# VICTORIAN RAILWAYS. 

## R E P O R T

or

THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30тн JUNE, 1927.

Presented to both houses of parllament pursuant to act 6 Geo, v. Ne. 2716

## INDEX.



# REPORT OF THE VIOTORLAN RALLWAYS COMMISSIONERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30rH JUNE, 1927. 

Victorian Rallways, Commissioners' Office, Spencer-street, Melbourne, $3^{\text {ist }}$ August, 1927.

To the Honorable the Minister of Raitroys.
Sir,
In conformity with the provisions of Section 99 of the Railways Aot 1915 , No. 2716, we have the honour to submit our Report in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1927.

The financial results of the operation of the Railways and the St. KildaBrighton and Sandringham-lBeaumaris Electric Tramways daring the period under review were as indicated hereunder:-


## Summary of the Financial Results by Contrast with the Results in the Preceding Year.

|  | Year 1926-27. | Year 1926-26. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inerease. (+) } \\ & \text { Decrease. (-) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue- | £ s. d. | £ s. $\quad$. | £ s. d. |
| Railways-Earnings | 13,503,123 37 | 12,497,884 22 | +1,005,239 15 |
| , Amount recelved in respect of the loss resulting from the working of certain lines of railway, \&e., vide page 8 | 186,842 00 | 177,088 00 | + 9,754 00 |
|  | 13,689,965 3 3 7 | 12,674,972 22 | $+1,014,993 \quad 15$ |
| St, Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Eleetric Tramways .. .. | 70,803 1511 | 68,594 7 7 4 | + 2,209 87 |
| Total . . | 13,760,768 196 | 12,743,566 $\quad 96$ | +1,017,202 100 |
| Working Expenses- |  |  |  |
| Railways .. | 10,457,754 176 | 9,771,472 18 8 | +686,281 1810 |
| - St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways |  | 61,766 $13 \quad 0$ | $+1,510173$ |
| Total . . | 10,521,032 78 | 9,833,239 118 | $+687,792161$ |
| Net Revenue | 3,239,736 119 | 2,910,326 1710 | $+329,4091311$ |
| Interest Charges and Expenses .. | 3,287,276 179 | 3,092,695 $13 \quad 4$ | + 194,581 45 |
| Deficit .. | 47,54060 | 182,368 $15 \quad 6$ | $-134,82896$ |

Comparison of the Results of Working (excluding Electric Tramways and Road Motor Coaches) with those in the Three Preceding Years.


Per traffic train mile
(b) For details see Appendix No. 3.

TPrior to 1925-26, the expenditure of the Stores Branch was included with that of the various Branches

## Gross Revenue of the Railways.

The Gross Revenue of the Railways (excluding the Electric Tramways and the Road Motor (Coaches) amounted to $£ 13,65^{2}, 434$, which is an increase of $£ 981,373$ as compared with the revenue earned in the preceding year, viz., $£_{12,671,061}$, or equivalent to an increase of 7774 per cent. The increases and decreases in the different subdivisions of traffic were as shown hereunder :-

| - |  |  | Increase. |  | Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Per cent. | A mount. | Fer cent. |
| Passeoger Traffe- |  |  | ${ }_{\sim}^{2}$ |  | £ |  |
| Comntry ... ... ... |  |  | 25.942 | -97 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ", Rail Motor Services |  |  | 2,357 | $5 \cdot 29$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Snburban ... ... .. |  | $\ldots$ | 186,455 | 6.92 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Dis Rail Motor Services |  |  | 474 | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
| Dining Car Services ... ... |  | $\ldots$ | 2,67i | $10 \cdot 35$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Refreshment Services | $\ldots$ | . | 34,417 | $8 \cdot 32$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Advertising | $\ldots$ | ... | 6,791 | 18.36 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Bookstalls | $\ldots$ | ... | 13,985 | $2 \mathrm{c} \cdot 61$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Parcels, \&c. ${ }_{\text {Rail }} \times$ Motor | $\ldots$ | ... | 18,065 | $3 \cdot 57$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | 988 | 13.01 | ... | ... |
| Horses, Carriages, and | ... | $\ldots$ | 4,599 | 11.31 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Mails ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 5,053 | $5 \cdot 60$ |
| Goods | $\ldots$ | ... | 741,963 | 15.53 | ... | ... |
| Live Stock | $\ldots$ |  | 13,417 | 2.11 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Minerals ... | ... | ... | 23,265 | $15 \cdot 36$ |  | ... |
| Electrical Power | ... | ... |  |  | 85,869 | 59.90 |
| Rentals | ... | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | 15,043 | 9.61 |
| Miscellaneous | , | $\cdots$ | 3,195 | $26 \cdot 60$ | ... |  |
| Amount paid (and payable) to the Departmeat in. respect of the loss resulting from the working of certain lines of railway, \&ce, |  |  | 9,754 | $5 \cdot 51$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Totai |  |  | 88,338 |  | 106,965 |  |
| Net Increase | $\ldots$ |  |  | 881,373 |  |  |

The contributing factors are explained in our comments on page 14 , under the heading "Analysis of Passenger, Goods, and Live Stock Traffic."

The Gross Revenue per traffic train mile was 15 s . I 72 d ., as compared with 145.5 .03 d . in the preceding year.

For comparative purposes, a statement is furnished hereunder showing the gross earnings per traffic train mile each year for the four years ended 3oth June, 1927:-

| Year. |  |  | Revemue per traffic <br> train mile. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $1923-24$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 | 4.95 |
| $1924-25$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 | 7.16 |
| $1925-26$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 | $5^{\circ} .03$ |
| $1926-27$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | 1.72 |

## Working 覧xpenses of the Railways.

A detailed statement of the Working Expenses (excluding Electric Tramways and Road Motor Coaches) is given in Appendix No. 3.

The percentage of Working Expenses (excluding Electric Tramways, Road Motor Coaches, Pensions, Superannuation, \&c) to Gross Revenue was $74^{\circ} 07$, by contrast w!th $75^{\circ} 18$ in the preceding year, and 73.88 in 1924-25. The decrease in $1926-27$ by comparison with $1925-26$ was I-11 per cent, and was accounted for by the increase in the Revenue being proportionately greater than the increase in Working Expenses.

## Reconciliation with Treasury Figures.

The figures relating to the Revenue and Working Expenses, as shown in our accounts, do not agree with the Treasury figures because, in accordance with ordinary commercial practice, we credit the Revenue Account of each year with all the moneys which have been earned in such year, whether received or not, and debit the Working Expenses Account with the expenditure actually incurr $d$ in the year whether paid or not; whereas in the Treasury it is the practice to credit or debit each year with the amounts actually received or paid during the year.

A reconciliation is embodied in Appendix No. 22; so that the apparent discrepancies between the two sets of figures may be readily appreciated.

## South Australian Border Railways Adjustment Account.

The aqreement which was made in 1912 between the Victorian and South Australian Governments-and which was ratified by Act No. 2424-in connexion with the construction of the lines from Murrayville to Pinnaroo, and from Malanganee to Mount Gambier, prescribed that 40 per cent. of the revenue derived from the conveyance over other lines in either State of traffic originating or terminating on the connecting railways shall be paid into a "pool" and that after the losses (if any) on working the connecting railways, and the Onyen to Murayville railwav, have been paid therefrom the balance is to be divided equally between the States-firstly, up to a maximum of £5,000 per amum unconditionally ; and then the balance (if any) in the "pool", subject to the proviso that the credit to either State may be revised under certain conditions.

The adjustment in respect of the year ended 30 th June, 1926 , involved the payment to South Australia of the sum of $£_{\mathrm{I}}, 367$, which has been charged to the Working Expenses of the year under review.

## Repayment to Capital in respect of the construction of the North Creelong to Fyansford Jine.

The construction of the line from North Geelong to Fyansford (which was opened in September, 1918) was authorized by Act Ño. 2879, subject to The Australian Portland Cement Company Proprietary Limited undertaking to make good the amount by which the annual revenue from the line is insufficient to meet the Working Expenses, the interest on the Capital cost, and an annual contribution sufficient to extinguish the Capital expenditure within a period of fifteen years.

In accordance with the proposal to write off the cost of the line during the period in question, the sum of $\mathfrak{£} 5,390$ in respect of the first seven years had been charged to Working Expenses and credited to Capital Account, at 3oth June, 1926, and a sum of $£ 758$ was similarly dealt with in 1926-27.

## Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Liability.

The Net Revenue, after providing for the payment of Working Expenses, Pensions and Gratuities under Act No. 767 , the adjustment with South Australia in connexion with the Border Railways, payment to the Superannuation Fund, and the repayment to Capital Account in respect of the North Geelong to Fyansford Line, was equivalent to 4.52 per cent. of the total loan liability, as compared with $4 \cdot 16$ in 1925-26.

## Credits under the Provisions of Section 102 of Act No. 2716, \&c.

Provision is made in section IO2 of the Railways Act 1915 that any losses incurred in respect of the working of new lines of railway, or any increase of expenditure or decrease of revenue occasioned by a direction given by Parliament or the Governor in Council on a matter of policy, shall be notified in writing by the Commissioners to the Auditor-General, and, if certified by him, shall be provided by Parliament in the Annual Appropriation Act, and paid to the Commissioners.

The amounts appropriated by Parliament and paid to the Department under section IO2 of the Railways Act I915, for which credit is taken in the finances of the year under review, were as follow:-
$\begin{array}{llcccc} & & & & & \\ \text { The loss incurred in connexion with the operation } & & d . \\ \begin{array}{lllll}\text { of certain non-paying lines (vide page 10) } & \ldots & 185,475 & \circ & \circ\end{array}\end{array}$
The sum paid to South Australia in respect of the operation of certain border railways (as referred to on page 7) ... ... ... ... ... 1,367 ○

The amount of the preference granted on goods of Australian manufacture pursuant to a direction given by Parliament ... ... ...
The loss incurred in connexion with the reduction of ro per cent. in freight charges for certain classes of


## Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund.

The total amount credited to the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, inclusive of a contribution of $£ 327$ in respect of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways, was $\mathfrak{E} 63,085$.

## Pensions and Gratuities.

The amount paid in pensions and gratuities (to ex-employees or to their dependent relatives) was $£_{215} 105$, a decrease of $£_{4,291}$ as compared with the preceding year in which $\mathfrak{£}_{219}, 396$ was paid.

At 30th June, 1927 , the number of employees still in the Service entitled to either pension or compensation on retirement was 64. By contrast with 30th June, 1926, this represents a decrease of 30, vide Appendix No. 14.

It will, of course, be appreciated that these figures relate to payment of pensions, \&c., to employees who were in the Service at the date of the passing of Act No. 767 on ist November, 1883 , and not to pensions under the Superannuation Act which came into uperation as from ist January, 1926.

