

at the trials. The relevant section (No. 23) of the Jury Act, 1898, reads as follows:—

“23. At the sitting of any court for the trial of any issue the name of each juror summoned as aforesaid shall be written or produced on a separate piece of paper or parchment, and put into a box, and when such issue is called on to be tried the ministerial officer of the court shall in open court draw therefrom until the names of a full jury appear who are not open to a challenge, and after the trial such names shall be returned to the box to be kept with the other undrawn names, and, toties quoties, as long as any issue shall remain to be tried.”

Under Section 4 of the Act, a jury required for the trial of a person on an indictable offence must consist of 12 persons. At the usual monthly sittings of the Criminal Court, the panel of jurors to try cases consists of 40 persons, and these jurors are required to attend at such sittings for not more than five days continuously. If, however, a jury of twelve is empanelled to hear a particular case, the period of attendance is dependent upon the time taken to complete the trial. In practice, the procedure adopted in drawing a jury from the persons empanelled does not, apparently, conform in all particulars with the requirements of Section 23. The names of the 40 jurors are set out on separate pieces of paper, and placed in a box. The officer of the court then subsequently draws from the box until the full panel of 12 jurors is obtained. As members are aware, challenges may be exercised by either party to the extent of six for the purpose of securing an acceptable jury. I am informed that, possibly, as a result of an oversight in the drafting of the Act, a strict interpretation of Section 23 might require that in no circumstances would the jury be drawn from less than the full 40 persons empanelled. That is to say, if a jury retired on a particular case that engaged them for some considerable time, the court could not proceed with any other of the cases listed until the jury dealing with the first case returned their verdict and joined up with the first panel.

Hon. G. W. Miles: Has that been going on?

The HONORARY MINISTER: No. Actually, in practice, a second jury is drawn from the 28 names remaining in the box after the first jury has retired. Because of a doubt that exists regarding the strict legality of this procedure, and in order to

remove any possibility of appeals being made on these grounds with a view to disturbing a verdict, the Bill proposes that, after the first jury is drawn from an empanelment, it will be lawful to draw a subsequent jury from the names remaining in the box. I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

On motion by Hon. J. Nicholson, debate adjourned.

House adjourned at 6.4 p.m.

Legislative Assembly.

Thursday, 16th September, 1937.

	PAGE
Questions: Electricity, Collic power scheme	771
Railways, Diesel motor coaches	772
Annual Estimates: Financial Statement for 1937-38	772

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

QUESTION—ELECTRICITY, COLLIE POWER SCHEME.

Mr. WILSON asked the Premier: 1, As the establishment of a national power scheme at Collie was a subject brought before the then Acting Premier, Hon. M. F. Troy, in Perth on the 8th July, 1937, by a deputation from Collie, and was afterwards referred to Cabinet for their consideration and decision, will he inform the House if a decision has been arrived at in that connection? 2, What is the purport of such decision? 3, If favourable, what is the name and qualifications of the appointed Commissioner? 4, When will the Commission commence its sittings?

The PREMIER replied: In view of the connection between the proposals for nationalisation of the coal mines and for the power scheme respectively, an inquiry into the former was decided upon for the time being. Consideration will be given to the other aspect of the matter in due course.

QUESTION—RAILWAYS, DIESEL MOTOR COACHES.

Mr. NORTH asked the Minister for Railways: 1, Was an approximate estimate of the running cost of the Diesel motor coaches obtained before the order was placed for them? 2, If so, would the approximate cost of running such coaches on a ten-minute service on the metropolitan line (Fremantle to Perth), be less than the cost of running the existing steam trains under the present schedule?

The MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS replied: 1, Yes. 2, The particular cars under construction are designed for country services, e.g., provision of lavatories, etc. Their use for metropolitan services does not, therefore, enter into the question.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

Message from the Lieut.-Governor received and read transmitting the Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1937-38, and recommending appropriation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1937-38.

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, 1938; Mr. Sleeman in the Chair.

THE PREMIER AND TREASURER (Hon. J. C. Willcock—Geraldton) [4.36]: This is the first Budget I have had the honour to present to the House, and I trust that the story I have to tell of our financial history for last year and of our hopes for this year will at least prove interesting, even though the figures may not prove pleasing in some respects to every member. The

year 1936-37 closed with a deficit of £371,205, as against an estimated surplus of £5,674. The estimated and actual figures of revenue and expenditure were as follow:—

	Estimate.	Actual.	Increase.
Revenue	10,159,590	10,185,433	25,834
Expenditure	10,153,925	10,556,638	402,718
Surplus	5,674		
Deficit		371,205	376,879

In preparing the Estimates, the Government contemplated a continuance of the Commonwealth Grant at the same amount as was paid during the previous financial year, namely, £800,000. The actual grant recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission and paid to the State was short of that amount by £300,000. In addition to this severe body-blow, as I may designate it, expenditure was increased on account of the far-reaching drought, from which most of our agricultural and pastoral districts suffered last year. The drought affected both revenue and expenditure. Revenue was less by decreased returns from land rents, country water supplies, interest collections by the Agricultural Bank and railway revenue, while expenditure was increased by actual payments for relief and for the cartage of water to the areas affected by the drought. In some respects, the financial effect of the drought was less severe than was contemplated in November, 1936. At that time a thorough survey of the affected areas was made by the Commissioners of the Agricultural Bank, and it was then estimated by them that the relief to farmers in the stricken areas would require an expenditure of something in the vicinity of £800,000, of which approximately £500,000 would be spent between then and the 30th June last. Fortunately, two factors operated substantially to reduce that estimate. In the first place, copious rains fell during the summer, thus relieving the pressure and augmenting water supplies, while stock firms and fertiliser manufacturers came to the assistance of the settlers by making advances on the security of liens over this year's crop. If the coming season had proved to be as bad as was feared during the dry spell in July, instead of which we have providentially experienced a turn for the better, then our expenditure on drought relief during the current financial year would have been very heavy indeed. News received from the agricultural areas, however, suggests that, with fair following rains during this and next

month, a substantial harvest should be garnered. It is quite possible that a harvest of from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels will be reaped. If this good fortune be achieved, then the liens taken by the stock firms and others who assisted the settlers, will be discharged without throwing any burden on our finances.

Difficulties of Finance.

From a financial point of view, last year was a hard and difficult one. The pressing claims made on the Government for either direct payment for relief or for remission of charges, combined with a substantial reduction in the Commonwealth grant, necessitated the refusal of many requests for legitimate and necessary forms of expenditure, some of which, however, have merely had to be postponed. I am sure it is the earnest hope of every member that this year will see the end for many years to come of the disastrous droughts from which the agricultural districts have suffered during the past two years. Having regard to those adverse conditions, the deficit of £371,205 must be considered as comparatively satisfactory, in view of all the circumstances.

It will be of interest to hon. members to know how the Commonwealth and the States completed the last financial year in comparison with their Budget Estimates. The figures are as follow:—

	Budget Estimate.		Actual Result.	
	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth	45,000	....	1,267,000	....
New South Wales	6,000	....	134,000	....
Victoria ....	....	110,000	21,000	....
Queensland ....	....	651,000	....	280,000
South Australia ....	....	169,000	139,000	....
Western Australia	6,000	....	....	371,000
Tasmania	1,000	....	45,000	....
Total ....	....	872,000	955,000	....

It will be seen that the budgetary position over the whole Commonwealth improved by £1,827,000 during the year, while, because of drought and the decrease in the Commonwealth Grant, this State experienced a deficit of £371,205.

Revenue.

Despite the reduction in the Commonwealth grant, revenue was greater than the estimate by £25,834. Taxation receipts

were greater than estimated by £208,775, the details being as follow:—

Taxation.	Above the Estimate.	Below the Estimate.
	£	£
Land	1,249	....
Income	13,539	....
Financial Emergency	131,372	....
Dividend	58,876	....
Totalisator	782	....
Stamp	13,274	....
Amusement	5,232	....
Licenses	2,041	....
Gold Mining Profits ....	....	10,910
Probate ....	....	6,680
Total	£228,365	£17,590
Net Increase	£208,775	

The only two categories of taxation which did not reach the estimate were the gold mining profits tax and the probate duty. The former was £10,910 short of the estimate, though in fact the receipts for last year were £11,959 better than those for the preceding year. Probate duty was short of the estimate by £6,680. It is, of course, impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what revenue will be received from this source. Territorial revenue showed an improvement of £13,118 over the estimate, due entirely to increased income from the timber industry. The other two items under this heading, Land and Mining, both showed a decline. Land revenue was short of the estimate by £5,889, due wholly to the effects of the drought. Mining revenue, which was estimated to yield £42,300, produced £41,838, which was very close to the estimated amount. The failure to exceed the estimate is due, of course, to the settling down of the mining industry which, during the past five or six years, has been showing increasing activity and prosperity.

Territorial.	Above the Estimate.	Below the Estimate.
	£	£
Land ....	....	5,889
Mining ....	....	462
Timber	19,469	....
Net Increase	£13,118	

Departmental revenue exceeded the estimate by £32,024, the only departments below the estimate being—

Factories Department....	Short of estimate by £2,815
Harbour and Light Department	" " £1,491
Mines Department	" " £5,026
Workers' Homes Board	" " £1,250

Factories revenue was down on account of the fact that scaffolding fees, which hitherto had been shown under this heading, were last year transferred to the Public Works Department. The failure of the Harbour and Light Department to achieve the esti-

mated revenue was a direct result of the drought, on account of smaller shipments from the North-West ports. The decline in the Mines revenue was due to the fact that fewer leases were surveyed, resulting, of course, in the collection of smaller amounts for the fees for these surveys. Last year the Workers' Homes Board had to write off a substantial sum for losses, which naturally decreased the profit. At the end of last year it was possible to provide additional capital for the Workers' Homes Board, and it is confidently anticipated that the enlarged building programme which will result from additional expenditure will increase the revenue of the Board this year from fees and other charges. The return from trading concerns was £49,477 in excess of the amount estimated, due to increased returns from the State Hotels, the State Sawmills and the Wyndham Meatworks. In addition, the revenue from the State Implement Works, which is no longer operating as a trading concern, was £24,082 above the estimate.

Public Utilities.

Receipts from Public Utilities were greater than the estimate by £10,468, as disclosed by the following table:—

	Above the Estimate.	Below the Estimate.
	£	£
Fremantle Harbour Trust	8,429	....
Goldfields Water Supply	26,848	....
Metropolitan Water Supply	12,545	....
Other Hydraulic Undertakings .....	....	4,853
Railways ....	....	31,343
Tramways	797	....
Electricity	1,663	....
State Batteries ....	....	3,668
Other Utilities	60	....
Net Increase	£10,468	

The decline in the revenue from Other Hydraulic Undertakings and from the Railway Department is a direct result of the drought. The falling off in the receipts from the State Batteries was due to the fact that, last year, several of the batteries were closed to enable additional plant to be installed, and during the reconstruction period no revenue was earned. It can be anticipated this year that the State Batteries will show a decided improvement.

Expenditure.

Expenditure was £402,713 above the estimate, due principally to increases in the basic wage and to the effects of the drought. Expenditure under special Acts was below the estimate by £4,350, which arose from the

estimate for interest on new money being in excess of the actual expenditure by £12,902. This reduction was offset principally by an increase of £6,594, in the payment of three-fifths of the forestry revenue to the Reforestation Fund. The revenue from timber was substantially in excess of the estimate, and, as members are aware, three-fifths of the net revenue from this source was transferred to the Reforestation Fund. In departmental expenditure the Treasury showed an excess of £111,520 on drought relief payments. The Estimates contained a provision of £50,000, whereas the actual expenditure was £161,520. As already explained, this expenditure does not represent the full cost of the drought relief, as assistance was obtained from the private trading banks, from stock firms, and from fertiliser manufacturers. From particulars supplied by the Agricultural Bank, it appears that the assistance given by that institution, in addition to the cash payment of £161,000, amounted to approximately £201,000. The actual cost of drought relief for 1936-37 was, therefore, £362,000. During the year a payment to the Trust Fund for interest and sinking fund on local government public works and on Government works which in other States are performed by semi-governmental bodies, was made for which no provision had been introduced. This amount was £6,650. The Commonwealth Government have undertaken to provide the sum of £6,650 for this State each year for a period of ten years. The purpose of the fund is to assist local governing bodies in undertaking relief works by contributing part of the interest and sinking fund on the money borrowed by them. A condition of the Commonwealth grant is that whatever money is paid by the Commonwealth Government has to be subsidised pound for pound by the State Government. Fortunately, we were able to secure the consent of the Commonwealth Government to apply some of this money in assisting with the payment of interest and sinking fund on money borrowed for State works which in other States would be undertaken by a local government authority. These works would be principally in the nature of country water supplies. It is proposed to introduce legislation confirming the undertaking and authorising the appropriation of the sum of £6,650 per annum during the continuance of the Commonwealth grant. Losses on Agricultural Land Purchase Estates to the extent of £41,313 were written off. Unfortunately, it appears as though annual appropriation will

have to be made to meet these losses, as the collection of rentals from the estates will be insufficient to meet the amount required to meet the debentures on maturity. The Public Health Department showed an excess of £10,167, due largely to a transfer of £8,270 from revenue to the Hospital Fund to recoup charges which are more properly a Revenue debit than one against the Hospital Fund. The Public Works Department exceeded the estimate by £11,611. This was occasioned by expenditure on dredging and jetty replacement work at Bunbury Harbour being charged against Revenue, whereas previously it was charged against Loan. The Auditor General has continually queried the propriety of including this expenditure as a Loan charge, and by agreement with the Treasury the necessary adjustment was made. The Education Department exceeded the estimate by £26,175, due to the increased cost of the teachers' salaries occasioned by the reclassification.

Departmental Expenditure.

The net increase on departmental expenditure was £212,818. Most of the public utilities exceeded the estimated provision, as shown by the following table:—

	Above the Estimate. £	Below the Estimate. £
Goldfields Water Supply	5,017	....
Metropolitan Water Supply	2,702	....
Metropolitan Abattoirs	2,712	....
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	6,446	....
Railways	171,698	....
Tramways .....	....	12,354
Electricity	18,864	....
Other Utilities .....	....	340
Net Increase	£194,245	

The increase in the Goldfields Water Supply was due to pumping costs necessary for agricultural water supplied, due to the drought. The Railways excess was occasioned by drought and by the fact that the whole of the cost of belated repairs incurred last year was charged to Revenue, none being capitalised. As members are aware, one of the most pressing problems facing the Collier Government when they assumed office in 1933 was the condition of the Railway Department's assets. During the preceding three years of the depression, maintenance had fallen into arrears, and repairs which should have been effected as the necessity arose had been postponed. We estimated that the cost of overtaking these arrears would not be less than £500,000, and we proposed to undertake the work from Loan

Fund over a period of four years, recouping this expenditure from Revenue by annual appropriations spread over a longer period. Members will be interested to know the expenditure incurred and the recoups made.

