427
PERIOD COVERED BY FINANCIAL AGREEMENT ACT.								
1927-28 ...	77,908	£483,286	...	...	...	25,775	300,000	886,969
1928-29 ...	91,598	£463,578	...	...	...	47,868	300,000	903,044
1929-30 ...	97,863	473,432	...	...	...	...	300,000	871,295
1930-31 ...	106,166	473,432	...	...	...	...	300,000	879,598
1931-32 ...	118,946	473,432	...	...	...	...	300,000	892,378
1932-33 ...	126,781	473,432	...	...	...	...	500,000	1,100,213
1933-34 ...	136,826	473,432	...	...	...	...	600,000	1,210,258
1934-35 ...	143,871	473,432	\$133,000	...	...	...	600,000	1,350,303
1935-36 ...	151,247	473,432	\$35,000	...	...	...	800,000	1,459,679
Total, 9 years ...	1,051,206	4,260,888	168,000	...	...	73,643	4,000,000	9,553,737

* First complete year under Federation. † Including £868,963 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform Customs duties.
† Special payment under States Grant Act, pending passing of the Financial Agreement Act.
‡ Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States.

GRANTS FOR ROADS, ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR YEAR 1935-36—PAID TO TRUST FUNDS.

Federal Roads Agreement Act—				£	£
Contribution from Petrol Tax :					
For Roads	...	...	...	506,516	
For Sinking Fund	...	...	...	21,148	
					527,664
Unemployment Relief—					
Metalliferous Mining	...	...	...	41,500	
Forestry	...	...	...	80,000	
Works	...	...	...	75,000	
					196,500
Assistance to Industries—					
Wheat-growers' Relief	...	...	...	418,875	
Fruit-growers' Relief	...	...	...	130	
Drought Relief	...	...	...	167,850	
Rural Relief	...	...	...	50,000	
					636,855
Other Grants—					
Leprosarium, Derby	...	...	...	5,000	
Local Public Works	...	...	...	6,650	
Dic-back Investigation	...	...	...	1,000	
					12,650
					£1,373,669

[Return No. 7.]

PUBLIC DEBT.

(a) LOAN AUTHORISATIONS AND FLOTATIONS.

	£	£	£
Authorisations to 30th June, 1935 ... ..	...	106,181,607	
Authorisations, 1935-36 ... ..	...	2,627,000	
			108,808,607
Flotations—			
Inscribed Stock, Debentures, Treasury Bonds, etc, issued in Australia and Overseas—Net proceeds....	94,453,227		
Discounts and Flotation Expenses (including Cost of Conversion Loans), net	3,665,599		
Balance of June, 1936, Loan	102,768		
		98,221,594	
Short Term Debt current at 30th June, 1936—			
London	2,998,014		
Australia	5,850,000		
		8,848,014	
Total Flotations ... ..	...	...	107,069,608
Balance available for Flotation ... ..	...	...	a 1,738,999

a Includes surplus of £52,981 under Treasury Bonds Deficiency Acts.

(b) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS.

	£	£	£
Total Amount raised to 30th June, 1935 ... ..	...	...	104,810,948
Flotations during the year—			
Counter Sales ... ..	...	32,260	
Instalment Stock ... ..	...	517,000	
Commonwealth Loans ... ..	...	1,409,400	
Australian Treasury Bills (net increase) ... ..	...	300,000	
			2,258,660
			107,069,608
Redemptions—			
Total to 30th June, 1935 ... ..	...	16,220,772	
During the year:			
National Debt Commission:			
Securities repurchased	296,318		
Instalment Stock redeemed	5,063		
Stock redeemed at maturity	170,000		
Debentures redeemed	33,400		
		504,781	
			16,725,553
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1936...			90,344,055
Sinking Fund ... ..	...	...	569,184
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1936 ... ..	...	...	£89,774,871

[Return No. 7—continued.]

(c) SUMMARY OF GROSS LOAN RAISINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Raisings.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
	£		£
Total Flotations, as per Return 7 (b)—		Discounts and Expenses—	
To 30th June, 1935	104,810,948	To 30th June, 1935 (Net) ...	3,634,242
During Year 1935-36	2,258,660	During Year 1935-36	31,377
Receipts from Loan Repayments—		Redemption of Agricultural Bank Mortgage Bonds ...	1,566,000
To 30th June, 1935	1,082,897	Deficits Funded (including Discount and Expenses) ...	6,332,328
During Year 1935-36	107,906	Advances to meet Expenditure pending receipt of Revenue ...	4,673,000
		Expenditure on Works and Services	90,865,687
		Loan Suspense Expenditure ...	95,446
		Balance of June, 1936. Loan not to account at 30th June, 1936	102,768
		Balance of General Loan Fund	959,583
	108,260,411		108,260,411

(d) NET PUBLIC DEBT FOR HEAD OF POPULATION ON 30TH JUNE EACH YEAR.

Year.			Debt per Head.			Year.			Debt per Head.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1936	...	...	199	4	0	1924	...	...	146	13	6
1935	...	...	197	6	11	1923	...	...	142	9	6
1934	...	...	193	4	2	1922	...	...	137	1	0
1933	...	...	187	3	10	1921	...	...	*124	15	11
1932	...	...	180	2	11	1920	...	...	119	7	3
1931	...	...	174	1	10	1919	...	...	116	7	0
1930	...	...	163	9	2	1918	...	...	118	0	8
1929	...	...	162	6	9	1917	...	...	116	5	5
1928	...	...	165	10	7	1916	...	...	109	19	9
1927	...	...	157	14	4	1915	...	...	101	12	10
1926	...	...	155	14	8	1914	...	...	94	4	11
1925	...	...	146	3	11						

* NOTE.—Compared with the previous year, £2 16s. 11d. of the increase is due to an adjustment in the figures of the population at the Census.

(e) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1936.

	Securities Issued.	Re-deemed.	In Circulation.	Funds Invested.
	£	£	£	£
Finance and Development Board Act	700,000	237,829	462,171	...
Agricultural Lands Purchase Act	587,471	256,284	331,187	3,275
	£1,287,471	£494,113	£793,358	£3,275
Bank Guarantees in force ... ..	...	...	109,881	...
Metropolitan Water Supply Act* ... ..	...	...	145,220	...
Land Drainage Act* ... ..	...	...	2,607	...
Total, Contingent Liabilities ... ..	...	...	£1,051,066	...

* Principal and interest on Debentures chargeable on the assets and revenues of the concern.

[Return No. 8.]

LOAN LIABILITY—STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS MATURING EACH YEAR.