## Capital Expenditure.

The total expenditure charged to Capital Account at 3oth June, Iy26, was and during the year the expenditure so charged (details of which are given in Appendix No. 15) was as follows :-

$$
\text { \& s. } \quad d .
$$

Construction of New Lines and Surveys
$546,495 \quad 2 \quad 2$
Additions and Improvements to-
Way and Works ...
$\ldots \quad \ldots \quad$.... $\quad 949,453148$
Rolling-stock ... ... ... ... 166,478 17.9

Total Increase in Expenditure on
Capital Account ... ... ... ... ... ... $1,662,42714 \quad 7$
so that the total expenditure charged to Capital Account at 30 th
June, 1927 , was
... **.
... ... ...
. $\mathfrak{L}_{71,088,485} 34$

## Toan Funds.

At 30 th June, 1926 , the total liability in respect of $£ \quad s, d$. Current Loans was ... 69,833,415 43 and during the year the additional amount allocated was as follows:-

|  | $£$ | $s$. | $d$. | $£$ | $s$. | $d$. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For Construction works | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $1,861,572$ | 14 | $\circ$ |
| For Redemption purposes | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $1,696,868$ | 1 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | $3,558,440$ | 15 | 10 |

Less Amount redeemed-
By Act No. 2026 1,656,797 I 5
From Revenue $\quad 1,00000$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
1,657,797 & 1 & 5 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Net Increase for the year ... ... ... I,900,643 I4 5
so that the total liability, at 30th June, 1927, in respect of Current Loans was (vide Appendix No. 16) ... ...

The proceeds of Loans, after deducting Discounts and Ex-

$$
\mathfrak{£}_{71,734,058} \quad 18 \quad 8
$$

penses (less Net Premiums received), amounted at 30th June, 1926, to ... ... ... ... 67,361,015 6 I
and as this amount was increased during the year ended 30th June, 1927, by ... ... ... ...
the total proceeds of Loans at 30th June, 1927 , were $\quad . . \quad$ £69,149,502 II 9
The difference between the increase in the proceeds of Loans and the net increase in the total amount of Current Loans allocated, which represents the Net Discount and Expenses for the year, was

## Interest Account.

The Interest Charges on Current Loans (vide Appendix
No. 16) amounted to
In addition expenses were incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of Interest to the extent of $\ldots$... $5,94215 \quad$ I

The debit for Interest Charges and Expenses for the year 1926-27
was therefore ... ... ... ... ...
which represents an increase of $£_{194,5{ }^{8} \text { I }}$ as compared with the debit for the previous year.

## Nonminterest Beaxing Funds.

At 30th June, I926, the amount provided out of Consolidated Revenue for Railway Construction, Equipment, Stmes, \&c., and on which interest is not charged, was
$\mathfrak{£}$ s. $d$ 4,029,21315 0 and further moneys were provided during the year out of Consolidated Revenue and debited to Construction Works, as shown hereunder-

Expenditure under Division No. 92 of the Appropriation Act $\ldots$... $\dddot{\text { during the year } \text { out of Consolidated }}$ Revenue for the Redemption of Loan Moneys was $\qquad$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,000 \quad 0 \\
\hline 4,038,65818 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Deduct-Amount credited to "The Developmental
Railways Account" Railways Account" ... ... ... I,092 14 4

The total amount so provided as at 30th June, 1927 (vide Appendix No. 1), was therefore

\section*{Capital Expenditure on Tines Closed fon Trafic, and on Surveys of Iines not comstructed. <br> | Lines Closed for Traftic. |  | Miles. |  | Approximate Capital |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dunkeld to Penshurst (dismantled) | ... | 15.87 | $\cdots$ | £50,000 |
| Canterbury Loop Line (dismantled) | ... | 0.21) |  |  |
| Ashburton to Oakleigh ... | ... | 2.37 \} | $\ldots$ | 1 30,000 |
| Fairfield Park to Deepdene | ... | $3 \cdot 34$ ) |  |  |
| Darling to Waverley | ... | 0.69 | .. | 7,000 |
| Lancefield to Kilmore (dismantled) | ... | 18.10 | ... | 107,873 |
| Fawkner Cemetery to Somerton | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 22$ | $\ldots$ | 53,217 |
| Geeloug Race-course Line (dismantled) | ... | 1.96 | ... | 5,317 |
| Totals | $\ldots$ | 4776 |  | 353,407 |
| Surveys for lines not constructed | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 422,908 |
| Grand Total | ... |  |  | $\mathfrak{£}_{776,315}$ |

The operation of the following lines for the twelve months ended 28 th February, 1927, after the payment of Working Expenses and Interest Charges, resulted in a loss of $\sum_{207,401 \text {. The amount for which, in respect of non-paying lines, credit }}$ has been taken in the Revenue Account in accordance with the provisions of section IO2 of Act No. 2716 is $£ 185,475$, as shown hereunder.

| Line. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alberton to Won Wron | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | $£_{4,354}$ |
| Annuello to Robinvale |  | . | . | . |  | 6,651 |
| Bairnsdale to Orbost | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | 21,483 |
| Beeac to Newtown |  | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | 5,792 |
| Benalla to Tatong .. .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | - | 3.317 |
| Ben Nevis (Crowlands) to Navarre |  | . | . | . | . | I,508 |
| Bittern to Red Hill . |  | ., | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,931 |
| Cavendish to Toolondo | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 5,437 |
| Chillingollah to Manangatang | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 27 I |
| Colac to Alvie |  | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 4 I 8 |
| Colac to Crowes ... |  | . | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 14:373 |
| Elmore to Cohuna .. | -• | . | . | $\cdots$ | . . | 347 |
| Eltham to Hurstbridge |  | . |  | . | . | 18,713 |
| Ferntree Gully to Gembrook .. | . | . | . | . | . | 16,174 |
| Heywood to Puralka (Mumbannar) |  | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 6,817. |
| Hopetoun to Patchewollock |  | . | . | . | . | 5,426 |
| Jeparit to Lorquon .. .. | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | 102 |
|  |  | fo | d.. | - | . | 8115,114 |

Non-Paying Lines-continued.


## New Lines of Pailways.

During the year II'25 miles of new railways were opened for traffic. At 30th June, 6775 miles were in course of construction. The details of the different lines are shown in Appendix No. 23.

## Mileage of Railways and Tracks Open for Trafic.

The total route mileage open for traffic and the mileage of the main tracks and sidings, \&c., are shown in the following statement, which also affords a comparison with the respective totals in the preceding year. Further particulars are given in Appendix No. 24 :-


## St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway, as contrasted with those of the preceding year, are embodied in Appendix No. 18; the principal items being as follow :-

| Number of Passengers |  | $\cdots$ | Year 1926-27. | Year 1925-26. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\mathfrak{E}}{5,856,796}$ | $\cdots$ | $\underset{£}{5,910,741}$ |
| Gross Revenue | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 55,594 | $\ldots$ | 56,533 |
| Working Expenses | $\cdots$ | ... | 48,079 |  | 48,534 |
| Net Revenue ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 7,515 |  | 7,999 |
| Interest Charges | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9,347 | ... | 9.277 |
| Net Result ... | $\cdots$ | Loss | £ I, 832 |  | $\mathfrak{£}_{1,278}$ |

The loss on the year's working was due to decreased Revenue as a result of road motor competition.

The Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1927 , on account of $\mathscr{L}$ the construction of the line was ... ... ... ... 124, 153 and of rolling-stock ... ... ... ... ... 71,250

$$
\text { or a total of } \quad . . \quad \text {... ... } . . \quad \text {... } \overline{£_{195,403}}
$$

## Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramway.

A comparison of the results of the operation of this Tramway with those of the preceding year appears in Appendix No. I9, and the chief items are shown hereunder :-

| Number of Passengers | $\cdots$ | ... | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } 1926-27 . \\ \mathrm{I}, 809,880 \\ £ \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} x \mathbf{x} 925-26 . \\ 371,55^{8} \\ £ \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15,209 | ... | 12,061 |
| Working Expenses | $\ldots$ | ... | 15,198 |  | 13,233 |
| Net Revenue | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 11 | Loss | 1,172 |
| Interest Charges... | $\ldots$ | ... | 6,556 | ... | 5,514 |
| Net, Result ... | ... | Loss | £6,545 | Loss | £6,686 |

The figures for 1926-27 include those in connection with the extension from Black Rock to Beaumaris, which was opened on Ist September, 1926.

$$
\text { The Capital Expenditure at } 30 \text { th June, 1927, on account } £
$$

of the construction of the line was ... ... ... ... 102,163
and of rolling stock ... ... ... ... ... 3r,860
or a total of ... ... ... ... £ 134,023

## Finance.

During the course of the year 1925-26, which closed with a deficit of $£ 182,000$, it became apparent, because of uncontrollable increases in the cost of both labour and materials, that increased revenue must be obtained if the Department was to be enabled to balance its accounts. Accordingly, in January 1926, we submitted to the Government a recommendation that fares and freight rates should be increased to the extest that would provide additional revenue amounting to $£ x, 000,000$-equivalent to an average increase of io per cent.

In this sum we made provision for-
(a) The extension of the suburban radius to 27 miles.
(b) A further taper in the fares over 250 miles.
(c) A further taper in the goods, wool, and live stock rates beyond 250 miles.
(d) The withdrawal of the recoup of the loss of revenue due to the reduction of Io per cent. in the rates on primary products and the reduced classification for dried fruits.
(e) Reductions in the classification of certain principal groceries and storekeepers' lines.
$(f)$ An additional amount of $£_{450,000 \text {, which in our considered judgment }}$ is necessary each year for some years to come to meet the accrued and accruing depreciation, or loss of value, of the railway property in the ordinary course of working.
This scheme was not adopted by the Government of the day, which decided upon increases estimated to produce an additional revenue of only $£ 530,000$ in a normal year.

The increased rates came into operation on 15 th September, 1926 , and the consequential additional revenue up till the end of the financial year, which was estimated at $£ 420,000$, was very closely in accord with the estimate.

The deficit for the year was .. .. .. .. .. 48,000
But provision has not been made for--
The amount which we regard as the minimum to make good the accrued and accruing loss of value of the property
..
450,000
The extension of the suburban radius, involving a loss of

70,000
The proposed taper in fares and freight rates for distances over 250 miles, and the reduction in the classification of principal grocery and storekeepers' lines, equivalent to ..

146,000
While the Treasury continues to recoup to us the loss due to the reduction of ro per cent. in the rates on certain agricultural products, the amount so recouped for the year under review being ..

182,000
848,000
If provision had been made for these items the deficit would have amounted to .. .. .. .. .. .. .. $£ 896,000$ despite the increased fares and freights designed to produce $£ 530,000$ per annum.

It is therefore clear that to enable the above-mentioned adjustments to be made, to provide adequately for depreciation and to balance the accounts, it would have been necessary, on the basis of last year's operations, to have increased fares and freight rates to produce an additional $\mathfrak{f x , 4 2 6 , 0 0 0 \text { for a full year. This shows clearly }}$ that our recommendation for an additional £I,000,000 was fully justified.

Of the above items, only that relating to depreciation ( $f^{4} 450,000$ ) is immediately urgent, and it involves an important principle. The true results of working are not disclosed, because adequate provision is not being made for losses through depreciation which have accrued and are still accruing. The property is losing value each year in the course of working, but that loss of value is not being fully charged in the cost of service, and part only is being made good. The balance, including the amount lost in previous years, is being accumulated to be passed on to posterity.

In addition, the inadequate provision for depreciation has a distinctly adverse effect on the betterment and modernizing of the services. The installation of automatic couplers to which we referred in our Report last year is essential if further substantial economies in railway operating are to be achieved. Moreover, it is imperatively necessary for the safe working of the service.

The existing drawgear, which is believed to be as heavy and powerful as any of its type in use, has an insufficient margin of strength to meet present operating conditions, one of the results being that roughly 100 trains divide each month owing to broken drawgear.

The amount of slack in each coupling with the existing type is also a source of danger, as it is possible for the couplings to jump off the hooks whilst trains are in motion. Upwards of twenty-five trains monthly divide in this way.