BELATED REPAIRS AND SPECIAL MAINTENANCE.

Year.	Expenditure.			Recoups.	Balance.
	Belated Repairs.	Special Maintenance.	Total.		
1933-34....	120,428	29,169	149,597	70,000	79,597
1934-35....	116,457	96,542	212,999	100,000	112,999
1935-36....	122,693	35,227	157,920	157,920	....
1936-37....	120,422	77,629	198,051	198,051	....
	480,000	238,567	718,567	525,971	192,596

In four years the expenditure was	£ 718,567
This has been recouped by charges to Revenue amounting to	525,971
Leaving a balance yet to be recouped	192,596
Railways have provided on this years' estimates for a recoup of	£100,000

I am pleased to say the arrears have now been overtaken, and that in two years' time the loan fund will have been recouped. The savings of £12,354 in the Tramways was the result of the provision of £21,000 for relaying not being completely expended. The increased cost of Electricity Supply was due to the extension of the system. The net increase on Public Utilities was £194,245. There has been a decrease in the Commonwealth grant, and we have had drought conditions. In spite of the drought we have finished up with a deficit only about £80,000 more than the estimate, after allowing for the alteration in the Commonwealth grant. Had we experienced reasonable conditions we would have made a better showing.

Economic Position.

Before dealing with the Estimates for this year I should like to make some comments of a general nature upon our economic position. The table prepared and already in the hands of members shows in detail our operations during last year. The production of wheat was 21,300,000 bushels compared with 23,500,000 for the preceding year, and 27,000,000 bushels for 1934-35. The wool exported was valued at £4,160,000, compared with £4,670,000 for the preceding year. Gold produced was valued at £8,100,000 compared with £6,700,000 for 1935-36.

Hon. C. G. Latham: Do not forget the increase in the value of wheat. I think it

was a little more than it was the year before.

The PREMIER: Whilst wheat may have returned just about the same as, or a little more than was the case the year before on the greater quantity, the value of wool was down by over half a million pounds. The bright spot, however, was undoubtedly the gold production. We concluded the year with a net visible favourable balance of exports over imports of £1,538,000. This was made up as follows:—

	£ (million).		
	Interstate.	Overseas.	Total.
Imports	12.371	7.072	19.443
Exports	3.224	17.757	20.981
	— 9.147	+ 10.685	+ 1.538

If there were no other factors to be considered the position could be looked upon as satisfactory. This net visible balance is not the whole story, because from this sum have to be met several substantial commitments. Overseas interest amounted to £1,702,000 to which must be added exchange amounting to £430,000. In addition, a large proportion of the interest on our internal indebtedness is paid to bondholders residing outside Western Australia. We have not particulars of where the money goes, although we had a survey made, with which I will deal directly. During the past year, the Treasury, in collaboration with the staff of the Economics Department of the University, have been making a survey of this aspect in connection with the evidence submitted to the Grants Commission. It appears that no less than two-thirds of our internal interest, or about £1,000,000, is paid to bondholders residing in other States. A further commitment representing a share of profits and dividends from companies operating in Western Australia, payable to shareholders residing in other States, has to be provided. The inquiry to which I have referred shows that a conservative estimate of this commitment last year was approximately £2,500,000. Other charges against our national income are represented by the outgoing of money spent by tourists on holidays, overseas and in the Eastern States. Then there are commitments by municipalities and other local authorities, who have to pay interest to persons residing outside the State. It is not possible to make an estimate of these commitments, but it is obvious that when all these charges

are taken into account we are left in a position of having a substantial unfavourable balance. Taking the known commitments we have the following:—

	£ (million).
Overseas interest	1.702
Exchange	432
Internal interest payable to persons outside W.A.	1.000
Profits of companies operating in W.A. payable to shareholders outside W.A.	2.630
	<hr/> 5.764

When the visible favourable balance is deducted we are left with an unfavourable balance of about £4,000,000. This can only be met by the transfer of capital from overseas, and from the Eastern States, for investments in Western Australia, and by the re-investment here of profits due to shareholders outside Western Australia. It is obvious that the economic position of Western Australia under Federation is tending to make us more and more dependent on the Eastern States. Unless we have a radical alteration in the basis of financial relationship between the States and the Commonwealth, and between the States themselves, we shall occupy our position of inferiority for many years.

Dependence on Primary Production.

We are dependent on our primary production for our national income. When there is a severe drop in prices we feel the full effects of it almost at once. In the other States, because secondary industries occupy a big field in their economic life, when there is a drop in the prices of primary products some little time elapses before they feel the full effects. We have not many secondary industries here to cushion the effect of a drop in prices such as sometimes, unfortunately, occurs. Our primary producers in effect suffered two depressions since 1929. In the first case there was the severe drop in prices, and when prices were recovering to very nearly their pre-depression basis we had the calamitous drought which lasted a couple of years. Though it will readily be admitted that Government loan expenditure is necessary in a new country, for developmental purposes, to be effective it must be followed by investment on the part of private enterprise; but unless good openings exist private enterprise will not be tempted. We have opened up land and got it ready for cultivation, provided railways, roads, water supplies, etc. One would think then the land was capable of development. It

has, however, to be financed by money from Government sources as well. We are in the awkward position of having to borrow money for all these things. Unless we can secure private investments here our loan expenditure will go to still higher figures if we are to develop this country. Our public utilities are all the time demanding increased expenditure to provide for necessary development. Our railways are in need of new rolling stock and heavier rails to carry the increased traffic. All that has to come out of loan.

Loan Expenditure.

There must be some limit to Government loan expenditure. Theoretically we should spend loan moneys only on absolutely reproductive works in the full sense. The money should be spent to create further revenue, but that has not always been our experience. A review of the State loan expenditure is not particularly encouraging. At present over 38 per cent. of our total revenue expenditure is eaten up by the cost of servicing our public debt. Last year the interest and sinking fund, plus exchange on overseas interest, accounted for £4,051,000, out of a total expenditure of £10,557,000. Against this the direct earnings from loan undertakings provide only about half the total cost of the interest. That has an important effect upon the political economy of the State. We have spent nearly £100,000,000, only some of which has been repaid. Interest is returned only to the extent of half the amount due on loan expenditure. This makes one hesitate to borrow money in any circumstances. It is an idealistic view that we should spend loan money only on reproductive works, but we should endeavour to get much nearer than being able to pay only half our interest bill out of the revenue derived from works constructed out of loan expenditure. There is no doubt that in the past much expenditure has been charged to loan which should have been charged to revenue. Under an ideal method of finance, most of our public buildings would be provided from revenue, or if the whole cost were not initially met from revenue it should be recouped from revenue over a few years. Unfortunately the Financial Agreement under which our finance is arranged holds little incentive to a State Treasurer to be entirely idealistic in the allocation of expenditure between revenue and loan. When revenues are falling and a substantial deficit appears inevitable, a Treasurer knows that

moneys borrowed for a deficit have to be repaid over a much shorter period than is permitted for ordinary loan borrowings. The Financial Agreement provides that borrowings for deficits must bear a special sinking fund at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum, for which no contribution is received from the Commonwealth. A few years of heavy deficits might so embarrass the States that, in endeavouring to meet the requirements of the Financial Agreement, increased deficits would result, and there would be no escape from the snowball effect of such a provision except by the impost of such crushingly heavy taxation that investment by private enterprise would be stifled. If the whole of our accumulated deficit since the Financial Agreement came into operation were funded, the added annual cost in interest and special sinking fund would be approximately £336,000. This matter has received the consideration of the Loan Council, and the various Governments are examining the position so that it can be reviewed at the next meeting. That is a statutory obligation on the States, but so far it has not been enforced. We have not been compelled to observe it under the provisions of the Financial Agreement. The State Treasurers, all of whom have been subject to heavy deficits during the past five or six years, naturally have been reluctant to meet this obligation, made at a time when it was never thought that deficits would rise to anything like the large amounts which they have reached during the troublous years Australia has passed through. I expect that at the next meeting of the Loan Council there will be some discussion about the matter. If we met the payment out of our revenue, it would cost us, as I have said, an additional £336,000 during the current financial year. I do not know what will be done about it, but to find that additional amount of money would be a very heavy burden. In this State we are so dependent on the wealth gained by our primary production, the returns from which are subject to wide fluctuations due to the vagaries of the climate, that our only solution is to try to build up reserves in good times so as to be able to meet adverse conditions when they arrive. This, naturally, would be possible only if we received over a long series of years a substantial special grant from the Commonwealth Government.

Commonwealth Grants Commission.

The fourth report of the Commonwealth Grants Commission has just been received, and a grant of £575,000 is recommended. This represents an increase of £75,000 over the grant paid last year. I have already reviewed the Commission's fourth report, and do not propose at this stage to go into the details of the Commission's principles and recommendations. I may say that we shall not be able to prepare for adverse conditions unless we receive some special consideration from the Commonwealth Government. The actual grant recommended for Western Australia is £439,000, and the difference between this sum and the £575,000 is to be paid to us by way of an advance which will be deducted from the grant to be paid to us in 1939-40. The object of the advance is to enable us to overcome the adverse conditions of the drought which will still be felt in this year's finance.

Interstate Commission.

As hon. members are aware, the Commonwealth Parliament is now considering legislation for the re-establishment of the Interstate Commission. It is to be hoped that if legislation on these lines is passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, Western Australia will have a direct representative on the Commission. The ex-Treasurer of this State made many representations to the Federal Government suggesting that Western Australia should have a representative on the Interstate Commission, but we met with no success. I think one of the reasons why we have not been treated liberally—though the Grants Commission say we have been treated justly—is that we have no representation on the Commission. Both Tasmania and South Australia, who in comparison with this State have received a better deal, are, in my opinion, in that position because they have direct representation on the Grants Commission. There is no doubt that Western Australia's lack of representation on that Commission has been reflected in the Commission's various recommendations. South Australia had a direct representative on the Commission for the first three years, and Tasmania has had similar representation on the present Commission. Though we have had no direct representation on the present body, I feel we must

express our appreciation of the sympathetic consideration given by it to our claims for modification of the principles adopted by the original Commission—claims which failed to obtain any response from the original body. The original Commission dealt severely and hardly with the State of Western Australia. The present Commission has given us consideration for some things which the previous Commission would not even take into account. If the Interstate Commission is established, it is probable that the Grants Commission will be abolished. I feel, therefore, that this is an opportune time to pay a tribute to the Grants Commission for the vast amount of research work carried out by it to determine the relationship between State and Commonwealth finance. The recommendations have not been to our satisfaction, but we must acknowledge the value of the work done, work which will not lose its value by the passing of time, but will remain as a basis for the study of the intricate problem of Commonwealth and State financial relationships. I am happy to say that in all our dealings with the Grants Commission the discussions have been marked by cordiality and good feeling, which have enabled the proceedings to be carried on in an atmosphere of co-operation, as against the forensic methods of a law court, which unfortunately are only too common in an inquiry of this nature.

Short-Term Debt.

At the 1st July, 1936, the short-term debt of the State amounted to £9,303,014, held as follows:—

	£	£	£
Bills in London ....	....	2,998,014	
Australian Bills	5,850,000		
Bills temporarily cancelled	455,000		
		6,305,000	9,303,014

During the year the bills temporarily cancelled were re-issued, and bills amounting to £1,365,000 were temporarily cancelled from the proceeds of the April, 1937, loan. Of these temporary cancellations, £385,000 was reissued to provide for requirements up to the 30th June, leaving £980,000 as a temporary cancellation at the end of last financial year, because of the fact that we have that amount of loan money at our disposal, which amount we shall expend before we get any further loan money, in November, or it may be decided to float a loan during

the next few months. The position at the end of the year was, therefore, as follows:

	£	£	£
Bills held in London		2,908,014	
Australian Bills	5,323,000		
Temporary cancellations.....	980,000		
		6,303,000	9,303,014

It will be seen from these figures that there has been no increase in the amount of bills held: neither have there been any permanent fundings. There have been no issues of bills by the Commonwealth Bank to finance deficits since 1935; neither has there been any funding of bills since that date. The effect of the decision of the Commonwealth Bank not to provide Treasury bills is that revenue deficits must now be financed from ordinary loan borrowings, and are subject to the 4 per cent. sinking fund as required by the Financial Agreement, although, as already explained, this question is now under review by the Loan Council.

London Conversions.

Two conversions were carried out in June of 1936—£597,496 of 3 per cents. and £2,631,165 of 4½ per cents. were converted to 2½ per cent. loans maturing in 1974. The issue price was £99. The estimated saving compared with that actually effected as a result of this conversion for last financial year was as follows:—

	Estimate. 1936-37.	Actual. 1936-37.
Interest	£ 56,963	£ 55,061
Exchange	15,130	14,241
	£72,093	£69,302

One bright spot is that the expenditure on interest due on loans is thus reduced by £69,302. So far, the total overseas conversions and savings effected are as follows:—

	£	£
Debt		17,830,174
Savings—		
Interest	206,214	
Exchange	54,709	
		£260,923

That is a very considerable amount. Hon. members are aware of the big conversion operation made six or seven years ago. That is one of the things which enabled us to get through the period of reconstruction after the depression.

Estimates, 1937-38.

In connection with this financial year's Estimates no drastic changes are contemplated. It is not proposed to vary taxation, nor are any considerable alterations in Government policy forecast. We think the difficult period following the depression has been got through very well. Sure and

steady progress has been made during the past four years. If that position can be consolidated—and we would have made more rapid progress but for drought conditions—we shall carry on under the policy of the last four years, hoping to establish financial equilibrium and, if progress continues, to make considerable reductions in taxation. I have estimated for an increase in revenue of £467,532, and an increase in expenditure of £225,202. The estimated deficit is £128,855, as compared with an actual deficit last year of £371,205. Particulars of Estimates as compared with actual results for last year are as follows:—

	Actual. 1936-37.	Estimate. 1937-38.	Increase.
Revenue	10,185,433	10,652,965	£ 467,532
Expenditure	10,556,038	10,781,840	225,202
	371,205	128,855	...

Thus it is estimated that this year's deficit will be a quarter of a million pounds less than last year's. During the current financial year the effects of the drought will be felt, together with the fact of there being over 1,000,000 sheep, perhaps 2,000,000, short in the North-West; and if during the rehabilitation of the pastoral areas we can so arrange the finances of the State as to reduce the deficit by £250,000, we shall have done a good job for the people of Western Australia. Particulars of estimated revenue as compared with actual results of last year are as follows:—

	Actual. 1936-37.	Esti- mated. 1937-38.	In- crease.	De- crease.
	£	£	£	£
Taxation	2,403,575	2,457,770	54,195	...
Territorial	386,418	382,500	...	3,918
Law Courts	75,722	76,500	778	...
Departmental	863,679	968,754	125,079	...
Royal Mint	30,750	31,000	250	...
State Trading Concerns	102,549	88,080	...	14,469
Commonwealth	1,006,432	1,048,482	42,000	...
Public Utilities	5,316,308	5,579,945	263,637	...
Total	10,185,433	10,653,965	468,930	18,387
Net Increase.....	...	...	£467,532	...