Earliest Date of Maturity.	Latest Date of Maturity.	Interest Rate.	Repayable in—		
			London.	New York.	Australia.
		%	£	£	£
...	1936	1½	...	...	5,850,000*
...	1936	2½	2,998,014*	...	...
...	1936	3	597,497	...	...
...	1937	4·06875	...	...	27,963
...	1938	3	...	...	114,930
1928	1938	3·4875	...	...	1,667,250
...	1938	4	...	...	2,967,009
...	1938	4·65	...	...	462,972
...	1939	3	...	...	389,000
...	1939	3·4875	...	...	78,650
...	1939	3½	...	...	376,029
...	1939	4·06875	...	...	350,000
...	1940	3·4875	...	...	19,658
...	1940	3½	...	...	590,230
...	1941	4	...	...	4,298,094
...	1942	3½	...	...	3,100,750
...	1942	4·2625	...	...	61,697
...	1943	3½	...	...	1,548,820
...	1943	3½	...	...	277,930
...	1943	4·2625	...	...	1,100
...	1943	4·65	...	...	755,000
...	1944	3	...	...	112,840
...	1944	4	...	...	1,655,514
1927	1947	3½	1,417,800	...	...
...	1947	3½	...	...	32,630
...	1947	4	...	...	1,373,144
...	1947	5·0375	...	...	250,000
...	1948	3	...	...	1,443,925
...	1948	3½	...	...	1,931,220
1943	1948	4	2,716,302	...	...
...	1949	3½	...	...	1,310,390
...	1949	3½	...	...	1,741,315
...	1950	4	...	...	1,368,448
...	1951	3½	...	...	600,230
1948	1953	3½	1,049,993	...	...
...	1953	4	...	...	1,265,824
1935	1955	3½	3,250,204	...	...
...	1955	4	...	...	1,334,903
1952	1955	5	...	1,504,979	...
...	1957	3	...	...	154,093
...	1957	4	...	...	1,289,649
1947	1957	5	...	533,389	...
...	1958	3	...	...	176,625
...	1959	3	...	...	379,962
...	1959	4	...	...	1,303,595
...	1960	3	...	...	463,726
1940	1960	3½	888,608	...	...
1956	1961	3½	1,810,526	...	...
...	1961	4	...	...	1,271,726
1942	1962	4	4,964,083	...	...
...	1961	3·1	...	...	1,566,000
...	1961	3	...	...	96,000
1935	1965	4½	2,631,165	...	...
1964	1974	3½	8,914,691	...	...
1945	1975	1	11,950	...	...
1945	1975	1½	2,369,170	...	...
1945	1975	5	10,617,842	...	...
			44,237,845	2,038,368	44,067,841
			90,344,055		

* Floating Debt.

{Return No. 9.]

SINKING FUND.

TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1935-36.

<i>Receipts:</i>						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1935—											
National Debt Commission						424,117	5	6			
Endowment Policy, £140,000 (M.V. "Kangaroo")						99,697	10	0			
									523,814	15	6
<i>Contributions:</i>											
On account M.V. "Kangaroo"						5,250	0	0			
<i>State—</i>											
5s. per cent. on loan liability						227,572	15	0			
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities						110,893	4	4			
3 per cent. under Federal Aid Roads Act						21,148	0	5			
<i>Commonwealth—</i>											
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on loan liability						151,246	18	2			
Net earnings on investments						10,084	0	7			
Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity						35,052	10	0			
									501,252	17	6
									£1,085,067	13	0
<i>Disbursements:</i>											
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc.						370,033	16	1			
Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo"						5,250	0	0			
Repayment of 1936 Loan						140,000	0	0			
									515,883	16	1
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1936									509,183	16	11
									£1,085,067	13	0

TRANSACTIONS FROM 1ST JULY, 1927, TO 30TH JUNE, 1936.

<i>Receipts:</i>						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances brought forward—											
1st July, 1927—Endowment Policy (M.V. "Kangaroo"), Premiums paid						57,697	10	0			
1st July, 1929—Crown Agents						897,347	0	10			
									955,044	10	10
<i>Contributions:</i>											
On account M.V. "Kangaroo"						46,250	0	0			
On account, Crown Agents						40,312	13	5			
<i>State—</i>											
5s. per cent. on loan liability						1,733,138	7	2			
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities						455,582	2	1			
3 per cent. under Federal Aid Roads Act						146,879	0	0			
<i>Commonwealth—</i>											
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on Loan Liability						1,051,205	15	8			
Net earnings on investments						309,058	12	0			
Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity						35,052	10	0			
									3,823,379	10	1
									4,778,424	0	11
<i>Disbursements:</i>											
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc.						2,984,071	16	2			
Contributions refunded to the State						630	17	11			
Contributions to Crown Agents						39,934	2	8			
Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo"						46,250	0	0			
Repayment of 1934 Loan						998,353	7	3			
Repayment of 1936 Loan						140,000	0	0			
									4,209,240	4	0
<i>Balances, 30th June, 1936, viz:—</i>											
National Debt Commission									509,183	16	11
									£4,778,424	0	11

LOAN EXPENDITURE FOR 1935-36 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

(EXCLUSIVE OF LOAN SUSPENSE EXPENDITURE).