In addition the amount of uncontrollable slack in a goods train of any length renders train operation over undulating track a matter of considerable exactitude. It also causes a caterpillar action which deteriorates the trucks and is largely responsible for a rapid growth in the cost of truck repairs, now amounting roughly to $£ 400,000$ per annum.

With automatic couplers, these difficulties and dangers would not exist, and we would be able to increase the maximum size of the engines now in use for goods train haulage, with very substantial economies.

The installation of automatic couplers is in these circumstances essential in the interests of safety (both as regards the staff and the travelling public) and of efficiency, and we cannot too strongly urge the necessity for commencing a definite programmo of conversion and pressing it to a conclusion without delay.

The work is of such magnitude that it will require to be spread over a period of seven years. Even if it is commenced forthwith, therefore, it is obvious that the disabilities and dangers to which we have alluded will be accentuated before the completion of the work, owing to the increasing age of the rolling stock and the development of traffic.

Apart from the capital expenditure, a large debit to working expenses (approximately $£ I, 800,000$ ) will be involved. Our proposition is that this amount be allocated over a period of ten years, but so far we have been unable to secure authority to proceed with the scheme. Last year our recommendation to the Government that $£ 200,000$ should be provided on the estimates was not adopted, the Honorable the Treasurer stating in his budget speech that " an amount will be provided as soon as the financial position will admit." This year also our strong recommendation to provide the sum of EI80,000 for the first year's programme has been rejected.

We recognize the financial difficulties of the Government and the need for every reasonable economy. To postpone the conversion to automatic couplers, however, is not economy. The work, as we have already said, is an imperative necessity for safe and efficient working, and we cannot too strongly express our disappointment and deep concern that our very emphatic and definite views on the subject are not accepted.

## Analysis of Passenger, Goods, and Live Stock Traffic.

A comparison of the revenue for the year under notice with that of the previous twelve months does not give a true indication of the relative volume of traffic owing to the increased fares and freight rates which were introduced as from I5th September, 1926, and, to a minor extent, the adjustment in suburban competitive fares which were operative throughout the last financial year and for nearly two months in 1925-26.

The trend of the volume of traffic is analysed in the following paratraphs dealing with passenger traffic and goods and live stock traffic respectively.

## Passenger Traffic.

Details of the passenger business during the year, as compared with that of the preceding twelve months, are given in Appendix No. 26, but for ready reference a summary is set out hereunder :-

|  | Country Pas | nager Tratic. | Suburban Pass | euger Trafic. | Tot |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year 1925-26. | Year 1926-47. | Year 1925-26. | Year 1926-27. | Year 1925 -26. | Year 1926-27. |
| Total number of journeys | $\begin{array}{r} 9,464,9 \mathrm{II} \\ \mathfrak{f 2 , 7 3 2 , 6 \mathrm { I } 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,083,149 \\ \mathfrak{e}_{2,760,915} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,589,397 \\ £ 2,693,187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,154,499 \\ £ 2,880,117 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168,054,308 \\ \mathbf{f} 5,425,804 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} x 69,237,648 \\ 55,641,032 \end{array}$ |
| Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Country Passenger Traffic.

The position in regard to the country passenger business continues to be far from satisfactory. There was a further decline by comparison with last year of 381,762 passenger journeys, or 4 per cent., and this, despite the favorable season and the unusual traffic induced by the Royal visit.

While the decrease is to some extent due to competition by commerciallyoperated road motor services, and also to the greater use of service omnibuses the latter having carried over 100,000 passengers more than in the previous year-it is, unquestionably, largely the result of the continually increasing use of privately-owned motor cars, of which there were approximately 24,000 new registrations in the State during the twelve months ended 3Ist December, 1926.

The following graph indicates the expansion of the country passenger business since the year $1907 \sim 8$, when the number of passenger journeys was $6,171,107$, whereas
in the year under review it was $9,083,149$. The latter figure, however, shows a substantial reduction by comparison with the year r9r9-20, in which the country passenger journeys amounted to $10,263,863$.


It will be seen that the number of passenger journeys increased rapidly and consistently from $1907-8$ until the outbreak of the war, after which it evinced a fairly substantial decline until IgIg-20, the peak in that year being attributed to prosperous conditions and the return of large numbers of soldiers from overseas.

During the past seven years there has been an almost steady retrogression in the number of country passengers, due mainly, as we have already pointed out, to the increasing use of privately-owned motor cars, until, in the year just closed, the number of passenger journeys was less than in 1953-I4.

It will be seen on reference to the graph, however, that the average number of miles travelled per passenger has shown a fairly steady advance from 47.37 miles in 1907-8 to 56.9 I in 1926-27. This is attributable partly to the construction of new lines into the more remote portions of the State and into New South Wales, and partly to the fact that the influence of motor traffic is more severely felt in respect of comparatively short journeys than in respect of journeys involving substantial distances.

As a result of the increase in the average haul, the passenger miles, which represent the equivalent number of passengers carried for one mile, show a more favorable growth on the graph than the passenger journeys. But even the passenger miles show a retrogression since 1923-24 and were less in the year just closed than seven years previously.

## Suburban Passenger Traffic.

Compared with last year's results, there was a small increase this year in suburban passenger journeys of $1,565,102$, or less than I per cent. This increase is almost wholly attributable to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York during the month of April.

In the graph hereunder is depicted the very great development in the suburban passenger traffic which has taken place since the year $1907-8$, when the number of
passenger journeys amounted to $68,730,318$, until it reached $160,154,499$ in the year under review.



It will be seen that, except in the years affected by the war, the increase in passenger journeys was steady and substantial until I923-24, but during the last three years this class of traffic has been almost stationary and would have shown practically no increase but for the special traffic created by the Royal visit in 1926-27. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the metropolitan population is increasing and, taking this fact into account, the figures are evidence of the activities of competitive modes of transport.

The main competition is that of the tramways, which becomes more and more serious as additional lines are electrified and "through" services to the city established, while other factors are the motor omnibuses and the greater use which is being made of private cars as a means of travelling to and from the city. It is estimated that the loss in business due to these causes during the past year amounted to $£_{I 75,000}$, of which more than half was due to increased tramway competition, and the great bulk of the remainder to the increasing use of private motor cars.

A gratifying feature of the suburban business, however, is the increase in patronage from the more distant suburbs, which is encouraged by the fast and frequent train services made possible by electric traction, combined with a standard of comfort which is unexcelled in any part of the World.

The effect of the increase in the outer suburban business is shown on the graph by the average number of miles travelled per passenger, which increased from 4.85 in I907-8 to 5.99 in 1926-27. As a result of the greater average length of journey the suburban passenger miles increased in a greater ratio than the passenger journeys, and rose from $333,345,284$ in 1907-8 to $959,402,370$ in 1926-27. Judged from this stand-point the suburban passenger traffic is still maintaining a substantial increase.

## 

The following graph illustrates the enormous expansion in the goods and live stock business of the Department since $1907-8$, whether viewed in relation to the tomage carried or the ton mileage, i.e., the equivalent number of tons carried one mile :-



The increase in the tonnage carried ( $3,754,86 \mathrm{I}$ to $9,234,923$ ) is equivalent to 145 per cent., while that in the ton miles ( $296,464,980$ to $882,918,391$ ) is equivalent to 197 per cent. These figures are based upon paying tonnage only and exclude goods carried for Departmental purposes.

A striking feature of the graph, particularly in respect of the goods ton mileage, is the series of peaks occurring at fairly regular intervals. These are due mainly to the effect of weather conditions upon the wheat harvest which, in turn, exercises an influence upon the general traffic as representing the relative prosperity of the community. For example, the peak of 1916-17 in the goods ton milenge is a result of a record wheat traffic, including a large carry-over from the preceding year, when a quantity of wheat had to be stacked in the country owing to a lack of shipping facilities.

The goods ton mileage is the actual reflex of the volume of traffic, as it takes into account not merely the tonnage carried but also the average haul. The latter figure, as will be seen from the graph, has been the subject of wide fluctuation, being influenced by the variations in the wheat traffic to a greater extent than is the goods tonnage. This is due to the fact that the average haul of wheat (I73.1 miles in 1926-27) is substantially more than that of all other classes of goods traffic combined (84 miles in 1926-27).

It will be noticed that, in the year just closed, the average haul of all classes of goods and live stock was only $95 \cdot 6$ miles, as against $96 \cdot 12$ miles in 1920-2I, and 96.52 in 1917-18. This decrease, in the face of the good wheat season in 1926-27 and the construction in recent years of new lines into the remoter portions of the State and into New South Wales, is due largely to the striking increase in the volume of a class of goods business having a low average haul ( $42 \cdot 5$ miles in 1926-27), viz., the traffic in stone, gravel, and sand.

In 1910-II (the first year in which the tonnage figures were analysed into the same divisions as at present) this class of traffic amounted to 408,380 tons, whereas in the year under review it totalled $1,989,918$, or an increase of 387 per cent. In the latter year this represented no less than 23 per cent. of the total goods tonnage (excluding live stock), and as this class of traffic is carried at a very low-much of it at an unremunerative-rate, it will be appreciated that the increase in business which is indicated by the total tonnage and ton mileage figures, does not yield the financial benefits which might be expected.

In other words, much of the increased traffic in recent years is in an unremunerative class of loading, while, on the other hand, a large proportion of our road motor competitors confine their operations almost entirely to goods carrying a high rating, and thus take the cream of the traffic.

It may be opportune to mention here, in connexion with the criticism directed at us from time to time for having decided to construct a limited number of 40 -ton trucks, that the tonnage of wheat, stone, gravel and sand alone during the year 1926-27 amounted to $3,188,08 \mathrm{r}$ tons, and represented 36.9 per cent. of the total goods tonnage. We have no doubt that there is ample scope for the employment of these vehicles in traffic which is available in truck loads.

## Train Mileage, Train Loads, \&c.

The total train mileage (including assistant engine, light engine, and locomotive coal mileage) for the year was $19,170,352$, an increase of 545,456 by comparision with $1925-26$.

The goods train mileage increased by $482,6 \pm 4$, principally as a result of the improved wheat yield, while the suburban electric passenger train mileage was $13 \mathrm{I}, 845$ greater than last year, due mainly to the extension of electric services. There was also an increase of 84,058 in the petrol rail motor mileage, following upon the provision of new services.

The two latter items of increase were responsible for decreases in the suburban steam passenger mileage ( 104,937 miles) and in the mixed train mileage ( $\mathrm{I} 3,598$ miles). There was also a decrease ( 33,389 miles) in the country passenger train mileage, principally due to the conversion to electric traction of the Croydon-Lilydale and Ringwood-Upper Ferntree Gully lines.