Details of the actual taxation receipts for last year, compared with the estimate for this year are as follows:—

	Actual. 1936-37.	Estimate. 1937-38.
	£	£
Land Tax	117,249	110,000
Income Tax	283,539	285,000
Financial Emergency Tax	971,372	1,000,000
Dividend Duty	427,966	450,000
Totalisator Duty	60,782	60,000
Stamp Duty	273,274	275,000
Probate	93,320	100,000
Entertainment Tax	95,232	95,000
Licenses	80,841	82,770
	2,403,575	2,457,770

It is difficult to estimate what reduction in our revenue will still be felt this year as a result of the last two years' drought, but from investigations made for the purpose of submitting evidence to the Commonwealth Grants Commission it would appear that the loss will be in the vicinity of £250,000. As hon. members will realise, some of the taxation receipts this year are assessed on income earned last year, and where those incomes have been reduced as a result of adverse conditions, it is natural that a reduction in collections will be felt this year. In an investigation carried out by Professor Giblin in connection with the effect of the world depression on the national income of Australia, it was estimated that the fall in the national income would be in inverse ratio to that which the amount of imports bears to the total national income. Working on the basis adopted by Professor Giblin, it was estimated that the loss in taxation revenue to the State of Western Australia on account of the two years' drought would amount to approximately £500,000 for 1936-37 and, as already stated, to £250,000 this year.

Income from Land.

In the Estimates of territorial revenue it is anticipated that income from land will be less by £9,000 than the actual results last year. As hon. members are aware, provision was made under the Land Act Amendment Act, 1936, for relief from payment of rent by pastoralists in drought-stricken areas. During last financial year revenue was affected for six months only, the loss being approximately £35,000. This year the loss to revenue will be increased by a similar amount. It is expected, however, that provided the season comes up to expectations and prices remain at about the present level, collections from conditional purchase rents should be greater by approximately £25,000.

Mining and timber revenues are expected to show increases.

Treasury Increases.

The only department showing a substantial increase is the Treasury and that is occasioned by the estimated revenue from the repayment of advances for drought losses

made last year. Broadly stated, it is estimated that of the amounts advanced last year, repayments to the extent of £140,000 will be received. From those repayments it will be necessary to return or make new advances to the extent of £120,000 on account of the fact that though the repayments arise from the powers of the Agricultural Bank under liens granted to that institution by affected settlers, it will not be possible to retain the whole of the payments due under those liens, and substantial amounts will have to be re-advanced to the settlers. The alterations affecting the revenue from the Commonwealth are an increase in the disabilities grant of £75,000 against which has to be set off a discontinuance of the distribution of the Commonwealth surplus. Last year we received £33,000, but the Commonwealth Treasurer would not agree to any distribution this year. The net result is an increase in Commonwealth revenue of £42,000.

Additional Railway Revenue.

Practically all the public utilities are expected to yield increased revenue, the most substantial being in the case of the Railway Department where it is expected that the receipts will be greater than last year by £211,000. This is not a vain hope when it is anticipated that the harvest will yield somewhere in the vicinity of from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels. Unfortunately for the first few months of this year our revenue from the Railway Department is below that for the corresponding months of last year, due to the fact that 12 months ago the Railways were still carrying wheat from the preceding harvest, whereas this year there is no such carry-over. While the returns for the last couple of months from Railway revenue would suggest that the estimate is unduly extravagant, most members will agree that the wheat crop is likely to be at least a third larger than last year, bringing an additional 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 bushels, most of which is carried over the railways. So that it is not unduly optimistic to expect that with that extra work and other trade resulting from an increased harvest, the Railway revenue will be increased by about £200,000. The increased railway revenue cannot, however, be expected to appear until the second half of the financial year.

Expenditure.

Particulars of estimated expenditure this year as compared with the actual last year are as follow:—

	Actual. 1936-37.	Esti- mated. 1937-38.	In crease.	De- crease.
	£	£	£	£
Special Acts	3,997,418	4,159,595	162,177	....
Governmental	2,935,870	3,003,690	68,020	....
Public Utilities	3,623,550	3,618,555	....	4,995
Total	10,556,838	10,781,840	230,197	4,995
Net Increase .....	....	....	£225,202	....

Interest Commitments.

The most substantial increase is shown under the heading of "interest and sinking fund," these being £122,078 and £39,241 respectively. Of the increased interest payment £22,710 is in respect of loans raised for migration purposes, the rate increasing from 1 2/3rds per cent. to 5 per cent. This is in accordance with the terms of the migration agreement between the Imperial Government, the Commonwealth Government and this State. Under this agreement it was provided that the rate of interest to be paid by the State was 1 per cent. for the first five years, 1 2/3rds per cent. for the second five years, and thereafter the full rate at which the money was borrowed. When all these loans reach their maximum rate of interest, which will be within the next year or two, it will cost the State an additional £72,000 per annum. In respect of payment of interest under this heading £22,000 more will have to be paid this year alone.

Mr. Marshall: It is a case of cheap money becoming burdensome, bearing in mind the taxation burden at the moment.

The PREMIER: Yes, it is an illustration of the old adage that chickens will come home to roost. While in the past we have enjoyed cheap money and have spent it on doubtful propositions, at this stage we have to meet increasing liabilities for interest and sinking fund, and in this connection will soon have to face an expenditure of an additional £72,000 a year. The balance of the increase in the interest payment is due to increased debt. The principal increases under "Governmental" are—

	£
Education	17,352
Agricultural	13,639
Crown Law	9,187
Chief Secretary	13,622
Police	5,607
Employment	5,515

Destruction of Locusts.

An amount of £12,000 has been provided under "Agriculture" for the destruction of locusts. This is an increase of £8,156 on the expenditure last year. I would like especially to tell the member for Mt. Marshall (Mr. Warner) who is interested in this matter, that last year we spent under "Agriculture" £4,000 or £5,000 in an attempt to eradicate this pest, and that this year we expect to expend about £12,000 in the same direction. I understand that the recent rains have had a serious effect on this pest, and I hope hon. members who are wanting rain in their districts will get it. The Government are prepared to spend more than twice as much money as they did last year in an endeavour to eradicate the pest, which is likely to do immense harm to our wheat crop. The Minister for Agriculture reminds me that it is not eradication we are aiming at. We do not think eradication is possible. Nobody with experience believes that it is possible to eradicate the pest, but it is possible to exercise control, which will effectively cope with the situation.

Mr. Thorn: Some heavy rain would do a lot of good.

The PREMIER: Heavy rain will help, and so will the method of control adopted by the Government. If we can cope with this pest by way of control, we shall have done a good job for the people.

Miscellaneous Services.

Under "Treasurer—Miscellaneous Services," the principal increases are—

	£
Interest and Sinking Fund on Advances by Commonwealth for Purchase of Wire Netting	26,000
Interest and Sinking Fund on Local Public Works transferred to a Trust Fund into which Commonwealth Grants are paid. (Up to 30th June last the State had provided £6,650 only, as against £13,300 by the Commonwealth. It is therefore necessary to provide two instalments this year)	6,650
Exchange on Overseas Interest payments and Remittances	5,541

These increases were offset by a reduction of £41,520 in drought relief expenditure. As already explained, our expenditure for 1936-37 was £161,520, against an estimate this year of £120,000.

Scant Opportunity for Economies.

In considering the expenditure members will be interested to know what a small proportion of the total amount is actually available to a Treasurer on which to effect economies. Of the estimated expenditure

of £10,770,000, about 75 per cent. represents necessary expenditure on public utilities to earn the income expected from them, and for the payment of interest, sinking fund and exchange on public debts. Public utilities expenditure is estimated at £3,619,000, while debt charges will absorb £4,217,000. The balance available, which amounts to slightly less than £3,000,000 affords the only field in which the Government could effect economies. When it is remembered that of the balance of £3,000,000, about £362,000 represents payments under statutes passed by Parliament appropriating expenditure of public revenues for their respective purposes, and a substantial proportion of the remainder represents payments of salaries and wages of officers whose scale of remuneration is fixed either by agreement or industrial award, members will appreciate how small is the opportunity that exists to reduce expenditure. It is true, of course, that salaries and wages were reduced considerably during the depression, but no Government could expect its employees to accept a burden of economy that was not imposed on other individuals, and the obvious course to pursue, in effecting a balanced Budget, where it is not possible further to reduce expenditure, is to increase the revenues from all members of the community. That is what has been done during the past few years.

Effect of Altered Financial Methods.

From time to time criticism has been levelled at the Government because, with increased revenues and the imposition of the financial emergency tax that now yields somewhere in the vicinity of £1,000,000, it has not been able to do more to extend social services and provide work. On the face of it this might appear to be a just criticism, but an examination of the facts reveals that conditions are by no means comparable. Members who have studied the reports of the Commonwealth Grants Commission will be aware that in the first two reports the Commission roundly criticised the financial methods adopted by Western Australia. The principal condemnation related to the methods by which loan moneys were taken into revenue. An outstanding example of this was the crediting to revenue of interest due by the Agricultural Bank in excess of the amounts

collected from the settlers. I am aware that Governments that followed this practice had the authority of the Agricultural Bank Act, which permitted the Treasurer to take from the Bank's trust fund the whole of the interest due on the capital of the Bank, though the trust fund contained not only payments of interest but repayments of capital. The effect of this procedure was that the Bank was left with insufficient money to make further advances, and had to obtain money by additional allocation of Loan Funds. The real effect, therefore, was that loan moneys were transferred direct to revenue. An examination of Return No. 3 will show to what extent this method of finance increased the revenue of the State. All Governments adopted this method. They had authority to do so under the Agricultural Bank Act, but of course it was not honest finance. When the Act was amended provision was made for an alteration, and now, instead of the Treasury receiving all the interest due from the Bank, it receives only the amount collected from clients. Whatever shortage there is in the collections has to be made good by the Treasury. For the year 1930-31 the revenue from departmental fees, including the interest from the Agricultural Bank, was £1,640,000. Last year the collection from departmental fees was £863,000, a reduction of almost £800,000. This reduction practically absorbs the whole of the receipts from the financial emergency tax.

Satisfactory Budgetary Methods.

Several other items of expenditure hitherto charged to loan or trust accounts are now being charged to revenue. By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, money was advanced by the Commonwealth for the purpose of wire netting. The rate of interest charged for the money so expended was 4 per cent., plus 2 per cent. sinking fund. The State is entitled to charge the settler 1 per cent. additional in order to recoup itself for expenses incurred in the distribution of the money. Once advanced, the money has to be repaid to the Commonwealth over a period of 25 years. Whether the settler is unable to meet his interest charges or maintain his repayments, the State is obliged to make good the difference. Previously it had been the practice to credit the receipts from the sale of wire netting to a trust fund, and

to charge this fund with the interest and repayments due to the Commonwealth. The result was that the trust fund became substantially overdrawn, and the overdraft could be made good only from loan moneys. That practice has now ceased and the whole of the amount due to the Commonwealth is met from revenue, the repayments by settlers being credited to the trust fund until such time as the shortage is made good. This will mean that a considerable amount must be provided from revenue each year on account of short payments being made. Another example is the interest from the sale of repurchased estates. The scheme contemplated by the Agricultural Lands Purchase Act, 1909, was that the receipts from settlers should be placed to a trust fund and should be sufficient to meet the costs involved in surveys, etc., and the interest on and repayment of the debentures issued for the purchase of the land. Unfortunately, previous Governments had taken substantial portions of the payments by settlers into revenue, hoping that when the debentures fell due, the money would be forthcoming from some other source. It has been my unfortunate experience to have to make good from revenue money necessary to redeem several of these debentures, and as many of them are now falling due, we have to charge against revenue each year a substantial sum to build up a fund to meet the debentures on maturity. I think I have said sufficient to indicate that the financial methods now adopted are a decided improvement on those adopted by previous Governments, and, in particular, the methods adopted by the Government of which the Leader of the Opposition was a member. Of course the hon. member was entitled to do what was done. Now, however, we are dealing with these amounts in a proper and honest way to show the true position. I think we can claim that we now have honesty in public finance, and we are fortified in this assertion by the commendations of the Grants Commission, which is now satisfied that our budgetary methods are satisfactory.

Cost of Proper Allocation of Expenditure.

Before leaving this aspect, I should like to say that if the irregular methods of previous years had been adopted, we could have finished last year with a surplus of £434,000

instead of a deficit of £371,000. This difference of £805,000 is made up as follows:—

Agricultural Bank and Soldier Settlement	....	£	433,000
Group Settlement	....	273,000	
Trading Concerns	....	36,000	
Agricultural Land Purchase Debentures	....	40,000	
Cartage of Ore Subsidies	....	18,000	
Cartage of Wheat Subsidies	....	7,000	
Total	....		£805,000

This illustrates the cost shouldered by the Government in the effort to place the revenue finance on a sound basis. I cannot claim the credit for having made this alteration as I am merely continuing the policy adopted by my predecessor (Hon. P. Collier) who was a very strong advocate of the proper allocation of expenditure between revenue and loan. Alteration became urgent when the Agricultural Bank was reconstructed. Every member will commend the ex-Premier for having got down to a reasonably honest and truthful allocation of expenditure between revenue and loan, knowing that whether we show a deficit or a surplus, the present methods will give a true reflection of the state of the finances. I am sure members will agree with me that the ex-Premier's example is worthy of emulation, and that it is better to show the true budgetary position, irrespective of the cost, than to adopt means to disguise a deficit by taking into revenue money from loan which, quite apart from the untruthfulness of the result, merely throws on to posterity the cost of repaying that money which has been expended in unproductive avenues. At the same time members will appreciate what a serious effect the altered methods have had on our revenue, a difference that last year would have amounted to £805,000.

Improvement in Workers' Conditions.

This, of course, is only a survey of the revenue position. The loan position, together with an explanation of the money provided by the Loan Council for the current year and its effect upon employment, will be fully dealt with when the Loan Estimates are presented. Steady improvement has been made in the conditions of relief workers, and the Government is doing its utmost still further to improve their conditions. While we entirely agree with the increases made in the basic wage, the extra outlay involved has not made our task any easier. With approximately 20,000 wages employees, each rise of 1s. in the basic wage costs the Government about £50,000 a year, and now that

public servants come under the basic wage increases, this payment is further augmented. The increase of 6s. a week in the basic wage since the Government took office means that we require at least £300,000 a year more now than we did four years ago to provide the same amount of employment. We do not alter our charges but we have to pay out that additional money without receiving any compensating return. The Railways employ about half the workers engaged by the State. The Public Service comes under the purview of the Arbitration Court and that in itself will make a difference of between £15,000 and £20,000 each year. The increasing proportion of the cost of materials for works is another important factor, but these matters will be dealt with fully on the Loan Estimates. During the last four years our task has been to build up our financial position from the wreckage left by the depression. It is rather astonishing to think that we have been able to do that and to employ married men on relief work at an average wage of £3 10s. 5d. per week. A number of men are on full time, but the average wage paid, as I have said, is £3 10s. 5d. as against £2 16s. 6d. four years ago. Thus those workers have had their remuneration increased to the extent of 14s. a week during the last three or four years. Our recovery has been gradual, but solid, but the drought retarded our progress towards our goal of consolidating the finances. The effects of the drought were felt right through our financial system and in view also of the sudden drop of £300,000 in the Commonwealth grant I think we can claim to have done well to keep the deficit down last year to £371,000. While the aftermath of the drought will still be very much in evidence this year I am confident that we will be able to make solid progress and reduce the deficit by the anticipated amount of a quarter of a million pounds from last year, and without anything in the way of increased taxation we may be able to establish financial equilibrium.