Undertakings.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1924-25.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways, including Land Resumptions	116,240	205,076	316,124	180,567	137,168	454,305	824,052	826,500	806,895	642,225	642,854	534,103
Tramways—Perth Electric	...	...	11,230	5,601	...	9,550	24,710	8,551	75,247	32,444	16,380	28,571
Electric Power Station	281,165	203,268	91,075	918	3,081	11,289	44,050	48,479	69,304	104,762	110,540	90,061
Fremantle Harbour Works	100,058	98,588	154,169	160,618	37,894	69,896	109,086	133,066	113,854	62,052	66,639	56,437
Harbours and Rivers generally	200,049	206,830	177,073	78,302	39,832	63,810	154,169	140,991	137,081	128,535	152,704	124,576
Sewerage—Perth and Fremantle	455,001	330,100	177,073	125,055	90,669	42,102	102,250	151,211	129,430	108,414	109,891	114,798
Water Supply	307,663	773,422	653,553	656,485	437,206	197,238	236,850	425,004	452,367	338,481	568,570	535,497
Development of Goldfields	38,843	70,865	76,085	30,190	28,091	20,077	92,219	79,752	81,915	87,598	84,079	85,731
Development of Agriculture	217,044	341,850	306,116	267,150	125,094	61,490	87,019	143,971	87,091	51,238	127,326	100,626
Assistance to Settlers	6,289	8,921	113,535	94,679	79,516	262,580	67,121	92,907	110,959	84,960	10,784	192,710
Agricultural Group Settlement	9,618	26,073	116,904	79,646	67,513	213,298	639,611	768,893	1,122,829	1,428,460	1,335,009	1,121,252
Land Settlement for Soldiers	427	331	1,199	403	12,284	39,369	46,313	116,914	170,484	176,921	326,247	598,649
College of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	10,305	5,871	25,859	5,043	15,598
Immigration	...	...	132	481	500	1,063	7,182	11,897	10,072	11,203	...	7,148
Agricultural Bank—Working Capital	...	50,000	325,000	303,257	317,460	298,734	849,849	704,445	221,170	105,678	229,511	257,072
Purchase of Wire Netting for Settlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,650	132,854	...	...
Steamships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,790	419,119	178,353	94,980	...
Workers' Homes Working Capital	...	35,000	35,000	35,000	...	...	...	25,000	50,000	...	...	...
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	8,346	36,034	50,000	...	...
State Hotels	8,000	...	519	...	413	...	740	1,653	16,905	953	966	1,424
Agricultural Implements Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	7,500
Brickyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,925	1,506	9,537	1,712	7,500
Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...
Public Buildings	81,454	106,418	98,020	34,631	...	...	54,140	92,353	126,512	117,463	77,795	91,140
Roads and Bridges	132,902	213,801	124,617	83,004	...	...	316,325	335,718	287,584	175,930	96,835	92,606
Purchase of Plant and Stock (Suspense Account)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	50,000	...	...	30,500
Fremantle Road and Railway Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	847	...	...	...
Sundries	7,593	25,103	9,412	1	2,244	5,072	218,354	18,058	14,284	23,108	16,901	25,140
Urgent Minor Works throughout the North-West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,770	1,714
Purchase of Site at Point Heathcote for Mental Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	7,063
Aborigines Stations	421	337	...	...	...	...	...	156	365	6,459	...	...
Reconstruction Canning Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,907	75,792	8,081	...	...
Guildford Road—East Street to Midland Junction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,042	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,035	92,418	...	...	...	...
Discount and Flotation Expenses	...	...	...	78,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2,464,167	2,784,185	2,664,022	2,217,982	1,380,225	1,759,263	3,693,052	4,372,269	4,680,280	4,113,054	4,078,086	4,099,021
Less Expenditure from Loan Repayments Receipts	74,791	97,064	215,740	249,275	171,800	...	216,647	83,297	...	...	...	...
Net Expenditure from Loan Raisings	2,389,376	2,687,121	2,448,282	1,968,707	1,208,425	1,760,263	3,476,405	4,338,972	4,680,280	4,113,054	4,078,086	4,099,021

Includes Loans to Local Authorities for erection of Country Hospitals, etc., a £10,379; b £21,625; c £0,780; d £5,084; e £3,019; f £1,442; g £400; h £103; i £500.

[Return No. 11.]

LOAN REPAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.
	£	£	£
1928	154,108	...	154,108
1929	235,404	33,297	358,215
1930	153,583	216,647	293,151
1931	84,248	...	377,399
1932	112,361	171,800	317,960
1933	91,751	249,275	160,430
1934	100,935	215,740	45,631
1935	150,507	97,064	99,074
1936	107,906	74,791	132,189

[Return No. 12.]

HOSPITAL FUND.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1935-36.

Receipts.	£	Payments.	£
Hospitals Tax Collections	206,539	Overdraft at beginning of year ...	649
Hospitals Fees Collections... ..	40,442	Administration Expenditure ...	4,950
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,828	Drug Department—Net Expenditure	1,352
Balance—Overdraft at 30th June,		Hospitals Expenditure—	
1935	23,021	Departmental	130,190
		Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc.	135,189
	£272,830		£272,830

[Return No. 13.]

FORESTS IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1935-36.

Receipts.	£	Payments.	£
Balance from Year 1934-35	52,251	Expenditure on Forest Improve-	
Appropriation from Revenue Fund	41,998	ments and Re-forestation during	
Sundry Receipts	3,615	the year	19,500
		Balance of Fund at 30th June, 1936	78,364
	£97,864		£97,864

Return No. 14.]

ROAD FUNDS.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1935-36.

	Main Roads Contribu- tions Trust Account.	Metro- politan Traffic Trust Account.	Transport Co-ordina- tion Fund.	Federal Aid Roads Agree- ment Account.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Balances from Year 1934-35	14,156	15,225	840	92,521	122,742
Receipts during Year—					
License Fees and Permits ... ..	...	142,334	18,901	...	161,235
Contributions by Local Authorities	1,370	...	...	...	1,370
Premiums on Omnibus Routes ... ..	...	...	220	...	220
Commonwealth Grant ... ..	...	...	...	627,064	627,064
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	...	30	640	...	720
	15,526	157,030	20,601	620,185	813,051
Transfers to other Funds ... ..	...	29,716	...	...	29,716
Transfers from other Funds	29,716	...	572	...	30,288
Totals	45,242	127,023	21,173	620,185	813,523
Payments during Year—					
Administration, Plant, Office Equip- ment, etc. ... ..	...	17,431	5,485	11,796	34,712
National Debt Commission Sinking Fund ... ..	...	...	...	21,148	21,148
Treasury—Interest, Sinking Fund, and Premiums ... ..	...	7,306	220	...	7,616
Road Construction, Maintenance, Surveys, etc.	41,700	2,815	...	503,520	548,035
Distributions to Local and Statutory Authorities ... ..	...	90,450	14,773	...	105,223
Subsidies paid for the operation of various Road Transport Services ... ..	...	...	572	...	572
	41,700	118,092	21,050	536,464	717,306
Balances in hand at 30th June, 1936	3,542	9,831	123	83,721	97,217

[Return No. 15.]

TOTAL STATE TAXATION PAID TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, TRUST ACCOUNTS, AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Particulars.	Paid to C.R. Fund.	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts.	Total.	Taxation per Head. (a)
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Probate and Succession Duties	112,657	...	112,657	0 5 0
Other Stamp Duties	252,062	...	252,062	0 11 3
Land Tax	117,682	...	117,682	0 5 3
Income Tax—				
State Income Tax	272,984	...	...	...
Financial Emergency Tax (c)	827,119	...	...	...
Hospital Tax (d) ... ..	...	206,539	...	...
Dividend Tax	284,236	...	1,590,878	3 11 0
Dividend Duty (Gold-mining Profits Tax)	77,131	...	77,131	0 3 6
Racing—				
Totalisator Duty	59,892	...	...	...
Totalisator Licenses	792	...	...	...
Entertainments Tax on Admission	11,618	...	...	...
Income Tax on Stakes	1,810	...	...	...
Stamp Duty on Betting Tickets	8,521	...	...	...
Stamp Duty on Tote Dividends	609	...	83,242	0 3 9
Motor Taxation, Metropolitan Area only ... ..	...	161,260	161,260	(b) 0 15 4
Liquor	75,469	...	75,469	0 3 4
Entertainments	77,628	...	77,628	0 3 6
Licenses, not elsewhere included	5,590	...	5,590	0 0 3
	£2,185,800	£367,799	£2,553,599	

(a) On a mean population for year of 447,892.