Full details of the train, locomotive, and vehicle mileages appear in Appendix No. 9 .
A comparison of the train and truck performances for the past six years is shown heleunder :--

|  | 1921-22. | 1922-23. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. | 1925-25. | 1926-27. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of actual to autho- - Mixed | 70 | 71 | 7 I | 71 | 70 | 70 |
| rized load over ruling grade \{ Goods .. | 87 | 86 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 8 I |
| Average gross tonnage per \{ Passenger .. | 197 | 204 | 209 | 216* | $220 *$ | $219 *$ |
| traffic train mile ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mixed | 200 | 204 | 204 | $207^{*}$ | 208* | 210* |
| , Goods .. | 328 | 343 | 347 | $394 *$ | 388* | 395* |
| Average goods and live stock tonnage per loaded truck mile .. .. .. | $8 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 8$ |
| Average goods and live stock tonnage per loaded truck mile during peak period (January to April inclusive). | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.5 |
| Average miles per truck per day during peak period (Jannary to April inclusive) | 27.3 | 25.3 | 27.0 | $3{ }^{1} 0$ | 27.6 | 30.1 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Number of passengers carried } \\ \text { per passenger and mixed }\end{array}\right\}$ Country .. | II7.90 | $123.02$ | 121.95 | 118.40 | 117.37 | $\mathrm{II} 5 \cdot \mathrm{I} 8$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { train mile, including rail }\} \text { Suburban .. } \\ & \text { motor mileage } \end{aligned}$ | 130.07 | 126'41 | $128 \cdot 09$ | $125 \cdot 75$ | $128 \cdot 20$ | I30.38 |

* Assistant and Light mileage not inofuded in this figure.

The gradual retrogression in the percentage of actual to authorized loads of goods trains during recent years is (as has been explained in previous reports) a result of the extension of rail motor services to country lines, which previously were operated by mixed trains, and to the consequent necessity for scheduling regular goods trains, irrespective of the loading offering.

The generally improved results of the other performances as compared with last year, while contributed to largely by the increased wheat yield, are also an evidence of the continuous efforts which have been made to secure efficient operation.

The avoidance of unnecessary train mileage, by making the greatest possible use of the capacity of trucks and of the available tractive power, is one of the essentials in economic working. It is interesting, therefore, to contrast the increase in the train mileage over a period of years with the increase in the business dealt with. This contrast is presented in the graph hereunder, in which the business is represented under two headings which cannot readily be equated into one unit, viz, passenger miles and goods ton-miles.

Percentage Increase, over $1907-8$, in Train Mileage by Contrast with that in Traffic.


In the period of twenty years covered by the comparison, the goods business increased by 197.82 per cent., and the passenger traffic by 135.95 per cent., yet the increase in train mileage was equivalent to only 8 r .24 per cent. This striking contrast can properly be regarded with satisfaction, although unremitting efforts are being made to achieve further progression.

Apart from the savings in operating cost which arise from the limitation of train mileage, the better loading and better movement of trucks represent a substantial economy in enabling the business to be conducted with less vehicles than would otherwise be the case. In the following graph are contrasted, over a series of years, the percentage increase in the goods ton-miles in each year and that in the total capacity of the trucks utilized for handling the business.

Perentage Increase, over 1907-8, in Goods and Live Stoek Ton-Mileage, by Contrast with that in Total Truck Capacity.



The graph shows that since Igo7-8 the increase in the goods business, as represented by the increase of 197 per cent. in the ton-miles, was carried with an increase in the total truck capacity of only I47 per cent., which is a clear indication of the improvement resulting from the endeavours to obtain the best use from the available roling-stock.

In any calculation of the extent of ${ }^{\text {The }}$ the economies so effected, it is necessary to take into account only the peak period of the year (January to April inclusive) as this is naturally the governing factor in determining what rolling stock must be provided.

During this period in the year under review the average mileage per truck per day was $30^{\circ}$ I miles, while the average truck load was 9.5 tons, and after equating the latter figure, because of an increase in the average carrying capacity per truck, it is estimated that if the loading and mileage had remained at the standard of ten years ago (1916-17), at least 6,500 additional 16 -ton trucks would have been required to handle the traffic during the busy season of 1926-27.

The provision of this number of additional trucks would have involved a capital expenditure of approximately $£ 2,500,000$, and annual interest charges (at $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) of $£ 137,000$. Moreover, the existing yard and siding accommodation would have been
quite inadequate to cope with the extra rolling-stock which would have been necessary but for the improvement in opetating methods, and heavy expenditure would have been involved in this direction also.

These figures demonstrate not only the improvement which has been made in this respect, but also the advantage that is gained by paying strict attention to the loading and movement of trucks.

## The Wheat Harvest.

The wheat yield for the $1926-27$ season comprised $46,886,020$ bushels, while the quantity transported by rail from the producing districts during the year amounted to $13,443,578$ bags. The corresponding figures for each of the past six years are as follow:-


During the year, 7,928,196 bags of wheat were exported, including 455,276 bags from Portland.

At the 30th June last $1,598,450$ bags of wheat were stacked at the sea-board and in the country. This compares as under with the quantity stacked on the same date in each of the preceding three years:

|  | Number of Bags of Wheat Stacked at 3oth June- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1924. | r925. | 1926. | 1927. |
| At or in the vicinity of Williamstown | 262,842 | 420,836 | 265,248 | 126,760 |
| At or in the vicinity of Geelong .. At country stations | $\begin{array}{r} 71,482 \\ 1,642,628 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 352,574 \\ & 430,685 \end{aligned}$ | 57,652 852,904 | $\begin{array}{r} 169,483 \\ 1,302,207 \end{array}$ |
| Totals .. | 1,976,952 | 1,204,(995 | 1,175,804 | I,598,450 |

Particulars of the number of bags of wheat despatched from the principal wheatloading stations in the State during each of the last six financial years will be found in Appendix No. 3 I.

## Primelreeping of Trains.

Although there was, during $1926-27$, a slight retrogression in the percentage of country passenger trains on time as compared with the previous year, the figures were, on the whole, highly satisfactory, and showed an improvement on those of last year.

The percentage of suburban electric trains on time was 94.23 per cent. as against 93.90 in 1925-26. Bearing in mind the frequency of the services provided on the suburban lines, we consider this a very creditable performance.

The mixed trains also showed an improvement as compared with last year, the respective figures being 86.87 per cent. in 1925-26 and 87.09 in the year under review, but, as already mentioned, the percentage of country passenger trains on time (88.25) was slightly less than last year, when the corresponding figure was 88.7 I per cent.

The results since 1920-2I are comprised in the following graph :-
Year ended 30th June.


## Improved Country Passenger Services.

We have maintained our policy of improving the travelling conditions of long distance travellers by reducing the over-all time occupied between terminals wherever practicable.

During the year, the following curtailments in travelling time were effected:

| Trains. | Reduced Travelling Time. |
| :---: | :---: |
| I. 5 p.m. Maryborough to Woomelang (Daily) | 30 minutes. |
| 4.30 p.m. Melbourne to Serviceton (Daily) | 30 minutes. |
| 5.6 p.m. Melbourne to Serviceton (Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays) | 22 minutes. |
| Ir. 55 p.m. Serviceton to Melbourne (Daily) | II minutes. |
| 6.15 p.m. Maryborough to Ballarat (Daily) | 47 minutes. |
| $5.40 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Ballarat to Dimboola (Daily) | 23 minutes. |
| $6.50 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Melbourne to Port Fairy (Mondays) | 20 minutes. |
| $6.40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Melbourne to Seymour (Daily) | 15 minutes. |
| 7.37 a.m. Albury to Melbourne (Daily) | II minutes. |
| 10.35 a.m. Orbost to Melbourne (Thursdays excepted) | 25 minutes. |
| $7.20 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Wonthaggi to Melbourne (Daily) | 20 minutes. |
| $7.00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Yarram to Melbourne (Daily) | 15 minutes. |
| II. $50 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Yarram to Melbourne (Thursdays) | 50 minutes. |

The saving in time indicated above does not fully represent the improvement in the Interstate expresses to Melbourne because as a result of curtailments in travelling time which were also made in South Australia and New South Wales, the express trains from those States now arrive in Melbourne 29 and 21 minutes respectively earlier than under the previous schedule.

## Petrol Rail Motor Cars.

No new rail motor cars have been constructed since our last Report, but the 23 cars (including four of the large double-ended type) are all in use and giving satisfactory service.

Plans are being prepared of a more commodious and up-to-date rail motor of the petrol electric type, which will be capable of hauling a bogie passenger carriage as a trailer vehicle. If the experiment proves successful, the scope for the operation of branch line services by rail motors will be considerably extended.

Hereunder will be found statistics regarding rail motor operation.
Motor Car Operation covering 24 Rail Motor Cars (including one Petrol Trolley).

| Month. |  | Lays. | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { Prasenger } \\ \text { Journeys. }}}{ }$ | Mator Car $\substack{\text { Miles. }}$ | Trailer Miles. |  | ${ }_{\text {Ranning }}^{\text {Hours }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1926. | 4 |  | £ |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | . | 539 | 3,222 | 37,014 | 52,803 | 34,982 | 6,322 | 2,554 |
| Augusit |  | 536 | 3.112 | 42,407 | 52,739 | 33,196 | 6,630 | 2,582 |
| September |  | 513 | 2,942 | 49,261 | 48,820 | 28,695 | 5,785 | 2,413 |
| October |  | 5 II | 3,207 | 53,583 | 49,950 | 29,014 | 5,613 | 2,458 |
| November | $\cdots$ | 489 | 3,176 | 42,752 | 48,182 | 27,023 | 5,113 | 2,380 |
| December . |  | 479 | 3,008 | 43,834 | 46,978 | 26,969 | 4,922 | 2,329 |
| 1927. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .. | $\ldots$ | 484 | 2,876 | 54,601 | 46,323 | 28,132 | 4,710 | 2,293 |
| February . |  | 47 I | 2,711 | 43,428 | 46,251 | 27,545 | 4.835 | 2,28r |
| March |  | 537 | 2,968 | 48,233 | 53,680 | 30,909 | 5.474 | 2,671 |
| April | . | 487 | 3,022 | 59,549 | 50,078 | 27,783 | 5,244 | 2,549 |
| May |  | 52 T | 3,114 | 47,309 | 54,383 | 29,040 | 5,807 | 2,709 |
| June | . | 532 | 3,187 | 45,419 | 56,319 | 30,857 | 6,299 | 2,780 |
| Totals | $\cdots$ | 6,099 | $\mathfrak{f} 36,545$ | 567,390 | 606,506 | 354, 145 | 66,754 | 29,999 |

Total working cost inoludes wages of guards and motormen, cleaning, supplies, fuel, lubricants, and repairs to ongine and carriage; excludes Depreciation and Interest.

| Motor miles run per car per day |  | . | ** | $\cdots$ | 99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trailer miles run per trailer per day | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | 58 |
| Passengers per car per day | . | . | . | . | 93 |
| Motor miles run per gallon of petrol | . |  | . | . | 9.09 |
| Miles run per hour (speed) |  |  |  |  | 20.2 |
| Working cost per mile (pence) |  |  |  |  | 1.1.46 |

## The Melbourne Suburban Electric System.

The electrification of the line from Williamstown Race-course to Altona was completed early in the year. The results to date have been satisfactory, and it is anticipated that there will be a steady increase in the passenger business on this line.

The electrified system now comprises 163 route miles or 404 single track miles. The possibilities of additional extensions of the electrified area have been investigated, but so far as the passenger services are conceined further work in this direction is not likely to be justified in the near future.

It is intended, however, to proceed immediately with the electrification of the suburban goods sidings on the Melbourne-Lilydale and Ringwood-Upper Ferntree Gully lines and branches and, as funds may permit, on other lines. This will enable the goods services to be operated by electric locomotives which, as has been demonstrated on the Oakleigh and Sandringham lines, permit of the work being carried out more expeditiously and more economically than is possible under steam conditions.

Additional electric locomotives are to be provided for this purpose, and will be constructed concurrently with the wiring of the sidings. The new locomotives will be so designed as to be adaptable for multiple operation, so that two or more units can be employed, if required, to haul heavy loads which otherwise would necessitate the running of additional trains.