Conclusion.

Our prospects are such that next year it is hoped we may be able to maintain the progress and show a balance. Although we still have a deficit this year, in view of the promising outlook we do not consider that we would be justified in increasing taxation in order to meet it. We are not, however, going to gamble on the prospects and say that this is the time of increased expenditure or even go so far as to attempt to decrease taxation. We consider that we should go on in a progressive way as we have been during the past three or four years. In this way I hope next year the Treasurer, whoever he may be, will be able to balance the Budget. Every care will be taken to save unnecessary expenditure. The General Estimates were prepared a week or two ago and since then the climatic conditions lead us to hope that we may be able to do even better than we estimated when the Budget was being prepared. At any rate, I am hopeful that that will be so, in which case everyone will be pleased with the result. I thank members for having assisted me to get through this rather difficult task which I know is not very interesting for members to listen to since we are dealing with figures which almost make one's head reel. I have had a headache during the last few weeks trying to assimilate figures, and delving into a mass of detail. The statement I have presented is intended to give a general view of the financial position. If information is required in connection with the activities of the departments—I have only given a general survey—Ministers will be only too glad to supply it when they themselves are introducing the Estimates of their respective departments. I move the first division of the Estimates, namely—

Legislative Council, £1,810.

Progress reported.

House adjourned at 6.7 p.m.

[Return No. 1.]

BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AT 30th JUNE, 1936, AND 30th JUNE, 1937.

	30th June, 1936.	30th June, 1937.		30th June, 1936.	30th June, 1937.
	£	£		£	£
Public Debt	90,344,055	92,332,855	Invested in Works and Services, etc. Balance—General Loan Fund c/d. ...	89,384,472 959,583	91,794,147 538,708
	90,344,055	92,332,855		90,344,055	92,332,855
Balance General Loan Fund ...	959,583	538,708	Consolidated Revenue Fund ...	5,228,147	5,599,351
Advances to Revenue Fund ...	4,673,000	5,473,000	Advances (under Appropriation "Advance to Treasurer") ...	38,189	60,387
Reserve Accounts	59,132	58,659	Trading Concerns Banking Accounts ...	...	4,748
Suspense Accounts	293,783	306,816	Stores on Hand	386,333	447,552
Trading Concerns Banking Accounts	48,298	...	Trust Fund Investments—		
Trust Funds—			Governmental	1,040,942	1,424,147
Governmental	1,982,060	2,058,513	Private	1,330,913	1,295,637
Private	1,568,080	1,495,507	Banking Account	1,187,418	755,712
			Cash in hand, etc.—		
			Banks Current Account ...	308,083	215,412
			Banks in Eastern States ...	39,253	35,860
			Cash in Hand—		
			Treasury ... ..	...	...
			London	7,089	74,186
			In Transitu	16,969	18,211
	£9,583,936	£9,931,203		9,583,936	9,931,203

[16 SEPTEMBER, 1937.]

Return No. 2.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE.

SUMMARY.

	Estimate.	Actual.	Comparison with Estimate.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	10,159,599	10,185,433	25,834	...
Expenditure	10,153,925	10,556,638	402,713	...
Deficit ... ..	...	371,205	376,879	...
Surplus	5,674	...	...	...

DETAILS.

Revenue.	Estimate.	Actual.	Comparison with Estimate.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Taxation	2,194,800	2,403,575	208,775	...
Territorial	373,300	386,418	13,118	...
Law Courts	66,500	75,722	9,222	...
Departmental	831,655	863,679	32,024	...
Royal Mint	28,000	30,750	2,750	...
Commonwealth	1,306,432	1,006,432	...	300,000
Trading Concerns	53,072	102,549	49,477	...
Public Utilities	5,305,840	5,316,308	10,468	...
Total Revenue	10,159,599	10,185,433	325,834	300,000
Net Increase			£25,834	

Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Comparison with Estimate.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
SPECIAL ACTS—				
Constitution Act	17,200	17,179	...	21
Interest—Overseas	1,702,032	1,702,014	...	18
Interest—Australia	1,569,748	1,556,846	...	12,902
Sinking Fund	359,000	359,759	759	...
Other Special Acts	353,788	361,620	7,832	...
GOVERNMENTAL—				
Departmental	2,212,852	2,424,067	211,215	...
Exchange	460,000	460,459	459	...
Unemployment Relief	50,000	51,144	1,144	...
PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,429,305	3,623,550	194,245	...
Total Expenditure	10,153,925	10,556,638	415,654	12,941
Net Increase			£402,713	

UNFUNDED DEFICIT.

	£
Unfunded Deficit to 30th June, 1936	5,228,147
Deficit for 1936-37 Year	371,205
Total Unfunded Deficit to 30th June, 1937	5,599,352

[Return No. 3.]

REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1928-29 TO 1936-37 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1937-38.

Heads.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Estimate 1937-38.
TAXATION—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Tax ...	196,301	219,066	168,579	132,368	130,963	118,973	121,895	117,682	117,249	116,000
Income Tax ...	329,603	340,501	246,050	260,252	169,010	173,255	235,331	274,794	283,539	285,000
Financial Emergency Tax ...	...	...	...	...	202,336	411,716	684,980	827,119	971,372	1,000,000
Dividend Duty ...	315,233	410,615	277,343	178,187	168,614	190,880	318,058	361,867	427,966	450,000
Totalsator Tax ...	57,899	61,156	52,505	50,109	47,291	47,739	53,393	59,892	60,782	60,000
Stamp Duty ...	298,244	262,011	179,170	196,808	191,547	216,779	259,732	261,192	278,274	275,000
Probate Duty ...	82,469	75,707	72,093	63,162	91,995	70,154	74,076	112,657	93,320	100,000
Entertainment Tax ...	...	...	34,360	63,169	62,486	75,202	83,951	89,246	95,232	95,000
Licenses ...	90,290	83,737	63,052	59,417	84,262	68,961	70,670	81,851	80,841	82,770
Other ...	...	...	40,633	3,444	11	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,370,039	1,452,793	1,184,385	1,006,916	1,128,515	1,368,720	1,902,086	2,185,600	2,403,576	2,457,770
TERRITORIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL—										
Land ...	343,225	299,661	235,441	223,496	197,412	201,856	250,688	206,631	189,111	180,000
Mining ...	17,725	16,380	17,557	16,906	20,304	27,768	45,049	42,242	41,838	42,000
Timber ...	158,533	158,821	85,761	52,220	61,435	83,104	110,504	134,818	155,469	180,500
Royal Mint ...	10,706	9,867	11,510	21,173	21,147	24,952	25,653	28,621	30,750	31,000
Departmental Fees, etc.	1,655,782	1,566,916	1,639,549	1,382,809	1,350,723	1,119,829	780,819	838,374	863,679	983,758
Law Courts ...	57,213	61,132	55,616	52,819	47,195	49,782	55,590	65,242	75,722	76,500
Commonwealth ...	811,446	300,000	300,000	300,000	500,000	600,000	600,000	800,000	500,000	575,000
Do. Special Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	133,000	35,000	33,000	...
Do. Interest Contributions	...	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432	473,432
Total ...	3,049,830	2,886,209	2,818,875	2,522,855	2,671,648	2,580,813	2,474,735	2,624,060	2,368,001	2,527,190
PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Native Stations ...	4,554	3,800	3,813	2,332	2,901	2,929	3,703	4,785	5,005	5,145
Bunbury Harbour Board ...	11,050	8,250	6,350	6,600	3,000	8,000	8,400	8,500	...	...
Fremantle Harbour Trust ...	294,881	300,525	241,298	227,316	231,095	216,853	236,686	231,307	238,429	246,000
Goldfields Supply ...	171,181	173,365	161,602	170,315	171,971	174,546	187,949	240,461	286,848	300,000
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	3,341	3,284	3,760	4,299	5,130	5,035	5,928	6,003	6,638	6,600
Metropolitan Abattoirs and Sale Yards	45,200	47,257	42,486	41,434	38,253	39,201	42,675	52,260	52,710	53,000
Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage ...	374,974	398,458	388,406	373,177	350,197	355,687	364,240	376,608	412,545	435,000
Other Hydraulic Undertakings ...	42,671	43,653	39,424	43,884	43,224	44,398	52,604	61,755	58,147	60,000
Perth City Markets ...	1,542	1,570	1,327	1,128	1,263	1,320	1,114	866	60	...
Railways ...	3,783,492	3,631,876	3,120,979	2,807,339	2,920,317	2,884,531	3,277,544	3,424,494	3,468,657	3,080,000
Tramways, Electric ...	844,447	350,118	304,241	286,641	282,202	281,063	284,813	287,103	285,797	285,000
Electricity Supply ...	278,535	302,441	258,618	274,516	279,302	295,207	322,674	348,425	364,663	370,000
State Ferries ...	...	...	...	...	1,996	8,608	8,799	8,514	8,458	8,300
State Batteries ...	14,523	18,643	30,573	72,045	98,919	110,496	116,002	126,298	122,532	125,000
Cave Houses, etc. ...	15,724	14,785	8,428	6,238	5,983	4,857	5,212	5,870	5,804	5,000
Metropolitan Markets	...	...	2,423	1,105	454	159	37	...	...	...
Total ...	5,336,115	5,293,005	4,613,756	4,409,024	4,436,707	4,439,390	4,918,502	5,183,249	5,316,308	5,579,945
TRADING CONCERNS ...	142,167	113,508	119,740	98,521	95,283	98,774	86,107	40,612	102,549	88,030
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,947,951	9,760,615	8,686,756	8,035,318	8,332,153	8,481,697	9,331,430	10,038,721	10,185,433	10,652,985

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

[Return No. 4.]

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1928-29 TO 1936-37, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1937-38.

Head.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Estimate 1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Special Acts ...	3,629,819	3,761,444	3,372,297	3,733,021	3,740,944	3,811,437	3,842,339	3,918,351	3,997,418	4,158,595
Parliamentary ...	14,173	14,991	14,415	11,476	11,659	12,123	12,279	13,374	14,992	14,631
Premier ...	14,843	15,462	13,410	13,701	14,474	16,542	22,613	20,626	21,901	18,814
Governor ...	2,439	2,522	2,458	1,771	1,631	1,807	1,980	2,339	2,419	2,493
London Agency ...	13,196	11,980	12,187	9,285	9,109	9,225	9,029	10,156	10,160	11,915
Public Service Commission	1,509	1,460	1,425	1,828	1,283	1,246	1,196	1,571	1,520	1,510
Government Motor Cars	7,228	5,677	2,589	2,544	3,078	3,698	4,357	2,230	3,584	3,748
Printing ...	74,237	75,091	56,120	47,400	49,317	51,613	52,873	53,564	56,905	57,014
Tourist and Publicity Bureau	2,120	2,105	1,924	1,523	1,519	1,646	1,760	2,112	3,752	4,230
Literary and Scientific	11,953	11,377	10,968	8,690	9,690	8,690	8,935	11,148	11,101	11,150
Fisheries ...	5,347	5,687	4,372	3,410	3,620	3,554	3,606	4,158	4,593	4,982
Centenary ...	4,915	15,085	...	353	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury ...	20,895	20,669	20,223	17,157	20,084	20,187	21,738	23,781	26,454	27,753
Audit ...	13,938	14,592	14,342	11,133	10,403	11,039	11,261	12,420	13,333	14,500
Compassionate Allowances	9,879	6,095	4,862	7,018	6,083	8,150	5,176	6,711	8,182	7,684
Government Stores	16,806	16,923	13,814	11,548	11,675	11,714	12,357	13,738	14,587	16,461
Taxation	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	31,614	32,857	33,640	33,894	33,699	33,900
Miscellaneous and Re-funds	446,528	143,224	469,353	697,927	627,497	560,128	569,335	605,939	751,688	747,694
Lands and Surveys	71,843	72,823	65,675	52,045	48,001	46,416	48,723	51,094	51,743	55,756
Immigration	6,381	5,726	4,007	2,040	791	...	...	...	...	...
Group Settlement	1,060	2,309	1,783	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Farmers' Debts Adjustment and Rural Relief	...	...	...	2,182	2,213	2,224	2,154	3,944	8,681	8,279
Mines, Explosives, Geological, etc.	102,148	105,116	105,141	102,252	87,424	109,985	120,665	145,720	144,092	143,338
Forests ...	23,081	23,096	18,510	14,272	12,835	14,742	18,624	22,289	25,453	26,486
Agriculture	93,851	98,646	77,548	64,918	65,081	66,840	75,535	87,254	100,419	114,058
College of Agriculture	66,327	99,723	86,112	69,335	71,525	66,711	65,767	78,874	74,194	83,381
Crown Law & Branches	236,332	250,200	237,996	201,898	197,905	211,929	219,683	228,394	239,458	245,065
Police ...	97,712	111,536	48,648	20,330	19,159	50,668	49,206	87,627	103,335	106,276
Public Works	13,580	14,777	5,971	3,779	3,858	8,979	4,844	4,806	5,250	5,417
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	3,479	4,777	4,148	6,523	7,378
Arbitration Court	...	1,283	1,462	1,030	910	931	930	1,374	1,414	1,525
Town Planning	b 32,190	c 29,496	c 27,867	c 23,449	c 23,662	c 23,274	c 24,845	c 26,634	c 28,610	29,862
Office of Chief Secretary	12,376	13,889	10,893	11,187	11,616	11,330	12,608	14,083	20,008	25,210
Natives	28,204	31,689	31,468	25,873	24,310	25,709	25,620	26,674	28,084	28,113
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour and Light and Jetties	23,467	25,074	21,175	16,982	17,328	18,375	19,630	22,957	24,149	27,260
Mental Hospitals	104,813	112,849	99,975	85,432	90,999	93,933	98,218	101,248	107,269	111,297
Child Welfare	136,222	170,482	570,703	138,431	132,576	128,863	126,957	118,502	116,338	122,069
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	908	866
Unemployment Relief	...	...	...	653,031	357,721	244,457	92,445	68,605	69,578	68,727
State Labour Bureau	...	2,800	3,216	4,048	3,358	7,715	...	...	...	...
Council of Industrial Development	1,160	1,192	1,148	928	918	1,202	1,539	1,572	2,235	1,890
Medical and Health	212,292	211,657	143,231	78,658	75,648	69,419	64,560	69,095	83,112	78,809
Education	679,019	692,672	673,202	540,115	553,846	576,296	612,703	666,284	715,957	733,309
Total, Departmental...	2,651,564	2,470,740	2,908,166	2,998,062	2,614,386	2,524,391	2,460,818	2,648,838	2,935,670	3,003,690
PUBLIC UTILITIES.										
Native Stations	6,791	6,709	5,552	4,441	4,192	4,751	5,190	6,902	6,593	6,833
Goldfields Water Supply	134,941	137,678	123,038	108,973	108,239	113,258	128,869	114,411	120,334	126,794
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs	2,828	2,764	2,312	2,488	2,688	2,900	2,990	3,584	4,802	4,107
Metropolitan Abattoirs	28,654	29,301	28,075	25,296	25,518	26,952	27,886	30,231	33,550	32,051
Metropolitan Water Supply	142,785	149,126	127,093	97,046	83,359	96,602	97,133	99,202	101,357	99,536
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	29,828	31,073	24,320	21,617	23,916	29,953	47,095	51,092	60,142	59,757
Perth City Markets	865	785	655	589	602	590	720	678	110	...
Railways	3,075,568	3,119,648	2,519,691	2,116,352	2,089,353	2,156,664	2,348,560	2,498,412	2,691,698	2,676,000
Tramways	289,973	289,995	244,019	220,623	222,219	205,069	199,978	204,392	205,646	214,000
Electricity Supply	212,909	229,407	201,092	192,924	191,997	192,804	220,079	241,853	270,364	270,000
State Ferries	...	...	...	...	2,005	7,828	7,993	7,996	8,068	8,000
State Batteries	22,636	26,536	37,605	65,587	80,601	91,783	103,739	113,643	115,100	114,416
Cave House	14,352	13,313	8,344	6,188	6,017	5,627	5,636	5,760	7,788	7,061
Albany Cold Stores	926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Utilities	3,942,536	4,036,335	3,326,832	2,862,122	2,840,904	2,934,781	3,185,668	3,378,156	3,823,550	3,618,555
GRAND TOTAL	10,223,919	10,268,519	10,107,295	9,593,212	9,196,234	9,270,609	9,498,525	9,945,343	10,556,638	10,781,840