(b) On estimated population in Metropolitan Area of 210,365.

(c) Financial Emergency Tax:—Stamp Sales and Deductions £487,609; Assessments £339,510.

(d) Hospital Tax:—Stamp Sales and Deductions £140,533; Assessments £66,006.

[Return No. 16.]

SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1935-36 (a).

Undertaking.*	Loan Liability. (b)	Capital Charges (c).			Net Earnings.	Surplus.	De- ficiency.
		Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Exchange.			
FULLY REPRODUCTIVE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abattoirs, Sale Yards, Grain Sheds and Cold Stores ...	332,764	12,209	1,252	1,725	24,773	9,407	
Electricity Supply ...	1,854,085	68,517	5,737	9,011	100,572	22,707	
Metropolitan Markets ...	166,352	6,148	637	862	8,075	1,328	
State Ferries ...	5,982	221	26	31	518	240	
State Hotels ...	50,987	2,217	231	312	9,156	6,396	
State Saw Mill ...	287,326	10,618	1,101	1,489	48,366	35,158	
Tramways ...	1,104,573	40,819	4,232	5,726	82,711	31,034	
Workers' Homes Board ...	685,491	25,332	2,626	3,553	37,032	6,121	
	4,496,540	186,171	15,842	23,309	318,703	113,381	
PARTIALLY REPRODUCTIVE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Bank ...	6,094,623	238,486	26,798	36,258	94,606		226,936
Soldiers' Land Settlement ...	6,270,629	231,731	24,213	32,505	127,138		161,341
Industries Assistance Board ...	2,061,892	76,190	7,899	10,637	12,906		81,870
Group Settlement ...	5,367,209	198,347	20,338	27,822	86		246,621
Assistance to Industries ...	443,204	16,382	1,704	2,298	4,484		13,900
Loans to Public Bodies ...	148,811	5,503	548	772	5,046		1,777
Small Loans Scheme ...	22,221	821	94	115	1,025		5
Harbours and Rivers (d) ...	6,164,056	227,777	22,354	31,950	265,042		17,639
Railways (e) ...	25,713,798	950,253	98,374	133,292	928,082		255,837
State Batteries ...	382,122	14,121	1,428	1,981	12,055		4,875
State Brickworks ...	52,238	1,930	200	271	131		2,270
State Quarries ...	34,906	1,293	134	181	88		1,520
Wyndham Meatworks ...	1,072,330	39,630	4,020	5,559	10,045		39,164
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ...	12,400,657	458,265	42,731	64,281	415,528		149,749
Tourist Resorts ...	47,258	1,747	180	245	215		1,957
Agriculture Generally ...	3,027,705	111,889	11,206	15,695	11,961		126,829
Mining Generally ...	713,389	26,363	2,709	3,698	119		32,651
Pine Planting and Reforestation	608,308	22,483	1,948	3,154	872		26,713
Roads and Bridges ...	2,772,290	102,451	10,109	14,371	7,396		119,535
Plant Suspense ...	204,448	7,555	783	1,060	4,070		5,328
Stock Suspense ...	78,527	2,902	301	407	3,300		310
Miscellaneous ...	144,752	5,349	328	751	64		6,364
	74,725,553	2,761,468	278,620	387,353	1,902,859		1,524,591
TOTALLY UNPRODUCTIVE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aborigines Stations, etc. ...	32,289	1,193	121	167	Dr. 2,137		3,618
Public Buildings, Including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, Hospitals and Institutions ...	3,144,223	116,193	11,707	16,298	Dr. 141,775		285,073
Rabbit-proof Fence ...	334,548	12,363	1,282	1,734	Dr. 12,735		28,114
State Implement Works ...	121,816	4,502	467	631			5,600
State Shipping Service ...	368,494	17,498	1,948	2,454			21,900
	4,001,370	151,749	15,525	21,284	Dr. 156,647		345,205
SUMMARY.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fully Reproductive ...	4,496,540	166,171	15,842	23,309	318,703	113,381	
Partially Reproductive ...	74,725,553	2,761,468	278,620	387,353	1,902,859		1,524,591
Totally Unproductive ...	4,001,370	151,749	15,525	21,284	Dr. 156,647		345,205
Capital Adjustments and Unallocated Costs of Raisings	1,385,241	51,203	6,585	7,181			64,969
Advances to C.R. Fund ...	4,673,000	81,777	16,754				98,531
Balance of General Loan Fund ...	959,583	16,793	5,136				21,929
	90,241,287	3,220,161	338,471	439,127	2,064,915	113,381	2,055,225
Balance of June, 1936, Loan not to account at 30th June, 1936 ...	102,768				Net Deficiency		£1,941,844
Public Debt, 30th June, 1936 ...	90,344,055						

(a) This statement distributes the net cost of loan charges for the year over the various assets. It differs from Returns Nos. 19 to 27, which are prepared from Departmental records and which do not take cognisance of redemptions, etc., and which in some cases include capital provided from Revenue and other sources.

(b) Total expenditure from loan funds (including proportionate cost of raising) after allowing for sinking fund redemptions and other adjustments. (c) Actual expenditure averaged over all assets. (d) To this should be added £365,695 included in Railway Capital. (e) Includes £565,695, being part of Capital Expenditure on Harbours and Jetties controlled by Railway Department.

* For details see Return No. 17.

[Return No. 17]