We have not overlooked the possibility of the Diesel electric locomotives for suburban and terminal shunting work, and are keeping in touch with the developments in other countries of this type of tractive power. So far, however, it cannot be demonstrated that the use of these locomotives on this system would be economically justified.

The mercury arc rectifiers installed at Lower Ferntree Gully and Mooroolbark continue to operate satisfactorily, and it is intended to equip an additional sub-station, required for the operation of the Hurstbridge line, with a similar type of plant.

The circuit breakers originally installed in a few of the main traction sub-stations have not provided the most satisfactory protection to the machines, and those at Jolimont and North Fitzroy Sub-stations were, during the year, replaced by breakers of the "High Speed" type.

The switchboard at Jolimont, which is 28 feet long and contains all the controls of this sub-station, was re-designed and built by the Electrical Engineering Branch, and now controls the four rotaries, 2 I high tension feeder switches, and 20 D.C. high speed circuit breakers feeding the system.

Arrangements are in hand for the conversion to automatic operation of the Glenroy, Seaford, and Elwood Sub-stations, and contracts have been placed for the necessary equipment. The installation at Elwood will embody remote supervisory control which will be carried out from Jolimont, some 6 miles distant.

At the Newport " A" Power Station the total number of units generated last year was $196,096,646$, compared with $238,514,775$ for the previous year. In addition, $49,94 \mathrm{x}$ units were received from the State Electricity Commission to supplement the railway supply. The decrease in the quantity of energy generated was due to the fact that the supply to the Melbourne Electric Supply Company was taken over by the State Electricity Commission during the year.

The problem of electrolysis mitigation is still receiving close attention. A committee of experts from the bodies mainly interested has been formed in order that a co-operative policy may be maintained with the object of minimizing troubles of this nature.

## Way and Works Branch.

The Way and Works were maintained in good order and repair throughout the year, vide the certificate of the Chief Engineer of Way and Works on page 47.

During the year, gr miles of track were relaid with steel rails as shown hereunder :-

| Description of Rails. |  |  | Miles of Track Re |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New ino lb. | . | . | . | . 4 |
| New roo lb. |  | $\cdots$ |  | 6.0 |
| New go lb. |  |  |  | 29.6 |
| New 80 lb . |  | $\cdots$ |  | I. 3 |
| Serviceable 100 lb . and 80 lb . |  |  |  | 42.1 |
| Serviceable 75 lb . and 60 lb . |  | $\cdots$ |  | II. 6 |
| Total | $\cdots$ | . |  | 91.0 |

The tracks were strengthened by 35,607 additional sleepers; 542,767 sleepers were renewed, and a total of 214 miles of fencing rebuilt.

A large proportion of this relaying and re-sleepering work was carried out on the North-Eastern and Goulburn Valley lines, approximately 30 miles of new track being laid on each of these sections.

The increasing traffic, together with the use of heavier engines and rolling-stock, has rendered it necessary to strengthen portions of the track on the North-Eastern line, and the opportunity was taken of relaying sections of the Goulburn Valley line with serviceable rails released from the former work.

## New Goods Line from West Footscray to South Kensington.

This line, which is required to connect the Tottenham Gravitation and Marshalling Yards with the Melbourne Yard, was approved of by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on the Ioth June, 1926, and is being constructed by the Railway Construction Branch, The work was conmenced in September last and cood progress is being made.

Considerable alterations will be necessitated to existing tracks at each end of the new line, and to the subways and approaches at South Kensington station. In addition, it will be necessary to build a new brick signal-box at South Kensington
to control this junction, which will be considerably enlarged and equipped for power operation. These alterations, which are being undertaken by the Department, will be completed concurrently with the construction of the new line.

## Spencer-street Station and Terminal Accommodation.

The Melbourne Yard re-arrangement scheme, so far as it relates to trackwork and platform facilities, was not actively proceeded with during the past twelve months; as it was considered that the new country passenger platform, which was completed towards the end of $I 925$, would meet immediate requirements.

We propose, however, to undertake in the near future further extensive alterations to the yard in the vicinity of Dudley-street, where it is intended to provide accommodation for the storage of passenger rolling-stock. A number of properties in Adderley and Latrobe streets have been resumed for the purpose of making available the area required, and when the additional accommodation is provided shunting movements will be simplified and facilities for the housing and cleaning of trains considerably augmented.

## New Road between Flinders-street Extension and the Napier-street Bridge, Footscray.

The construction of the section of this road between the entrance to the new Chaff and Potato Depot at Cowper-street and Dudley-street was, owing to financial considerations, somewhat delayed, but good progress is now being made with the work which, it is expected, will be completed early in October next.

The extension from Dudley-street to the Napier-street Bridge will be put in hand as soon as Parliamentary authority as to the construction of the road and the allocation of its cost has been obtained.

## New Outwards Parcels Office and other Accommodation at Spencer-street.

For some time past the Outwards Parcels business at Spencer-street has considerably overtaxed the accommodation provided. It was therefore decided to abolish the building which for many years served as the Outwards Parcels Office and replace it with an up-to-date office of much greater capacity. Most of this work was completed during the year, and portion of the new Parcels Office is already in use.

In order to enable these alterations to be carried out it was necessary to demolish certain other old buildings in the vicinity, including those occupied by the Ticket Printer, the Ticket Inspector, and the Interlocking and Electrical Fitters, \&c., who have been accommodated elsewhere.

The Lost Property Office was also displaced, and a new building erected in a more convenient position off the main concourse.

A new block of buildings was constructed to accommodate the medical and ambulance staff. It is provided with every convenience, and is equipped with modern appliances for the testing of hearing, vision, \&c. In addition, a completely furnished "First Aid" room is available, while ample provision is made for the storage of the ambulance equipment.

Advantage is being taken of the re-arrangement of the various buildings to provide increased accommodation for the sale of light refreshments. The present accommodation is being considerably enlarged, and, when completed, will include a fruit juice drink stall, a fruit stall, a bookstall, \&c.

In addition, the Spencer-street frontage facing Collins-street is being rebuilt with shops which, it is anticipated, will yield a substantial return by way of rentals.

We expect to have the whole of these improvements completed by the end of December next.

## Additional Accommodation for Outwards Goods Loading at Spencer-street.

With a view to relieving the pressure on the Outwards Goods Shed at Spencerstreet, portions of the old Chaff Shed and the Potato Platform are being altered and equipped for dealing with outwards loading. This additional accommodation, which will shortly be available for use, is expected to meet requirements until such time as a new Outwards Goods Shed of increased capacity is provided.

## Queen's-parade, Clifton Hill.

The abolition of the level crossing at Queen's-parade, Clifton Hill, and the substitution of a bridge carrying the railway tracks over the roadway were completed during the year

Consequent on delay in supplying the steel work, the tracks were, for some months, carried on a temporary timber bridge, but the steel superstructure was finally delivered and placed in position in October last. The temporary supports were then removed and the roadway, channels, footpaths, and embankments finished off, leaving a clear span of 70 feet between abutments.

## Siding at Spotswood for the Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited.

During the year a siding $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles long, giving access to the new refinery works and stores of the Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited at Spotswood, was constructed. The siding branches off the Oil Wharf siding near Douglas-parade and is carried across the mouth of the Stony Creek on a bridge of 33 openings. The construction of the siding, which involved considerable filling and extensive cuttings in bluestone was carried out by the Department at the cost of the Company.

## Amalgamated Way and Works Workshops at Spotswood.

Good progress was made with the construction of the Amalgamated Workshops at Spotswood for the Way and Works Branch, and the Ironworks Section was completed and made available during the year. This comprises a blacksmiths' shop, machinery shop, structural steel shop, sheet metal workers' shop, luncheon room, office, and store.

A commencement was made with the erection of the woodworking and joinery shops, and it is anticipated that these will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1928.

## Dandenong Station Yard Re-arrangement.

The extensive re-arrangement scheme for improving the station yard accommodation at Dandenong, which was commenced in 1925, was steadily proceeded with. This work includes the substitution of a bridge at Jones-road for the existing gate crossing at Brighton-road; the provision of a subway in lieu of the level crossing at Hammond-road; the construction of two pedestrian subways, one at Brightonroad and one at the station ; alterations to tracks; diversion of roadways, \&e,

The necessary road diversions in Railway-parade and between Brighton and Hammond roads, as well as the bridge over the railway at Jones-road, were completed and opened for traffic during the year, while the pedestrian subways and the necessary drainage works are well in hand.

A commencement was made with the trackwork and the re-arrangement of the station yard, and the whole work is proceeding satisfactorily and in accordance with the programme arranged.

## Additional and Improved Accommodation.

A number of important works, most of which will directly facilitate the handling of the traffic or provide greater comfort and conveniences for the travelling public, were carried out during 1926-27.

Some of the additions and improvements effected were-


Glen Iris .. .. Provision of new station buildings and facilities for the crossing of trains.


Portland North . . Provision of turntable and additional facilities for the crossing of trains.
St. Arnaud .. .. Provision of 70 - ft . turntable.
The provision of additional facilities at various locations for the crossing of trains is another instalment of our policy of doing everything reasonably possible to enable the traffic to be economically and expeditiously operated, and should be the means of obviating delays which would otherwise be unavoidable.

## New Stations.

New stations were constructed at North Brunswick, on the Coburg line ; Chatham, on the Box Hill line; Rushall, on the North Carlton line; and Eastoakleigh, on the Dandenong line. In the latter case, a monetary contribution towards the cost of providing the station was made by land-owners in the vicinity and other interested parties, while in connexion with the Chatham station the necessary land was made available by the local Council.

## Dwelling Accommodation for Employees.

Our policy of providing dwelling accommodation for employees at locations where private houses are not obtainable was continued throughout the year, and 27 additional dwellings of precast concrete construction were completed and made available for employees.

## Rolling-Stock Branch.

The whole of the rolling-stock in use and the machinery and equipment were maintained in good working order and condition, wide the certificate of the Chief Mechanical Engineer on page 47. Inventories of the rolling-stock in existence at 30th June, 1927, appear in Appendices Nos. Io and 21.

In order to permit of the writing off of the capital value of certain locomotives which, as a result of electrification, were rendered obsolete, a further special payment of $£ 50,000$ was made to the Capital Account during the year, enabling thirteen of these locomotives to be so dealt with. A sum of $£_{3}, 097$ was also written off the rail motor stock.

In addition, six of the older types of locomotives were broken up, two were sold, and 13 were written down to scrap value, while 82 cars, vans, and sundry stock were broken up and 65 were written down to scrap value. Of the older goods wagons, I8I were broken up and removed from the Register and 512 were written down to scrap value.

The output of new rolling-stock during the year was as follows:-

| Locomotives, Ac.- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " C " class (tractive power, $36,138 \mathrm{lb}$.) | . $\quad$. | 5 |
| Carriages- |  |  |
| Corridor vestibule cars (64 feet) for country services .. 22 |  |  |
| Sliding door trailer coaches for sub services | an electric | 22 |
| Dining Cars | $\cdots$.. |  |
| Trailers for petrol rail motors . . | .- $\cdot$ |  |

Trucks-

| Open goods (4-wheeled) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 350 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Open goods (bogie) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 30 |
| Road Motor Vehicles- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Road motor coaches (bodies) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 |  |

## New Locomotive Construction.

Apart from the five locomotives of the " C " class which were completed and placed in service during the year, good progress was made with the construction of the pattern " Pacific " three-cylinder locomotive for the Melbourne and Sydney expresses, and of ten additional locomotives of the "N" class ("Mikado") type.