a Previously under Crown Law.

b Includes Registry, Friendly Societies, Correspondence Despatch, Observatory, and Labour Bureau.

c Excludes Labour Bureau.

(Return No. 5.)

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL SURPLUSES AND DEFICIENCIES OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1900-01 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Annual.	
			Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£	£
1900-01	3,078,033	3,165,244	...	87,211
1901-02	3,688,049	3,490,028	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	3,657,870	3,447,731	209,939	...
1910-1911	3,850,439	3,734,448	115,991	...
1911-1912	3,966,873	4,101,032	...	134,409
1912-1913	4,596,659	4,787,064	...	190,405
1913-1914	5,205,343	5,340,764	...	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	5,596,966	...	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	7,039,242	...	732,135
1922-1923	7,207,492	7,612,856	...	405,364
1923-1924	7,865,595	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	...
1936-1937	10,185,433	10,556,638	...	371,205

[Return No. 8.]

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH, 1901-02 TO 1936-37.

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	£ ...	£ ...	£ †8,872,722	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ 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
1936-37 ...	157,016	473,432	§33,000	...	...	...	500,000	1,163,448
Total, 10 years ...	1,208,222	4,734,320	201,000	...	...	73,643	4,500,000	10,717,185

* 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, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES FOR YEAR 1936-37—PAID TO TRUST FUNDS.

Federal Roads Agreement Act—						£	£
Contribution from Petrol Tax :							
For Roads	...	...	...	...	...	558,476	
For Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...	21,148	
							579,624
Unemployment Relief—							
Metalliferous Mining	...	...	...	...	...	40,100	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	
Special Grant	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
							100,100
Assistance to Industries—							
Relief to Primary Producers	...	...	...	...	...	76,257	
Fruit-growers' Relief	...	...	...	...	...	32,947	
Rural Relief	...	...	...	...	...	414,000	
							523,204
Other Grants—							
Local Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	6,650	
							6,650
							£1,209,578

In addition £1,250 was received from the Commonwealth for Investigation *re* Tobacco Industry (Credited to Revenue Fund).

[Return No. 7.]

PUBLIC DEBT.

(a) LOAN AUTHORISATIONS AND FLOTATIONS.

	£	£	£
Authorisations to 30th June, 1936 (Adjusted) ... ..	...	108,901,673	
Authorisations, 1936-37 ... ..	...	3,212,000	
			112,113,673
Flotations—			
Inscribed Stock, Debentures, Treasury Bonds, etc., issued in Australia and Overseas—Net proceeds....	97,389,575		
Discounts and Flotation Expenses (including Cost of Conversion Loans), net	3,817,151		
Balance of April, 1937, Loan	30,685		
		101,237,411	
Short Term Debt current at 30th June, 1937—			
London	2,998,014		
Australia	5,325,000		
		8,323,014	
Total Flotations			109,560,425
Balance available for Flotation			a 2,553,248

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

(b) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS.

	£	£	£
Total Amount raised to 30th June, 1936 ... ..	...	...	107,069,608
Flotations during the year—			
Counter Sales		28,060	
Instalment Stock		222,000	
Commonwealth Loans (Australia)		2,680,270	
Do. do. (London)		53,200	
Discount on Conversion Loans		32,287	
		3,015,817	
Less net reduction in Australian Treasury Bills ...		525,000	
			2,490,817
			109,560,425
Redemptions—			
Total to 30th June, 1936 ... ..	...	16,725,553	
During the year:			
National Debt Commission:			
Securities repurchased	494,677		
Instalment Stock redeemed	7,340		
		502,017	
			17,227,570
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1937... ..	...	...	92,332,855
Sinking Fund ... ..	...	...	645,905
Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1937 ... ..	...	...	£91,686,950

[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, 1936 ...	107,069,608	To 30th June, 1936 (Net) ...	3,665,599
During Year 1936-37 ...	2,490,817	During Year 1936-37 ...	151,552
Receipts from Loan Repayments—		Redemption of Agricultural Bank Mortgage Bonds ...	1,566,000
To 30th June, 1936 ...	1,190,803	Deficits Funded (including Discount and Expenses) ...	6,332,328
During Year 1936-37 ...	122,975	Advances to meet Expenditure pending receipt of Revenue ...	5,473,000
		Expenditure on Works and Services ...	93,078,804
		Loan Suspense Expenditure ...	57,528
		Balance of April 1937, Loan—not to account at 30th June, 1937 ...	30,685
		Balance of General Loan Fund ...	538,707
	110,874,203		110,874,203

(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.	
1937	...	...	...	201	15	0		1925	...	...	...	146	3	11	
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	

* 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, 1937.

	Securities Issued.	Re-deemed.	In Circulation.	Funds Invested.
	£	£	£	£
Finance and Development Board Act ...	700,000	248,310	451,690	...
Agricultural Lands Purchase Act ...	587,471	257,283	330,188	3,170
	£1,287,471	£505,593	£781,878	£3,170
Bank Guarantees in force ...	...	...	128,100	...
Metropolitan Water Supply Act *	...	...	136,647	...
Land Drainage Act *	...	...	2,517	...
Total, Contingent Liabilities ...	...	...	1,049,142	...

* Principal and Interest on Debentures chargeable on the revenue and assets 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.
		%	£	£	£
...	1937	1½	...	...	5,325,000*
...	1937	2½	2,998,014*	...	...
...	1937	4·06875	...	...	27,963
...	1938	3	...	...	114,930
1928	1938	3·4875	...	...	1,667,260
...	1938	4	...	...	2,932,009
...	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
1941	1943	2½	3,228,661	...	...
...	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	...	...	1,344,294
...	1947	5·0375	...	...	250,000
...	1948	3	...	...	1,443,925
...	1948	3½	...	...	1,672,570
...	1948	3½	53,200	...	...
...	1948	3½	...	...	1,406,000
1943	1948	4	2,716,302	...	...
...	1949	3½	...	...	1,319,390
...	1949	3½	...	...	1,741,310
...	1950	4	...	...	1,368,448
...	1951	3½	...	...	1,902,560
1948	1953	3½	1,045,693	...	...
...	1953	4	...	...	1,265,824
1935	1955	3½	3,250,204	...	...
...	1955	4	...	...	1,312,403
1952	1955	5	...	1,503,212	...
...	1957	3	...	...	153,191
...	1957	4	...	...	1,250,049
1947	1957	5	...	527,122	...
...	1958	3	...	...	175,639
...	1959	3	...	...	377,930
...	1959	4	...	...	1,238,145
...	1960	3	...	...	461,345
1940	1960	3½	888,608	...	...
1956	1961	3½	1,810,527	...	...
...	1961	4	...	...	1,271,726
...	1961	3	...	...	316,961
1942	1962	4	4,964,083	...	...
...	1961	3·1	...	...	1,566,000
1964	1974	3½	8,914,691	...	...
1945	1975	1½	2,381,120	...	...
...	1975	5	10,617,842	...	...
			44,286,745	2,030,334	46,015,776
			92,332,855		

* Floating Debt.

[Return No. 9.]

SINKING FUND.

TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1936-37.

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts:											
Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1936—											
National Debt Commission									569,183	16	11
Contributions:											
State—											
5s. per cent. on loan liability						238,341	10	8			
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities						128,417	7	2			
3 per cent. under Federal Aid Roads Act						21,148	0	5			
Commonwealth—											
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on loan liability						157,015	13	10			
Net earnings on investments						12,450	4	0			
Exchange on remittances						28,504	6	1			
									579,877	2	8
									£1,140,060	10	7
Disbursements:											
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc.									503,155	8	3
Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1937									645,905	11	4
									£1,149,060	10	7

TRANSACTIONS FROM 1ST JULY, 1927, TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts:											
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
Contributions:											
On account M.V. "Kangaroo"						47,250	0	0			
On account, Crown Agents						40,312	13	5			
State—											
5s. per cent. on loan liability						1,971,470	17	10			
4½ per cent. on cancelled securities						581,909	0	3			
3 per cent. under Federal Aid Roads Act						168,027	9	5			
Commonwealth—											
5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on Loan Liability						1,208,221	0	6			
Net earnings on investments						322,408	17	3			
Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity						35,052	10	0			
Exchange on remittances						28,504	6	1			
									4,404,250	12	0
									5,359,301	3	7
Disbursements:											
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc.						3,487,227	4	5			
Contributions refunded to the State									630	17	11
Contributions to Crown Agents						39,934	2	8			
Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo"						47,250	0	0			
Repayment of 1934 Loan						998,353	7	3			
Repayment of 1936 Loan						140,000	0	0			
									4,713,395	12	3
Balance, 30th June, 1937:—											
National Debt Commission									645,905	11	4
									£5,359,301	3	7

LOAN EXPENDITURE FOR 1936-37 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

(EXCLUSIVE OF LOAN SUSPENSE EXPENDITURE).

Undertakings.	1930-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.
Railways, including Land Resumptions	£ 178,882	£ 116,240	£ 295,076	£ 816,124	£ 180,567	£ 137,168	£ 454,395	£ 824,952	£ 828,500	£ 806,595	£ 642,225	£ 642,854
Tramways—Perth Electric	35,501	281,165	203,268	11,290	5,601	...	9,550	24,710	8,551	75,247	32,644	16,380
Electric Power Station	109,837	100,058	98,688	9,689	918	3,081	11,289	44,050	45,478	89,304	104,752	110,540
Fremantle Harbour Works	78,781	108,085	206,830	154,169	169,018	37,694	69,896	109,086	133,068	113,554	62,652	66,639
Harbours and Rivers generally	361,334	455,901	330,199	177,673	125,055	39,822	83,810	154,169	140,944	129,691	128,535	152,764
Sewerage—Perth and Fremantle	821,036	807,088	773,422	658,553	656,485	487,200	197,238	236,050	425,004	452,387	333,431	568,570
Water Supply	30,550	38,843	70,865	78,685	30,196	28,091	29,077	82,219	79,762	81,815	67,596	84,079
Development of Goldfields	137,711	217,644	341,850	366,116	267,150	125,004	61,490	87,019	143,071	67,091	51,238	127,326
Development of Agriculture	8,870	0,280	9,921	113,635	94,679	79,510	262,880	67,121	92,807	110,959	84,960	10,784
Assistance to Settlers	434	427	331	1,190	403	12,284	39,369	40,313	116,914	170,484	176,021	1,335,009
Agricultural Group Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	10,305	5,371	25,859	5,043
Land Settlement for Soldiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,182	10,072	11,208	229,511	...
College of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	1,053	16,905	953	980
Immigration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Bank—Working Capital	...	...	50,000	325,000	303,257	317,400	298,734	840,849	704,445	221,170	105,678	229,511
Purchase of Wire Netting for Settlers	53,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,798	418,119	132,854	94,989
Steamships	35,000	...	35,000	35,000	35,000	...	...	...	25,000	60,000	...	...
Workers' Homes—Working Capital	4,647	8,000	...	510	...	413	...	7,000	8,348	38,934	50,000	...
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	1,053	16,905	953	980
State Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...
Agricultural Implements Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,537	1,712
Brickyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,925	1,506	...	...
Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	92,353	126,512	117,483	77,795
Public Buildings	89,182	84,454	106,418	98,020	34,634	...	...	54,140	92,353	126,512	117,483	77,795
Roads and Bridges	83,204	132,002	213,804	124,647	83,004	...	...	316,325	335,718	287,584	176,930	96,935
Purchase of Plant and Stock (Suspense Account)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000	50,000	...	...
Fremantle Road and Railway Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	847	...	...
Sundries	£ 5,918	£ 593	£ 26,103	£ 412	1	£ 2,244	£ 5,072	£ 18,354	£ 18,058	£ 14,284	£ 23,108	£ 16,991
Urgent Minor Works throughout the North-West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,770
Purchase of Site at Point Heathcote for Mental Home	...	421	337	...	...	...	...	...	158	368	8,459	91
Aborigines Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,907	75,792	8,981	...
Reconstruction Canning Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guildford Road—East Street to Midland Junction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,042	...	...	...
Metropolitan Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,935	92,418	...	...	...
Discount and Flotation Expenses	...	...	...	...	78,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2,193,117	2,464,167	2,784,185	2,664,022	2,217,082	1,880,225	1,759,263	3,698,052	4,372,249	4,080,260	4,113,054	4,078,686
Less Expenditure from Loan Repayments Receipts	78,377	74,701	97,084	215,740	249,275	171,800	...	216,647	33,297	...	...	...
Net Expenditure from Loan Raisings	2,114,740	2,389,376	2,687,121	2,448,282	1,967,707	1,208,425	1,759,263	3,476,405	4,338,952	4,080,260	4,113,054	4,078,686

Includes Loans to Local Authorities for erection of Country Hospitals, etc., a £21,625; b £10,379; c £9,780; d £5,084; e £3,619; f £1,442; g £400. h £103. i £600. j £5,448.