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS 1935-36.*

Undertaking.	Loan Liability.	Capital Charges. (a)			Net Earnings.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
		Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Ex-change.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (b)	25,713,798	950,253	98,374	133,292	926,082	...	255,837
Tramways	1,104,573	40,819	4,232	5,726	82,711	31,934	...
Electricity Supply ...	1,854,065	68,517	5,737	9,611	106,572	22,707	...
	28,672,436	1,059,589	108,343	148,629	1,115,365	54,641	255,837
<i>Harbours and Rivers.</i>							
Fremantle (c)	3,412,578	126,112	12,680	17,690	246,890	90,408	...
Bunbury (c)	676,734	25,009	2,235	3,508	13,236	...	17,516
Geraldton (d)	685,298	25,325	2,488	3,552	1,172	...	30,193
Albany (d)	153,292	5,665	587	795	984	...	6,063
Esperance (d)	15,951	590	58	83	57	...	674
Busselton (d)	20,234	748	77	105	84	...	846
Hopetoun (d)	44,267	1,636	58	229	22	...	1,901
North-West Ports (d) ...	492,664	18,189	1,705	2,552	5,445	...	17,001
Swan River	312,016	11,531	1,123	1,617	1,798	...	12,473
Dredges, Steamers and Plant	276,060	10,202	1,058	1,431	dr. 660	...	13,351
Other Jetties and Works	74,962	2,770	285	388	dr. 3,986	...	7,429
(d)	6,164,056	227,777	22,354	31,950	265,042	90,408	107,447
<i>Water Supplies.</i>							
Metropolitan	6,167,061	227,904	20,618	31,968	277,406	...	3,084
Goldfields Water Scheme	1,767,805	65,329	5,518	9,164	128,839	48,828	...
Country Towns	861,843	31,849	3,183	4,467	18,876	...	20,623
Country Areas	1,812,715	66,989	6,019	9,396	dr. 4,030	...	87,034
Goldfields Areas	928,020	34,295	3,532	4,811	74	...	42,564
Irrigation and Drainage, South-West	690,073	25,501	2,609	3,578	dr. 4,757	...	36,445
Other Works	173,140	6,398	652	897	dr. 380	...	8,827
	12,400,657	458,265	42,731	64,281	415,528	48,828	198,577
<i>Trading Concerns.</i>							
Wyndham Meatworks ...	1,072,380	39,630	4,020	5,559	10,045	...	39,164
Quarries	34,996	1,293	134	181	88	...	1,520
Brickworks	52,238	1,930	200	271	131	...	2,270
Implement Works	121,816	4,502	467	631	...	...	5,600
Saw Mills	287,326	10,618	1,101	1,489	48,366	35,158	...
Shipping Service	368,494	17,498	1,948	2,454	...	...	21,900
Hotels	59,987	2,217	231	312	9,156	6,396	...
	1,997,237	77,688	8,101	10,897	67,786	41,554	70,454
<i>Development of Agriculture.</i>							
Agricultural Bank	6,994,623	258,486	26,798	36,258	94,606	...	226,936
Industries Assistance Board	2,061,692	76,190	7,899	10,687	12,906	...	81,870
Soldiers' Land Settlement	6,270,629	231,731	24,243	32,505	127,138	...	161,341
Group Settlement	5,367,269	198,347	20,538	27,822	86	...	246,621
Rabbit-proof Fence	334,548	12,363	1,282	1,734	dr. 12,735	...	28,114
Generally	3,027,705	111,889	11,206	15,695	11,961	...	126,829
	24,056,466	889,006	91,966	124,701	233,962	...	871,711

* See footnote (a) on Return No. 16.

Return No. 17—continued.]

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS 1935, 36—continued.

Undertaking.	Loan Liability.	Capital Charges. (a)			Net Earnings.	Surplus.	De. ficiency.
		Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Ex- change.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Abattoirs, Slaughterhouses, etc.</i>							
Metropolitan Abattoirs	208,451	7,704	777	1,081	22,029	12,467	...
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	23,949	885	90	124	2,419	1,320	...
Generally ...	100,364	3,710	385	520	325	...	4,290
	332,764	12,299	1,252	1,725	24,773	13,787	4,290
<i>Development of Mining.</i>							
State Batteries ...	382,122	14,121	1,428	1,081	12,655	...	4,875
Generally ...	713,389	26,363	2,709	3,698	119	...	32,051
	1,095,511	40,484	4,137	5,679	12,774	...	37,526
<i>Public Buildings.</i>							
Education (including Narrogin School of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture) ...	1,410,246	52,116	5,113	7,310	dr. 22,307	...	86,846
Police Stations, Quarters, etc. ...	158,305	5,850	598	821	dr. 5,382	...	12,651
Court Houses, Quarters, etc. ...	42,156	1,558	162	219	dr. 671	...	2,610
Gaols ...	40,801	1,840	190	258	dr. 3,350	...	5,638
Hospitals ...	533,679	19,722	2,022	2,766	dr. 11,010	...	35,520
Institutions ...	503,598	18,608	1,925	2,610	dr. 93,895	...	117,038
Buildings generally ...	446,438	16,499	1,697	2,314	dr. 5,160	...	25,670
	3,144,223	116,193	11,707	16,298	dr. 141,775	...	285,973
<i>All Other.</i>							
Aborigines Stations ...	32,289	1,193	121	167	dr. 2,137	...	3,618
Assistance to Industries	443,294	16,382	1,704	2,298	4,484	...	15,900
Ferries ...	5,982	221	26	31	518	240	...
Loans to Public Bodies	148,811	5,503	548	772	5,046	...	1,777
Metropolitan Markets...	166,352	6,148	637	862	8,975	1,328	...
Miscellaneous ...	144,752	5,349	328	751	64	...	6,364
Pine Planting and Re-forestation ...	608,398	22,483	1,948	3,154	872	...	26,713
Plant Suspense ...	204,448	7,555	783	1,060	4,070	...	5,328
Roads and Bridges ...	2,772,290	102,451	10,109	14,371	7,396	...	119,535
Small Loans Scheme—Workers' Homes Board ...	22,221	821	94	115	1,025	...	5
Stock Suspense ...	78,527	2,902	301	407	3,300	...	310
Tourist Resorts ...	47,258	1,747	180	245	215	...	1,957
Workers' Homes Board	685,491	25,332	2,626	3,553	37,632	6,121	...
Capital Adjustments and Unallocated Costs of Raisings ...	1,385,241	51,203	6,585	7,181	...	...	64,069
Advances to C.R. Fund	4,673,000	81,777	16,754	...	...	...	98,531
Balance of General Loan Fund ...	959,583	16,793	5,136	...	...	...	21,929
	12,377,937	347,860	47,880	34,967	71,460	7,689	366,936
	90,241,287	3,229,161	338,471	439,127	2,064,915	256,907	2,198,751
Balance June 1936 Loan (Not to account at 30th June, 1936.)	102,768	Net Deficiency			...	...	£1,941,844
Public Debt, 30th June, 1936 ...	90,344,055						

(a) Actual Expenditure averaged over all assets.

(b) Includes £565,695, being part of Capital Expenditure on Harbours and Jetties controlled by Railway Dept.

(c) Includes all expenditure on Fremantle and Bunbury Harbour Works.

(d) To this should be added £565,695 included in Railway Capital in respect of the following Harbours and Jetties—Albany, £119,077; Busseton, £34,648; Geraldton, £324,603; Esperance, £63,225; Port Hedland, £24,142.