It is expected that the " Pacific " engine will be available for service early in 1928.

## Superheater Locomotives.

The five " C " class engines constructed during the year were fitted with superheaters, while three "A2 " and eight " DD " saturated steam locomotives were similarly equipped. Altogether there were, at the 30 th June last, 25 I superheater locomotives in service.

## Consolidation Locomotives.

The number of consolidation locomotives has now reached 26. A further eleven, to be known as the " X " class, are to be constructed, and the necessary drawings are in course of preparation. These locomotives will be generally similar to the " C" class, but will be provided with a larger grate area and a $2-8-2$ wheel arrangement. In addition, they will be so constructed as to be readily convertible to the $4-\mathrm{ft} .8 \frac{1}{2}-\mathrm{in}$. gauge. It is anticipated that the whole of these engines will be completed by the end of December, 1928 .

## Carriage Construction.

The 22 new country cars have a less tare weight per passenger than the standard corridor stock recently constructed, but they embody the same main features as the latter.

Two new dining cars, the "Avoca" and the " Hopkins," were also completed. These are the first all-steel cars built in Australia for use on main lines, and represent a distinct advance, both in safety and comfort, over former designs. Further particulars will be found under the heading "Refreshment Services and Bookstalls," while photographs appear at the end of this Report.

## Truck Construction.

The 350 open goods 4 -wheeled wagons which were constructed have a capacity of 20 tons, while the capacity of the 30 " QR " trucks is 30 tons.

The construction of 20040 -ton open goods wagons and 5030 -ton louvre wagons, similar in type to those recently obtained from America as patterns, is in hand at Newport: The 40 -ton trucks will be used for the carriage of metal, sand, grain, and other commodities which are offering for traffic in suitable bulk quantities to enable the economic advantage of trucks of this size to be realized.

Authority has also been given for the construction of 20025 -ton 4 -wheeled open goods wagons similar to existing stock, but with heavier axles; 50 bogie sheep wagons ; 25 bogie cattle wagons, and to 12 -stall horse boxes.

## Electric Lighting of Country Carriage Steam Stock.

Steady progress was made with the work of equipping country carriage stock with electric lighting in lieu of gas. At 30th June, 1927, 438 cars and vans were so converted.

## Newport Workshops.

The construction of the new Boiler Shop was practically completed during the year, and the shop was brought into partial use in December last. Most of the machinery has been installed and the overhead electrio cranes are at present being erected.

With the establishment of the new Foundry and Boiler Shop, the most pressing need in connexion with the extension of the Newport Workshops is the provision of a new Erecting Shop. A modern, well-designed and properly equipped Erecting Shop, which is estimated to cost approximately $£ 200,000$, will, by enabling the output to be increased and by reducing the time occupied in the repair of engines in the shops, represent a highly lucrative investment. In addition the existing accommodation for the construction and repair of locomotives is quite inadequate for present requirements, and the provision of the proposed new Erecting Shop is therefore essential in the interests of efficiency.

As far back as October last, we recommended that the matter be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways at the earliest possible moment for investigation in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of Act No. 2717. In the meantime the necessity for the work is becoming more and more pressing, and as an undertaking of this magnitude must obviously occupy a considerable period we strongly urge that our recommendation should be adopted without further delay.

## Fuel Conservation.

Hand in hand with such factors as increased train loads; train control ; running of more engines equipped with superheaters; use of larger engines, and institution of longer engine runs, the fuel conservation movement continues to be productive of good results so far as efficiency and economy in the use of fuel are concerned.

In 1925-26 the average consumption of coal per Ioo gross ton miles was 34.80 lb ., whereas in the year under review it was 33.7 I lb . This decrease- 1.09 lb .-represents a saving of about 3 per cent. which, on a locomotive coal bill of approximately $£_{7} 00,000$, means a decrease in Working Expenses of $£ 21,000$.

These results were obtained despite the fact that there was a decrease of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the quantity of Maitland coal used.

We are pleased to record that the interest of the staff in regard to this important matter is well maintained, and there is every reason to believe that, with the continued co-operation of those concerned, further beneficial results are assured.

## Automatic Couplers.

A commencement was made with the work of equipping the broad-gauge rolling-stock with automatic couplers. The 350 open goods four-wheeled wagons and the 30 open goods bogie wagons which were constructed during the year were so equipped, as well as a number of tank wagons built for private companies.

Arrangements have been made to similarly equip the narrow-gauge stock in use on the Wangaratta-Whitfield and Upper Ferntree Gully-Gembrook lines. This will bring the rolling-stock on these sections into line with that on the other narrowgauge lines.

To date, 130 cars have been equipped with transition gear, and all new car stock will be so fitted until the couplers are actually installed. This will enable the change over to automatic couplers to be effected expeditiously and without inconvenience.

The existing drawgear of our rolling-stock is, under modern working conditions, frequently overstressed, and breakaways are becoming a cause for grave anxiety. The safety of the travelling public and the safety of the staff are both wrapped up in this question, and with the progress of the State and the increasing traffic the only possible solution is the provision of automatic couplers.

We have made reference under the heading of "Finance" to the imperative necessity of pressing forward with the work of conversion without intermission.

## Coaling of fingines.

A large proportion of the material and machinery necessary for the erection of the mechanical coal-handling plant at Ararat was received, and an early start will be made with the work of installation. As explained in our last Report, the plant will be of the overhead bin type, discharging into the engine tenders through gravity chutes.


#### Abstract

All new coal tenders are being designed with larger dimensions than existing types, and although of greater capacity, will be self-trimming, which will result in less arduous work on the part of firemen.

Arrangements are also in course for raising the coal stages to suit the higher tenders, and, when a sufficient number is in service, it will be possible to eliminate some of the smaller coaling stations.


## Mechanical Staff Fxchangers.

With a view to expediting the running of passenger and fast goods trains, mechanical staff exchangers were installed on the Melbourne-Geelong, MelbourneWodonga, and Melbourne-Serviceton lines.

This apparatus enables the staff to be exchanged by means of mechanism on the locomotives which engages with the ground appliance, and admits of the speed at which trains run through staff stations being increased from 20 to 40 miles per hour. As a result, reductions were effected in the over-all running time of important trains.

So far, 50 locomotives have been fitted with these mechanical exchangers, and additional installations are being provided.

## Wlectric Headights on Locomotives.

The results which have attended the installation of electric headlights on certain locomotives have been highly satisfactory-both from the point of view of the engineman and of the road user. Twenty-four engines have so far been equipped, and thirteen more are being fitted.

The high illuminative power of the electric headlights, not only gives a sense of security and confidence to drivers and firemen, but also appreciably increases the safety of train operation over open level crossings.

In these circumstances, and in view of the ever-increasing volume of fastmoving road traffic, we feel that there is a responsibility upon us to complete without intermission the programme of equipping all locomotives with the electric headlights.

Enginemen who have had experience with the headlights fully confirm our opinion as to the value of this equipment, which is also very favorably regarded by the public in districts in which engines with the electric headlights are accustomed to run.

## Locomotive Boosters.

The locomotive booster which was obtained for trial purposes was fitted to an " $N$ " class locomotive, and put into service during the year. The tests were so satisfactory that it has been decided to install boosters on the eleven " $X$ " class engines which have been authorized.

This appliance, as explained in our last Report, consists of a small auxiliary engine geared to the trailing truck wheels of the locomotive. By increasing the tractive power when starting and on grades, it enables improvements to be effected in train loads or speeds.

## Signal and Telegraph Branch.

The whole of the signalling, interlocking, and safe-working appliances were maintained in good order and condition throughout the year, vide the certificate of the Chief Engineer of Signals and Telegraphs on page 47.

## Interlocking, Etc.

During the twelve months, four interlocking machines were installed at new locations, i.e., Echuca, Glen Tris, North Brunswick, and Eastoakleigh. New signalboxes were erected and old interlocking machines replaced by new ones at St. Albans, Ringwood, Bungaree, Lara, Yarraville "B," Nhill, Alphington, Ivanhoe, and Brighton Beach. In addition, extensive alterations were made at 28 other locations, the total number of additional levers provided being 66 .

This brought up to 959 the total number of places where the points in the main line are either interlocked or otherwise protected (other than by plunger locks), with a total of II,504 levers, representing 78.24 per cent.

Thirty-five sets of staff, Annett or tablet locking gear were provided at 27 intermediate non-staff stations or locations, and five staff stations were equipped with plunger-locking gear, comprising I3 sets.

## Power Signalling.

* Automatic signals were installed between Burnley and Heyington in connexion with the duplication of the lines, and between Clifton Hill and Northcote Loop and Westgarth in connexion with the regrading of the tracks and the abolition of the Queen's Parade level crossing. An extension of this system was also made from Canterbury to Surrey Hills, and from Elsternwick to Sandringham, while poweroperated points and signals were provided at Brighton Beach. The work of installing automatic signals between North Melbourne and Seddon is well in hand, and the high tension line in connexion with the provision of automatic signalling on the Geelong line is under construction.

The signal-box and interlocking apparatus at Maldon Junction were abolished during the year, and the junction points and signals are now power-operated and controlled from Castlemaine.

As a result of the track-block signalling which was installed between Heyington and Darling, and between Alphington and Heidelberg, the electric staff system was abolished on these sections and better facilities provided for train running.

## Tracklocking.

The tracklocking on the North-Western line is in hand, and sections were completed and brought into service at Nhill, Bungaree, and Parwan.

This system provides additional safeguards for crossing trains, and prevents a signal being cleared for a train to proceed through or into a station yard when the route to be taken by such train is either occupied or fouled by a vehicle on any adjoining road.

Certain alterations were also carried out to the tracklocking in connexion with the new goods line from South Kensington to Tottenham, and automatic signals to work in conjunction therewith are being provided.

## Bonding.

The necessary bonding in connexion with the electrification of the Williamstown Race-course Altona line was carried out, while similar work was completed on the Black Rock--Beaumaris tramway.

## Telephones and Telegraphs.

Approximately 46 miles of new pole lines, and 409 miles of copper telephone and selector telephone lines were erected during the year, while 25 I miles of pole lines were rebuilt and converted from morse and telephone circuits to super-imposed operation. Four hundred and four miles of pole line were overhauled, and 70 miles of line wire and 35 miles of cable were run in connexion with the provision of automatic and harmonic ringing telephone systems in the electrified area.

On the sections from Murtoa to Warracknabeal and Horsham to Dimboola, the lines were converted to metallic circuit so as to provide telephone working in addition to the existing morse, which was super-imposed. This enables station to station telephone services to be operated concurrently with the use of the same lines for morse telegraph and permits stations to obtain communication with each other expeditiously.

Telephone communication, with morse telegraph super-imposed, was installed between Echuca and Balranald, a distance of 127 miles, while metallic telephone services were provided between-

| Echuca and Deniliquin | . | . | . | 45 | miles |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Geelong and Camperdown | . | . | . | 78 | $"$ |
| Hopetoun and Beulah | . | .. | . | 16 | $"$ |

In addition, the single line telephone service from Dookie to Shepparton was converted to metallic working.