[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	356,215
1930	153,583	216,647	293,151
1931	84,248	...	377,399
1932	112,361	171,800	317,960
1933	91,751	249,275	160,436
1934	100,935	215,740	45,631
1935	150,507	97,064	99,074
1936	107,906	74,791	132,189
1937	122,975	78,376	176,788

[Return No. 12.]

HOSPITAL FUND.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1936-37.

Receipts.		Payments.	
	£		£
Hospitals Tax Collections ...	234,599	Overdraft at beginning of year ...	23,021
Recoup of Infectious Diseases Payments ...	8,270	Administration Expenditure ...	4,233
Recoup of Expenditure on Buildings ...	28,085	Hospitals Expenditure—	
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	90	Departmental ...	89,241
		Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc.	143,694
		Advances ...	2,975
		Balance at 30th June, 1937 ...	7,889
	271,053		271,053

[Return No. 13.]

FORESTS IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1936-37.

Receipts.		Payments.	
	£		£
Balance from Year 1935-36 ...	78,364	Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during the year ...	48,897
Appropriation from Revenue Fund	46,594	Balance of Fund at 30th June, 1937	80,512
Sundry Receipts ...	4,451		
	129,409		129,409

[Return No. 14.]

ROAD FUNDS.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1936-37.

	Main Roads Contributions Trust Account.	Metro- politan Traffic Trust Account.	Transport Co-ordina- tion Fund.	Federal Aid Roads Agree- ment Account.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Balances from Year 1935-36	3,542	9,831	123	83,721	97,217
Receipts during Year—					
License Fees and Permits ... ..	...	182,495	19,035	...	201,530
Contributions by Local Authorities ...	1,077	...	...	...	1,977
Premiums on Omnibus Routes ... ..	...	...	220	...	220
Commonwealth Grant ... ..	...	...	...	579,623	579,623
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	...	40	358	...	398
Other Receipts in Suspense ... ..	...	...	707	...	707
	5,519	192,366	20,443	663,344	881,072
Transfers to other Funds ... ..	...	32,512	...	...	32,512
Transfers from other Funds	32,512	...	746	...	33,258
Totals	33,031	159,854	21,189	663,344	882,418
Payments during Year—					
Administration, Plant, Office Equip- ment, etc. ... ..	...	19,234	5,148	19,784	44,166
National Debt Commission Sinking Fund ... ..	...	...	...	21,148	21,148
Treasury—Interest, Sinking Fund, and Premiums ... ..	...	7,383	220	...	7,603
Road Construction, Maintenance, Surveys, etc.	32,850	9,017	...	568,488	610,355
Distributions to Local and Statutory Authorities ... ..	...	93,260	14,157	...	107,417
Other Payments in Suspense ... ..	...	...	677	...	677
Subsidies paid for the operation of various Road Transport Services ...	...	...	746	...	746
	32,850	128,894	20,948	609,420	792,112
Balances in hand at 30th June, 1937	5,181	30,960	241	53,924	90,306

[Return No. 15.]

TOTAL STATE TAXATION PAID TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, TRUST ACCOUNTS, AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Particulars.	Paid to C.R. Fund.	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts.	Total.	Taxation per Head. (a)
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Probate and Succession Duties	93,320	...	93,320	0 4 2
Other Stamp Duties	263,630	...	263,630	0 11 8
Land Tax	117,249	...	117,249	0 5 2
Income Tax—				
State Income Tax	281,943	...	281,943	0 12 6
Financial Emergency Tax (b)	971,372	...	971,372	2 3 0
Hospital Tax (c) ... ..	...	234,599	234,599	0 10 4
Dividend Tax	338,876	...	338,876	0 15 0
Dividend Duty (Gold-mining Profits Tax) ...	89,090	...	89,090	0 3 11
Racing—				
Totalisator Duty	60,782	...	60,782	0 2 8
Totalisator Licenses	834	...	834	...
Entertainments Tax on Admission	12,351	...	12,351	0 0 7
Income Tax on Stakes	1,596	...	1,596	0 0 1
Stamp Duty on Betting Tickets	9,048	...	9,048	0 0 5
Stamp Duty on Tote Dividends	596	...	596	...
Motor Taxation, Metropolitan Area only ...	...	201,530	201,530	(d) 0 19 0
Liquor	74,585	...	74,585	0 3 4
Entertainments	82,881	...	82,881	0 3 8
Licenses, not elsewhere included	5,422	...	5,422	0 0 3
	2,403,575	436,129	2,839,704	6 15 9

(a) On a mean population for year of 451,907.

(b) Financial Emergency Tax:—Stamp Sales and Deductions £535,487; Assessments £435,885.

(c) Hospital Tax:—Stamp Sales and Deductions £153,009; Assessments £81,590.

(d) On estimated population in Metropolitan Area of 212,150.

[Return No. 16.]

SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1936-37. (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	£ 333,367	£ 12,184	£ 1,327	£ 1,069	£ 21,236	£ 6,056	£
Electricity Supply	1,001,198	69,463	7,391	9,516	94,290	7,909	
Metropolitan Markets	158,038	5,798	663	794	10,216	2,061	
Small Loans Scheme	24,793	906	89	124	1,147	28	
State Ferries	5,542	203	24	28	390	135	
State Hotels	61,441	2,245	230	307	12,114	9,323	
State Implement Works	121,816	4,452	486	610	34,082	25,534	
State Saw Mills	270,513	10,108	1,146	1,384	49,845	37,200	
Stock Suspense	78,327	2,870	313	393	4,200	624	
Tramways	1,140,163	41,070	4,403	5,707	73,152	21,372	
	4,101,998	149,017	16,081	20,532	300,681	114,151	
PARTIALLY REPRODUCTIVE.							
Agricultural Bank	6,993,958	255,008	27,885	35,005	64,125		254,373
Soldiers' Land Settlement	6,224,816	227,498	25,000	31,155	130,407		159,246
Industries Assistance Board	2,061,692	75,349	8,219	10,319	17,706		76,141
Group Settlement	5,364,892	196,071	21,397	26,852	17,769		226,551
Assistance to Industries	430,637	15,738	1,767	2,165	5,355		14,395
Workers' Homes Board	708,143	25,880	2,733	3,544	27,595		4,562
Loans to Public Bodies	145,833	5,330	593	730	5,790		893
Harbours and Rivers (d)	6,212,969	227,065	24,514	31,066	254,463		28,272
Railways (e)	25,895,076	946,387	102,511	129,006	774,059		403,545
State Batteries	392,024	14,327	1,523	1,962	9,432		8,980
Wyndham Meatworks	1,072,380	39,192	4,275	5,397	20,311		28,523
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	13,560,291	495,588	49,437	67,870	474,606		138,229
Agriculture Generally	3,113,559	113,791	12,070	15,584	14,074		127,371
Mining Generally	716,628	26,191	2,844	3,587	76		32,548
Pine Planting and Reforestation	679,752	24,843	2,426	3,462	551		30,125
Roads and Bridges	2,895,970	105,839	11,052	14,494	7,396		123,989
Plant Suspense	204,461	7,472	815	1,023	3,304		6,006
Miscellaneous	144,752	5,290	577	724	64		6,527
	76,817,853	2,807,450	290,608	384,475	1,828,013		1,663,619
TOTALLY UNPRODUCTIVE.							
Aborigines Stations, etc.	32,775	1,198	129	164	Dr. 1,588		3,070
Public Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, Hospitals and Institutions	3,240,527	118,431	12,535	16,219	Dr. 38,683		185,868
Rabbit-proof Fence	334,548	12,227	1,334	1,674	Dr. 13,832		29,067
State Brickworks	52,238	1,900	209	261			2,379
State Quarries	34,996	1,279	140	175			1,594
State Shipping Service	421,879	15,418	1,469	2,111			18,998
Tourists Resorts	47,258	1,727	188	237	Dr. 1,790		3,942
	4,164,221	152,189	16,004	20,841	Dr. 55,893		244,927
SUMMARY.							
Fully Reproductive	4,101,998	149,017	16,081	20,532	300,681	114,151	
Partially Reproductive	76,817,853	2,807,450	290,608	384,475	1,828,013		1,663,619
Totally Unproductive	4,164,221	152,189	16,004	20,841	Dr. 55,893		244,927
Capital Adjustments and Unallocated Costs of Railings	1,206,390	44,090	5,522	6,038			55,650
Advances to C.R. Fund	5,473,000	95,778	18,629				114,407
Balance of General Loan Fund	538,708	9,427	3,825				13,252
	92,302,170	3,258,860	350,759	481,866	2,072,501	114,151	2,001,855
Balance of April, 1937, Loan not to account at 30th June, 1937	30,685				Net Deficiency		£1,977,704.
Public Debt, 30th June, 1937	92,332,855						

(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 repayments, etc., and which in some cases include capital provided from Revenue and other sources. (b) Total expenditure from loan funds (including proportionate cost of railings) after allowing for sinking fund repayments and other adjustments. (c) Actual expenditure averaged over all assets. (d) To this should be added £570,301 included in Railway Capital. (e) Includes £570,300, 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 1936-37*.

Undertaking.	Loan Liability.	Capital Charges. (a)			Net Earnings.	Surplus.	De-ficiency.
		Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Ex-change.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (b)	25,895,076	946,387	102,511	129,606	774,959	...	403,545
Tramways	1,140,163	41,670	4,403	5,707	73,152	21,372	...
Electricity Supply	1,901,198	69,483	7,391	9,516	94,299	7,909	...
	28,936,437	1,057,540	114,305	144,829	942,410	29,281	403,545
<i>Harbours and Rivers.</i>							
Fremantle (c)	3,368,924	123,124	13,605	16,862	252,757	99,166	...
Bunbury (c)	689,609	25,203	2,698	3,452	896	...	30,457
Geraldton (d)	699,405	25,561	2,732	3,501	1,289	...	30,505
Albany (d)	153,292	5,602	611	767	1,798	...	5,182
Esperance (d)	15,951	583	64	80	68	...	659
Busselton (d)	20,234	740	81	101	85	...	837
Hopetoun	44,267	1,618	176	222	121	...	1,895
North-West Ports (d) ...	541,269	19,781	1,964	2,708	1,536	...	22,917
Swan River	328,990	12,024	1,244	1,647	Dr. 660	...	15,575
Dredges, Steamers and Plant	276,058	10,089	1,101	1,382	...	...	12,572
Other Jetties and Works	74,970	2,740	298	374	Dr. 3,427	...	6,839
(d)	6,212,969	227,065	24,574	31,096	254,463	99,166	127,438
<i>Water Supplies.</i>							
Metropolitan	6,827,384	249,521	24,586	34,171	311,188	2,910	...
Goldfields Water Scheme	2,100,267	76,758	7,048	10,512	166,534	72,216	...
Country Towns	876,211	32,022	3,436	4,386	12,352	...	27,492
Country Areas... ..	1,947,339	71,170	7,227	9,746	Dr. 11,680	...	99,823
Goldfields Areas	932,810	34,092	3,699	4,669	1,398	...	41,062
Irrigation and Drainage, South-West	702,902	25,689	2,751	3,518	Dr. 4,355	...	36,313
Other Works	173,378	6,336	690	868	Dr. 771	...	8,665
	13,560,291	495,588	49,437	67,870	474,666	75,126	213,355
<i>Trading Concerns.</i>							
Wyndham Meatworks... ..	1,072,380	39,192	4,275	5,367	20,311	...	28,523
Quarries	34,996	1,279	140	175	...	...	1,594
Brickworks	52,238	1,909	209	261	...	...	2,379
Implement Works	121,816	4,452	486	610	34,082	28,534	...
Saw Mills	276,513	10,106	1,146	1,384	49,845	37,209	...
Shipping Service	421,879	15,418	1,469	2,111	...	...	18,998
Hotels	61,441	2,245	239	307	12,114	9,323	...
	2,041,263	74,601	7,964	10,215	116,352	75,066	51,494
<i>Development of Agriculture.</i>							
Agricultural Bank	6,993,958	255,608	27,885	35,005	64,125	...	254,373
Industries Assistance Board	2,061,692	75,349	8,219	10,319	17,706	...	76,181
Soldiers' Land Settlement	6,224,816	227,498	25,000	31,155	130,407	...	153,246
Group Settlement	5,364,892	196,071	21,397	26,852	17,769	...	226,551
Rabbit-proof Fence	334,548	12,227	1,334	1,674	Dr. 13,832	...	29,067
Generally	3,113,559	113,791	12,070	15,584	14,074	...	127,371
	24,093,465	880,544	95,905	120,589	230,249	...	806,789

* See footnote (a) on Return No 16.

[Return No. 17—continued.]

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS 1936-37—continued.

Undertaking.	Loan Liability.	Capital Charges. (a)			Net Earnings.	Surplus.	De-ficiency.
		Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Ex-change.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Abattoirs, Saleyards, etc.</i>							
Metropolitan Abattoirs	210,548	7,696	831	1,054	19,169	9,588	...
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	23,949	875	96	120	1,836	745	...
Generally ...	98,870	3,613	400	495	231	...	4,277
	333,367	12,184	1,327	1,669	21,236	10,333	4,277
<i>Development of Mining.</i>							
State Batteries ...	392,024	14,327	1,523	1,962	9,432	...	8,380
Generally ...	716,628	26,191	2,844	3,587	76	...	32,546
	1,108,652	40,518	4,367	5,549	9,508	...	40,926
<i>Public Buildings.</i>							
Education (including Narrogin School of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture) ...	1,438,868	52,585	5,622	7,201	Dr. 16,579	...	81,987
Police Stations, Quarters, etc. ...	102,028	5,922	631	811	Dr. 3,236	...	10,600
Court Houses, Quarters, etc. ...	42,220	1,543	168	211	Dr. 1,810	...	3,732
Gaols ...	53,884	1,969	199	269	Dr. 5,119	...	7,556
Hospitals ...	588,904	21,523	2,127	2,948	Dr. 745	...	27,343
Institutions ...	507,617	18,552	2,008	2,542	Dr. 1,557	...	24,659
Buildings generally ...	447,006	16,337	1,780	2,237	Dr. 9,637	...	29,991
	3,240,527	118,431	12,535	16,219	Dr. 38,683	...	185,868
<i>All Other.</i>							
Aborigines Stations ...	32,775	1,198	129	164	Dr. 1,588	...	3,079
Assistance to Industries	430,637	15,738	1,767	2,155	5,355	...	14,305
Ferries ...	5,542	203	24	28	390	135	...
Loans to Public Bodies	145,853	5,330	593	730	5,760	...	893
Metropolitan Markets...	158,638	5,798	663	794	10,216	2,961	...
Miscellaneous ...	144,752	5,290	577	724	64	...	6,527
Pine Planting and Re-forestation ...	679,752	24,843	2,426	3,402	551	...	30,120
Plant Suspense ...	204,461	7,472	815	1,023	3,304	...	6,006
Roads and Bridges ...	2,895,970	105,839	11,052	14,494	7,396	...	123,989
Small Loans Scheme—Workers' Homes Board ...	24,793	906	89	124	1,147	28	...
Stock Suspense ...	78,527	2,870	313	393	4,200	624	...
Tourist Resorts ...	47,258	1,727	188	237	Dr. 1,790	...	3,942
Workers' Homes Board Capital Adjustments and Unallocated Costs of Raisings ...	708,143	25,880	2,733	3,544	27,595	...	4,562
Advances to C.R. Fund	1,206,390	44,090	5,522	6,038	...	...	55,650
Balance of General Loan Fund ...	5,473,000	95,778	18,629	...	...	...	114,407
	538,708	9,427	3,825	...	...	...	13,252
	12,775,199	352,389	49,345	33,850	62,600	3,748	376,732
TOTAL ...	92,302,170	3,258,860	359,759	431,886	2,072,801	292,720	2,270,424
Balance April 1937 Loan (Not to account at 30th June, 1937.)	30,685	Net Deficiency					£1,977,704
Public Debt, 30th June, 1937 ...	92,332,855						

(a) Actual Expenditure averaged over all assets.