Service.	Loan Li- ability.	Expenditure :					Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.	Cost per Head (a).
		Indirect.		Direct.		Total.			
		Interest and Ex- change.	Sinking Fund.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Trust and Special Accounts.				
1.—Education—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
(a) Education Department and Schools ...	1,217,239	51,293	4,378	634,708	...	690,379	14,215	676,164	1 10 2
(b) University	34,115	1,438	130	32,877	...	34,445	...	34,445	0 1 7
(c) Technical School	61,943	2,610	234	47,938	...	50,782	3,640	47,142	0 2 1
(d) Agricultural Education	96,949	4,085	371	15,482	...	19,938	6,520	13,418	0 0 7
(e) Library, Museum, Observatory ...	35,946	1,514	136	9,507	...	11,157	...	11,157	0 0 6
(f) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	527	22	2	2,970	...	2,994	...	2,994	0 0 2
Total 1	1,446,719	60,962	5,251	743,482	...	809,695	24,375	785,320	1 15 1
2.—Health, Hospitals, and Charities—									
(a) Public Health ... ..	...	...	...	45,098	...	45,098	9,758	35,340	0 1 7
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, including health of Mothers and Children	948,576	39,971	3,607	105,867	272,181	421,626	63,716	357,910	0 16 0
(c) Recreation Facilities ... ..	...	...	...	7,481	...	7,481	...	7,481	0 0 4
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm, Child Welfare	88,174	3,713	338	146,830	...	150,881	26,034	124,847	0 5 7
(e) Miners' Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	73,062	...	73,062	25,000	48,062	0 2 2
(f) Unemployment Relief ... ..	...	...	...	62,082	...	62,082	1,030	61,043	0 2 8
Total 2	1,036,750	43,684	3,945	440,420	272,181	760,230	125,547	634,683	1 8 4
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—									
(a) Administration of Justice	42,156	1,777	162	76,544	...	78,483	104,341	Cr. 25,858	Cr. 0 1 2
(b) Police	158,305	6,671	598	233,622	...	240,891	46,876	194,015	0 8 8
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	49,891	2,098	190	29,157	...	31,445	1,417	30,028	0 1 4
(d) Public Safety ... ..	...	...	...	14,316	...	14,316	...	14,316	0 0 8
Total 3	250,262	10,546	950	353,639	...	365,135	152,634	212,501	0 9 6
GRAND TOTAL	2,733,731	115,192	10,146	1,537,541	272,181	1,935,060	302,556	1,632,504	3 12 11

(a) On a mean population at 30th June, 1936, of 447,892.

[Return No. 21.]

RETURN RELATING TO RAILWAYS.
(Prepared from Departmental Records.)

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Number of miles open ...	4,358	4,359	4,360	4,338	4,235	4,179
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment of Lines open	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Loan ...	25,210,321	25,111,525	24,864,735	24,296,424	23,771,124
	Revenue	640,020	640,908	640,908	640,908	640,908
	25,850,341	25,752,433	25,505,643	24,937,332	24,412,032	24,083,950
Working Expenses ...	2,498,412	2,348,560	2,156,664	2,089,353	2,116,352	2,519,691
Interest Charges ...	1,015,521	1,028,569	1,008,453	996,233	989,173	968,066
Total Annual Cost a	3,513,933	3,377,129	3,165,117	3,085,586	3,105,525	3,487,757
Gross Revenue ...	3,424,494	3,277,544	2,884,531	2,920,817	2,807,336	3,120,979
Surplus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficiency debited to Consolidated Revenue, being burden on Taxpayers ...	89,439	99,585	280,586	164,769	208,189	366,778

a These figures do not include Sinking Fund, estimated to be £63,026.

[Return No. 22.]

RETURN RELATING TO TRAMWAYS.
(Prepared from Departmental Records.)

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ...	1,104,572	1,104,572	1,121,129	1,109,839	1,103,707	1,103,707
Working Expenses ...	204,392	199,978	205,069	222,219	220,623	244,019
Interest Charges ...	51,284	51,874	52,142	52,039	52,259	52,420
Total Annual Cost a	255,676	251,852	257,211	274,258	272,882	296,439
Gross Revenue ...	287,103	284,813	281,063	282,202	286,641	304,241
Surplus ...	31,427	32,961	23,852	7,944	13,759	7,802

a These figures do not include Sinking Fund, £2,761.

[Return No. 23.]

RETURN RELATING TO ELECTRICITY.
(Prepared from Departmental Records.)

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment	1,271,028	1,272,787	1,271,070	1,269,868	1,268,950	1,265,215
Working Expenses	241,853	220,079	192,804	191,997	192,924	201,092
Interest Charges	61,126	61,658	61,709	61,775	61,476	60,922
Total Annual Cost ^a	302,979	281,737	254,513	253,772	254,400	262,014
Gross Revenue	348,425	322,674	295,207	279,302	274,516	258,618
Surplus	45,446	40,937	40,694	25,530	20,116	...
Deficiency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,396

^a These figures do not include Sinking Fund, £3,178.

[Return No. 24.]

RETURN RELATING TO METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.
(Prepared from Departmental Records.)

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment	6,820,462	6,025,393	5,340,449	5,087,527	4,872,947	4,735,281
Working Expenses*	99,202	97,133	96,602	83,359	97,046	127,093
Interest Charges	267,867	255,718	247,654	235,920	229,077	220,323
Sinking Fund	12,887	11,630	11,171	10,606	10,224	9,387
Total Annual Cost	379,956	364,481	355,427	329,885	336,347	356,803
Gross Revenue	376,608	364,240	355,687	350,197	373,175	388,496
Surplus ... ..	...	...	260	20,312	36,828	31,693
Deficiency	3,348	241	...	...	...	...

* Year 1930-31, includes Interest and Sinking Fund on debentures, £34,939 ; 1931-32, £24,673 ; 1932-33, £14,671 ; 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36, £14,655.

[Return No. 25.]

RETURN RELATING TO GOLDFIELDS WATER SUPPLY.

(Prepared from Departmental Records.)

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ...	4,759,423	3,999,901	3,701,835	3,491,408	3,433,912	3,350,404
Working Expenses a ...	114,411	128,369	113,258	108,239	108,973	128,038
Interest Charges ...	78,615	62,172	52,658	47,772	43,744	40,708
Sinking Fund ...	25,400	19,171	15,704	14,183	12,535	11,739
Total Annual Cost ...	218,426	209,712	181,620	170,194	165,252	180,485
Gross Revenue ...	240,461	187,949	174,546	171,971	170,315	161,602
Deficiency ...	...	21,763	7,074	...	...	18,883
Surplus ...	22,035	...	...	1,777	5,063	...

a Includes interest on Debenture Capital.

[Return No. 26.]

RETURN RELATING TO OTHER HYDRAULIC UNDERTAKINGS.

(Prepared from Departmental Records.)

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ...	1,630,462	1,600,094	1,501,876	1,058,585	758,296	746,610
Working Expenses (a) ...	51,092	47,095	29,755	23,916	21,618	24,328
Interest Charges ...	33,527	49,069	47,077	43,645	30,962	32,300
Sinking Fund ...	8,238	13,751	13,031	10,986	7,160	7,404
Total Annual Cost ...	92,857	109,915	89,863	78,547	59,740	64,030
Gross Revenue ...	61,755	52,664	44,898	43,224	43,884	39,424
Deficiency ...	31,102	57,251	44,965	35,323	15,856	24,606

(a) Includes Interest on Debenture Capital, Harvey Drainage, No. 1 Area.