The provision of selector telephones in connexion with the Train Control System-which is referred to elsewhere under a separate heading-was also proceeded with, and the following additional sections were completed during the year :-

| Seymour-Toolamba. | Bendigo-Echuca. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Toolamba-Echuca. | Seymour-Albury. |
| Toolamba--Numurkah. | Bendigo-Kerang. |
| Woodend-Bendigo. |  |

A new harmonic ringing switchboard was installed in the Automatic Exchange at the Head Office, Spencer-street, which was connected with 265 locations in the suburban area. Modern switchboards were provided at Williamstown Pier; North Melbourne Locomotive Depot; North Melbourne Car and Wagon Shops; Spencerstreet Produce Shed; Dudley-street; Telegrapn Office, Baliarat; and in the office of the Assistant Train Running Officer, Maryborough.

## Electric Lighting of Stations.

During the year, electric light was provided at nine additional suburban stations, as well as at-

| Balranald | Kaniva | Ouyen | Warracknabeal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Castlemaine | Korong Vale | Springhurst | Yallourn |
| Kangaroo Flat | Neerim South | Violet Town | Yea |

This brought the total number of stations so lit to 290-129 in the country and I6I in the electrified area.

Similar provision was also made at 47 departmental residences, five trucking yards, and at various refreshment-rooms, staff quarters, engine sheds, \&c., throughout the State. In addition, the Murray River Bridge at Echuca and the approaches on the New South Wales and Victorian sides were electrically lit.

## Stores Branch.

The value of the stock of stores on hand at 30th June, 1927, was $£ 1,577,078$ (vide the certificate of the Chief Storekeeper on page 47). This represented an increase of £I84,548 over last year when, on the corresponding date, the stores were valued at £I,392,530.

The position at the close of each year from 1921-22 onwards is indicated in the following graph :-

At 30th June,


The increase in the stock on hand was mainly due to large quantities of electrical equipment for the rolling-stock on the Melbourne suburban lines being obtained in anticipation of a programme which was subsequently postponed, owing to the check in the development of traffic which is referred to elsewhere. Another factor in the increased value of stocks was the necessity to build up nearer to normal requirements our stock of coal which, at the 30th June, I926, had been depleted as a result of industrial troubles in the coal industry.

## General Storehouse and Reclamation Depot at Spotswood.

The systems in operation at the new general storehouse at Spotswood and at other departmental storehouses have fully realized expectations in the matter of efficient and economic handling of material. This was evidenced by the results obtained at the general stocktaking, when the discrepancies amounted to only . 02 per cent. of the total issues for two years.

During the past year further improvements were effected and modern appliances introduced at the Departmental Storehouses, and our stores organization is now as up to date as that in any part of the world.

Storehouses throughout the country are being gradually converted to the methods in use at Spotswood and generally brought under the direct control and supervision of the Stores Branch, with advantageous results.

At the Reclamation Depot additional machinery, designed to enable the reclaiming of released material to be performed more advantageously, has been installed, while the work of breaking up condemned locomotives is also being satisfactorily dealt with at this Depot. As a result, the whole of the departmental ferrous and non-ferrous scrap is now being handled in a satisfactory and businesslike manner.

## Printing Works.

In order to cope with the ever-increasing demand of railway printing, modern monotype machines were installed in the Departmental Printing Works.

By means of this addition to our plant, the work is much more satisfactorily and expeditiously produced, while we have also been enabled to carry out practically the whole of the departmental printing requirements. Previously large orders had to be placed with private printing firms at a much higher cost than is now involved. Moreover, the innovation has practically eliminated the working of overtime at penalty rates in the Departmental Printing Office, thus resulting in further appreciable savings.

Among other publications, the Victoriaf Railways Magazine is now printed entirely by the Department.

## Coal Supplies.

The total quantity of coal purchased during the year 1926-27 was as follows :-


Owing to colliery disputes in New South Wales and the consequent interruption to supplies from that source, we were obliged, during the year, to use a substantial quantity of coal from reserve stocks in order to maintain existing train services.

The total quantity of coal consumed by the Department during the twelve months amounted to 726,147 tons, which involved an expenditure of $£ 1,005,492$, or an average of $£$ I 7s. 8.3d. per ton.

As evidence of the effect which the increasing cost of coal has upon the finances of the Department, it is interesting to note that had the IgI3-I4 rate (I3s.I.3d.per ton) operated in the year 1926-27, the saving, based on the actual consumption in the latter year, would have amounted to $£ 529,563$.

## Travelling Irregularities.

It is pleasing to record a substantial decrease in the number of detected cases of irregular travelling during the twelve months, as indicated by the following figures for the last two years :-

| Detected by- |  | Number of Irregularities detected daring the Year ended joth Junem |  | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1926. | 1927. |  |
| Special Checkers on Suburban Trains and Barriers |  | II,092 | 9,036 | 2,056 |
| Special Checkers on Country Trains Conductors on Country Trains Station Staffs | .. | 1,402 | 997 | 405 |
|  | . | 1,569 | r,369 | 200 |
|  | - | 3,336 | 3,018 | 318 |
| Totals | -. | 17,399 | 14,420 | 2,979 |

12387.-3

In 1,893 cases Police Court prosecutions were instituted.
Although the position improved by comparison with the preceding year, it is obvious that a comprehensive checking system must be maintained for the protection of the revenue.

## Ticket Collection.

The percentage of non-collected printed country tickets during 1926-27 was 1.93, which represents a further improvement in this important item. The following graph indicates the substantial advance which has been achieved since 1920-2I:-

Year ended 30th June.

|  | \% d | $\stackrel{\text { g }}{\text { g }}$ | 4 等 | 垉 | \% \% \% | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8 \%$7654321 | 182 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\square$ | 6.97 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 197 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

We appreciate the consistent efforts of the staff which have been necessary to obtain this gratifying result.

## Claims for Missing and Damaged Goods.

During the year 1926-27 the amount paid in claims for goods, parcels, and live stock lost, damaged, delayed and pilfered, was $£ 22,963$ as compared with $£ 24,24 \mathrm{x}$ in the previous year.

A substantial decrease occurred in the payments for goods pillaged and lost, but the amount paid for damage was greater than last year. This increase, however, is not an evidence of careless handling, and is accounted for by the revised conditions covering the conveyance of goods at Commissioners' risk, under which responsibility is accepted for damage to goods carried at rates which previously covered only Owner's risk.

In keeping with the decreased amount of claims paid for pillage and loss of goods, there was a decrease in the number for theft. Particulars of these, and of similar charges dealt with by the Departmental Board of Discipline, are recorded below :-

|  | Enployees. |  | Other than Employees. |  | Charges apalast Employess brifore the Board of Discipline. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number Prosecuted. | Number Convleted. | Number Prosecuted. | Number Convicted. | Duployees Charged. | Employees Dismissed. |
| I925 | 33 | 29 | 68 | 61 | 10 | 10 |
| 1926 | 38 | 34 | 70 | 64 | 9 | 9 |
| 1927 | 2 I | 18 | 47 | 43 | I3 | 7 |

With a view to removing or reducing the causes of claims, a Claims Prevention Committee was constituted during the year. This Committee consists of Officers who, by their knowledge and experience, are in a position to originate and properly investigate proposals designed to reduce, as far as practicable, claims for missing and damaged goods.

## Ambulance Organization and Equipment.

During the past few years we were disappointed that greater advantage was not being taken of the facilities provided to enable members of the staff to qualify in "First Aid."

To encourage and stimulate the work, we have now reorganized the Departmental ambulance activities. A Central Advisory Committee has been appointed in Melbourne, while Committees, consisting of representatives of the various Branches, have been formed in all the metropolitan and country centres. It is hoped that, as a result, a greater interest in the work will be engendered and better results obtained.

Classes of instruction were commenced at 25 country and 12 metropolitan and suburban centres.

Some indication of the extent of the ambulance movement may be gauged from the fact that, since its inception, 7,507 employees have qualified in "First Aid," while the ambulance equipment-which, during the year under notice, was overhauled and maintained to a reasonable state of efficiency-now consists of :-


## Refreshment Services and Bookstalls.

During the year alterations were completed at the Refreshment Rooms at Seymour, Maryborough, Castlemaine and Bendigo, and the increased accommodation thereby afforded has proved a great convenience to travellers. Minor alterations were carried out at other locations, while a commencement was made with the provision of enlarged and improved accommodation on the suburban concourse at Spencer-street.

Further improvements were also effected in the standard of the rooms and equipment generally by the introduction, at the more important rooms, of mechanical refrigeration in lieu of ice chests, and by the use of coffee tricolators which have materially improved the quality of the coffee service.

A stall for the sale of pure fruit juice drinks was established on the concourse at the Flinders-street Station on the 2gth November last. From its inception this stall, which is the first of its kind in the Commonwealth, proved to be very popular, and 800,000 drinks, made in the presence of the customer from the juice of oranges and lemons, were sold up to the end of June.

This class of service, while profitable to the Department and fulfilling a public demand, was mainly introduced in order to assist the primary producer, and the actual sales by the Department alone have helped materially in this respect. In addition, the fact that public attention has been directed to the benefits arising from the use of citrus fruits has popularized and increased consumption to an extent which has been of considerable assistance to the producer.

Following upon the great success of the Flinders-street Stall, arrangements have been made for the erection of similar stalls at Princes Bridge and Spencer-street, and these will be in operation before the next summer season.

Another innovation which proved of great service to the public was the sale, at various Refreshment Rooms in the metropolitan area and at certain country stations, of pasteurized milk in sealed bottles, 195,000 bottles having been disposed of since Ist September, I926, when the sales commenced. Of these, I20,000 bottles were sold during the last six months of the financial year. In addition, pasteurized milk in bulk was utilized in connexion with the various refreshment activities.

The Dining Car services were maintained at a high standard and were the subject of appreciative reference by visitors from overseas. Notwithstanding the earlier arrival in Melbourne of the Interstate express trains, the number of meals served during the year was $I 21,456$, an increase of 150 over the previous year.

The new steel dining car "Avoca" was, as mentioned elsewhere, completed during the year. It was first utilized on the Royal train during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, and was subsequently put into regular service. This car differs from those previously constructed inasmuch as it comprises only one saloon, capable of seating 48 passengers, whereas the previous dining cars consisted of two saloons with a central kitchen. The new car and its equipment, both in the saloon and kitchen, represent the highest standard of service, and have
proved to be very popular with passengers on the Melbourne-Albury service, where the car is being utilized. Another similar dining car was constructed during the year, and will shortly be available for the Adelaide express on the section between Melbourne and Ararat.

The Departmental Butchery, Bakery, and Laundry worked to full capacity throughout the year, while the Poultry Farm again proved its value. Four hundred tons of meat were handled at the Butchery ; 45,000 dozen pies and other small goods and 193,000 loaves of raisin bread were produced at the Bakery; 13,000 dozen articles per month were dealt with by the Laundry, and 29,000 dozen eggs, as well as large quantities of poultry, were obtained from the Poultry Farm. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of these undertakings, without which it would not be possible to maintain so high a grade of service.

## The Staff.

There was a total staff of 29,450 engaged at the end of the year, comprising 21,982 permanent and 7,468 supernumerary emplovees.

The strength of each branch at the close of the last two years is shown in the following statement:-

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

The net increase was 525 , and the principal variations are accounted for as follow :--

Secretary's Branch.
The increase of 18 was due principally to the transfer to the branch of the staff of the Government Tourist Bureau (from the Traffic Branch), and of the staff engaged on the Vactorian Railways Magazine (from the Victorian Railways Institute).