(b) Includes £570,300, 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 £570,300 included in Railway Capital in respect of the following Harbours and Jetties—Albany, £119,077; Busselton, £34,613; Geraldton, £329,295; 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 ...	1,245,766	51,763	4,852	686,784	...	743,399	15,917	727,482	1 12 2
(b) University	34,115	1,418	136	41,991	...	43,545	...	43,545	0 1 10
(c) Technical Education	61,957	2,574	247	54,019	...	56,840	3,978	52,862	0 2 4
(d) Agricultural Education	97,030	4,031	387	16,461	...	20,879	6,928	13,951	0 0 8
(e) Library, Museum, Observatory ...	35,956	1,494	143	14,000	...	15,637	529	15,108	0 0 8
(f) Deaf, Dumb and Blind	831	34	2	4,711	...	4,747	...	4,747	0 0 3
Total 1	1,475,655	61,314	5,767	817,966	...	885,047	27,352	857,695	1 17 11
2.—Health, Hospitals, and Charities—									
(a) Public Health ... ..	...	...	...	58,564	...	58,564	10,883	47,681	0 2 1
(b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children	1,007,347	41,861	3,781	111,703	278,538	435,883	68,003	367,880	0 16 4
(c) Recreation Facilities ... ..	...	...	...	8,198	...	8,198	...	8,198	0 0 4
(d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm, Child Welfare	88,343	3,670	352	138,800	...	142,822	28,841	113,981	0 5 1
(e) Miners' Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	75,959	...	75,959	25,000	50,959	0 2 3
(f) Aborigines ... ..	...	...	...	30,055	...	30,055	...	30,055	0 1 4
(g) Unemployment Relief ... ..	...	...	...	61,308	...	61,308	939	60,369	0 2 8
Total 2	1,095,690	45,531	4,133	484,587	278,538	812,789	133,666	679,123	1 10 1
3.—Law, Order and Public Safety—									
(a) Administration of Justice	42,220	1,754	168	82,458	...	84,380	107,862	Cr. 23,482	Cr. 0 1 0
(b) Police	182,639	7,589	713	239,049	...	247,351	46,762	200,589	0 8 10
(c) Gaols and Reformatories	53,884	2,238	199	32,678	...	35,115	1,873	33,242	0 1 5
(d) Public Safety ... ..	...	...	...	14,556	...	14,556	...	14,556	0 0 8
Total 3	278,743	11,581	1,080	368,741	...	381,402	156,497	224,905	0 9 11
GRAND TOTAL	2,850,088	118,426	10,980	1,671,294	278,538	2,079,238	317,515	1,761,723	3 17 11

(a) On a mean population at 30th June, 1937, of 451,907.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR YEARS 1923-1924, 1924-1925, 1925-1926, 1926-1927, 1927-1928, 1928-1929, 1929-1930, 1930-1931, 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-36, 1936-37.

	Capital Cost.	Working Expenses.	Interest Charges.	Sinking Fund.	Total Cost.	Revenue.	Surplus.	De- ficiency.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1923-24 ...	30,841,698	3,032,282	1,186,766	192,751	4,411,799	4,388,090	...	23,709
1924-25 ...	32,290,890	3,097,630	1,230,788	196,158	4,524,626	4,577,204	52,578	...
1925-26 ...	33,675,991	3,291,186	1,294,398	197,745	4,783,329	4,640,108	...	143,221
1926-27 ...	34,606,907	3,476,997	1,318,674	199,593	4,995,264	4,970,259	...	25,005
1927-28 ...	35,740,764	3,746,600	1,345,609	201,458	5,293,667	5,298,117	4,450	...
1928-29 ...	37,515,080	3,942,536	1,415,577	123,885	5,481,998	5,386,116	...	95,882
1929-30 ...	37,893,980	4,035,461	1,452,235	96,984	5,584,680	5,298,004	...	286,676
1930-31 ...	38,632,294	3,326,832	1,535,557	101,576	4,963,965	4,611,333	...	352,632
1931-32 ...	39,303,159	2,862,123	1,570,849	105,577	4,538,549	4,407,857	...	130,692
1932-33 ...	40,651,331	2,838,809	1,604,670	111,486	4,555,055	4,434,257	...	120,798
1933-34 ...	42,298,120	2,926,756	1,642,404	117,291	4,686,451	4,424,670	...	261,781
1934-35 ...	43,902,993	3,195,368	1,696,190	123,354	5,014,913	4,928,243	...	86,669
1935-36 ...	45,771,888	3,378,156	1,703,486	125,861	5,207,503	5,194,361	...	13,142
1936-37 ...	46,996,665	3,623,530	1,726,469	128,403	5,478,422	5,326,799	...	151,623

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR YEAR 1936-1937.

	Capital Cost.	Working Expenses.	Interest Charges.	Sinking Fund.	Total Cost.	Revenue.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	25,990,025	2,691,608	1,008,554	63,026	3,763,278	3,468,637	....	294,621
Tramways	1,104,372	205,640	51,377	2,761	250,784	283,707	26,013	....
Electricity	1,269,832	270,364	60,884	3,178	334,420	364,663	30,237	....
Metropolitan Water Supply...	7,450,619	101,357	207,910	14,650	413,017	412,545	....	1,372
Goldfields Water Supply ...	5,113,202	120,334	90,727	32,530	240,600	286,848	37,248	....
Other Hydraulic Undertakings	1,690,054	60,142	8,502	1,410	70,054	58,147	....	11,907
All other	4,369,361	174,009	202,515	10,830	387,363	450,142	62,779	....
Total	40,098,665	3,623,550	1,726,460	128,403	5,478,422	5,326,799	156,277	307,000
Net Deficiency ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	£151,623	

[Return No. 21.]

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

—	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Number of miles open ...	miles. 4,357	miles. 4,358	miles. 4,359	miles. 4,360	miles. 4,338	miles. 4,235
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment of Lines open {	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Loan ...	25,350,005	25,210,321	25,111,525	24,864,735	24,296,424
	Revenue	640,020	640,020	640,908	640,908	640,908
	25,990,025	25,850,341	25,752,433	25,505,643	24,937,332	24,412,032
Working Expenses ...	2,691,698	2,498,412	2,348,560	2,156,664	2,089,353	2,116,352
Interest Charges ...	1,008,554	1,015,521	1,028,569	1,008,453	996,233	989,173
Total Annual Cost a	3,700,252	3,513,933	3,377,129	3,165,117	3,085,586	3,105,525
Gross Revenue ...	3,468,657	3,424,494	3,277,544	2,884,531	2,920,817	2,897,336
Deficiency ...	231,595	89,439	99,585	280,586	164,769	208,189

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

[Return No. 22.]

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

—	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ...	£ 1,104,572	£ 1,104,572	£ 1,104,572	£ 1,121,129	£ 1,109,839	£ 1,103,707
Working Expenses ...	205,646	204,392	199,978	205,069	222,219	220,623
Interest Charges ...	51,377	51,284	51,874	52,142	52,039	52,259
Total Annual Cost a	257,023	255,676	251,852	257,211	274,258	272,882
Gross Revenue ...	285,797	287,103	284,813	281,063	282,202	286,641
Surplus ...	28,774	31,427	32,961	23,852	7,944	13,759

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

[Return No. 23.]

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

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment	1,269,832	1,271,028	1,272,787	1,271,070	1,269,868	1,268,950
Working Expenses	270,364	241,853	220,079	192,804	191,997	192,924
Interest Charges	60,884	61,126	61,658	61,709	61,775	61,476
Total Annual Cost ^a	331,248	302,979	281,737	254,513	253,772	254,400
Gross Revenue	364,663	348,425	322,674	295,207	279,302	274,516
Surplus	33,415	45,446	40,937	40,694	25,530	20,116

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

[Return No. 24.]

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

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment	7,459,619	6,820,462	6,025,393	5,340,449	5,087,527	4,872,947
Working Expenses*	101,357	99,202	97,133	96,602	83,359	97,046
Interest Charges	297,910	267,867	255,718	247,654	235,920	229,077
Sinking Fund	14,650	12,887	11,630	11,171	10,606	10,224
Total Annual Cost	413,917	379,956	364,481	355,427	329,885	336,347
Gross Revenue	412,545	376,608	364,240	355,687	350,197	373,175
Surplus ... ..	...	...	...	260	20,312	36,828
Deficiency	1,372	3,348	241	...	...	...

* Year 1931-32, includes Interest and Sinking Fund on debentures, £24,673; 1932-33, £14,671; 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37, £14,655.

[Return No. 25.]

RETURN RELATING TO GOLDFIELDS WATER SUPPLY.

(Prepared from Departmental Records.)

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ...	5,113,202	4,759,423	3,999,901	3,701,835	3,491,408	3,433,912
Working Expenses ...	120,334	114,411	128,369	113,253	108,239	108,973
Interest Charges ...	96,727	78,615	62,172	52,658	47,772	43,744
Sinking Fund ...	32,539	25,400	19,171	15,704	14,183	12,535
Total Annual Cost ...	249,600	218,426	209,712	181,620	170,194	165,252
Gross Revenue ...	286,848	240,461	187,949	174,546	171,971	170,315
Surplus ...	37,248	22,035	...	...	1,777	5,063
Deficiency ...	...	...	21,763	7,074	...	...

[Return No. 26.]

RETURN RELATING TO OTHER HYDRAULIC UNDERTAKINGS.

(Prepared From Departmental Records.)

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment ...	1,690,054	1,630,462	1,600,094	1,501,876	1,058,585	758,296
Working Expenses (a) ...	60,142	51,092	47,095	29,755	23,916	21,618
Interest Charges ...	8,502	33,527	40,069	47,077	43,645	30,962
Sinking Fund ...	1,410	8,238	13,751	13,031	10,986	7,160
Total Annual Cost ...	70,054	92,857	109,915	89,863	78,547	59,740
Gross Revenue ...	58,147	61,755	52,664	44,898	43,224	43,884
Deficiency ...	11,907	31,102	57,251	44,965	35,323	15,856

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

[Return No. 27.]

RETURN RELATING TO OTHER UTILITIES FOR 1936-37.

Utilities.	Capital Cost, etc.	Working Expenses.	Interest Charges.	Total Annual Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fremantle Harbour Trust ...	(a) 2,857,278	(b)	139,270	139,270	238,429	99,150	....
Bunbury Harbour Board ...	(a) 610,897	(b)	27,724	27,724	....	....	27,724
State Batteries ...	302,024	113,100	14,327	127,427	122,532	....	4,895
Aborigines Stations ...	32,775	6,593	1,198	7,791	5,005	....	2,786
Albany Cool Stores ...	20,801	....	700	700	275	....	425
Perth City Markets ...	32,120	110	1,174	1,284	60	....	1,218
Metropolitan Abattoirs ...	210,548	33,550	7,606	41,240	52,719	11,473	....
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	23,940	4,802	875	5,677	6,038	961	....
Cave House ...	24,780	7,786	900	8,692	5,804	....	2,888
State Ferries ...	(a) 5,542	3,008	258	8,326	8,458	132	....
Metropolitan Markets Trust	(a) 153,038	(b)	8,318	8,318	10,216	1,898	....
Total ...	4,369,361	174,000	202,515	376,524	450,142	113,614	39,996
Estimated Sinking Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,839
NET SURPLUS ...	....	....	....	....	....	£62,779	....

(a) Prepared from Departmental Records. (b) Receipts paid to Trust Accounts from which working expenses are met without Parliamentary appropriation. See Return No. 26.

[Return No. 28.]

ESTIMATED CASH POSITION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Items.	Estimated 1937-38.		Balance.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£
Native Stations (Moola Bulla and Munja) ...	5,145	6,833	1,688	....
Goldfields Water Supply Undertaking ...	300,000	126,794	....	173,206
Kalgoorlie Abattoirs ...	6,600	4,107	....	2,493
Metropolitan Abattoirs and Sale Yards ...	53,000	32,051	....	20,949
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage ...	435,000	99,536	....	335,464
Other Hydraulic Undertakings ...	60,000	59,757	....	243
Railways ...	3,680,000	2,676,000	....	1,004,000
Tramways ...	285,000	214,000	....	71,000
State Ferries ...	8,300	8,000	....	300
Electricity Supply ...	370,000	270,000	....	100,000
State Batteries ...	125,000	114,416	....	10,584
Cave House, etc. ...	5,900	7,061	1,161	....
	5,333,945	3,618,555	2,849	1,715,390
Net Surplus ...	....	....	£1,715,390	....
Estimated Interest and Sinking Fund...	....	....	£1,824,000	....

[Return No. 29.]

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS OF FUNDS, THE EXPENDITURE OF WHICH IS NOT SUBJECT TO PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION. FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Fund.	Balance, 1st July, 1936.	Receipts during Year.	Payments during Year.	Balance, 30th June, 1937.
	£	£	£	£
Hospital Fund (<i>see</i> Return No. 12)...	Dr. 23,021	271,053	240,143	7,889
Forest Improvement and Reforestation Fund (<i>see</i> Return No. 13) ...	78,364	51,045	48,897	80,512
Road Funds (<i>see</i> Return No. 14) ...	97,217	785,201	792,112	90,306
Metropolitan Markets Trust ...	1,134	17,424	(a) 17,102	1,456
Fremantle Harbour Trust ...	...	490,904	(b) 490,904	...
Bunbury Harbour Board ...	1,265	22,520	23,504	281
	154,959	1,638,147	1,612,662	180,444

(a) Includes Payments on account of—Interest, £8,318; Sinking Fund, £416; and profits £1,483.

(b) Includes Payments on account of—Interest, £139,279; Sinking Fund, £12,031; Replacement Fund, £2,000; and Surplus Cash, £87,119.