[Return No. 27.]

RETURN RELATING TO OTHER UTILITIES FOR 1935-36.

Utilities.	Capital Cost, etc.	Working Expenses.	Interest Charges.	Total Annual Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fremantle Harbour Trust ...	2,900,955	(a)	123,506	123,506	233,306	104,800	...
Bunbury Harbour Board ...	598,023	(a)	26,391	26,391	3,500	...	17,891
State Batteries ...	382,122	113,643	18,030	132,273	126,298	...	5,975
Aborigines Stations ...	32,877	6,902	1,380	8,282	4,785	...	3,497
Albany Cool Stores ...	20,801	...	1,040	1,040	135	...	902
Perth City Markets ...	20,000	678	1,000	1,678	366	...	812
Metropolitan Abattoirs ...	177,426	30,231	3,566	38,797	52,200	13,463	...
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	9,748	3,584	468	4,052	6,003	1,951	...
Cave House ...	21,314	5,760	950	6,719	5,870	...	849
State Ferries ...	5,982	7,096	288	8,284	8,514	230	...
Metropolitan Markets Trust	166,352	(a)	8,318	8,318	8,975	657	...
Total ...	4,335,600	168,794	195,546	364,340	455,515	121,101	29,926
Estimated Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,371
NET SURPLUS ...	...	...	...	...	...	80,804	...

(a) Receipts paid to Trust Accounts from which working expenses are met without Parliamentary appropriation.
See Return No. 30.

[Return No. 28.]

ESTIMATED CASH POSITION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Items.	Estimated 1936-37.		Balance.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
Aborigines' Native Stations (Moola Bulla and Munja) ...	£ 4,600	£ 7,153	£ 2,553	£ ...
Goldfields Water Supply Undertaking ...	260,000	115,317	...	144,683
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	5,800	3,478	...	2,322
Metropolitan Abattoirs and Sale Yards ...	52,000	30,838	...	21,162
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage ...	400,000	98,635	...	301,345
Other Hydraulic Undertakings ...	63,000	53,696	...	9,304
Perth City Markets ...	40	200	160	...
Railways ...	3,500,000	2,520,000	...	980,000
Tramways ...	285,000	226,623	...	58,377
Electricity Supply ...	363,000	252,000	...	111,000
State Batteries ...	126,200	114,182	...	12,018
Cave House, etc. ...	6,000	7,788	1,786	...
State Ferries ...	8,700	8,000	...	700
	5,074,340	3,437,928	4,499	1,640,911
Net Surplus ...	...	...	1,636,412	...
Estimated Interest and Sinking Fund...	...	...	1,751,000	...

[Return No. 29.]

RETURN RELATING TO TRADING CONCERNS.

Concern.	Capital at 30th June, 1936.		Working Expenses.	Interest Charges.	Gross Receipts.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	Loan.	Revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brickworks	52,238	1,774	25,375	2,716	26,198	...	1,893
Quarries	34,996	872	18,556	1,855	20,717	306	...
Hotels	59,987	5,524	42,502	3,255	55,307	9,550	...
Implement Works ...	121,816	119,034	61,465	11,447	75,700	2,788	...
Shipping Service ...	368,494	...	(a) 168,562	24,330	(a) 174,000	...	18,892
Saw Mills	287,326	51,115	530,832	17,648	591,167	42,687	...
Wyndham Freezing Works	1,072,380	...	(b) 361,323	52,529	(b) 358,048	...	55,804
	1,997,237	178,319	1,208,615	113,780	1,301,137	55,331	76,589
Net Deficiency ...	...	...	...	...	...	£21,258	

(a) Estimated.

(b) Year ended 31st January, 1936.

[Return No. 30.]

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS OF FUNDS, THE EXPENDITURE OF WHICH IS NOT SUBJECT TO PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION.

Fund.	Balance, 1st July, 1935.	Receipts during Year.	Payments during Year.	Balance, 30th June, 1936.
	£	£	£	£
Hospital Fund (see Return No. 12)...	Dr. 649	249,809	272,181	Dr. 23,021
Forest Improvement and Reforestation Fund (see Return No. 13) ...	52,251	45,613	19,500	78,364
Road Funds (see Return No. 14) ...	122,742	691,781	717,306	97,217
Metropolitan Markets Trust ...	309	17,098	(b) 16,273	1,134
Fremantle Harbour Trust ... ..	...	477,545	(a) 477,545	...
Bunbury Harbour Board	1,009	23,519	(c) 23,263	1,265
	175,662	1,505,365	1,526,068	154,959

(a) Includes Payments on account of—Interest, £128,506; Sinking Fund, £11,531; Replacement Fund, £2,000, and Surplus Cash, £91,269.

(b) Includes Payments on account of—Interest, £8,559; Sinking Fund, £416.

(c) Includes Payments on account of—Interest, £8,500.

RAILWAYS.—STATEMENT SHOWING TONNAGE AND EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED.

Class of Goods.	1935-1936.		1934-1935.		1933-1934.		1932-1933.		1931-1932.	
	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal ...	269,556	9.34	239,802	8.55	225,345	8.81	216,419	7.85	197,779	7.16
Ores and other Minerals ...	349,034	12.13	334,302	11.93	287,065	10.43	281,854	10.23	177,016	6.41
Wool ...	30,520	1.06	29,049	1.04	19,470	0.76	21,404	0.78	23,763	0.86
Hay, Straw, and Chaff ...	55,678	1.93	45,584	1.63	45,327	1.77	45,498	1.65	44,712	1.70
Wheat ...	571,926	19.81	799,183	28.50	786,039	29.79	1,041,011	37.78	1,159,948	42.00
Other Grain and Flour ...	126,505	4.38	149,011	5.35	122,978	4.81	146,126	5.30	150,230	5.44
Firewood ...	244,452	8.47	236,334	8.43	261,462	10.22	287,769	10.44	307,015	11.12
Local Timber ...	376,349	13.04	341,081	12.17	265,863	10.39	175,026	6.35	176,378	6.39
Imported Timber ...	1,978	0.07	1,670	0.06	2,120	0.08	1,825	0.07	680	0.02
Fruit and Garden Produce ...	96,842	3.35	91,284	3.29	74,028	2.97	70,075	2.54	72,396	2.62
Fertilisers ...	233,924	8.10	212,814	7.59	207,706	8.12	217,852	7.90	216,403	7.84
All other goods ...	328,978	11.32	332,313	11.85	277,648	10.85	251,100	9.11	231,572	8.38
Total ...	2,886,648	100.00	2,803,316	100.00	2,530,060	100.00	2,756,019	100.00	2,761,892	100.00