[Return No 30.]

RETURN RELATING TO TRADING CONCERNS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Concern.	Capital at 30th June, 1937.		Working Expenses.	Interest Charges.	Gross Receipts.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	Loan.	Revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brickworks ...	52,238	1,774	24,045	2,691	23,284	...	3,452
Hotels ...	61,441	5,524	50,277	3,252	61,450	7,921	...
Implement Works ...	121,816	118,750	52,238	11,421	67,832	4,173	...
Quarries ...	34,996	872	12,087	1,785	13,117	...	755
Shipping Service ...	421,879	...	(a) 170,395	19,937	(a) 173,000	...	17,332
Saw Mills ...	276,513	36,115	559,894	15,986	597,578	21,698	...
Wyndham Freezing Works ...	1,072,380	...	(b) 270,929	50,456	(b) 285,096	...	36,289
	2,041,263	163,035	1,139,865	105,528	1,221,357	33,792	57,828
Net Deficiency ...	...	...	...	...	...	£24,036	

(a) Estimated.

(b) Year ended 31st January, 1937.

[Return No. 31.]

RETURN RELATING TO STATE BRICKWORKS.

—	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ...	52,238	52,238	52,238	52,238	52,238	52,238
Revenue Capital ...	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,774
Total ...	54,012	54,012	54,012	54,012	54,012	54,012
Working Expenses ...	24,045	25,375	15,544	12,226	8,882	11,074
Interest Charges ...	2,691	2,716	2,812	2,832	2,754	2,762
Total Annual Cost	26,736	28,091	18,356	15,058	11,636	13,836
Gross Receipts ...	23,284	26,198	18,663	12,573	10,380	10,807
Deficiency ...	3,452	1,893	...	2,485	1,256	3,029
Surplus ...	...	...	307	...	...	...

[Return No. 32.]

RETURN RELATING TO STATE HOTELS.

—	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ...	61,441	59,987	60,171	60,215	59,696	59,283
Revenue Capital ...	5,524	5,524	5,524	5,524	5,524	5,524
Total ...	66,965	65,511	65,695	65,739	65,220	64,807
Working Expenses ...	50,277	42,502	38,651	36,985	33,476	32,813
Interest Charges ...	3,252	3,255	3,305	3,427	3,415	3,396
Total Annual Cost	53,529	45,757	41,956	40,412	36,891	36,209
Gross Receipts ...	61,450	55,307	47,932	45,935	41,174	39,109
Surplus ...	7,921	9,550	5,976	5,523	4,283	2,900

[Return No. 33.]

RETURN RELATING TO STATE IMPLEMENT WORKS.

—	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ...	121,816	121,816	121,816	122,815	122,863	122,863
Revenue Capital ...	118,750	119,034	119,034	119,034	119,034	119,034
Total ...	240,566	240,850	240,850	241,849	241,897	241,897
Working Expenses ...	52,238	61,465	59,062	59,474	37,181	34,752
Interest Charges ...	11,421	11,447	11,214	12,393	13,338	13,772
Total Annual Cost	63,659	72,912	70,276	71,867	50,519	48,524
Gross Receipts ...	67,832	75,700	72,761	71,051	47,828	46,321
Deficiency ...	...	...	...	816	2,691	2,203
Surplus ...	4,173	2,788	2,485	...	...	...

[Return No. 34.]

RETURN RELATING TO STATE QUARRIES.

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ...	34,996	34,996	35,031	35,031	35,031	35,031
Revenue Capital ...	872	872	872	872	872	872
Total ...	35,868	35,868	35,903	35,903	35,903	35,903
Working Expenses ...	12,087	18,556	15,676	19,855	9,479	4,126
Interest Charges ...	1,785	1,855	2,040	2,150	2,116	2,116
Total Annual Cost	13,872	20,411	17,716	22,005	11,595	6,242
Gross Receipts ...	13,117	20,717	16,736	19,320	12,969	5,243
Deficiency ...	755	...	980	2,685	...	999
Surplus ...	...	306	...	...	1,374	...

[Return No. 35.]

RETURN RELATING TO STATE SHIPPING SERVICE.

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ...	421,879	368,494	508,494	508,494	508,494	508,494
Working Expenses ...	(a)170,395	171,026	166,768	168,757	154,349	148,973
Interest Charges ...	19,937	24,330	28,432	34,328	37,678	36,889
Total Annual Cost	190,332	195,356	195,200	203,085	192,027	185,862
Gross Receipts ...	(a)173,000	180,346	167,569	181,603	161,593	154,448
Deficiency ...	17,332	15,010	27,631	21,482	30,434	31,414

(a) Estimated.

[Return No. 36.]

RETURN RELATING TO STATE SAW MILLS.

	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ...	276,513	287,326	287,326	287,927	288,022	288,022
Revenue Capital ...	36,115	51,115	81,115	81,115	81,115	81,115
Total ...	312,628	338,441	368,441	369,042	369,137	369,137
Working Expenses ...	(b)559,894	(a)530,832	509,988	425,692	373,680	303,052
Interest Charges ...	15,986	17,648	20,529	23,616	24,150	23,997
Total Annual Cost	575,880	548,480	530,517	449,308	397,830	327,049
Gross Receipts ...	597,578	591,167	622,717	498,755	382,470	341,064
Deficiency ...	...	...	...	...	15,360	...
Surplus ...	21,698	42,687	92,200	49,447	...	14,015

(a) Does not include £30,000 repayment of Revenue Capital.

(b) Does not include £15,000 repayment of Revenue Capital.

[Return No. 87.]

RETURN RELATING TO WYNDHAM MEAT WORKS.

	1-2-36 to 31-1-37.	1-2-35 to 31-1-36.	1-2-34 to 31-1-35.	1-2-33 to 31-1-34.	1-2-32 to 31-1-33.	1-1-31 to 31-1-32.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Capital ...	1,072,380	1,049,308	1,049,308	1,044,408	1,044,408	1,044,408
Working Expenses ...	270,929	351,278	265,218	249,655	225,766	307,922
Interest Charges ...	50,456	57,656	60,462	72,383	73,455	75,736
Total Annual Cost	321,385	408,934	325,680	322,038	299,221	383,658
Gross Receipts ...	285,096	358,048	283,485	253,857	260,506	315,137
Deficiency ...	36,289	50,886	42,195	68,181	38,715	68,521

[Return No. 38.]

THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS PURCHASE ACT, 1909, and AMENDMENTS.

Position of Estates under the above Act, at 30th June, 1937.

[Amount Authorised £1,500,000.]

[illegible]

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

Class of Goods.	1936-1937.		1935-1936.		1934-1935.		1933-1934.		1932-1933.	
	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.	Tonnage.	Percentage of Total.
	£	£								
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal ...	282,561	10.10	269,558	9.84	239,802	8.55	225,345	8.81	216,419	7.85
Ores and other Minerals ...	309,263	11.04	349,034	12.13	334,302	11.93	287,085	10.43	281,854	10.23
Wool ...	24,840	0.89	30,529	1.06	29,049	1.04	19,470	0.76	21,464	0.78
Hay, Straw, and Chaff ...	57,896	2.07	55,978	1.93	45,584	1.63	45,327	1.77	45,493	1.65
Wheat ...	485,006	17.36	571,926	19.81	799,183	28.50	786,039	30.79	1,041,011	37.78
Other Grain and Flour ...	133,089	4.76	126,505	4.38	149,911	5.35	122,978	4.81	148,128	5.30
Firewood ...	242,234	8.90	244,452	8.47	236,334	8.43	201,462	10.22	287,709	10.44
Local Timber ...	351,885	12.50	376,349	13.04	341,081	12.17	285,863	10.39	175,026	6.35
Imported Timber ...	1,428	0.05	1,978	0.07	1,070	0.06	2,129	0.08	1,825	0.07
Fruit and Garden Produce ...	85,980	3.07	96,842	3.35	81,264	2.90	76,023	2.97	70,075	2.54
Fertilisers ...	258,293	9.23	233,924	8.10	212,814	7.59	207,706	8.12	217,852	7.90
All other goods ...	555,100	20.21	528,973	18.82	332,313	11.85	277,648	10.85	251,100	9.11
Total ...	2,798,448	100.00	2,886,648	100.00	2,803,316	100.00	2,550,060	100.00	2,756,019	100.00

Class of Goods.	1936-1937.		1935-1936.		1934-1935.		1933-1934.		1932-1933.	
	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.	Earnings.	Percentage of Total.
	£	£	£		£		£		£	
Coal, Coke, and Charcoal ...	100,730	6.33	155,637	6.16	135,414	5.95	123,938	6.40	118,455	5.92
Ores and other Minerals ...	100,117	3.94	98,020	3.88	83,825	3.63	87,270	3.47	72,404	3.62
Wool ...	63,752	2.51	85,584	3.39	83,380	3.67	60,641	3.12	60,961	3.05
Hay, Straw, and Chaff ...	49,890	1.96	46,229	1.83	37,555	1.65	38,003	1.86	36,004	1.80
Wheat ...	314,465	12.37	367,991	14.56	628,880	23.25	507,283	26.18	662,754	33.13
Other Grain and Flour ...	77,823	3.06	73,592	2.91	83,823	3.68	69,873	3.61	80,999	4.05
Firewood ...	15,524	0.61	16,963	0.67	19,371	0.85	19,054	1.01	20,853	1.04
Local Timber ...	287,844	11.33	300,318	11.89	285,746	12.60	207,423	10.70	145,145	7.25
Imported Timber ...	2,233	0.09	2,743	0.11	2,167	0.10	2,278	0.12	1,731	0.09
Fruit and Garden Produce ...	104,605	4.12	113,143	4.48	101,933	4.48	98,598	5.09	91,251	4.66
Fertilisers ...	71,812	2.83	65,417	2.59	69,842	3.63	58,737	3.03	62,125	3.10
All other goods ...	1,292,355	50.85	1,200,982	47.53	852,992	37.50	686,189	35.41	648,216	32.39
Total ...	£2,541,170	100.00	£2,526,619	100.00	£2,274,823	100.00	£1,937,782	100.00	£2,000,983	100.00

[Return No. 40.]

TRADE, PRODUCTION, POPULATION, Etc.

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Railway and Tramway Revenue	£3,860,300	£4,154,737	£4,127,930	£3,981,994	£3,425,220	£3,183,977	£3,203,013	£3,165,593	£3,562,357	£3,711,597	£3,754,454
Railway Mileage (Route)	3,918	3,977	4,079	4,111	4,179	4,235	4,338	4,360	4,359	4,358	4,357
Wool exported ...	£3,513,313	£4,962,916	£3,910,886	£2,779,113	£2,386,538	£2,345,570	£2,653,592	£4,810,846	£3,413,589	£4,671,730	£4,164,433
*Wheat produced (bushels)	30,021,816	36,370,219	33,790,040	39,081,183	53,504,149	41,621,245	41,791,866	37,905,100	26,985,000	23,315,417	21,291,500a
*Hay produced ... (tnns)	423,839	416,707	421,504	428,328	491,695	453,353	485,368	512,439	462,847	504,571	403,731a
Gold produced (c) ...	£1,781,663	£1,708,924	£1,638,212	£1,690,699	£2,235,761	£3,794,035	£4,610,376	£5,306,102	£5,213,894	£6,713,027	8,191,168
Coal produced ...	£405,770	£414,451	£415,026	£416,350	£371,956	£281,174	£292,285	£269,302	£297,581	£334,797	£326,756
†Other Minerals produced	£119,748	£59,899	£30,941	£59,045	£28,012	£19,608	£47,348	£65,178	£63,330	£112,049	£113,580
Timber exported ...	£1,658,018	£1,265,321	£960,435	£803,154	£503,096	£357,953	£258,510	£484,241	£631,228	£675,932	£609,613
‡Number of Sheep...	7,458,766	8,447,480	8,948,002	9,556,823	9,882,761	10,098,104	10,417,031	10,322,350	11,167,156	11,082,972	9,024,758a
‡Number of Cattle...	827,303	846,735	837,527	836,646	812,844	826,532	857,473	885,669	912,016	882,761	791,470a
‡Number of Horses	166,463	165,021	160,876	159,523	150,973	156,489	157,443	159,646	161,636	160,181	155,125a
Area of land selected (acres)	2,170,616	2,147,202	2,018,318	1,541,707	1,024,787	533,572	463,356	351,313	310,170	281,921	621,117
Area of land leased (acres)	10,823,345	11,105,900	14,822,663	8,686,464	3,253,044	3,492,791	3,281,418	7,513,950	5,327,978	4,613,172	3,926,517
Area of land under cultivation (c)	10,474,172	11,436,803	12,927,793	13,803,310	14,407,756	14,212,769	14,196,084	14,624,656	14,528,108	14,906,055	15,124,189a
* Area of land under crop (acres)	3,324,523	3,720,100	4,259,269	4,566,001	4,792,017	3,961,459	4,261,047	4,215,360	3,838,618	3,724,308	3,755,000a
Tonnage Shipping, Inwards	3,763,957	3,795,310	3,688,802	3,955,079	3,687,357	3,555,403	3,549,804	3,604,705	3,757,174	3,827,038	3,778,936a
Tonnage Shipping, Outwards	3,796,564	3,806,078	3,674,298	3,932,476	3,086,229	3,530,279	3,563,679	3,567,884	3,775,162	3,831,105	3,773,484a
Exports, including Gold	£15,151,969	£18,240,775	£17,185,954	£17,709,529	£17,975,502	£16,296,086	£15,537,412	£17,291,577	£16,879,163	£18,891,670	£20,980,999
Exports, excluding Gold	£14,048,867	£17,569,994	£16,900,545	£13,133,726	£11,238,158	£11,374,476	£10,893,066	£11,979,673	£11,750,158	£12,165,633	£13,031,563
Imports ...	£18,376,063	£18,287,633	£20,053,772	£18,781,656	£10,879,854	£10,656,821	£12,186,760	£12,832,517	£14,226,405	£16,111,631	£18,028,397
Savings Bank Deposits	£9,817,412	£10,920,089	£12,142,575	£11,719,493	£9,636,023	£7,864,997	£7,447,503	£8,182,395	£8,967,577	£9,468,344	£7,268,679f
Savings Bank Withdrawals	£9,324,740	£10,289,589	£11,690,206	£12,026,896	£10,877,719	£8,734,317	£7,747,633	£7,988,122	£8,501,441	£8,958,575	£7,140,963f
Excess of Arrivals over Departures	6,034	10,653	3,027	2,912	b 2,312	b 1,405	b 546	b 655	b 72	136	616
Population end of Financial Year	392,155	407,954	421,122	429,181	432,265	435,200	438,948	442,123	445,092	450,243	454,430a

*Season ended 28th February

† As at 31st December of year first mentioned.

(c) Area cropped, cleared, fallowed, ringbarked, etc.

a Preliminary figures, liable to slight revision.

(e) Australian Currency Value.

b Excess of Departures over Arrivals.

(f) For 9 months only.