Class of Goods.	1935-1936.		1934-1935.		1933-1934.		1932-1933.		1931-1932.	
	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal ...	£ 155,637	6.18	£ 135,414	5.95	£ 123,933	6.40	£ 118,455	5.92	£ 110,067	5.36
Ores and other Minerals ...	98,020	3.88	83,825	3.68	67,270	3.47	72,494	3.62	47,774	2.42
Wool ...	85,584	3.39	83,580	3.67	60,541	3.12	66,961	3.05	74,565	3.77
Hay, Straw, and Chaff ...	46,229	1.83	37,555	1.65	36,003	1.80	36,004	1.80	37,580	1.90
Wheat ...	367,991	14.56	528,880	23.25	507,283	26.18	602,754	33.13	743,992	37.55
Other Grain and Flour ...	73,592	2.91	83,323	3.68	69,873	3.61	80,999	4.05	82,710	4.18
Firewood ...	16,983	0.67	19,371	0.85	19,654	1.01	20,853	1.04	20,654	1.04
Local Timber ...	300,318	11.89	285,746	12.56	207,423	10.70	145,145	7.25	129,546	6.39
Imported Timber ...	2,743	0.11	2,167	0.10	2,278	0.12	1,731	0.09	1,240	0.06
Fruit and Garden Produce ...	113,143	4.48	101,933	4.48	98,598	5.09	91,251	4.56	90,707	4.58
Fertilisers ...	65,417	2.59	56,842	2.63	58,737	3.03	62,125	3.10	62,307	3.15
All other goods ...	1,200,982	47.53	852,393	37.50	682,180	35.41	618,216	32.39	581,069	29.40
Total ...	£2,626,619	100.00	£2,274,828	100.00	£1,937,782	100.00	£2,000,988	100.00	£1,979,421	100.00

[Return No. 32.]

	TRADE, PRODUCTION, POPULATION, ETC.										
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Railway and Tramway Revenue	£3,604,914	£3,869,300	£4,154,737	£4,127,939	£3,981,994	£3,425,220	£3,183,977	£3,203,018	£3,165,593	£3,592,357	£3,711,597
Railway Mileage (Route)	3,865	3,918	3,977	4,079	4,111	4,179	4,235	4,338	4,360	4,350	4,368
Wool exported ...	£3,527,865	£3,518,313	£4,962,916	£3,910,886	£2,779,113	£2,386,538	£2,345,570	£2,553,592	£4,810,816	£3,413,589	£4,071,736
* Wheat produced (bushels)	20,471,177	30,021,616	36,370,219	33,790,040	30,081,183	53,504,149	41,521,245	41,791,866	37,305,100	26,985,000	23,280,004
* Hay produced ... (tons)	355,269	423,830	416,707	421,504	428,828	491,595	453,353	485,368	512,439	462,947	505,546
Gold produced ...	£1,890,141	£1,781,663	£1,708,924	£1,638,212	£1,690,999	£2,235,761	£3,794,035	£4,010,376	£5,306,102	£5,213,894	£6,713,027
Coal produced ...	£364,304	£405,770	£414,451	£415,926	£416,350	£371,956	£281,174	£292,285	£269,302	£297,581	£394,797
† Other Minerals produced	£156,367	£119,748	£59,899	£36,941	£59,045	£28,012	£19,008	£47,348	£63,438	£71,304	£90,673
Timber exported ...	£1,522,958	£1,658,018	£1,265,321	£960,435	£803,154	£503,696	£357,953	£258,510	£484,241	£631,228	£675,932
† Number of Sheep...	6,861,795	7,458,766	8,447,480	8,943,002	9,556,823	9,882,791	10,098,104	10,417,031	10,322,350	11,101,908	11,073,715
† Number of Cattle...	835,911	827,303	846,735	837,527	836,646	812,844	820,532	857,473	885,669	912,016	879,980
† Number of Horses	170,563	166,463	165,021	160,876	159,528	156,973	156,439	157,443	159,646	161,660	160,210
Area of land selected (acres)	2,023,071	2,179,016	2,147,202	2,618,318	1,541,707	1,024,787	533,572	403,356	351,313	310,170	281,908
Area of land leased (acres)	9,931,282	10,923,845	11,105,900	14,822,663	3,686,484	3,253,044	3,492,791	3,281,418	7,543,950	5,327,978	4,613,126
c Area of land under cultivation	9,767,189	10,474,172	11,486,803	12,927,793	13,803,310	14,407,756	14,212,769	14,196,094	14,624,056	14,628,108	a14,897,245
* Area of land under crop (acres)	2,932,110	3,324,523	3,720,100	4,259,269	4,566,001	4,792,017	3,901,459	4,261,047	4,215,380	3,817,482	a3,738,000
Tonnage Shipping, Inwards	3,268,833	3,763,957	3,795,310	3,688,802	3,955,079	3,087,357	3,555,403	3,549,604	3,504,705	3,757,174	a3,953,971
Tonnage Shipping, Outwards	3,256,132	3,766,564	3,806,078	3,674,206	3,932,476	3,686,229	3,530,279	3,563,679	3,567,884	3,775,162	a3,927,921
Exports, including Gold	£14,581,657	£15,151,989	£18,240,775	£17,185,954	£17,769,529	£17,975,502	£16,296,086	£15,537,412	£17,291,577	£16,879,168	£18,544,286
Exports, excluding Gold	£13,621,377	£14,048,867	£17,569,994	£15,900,545	£13,133,726	£11,238,158	£11,374,476	£10,803,066	£11,979,073	£11,750,158	£12,154,790
Imports ...	£16,462,572	£18,378,063	£18,287,633	£20,053,772	£18,781,656	£10,879,854	£10,655,821	£12,186,760	£12,832,517	£14,220,405	£16,108,010
Savings Bank Deposits	£8,834,380	£9,817,412	£10,920,089	£12,142,575	£11,719,493	£9,036,023	£7,864,997	£7,447,503	£8,182,395	£8,067,577	£7,222,318
Savings Bank Withdrawals	£8,380,600	£9,324,740	£10,280,589	£11,590,206	£12,028,898	£10,877,710	£8,734,317	£7,747,633	£7,988,122	£8,501,441	£9,752,810
Excess of Arrivals over Departures	3,248	6,094	10,658	3,027	2,912	b 2,312	b 1,405	b 546	b 655	b 72	866
Population ...	381,143	392,155	407,954	421,122	429,181	432,265	435,200	438,948	442,123	445,692	a 450,680

* Season ended 28th February

† Year ended 31st December

cropped, cleared, fallowed, ringbarked, etc.

a Preliminary figures, liable to slight revision.

c Australian Currency Value.

b Excess of Departures over Arrivals. For 9 months only.

c Area