## Transportation Branch.

The decrease of 96 was mainly due to the transfer of the Claims Division and Special Inquiry Staff to the Traffic Branch.
Rolling-stock Branch.
Forty-eight employees engaged with the Motor Transport Section were transferred from the Electrical Engineering Branch to the Rolling-stock Branch. The balance of the increase, viz., 363 , was due to the increase of 356,000 in the train mileage for the year and to additional truck construction.
Way and Works Branch.
The increase of 229 was mainly accounted for by the work of relaying lines with heavier rails in the North-eastern district.

## Accountancy Brancti and Audit Branch.

The increase of 22 in the Accountancy Branch, and the corresponding decrease in the Audit Branch, were occasioned mainly by the transfer of a number of officers from the latter to the former branch in connexion with the extension of the "Powers " machine system of accounting.

Stores Branch.
The increase of 13 was due to the transfer of employees from other branches in connexion with the co-ordination of stores work under the Chief Storekeeper.
Electrical Engineering Branch.
The decrease of 215 was mainly due to the transfer of the Motor Transport Section to the Transportation and Rolling-stock Branches, and to a reduction of staff owing to the completion of overhead line construction work and station lighting.
Traffic Branch.
The increase of 64 was principally due to the staffs of the Claims Agent, Special Inquiry Branch, and Lost Property Office being transferred from the Transportation Branch.
Refreshment Services Branch.
The increase of 36 was due to the provision of additional fruit drink stalls, and to additional bookstalls being taken over from the lessees.
Signal and Telegraph Branch.
The increase of 65 was mainly due to the provision of automatic signalling on the Geelong line.

During the year, 682 youths were appointed to the permanent staff in the grades of pupil engineer, pupil architect, junior clerk, apprentice, lad porter, and lad labourer to fill vacancies occasioned by deaths, resignations, \&c. In addition, four adults were appointed in various grades under section 142 of the Railways Act to vacancies which could not be filled from within the Department, and 2,947 adult supernumeraries were appointed to the permanent staff under the provisions of Act No. 3434.

The amounts disbursed in salaries and wages to the staff during each of the past three years were :-


## Railways Classification Board and Federal Arbitration Court.

As stated in last year's Report, the Federal Arbitration Court has practically superseded the Railways Classification Board, as a wage fixing tribunal for the Railway Service.

During the year the operations of the Board were confined mainly to a few matters of interpretation of awards; fixing margins for a small number of salaried grades ; the making of an award for the year 1926; and the declaration of a basic wage for the year 1927, as required by the Railways Classification Board Act. This involved only eleven days' sitting for the year.

The basic wages so awarded and declared were identical with those prescribed by the Federal Arbitration Court in favour of the Australian Railways Union.

During the year the Arbitration Court continued the hearing of the claims of the Australian Railways Union for higher rates of pay for 439 grades. Two interim awards were delivered, embracing 201 grades and covering approximately 10,500 employees. The additional expenditure occasioned by these awards amounted to approximately $£ 66,000$ per annum.

It is anticipated that a further award embracing approximately 130 grades will be delivered by the Court early in the present year, leaving a balance of approximately 100 grades-mainly salaried-still remaining to be dealt with.

A decision of extreme importance during the year was the judgment of the Arbitration Court fixing 44 hours as the maximum working week for employees of the Department covered by the Engineering, Boilermakers, Moulders, and Federated Ironworkers' Association awards. This decision, which did not operate till after the close of $1926-27$, will affect $4 ; 225$ employees, and will involve an additional expenditure of $£ 224,700$ per annum.

An application by the Australian Railways Union for a 44-hour week in respect of the employees (approximately 15,000 in number) covered by its $\log$ of claims has been referred by the Deputy-President to the Full Arbitration Court for decision, and it is anticipated that this application will receive an early hearing.

## Fducational Activities.

The facilities afforded to the stafi by the Victorian Railways Institute continue to be appreciated, and during the year the membership increased from II,545 to 12,482. Interest was also maintained in the educational classes and correspondence courses.

The new brick building for the Institute at Ararat, which was referred to in our last Report as having been practically completed, was opened at the beginning of the year. New brick buildings for Institute purposes were also erected, and opened towards the close of the year, at Seymour. Both are receiving gratifying patronage from the staff. As at Ararat, the local business people and residents have rendered valuable assistance to the Seymour staff in connexion with the raising of the requisite funds for furnishing and equipping the new building.

The theoretical training of apprentices at the Newport Railways Technical College continued satisfactorily. At the end of the year 315 apprentices were receiving tuition - a slight increase on the previous year's number.

Arrangements were made about the middle of the year for each apprentice, who had not privately so arranged, to supplement his departmental training by undergoing a night course at an approved Technical College in the particular trade to which he is apprenticed. The scheme is at present being applied to 160 apprentices. This additional tuition is a valuable factor in assisting apprentices to become efficient tradesmen.

Forty-two apprentices at the Ballarat and Bendigo Workshops attended the local Schools of Mines during the year, under conditions similar to those applicable to apprentices at the Newport Railways Technical College. Seven scholarship students are attending the Working Men's College for the Diploma Course in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, whilst eight pupil engineers and four pupil architects were given facilities during the year to continue their studies at the Melbourne University. In addition, four students attended the free courses at the Melbourne University for the Degree of Bachelor of Electrical or of Mechanical Engineering.

The advantages in the direction of technical training, and the possibilities for advancement which are offered by our system of traiming apprentices, and of affording the more successful lads the opportunity of high-grade technical education, are now becoming generally recognized, and have had the effect of attracting applicants of a high type for appointment to the position of apprentice-particularly in the case of the engineering and electrical trades.

## Visit of Oificers Abroad.

Messrs. V. F. Letcher, J. McClelland, and M. J. Brennan, who, as mentioned in our last Report, were delegated to visit the United States of America and Canada to investigate office organization and other questions, returned to Australia in January last. Mr. H. N. May, Workshops Manager, Jolimont, and Mr. H. F. James, Engineer in the Electrical Branch, who on the occasion of private holiday visits overseas were requested to look into certain railway matters, also returned to duty during the year, Mr. James in December, Ig26, and the former in May last.

The experience gained, and the knowledge acquired by departmental officers on missions such as these are of unquestionable value in enabling us to keep abreast of the times by the adoption of up-to-date and modern methods of working. In many cases the introduction into the Department of practices and systems which were observed to be in successful operation in other countries has resulted in considerable savings and increased efficiency, and we feel that by continuing the practice of sending suitable officers abroad at regular intervals, the Department is able to obtain and convert to practical advantage the experience of other railway administrations in a more satisfactory and economical manner than would otherwise be possible.

Mr. D. Cameron, Chairman of the Staff Board, and Messrs. T. D. Doyle, R. R. Cannington, and I. L. Dickinson, of the Rolling-stock Branch, are now abroad in pursuance of this policy.

We have also continued to encourage and assist suitable young railwaymen to gain practical experience with up-to-date railroad and engineering companies overseas, and arrangements have been made with a number of these concerns to give employment to nominated members of our staff. The employees selected are granted leave of absence without pay, and are required to defray their own expenses, but their senionity in the Department is conserved, and on their return to duty they receive any prometion to which they would ordinarily have been entitled. Numerous applications are received from members of the staff for leave of absence under these conditions, and it is evident that the facilities, which, with the co-operation and help of the overseas companies concerned, are available in this way, are highly valued.

At the 3oth June last, nine members of the staff were on leave in the United States of America, on this basis, and three in Great Britain.

## Suggestions and Inventions.

Special propaganda was undertaken during the year to encourage and maintain the flow of suggestions from the staff. That this bas been fruitful of good results is indicated by the suggestions received, the number submitted to the Betterment and Publicity Board during $1926-27$ being 4,125 , as compared with 3,522 in the preceding year.

There has been a steady growth in the number of suggestions received, only 1,20I having been submitted in the year 192I-22, by comparison with 4,125 in the last financial year. This is definite evidence of continued and increasing interest of the staff, and indicates the stimulus to the employees which has been given by making available for receiving and investigating ideas a suitable organization, in whose impartiality the staft have every confidence.

Up to the 3oth June last, 15,448 suggestions had been received by the Board, of which 2,501 were accepted.

## "Reso" Trains.

During the past year the Victorian National Resources Development Train organization has been availed of on four occasions, and its utility as an educative factor is exemplified by the variety of tours undertaken.

The Overseas Delegates to the Conference of the Empire Parliamentary Association made an extensive tour in the "Reso" train to various parts of the State and along the Balranald line.

Later in the year, the train made a week's tour of Gippsland with a party consisting of leaders in Victorian commercial and agricultural pursuits.

In February last, with the co-operation of the New South Wales railway authorities, we organized a tour for representative men to visit the Federal Capital City of Canberra, returning via the Prince's Highway and Orbost. Owing to the large number of applicants for inclusion in this tour, it was decided to conduct a second trip to Canberra, travelling by way of the Prince's Highway on the forward journey and returning via Albury. In all, 120 passengers availed themselves of this opportunity of visiting the Federal Capital.

Early in March of this year, the train was chartered by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son to convey a party of English and American tourists, who were undertaking a world cruise in the s.s. Franconia, on a tour of the Western, Goulburn Valley, and NorthEastern districts.

The "Reso" train has thus been of assistance to the primary producer by providing opportunities, which previously did not exist, to secure a better understanding as between primary producers in different parts of the State, as well as between city, town, and business men throughout the State and the primary producers; and also has performed a very real and valuable service in bringing under the notice of overseas visitors the vast possibilities of the State as a field for investment and development,

## "Better-Farming" Train.

The "Better-Farming" train has, during the year, still further consolidated its claims as a valuable factor in agricultural education. It is now generally recognized throughout the State as an important medium for the dissemination of scientific knowledge by practical and impressive demonstrations in all phases of primary production.

The large attendances and the interest displayed in the lectures and exhibits on the five tours which were undertaken in 1926-27 prove that the visits of the train are increasingly appreciated.

A potent factor in the success of the "Better-Farming" train has been the hearty co-operation of the Agricultural and Education Departments and the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association. Their experts have, by the excellence of their lectures and the readiness with which they endeavour to help and advise, impressed every one concerned with their enthusiasm and ability to better the conditions and improve the methods of the primary producers and their womenfolk.

The remarkable interest displayed in the Women's Section of the train has been a feature of the tours. In response to numerous requests from country centres, the cars comprising this section, accompanied by the lady experts, were attached to goods and mixed trains and despatched to various locations during periods when the train, as a complete unit, was out of commission.

Success has attended our advocacy of the formation of Better-Farming Leagues, and the suggestion has been acted upon in many districts. This should ensure that the methods expounded by the various experts are properly carried out and that the fullest possible benefits will follow in the wake of the "Better-Farming" train.

That the value of the innovation as an aid to increased production and development is fully appreciated in the other States is evidenced by the fact that since our last Report a "Better-Farming" train has been organized by the New South Wales Government, while inquiries are being made in some of the other States as to the practicability of similar action.

## Publicity to Assist the Primary Producer.

As in previous years, valuable assistance was rendered to the primary producer by means of the Department's "Eat More Fruit" publicity. This propaganda has had the effect of creating a far more extensive home market for Victoria's primary products, with resultant benefits to both grower and consumer, and the gain to the Railways is direct and important, not merely from the carriage of such products, but also from the general traffic consequential upon the maintenance or increase of country settlement.

With the valuable co-operation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the virtues of citrus fruits were extolled by means of poster and pamphlet, but owing to the calamitous failure of the apple and berry crops this year, publicity which had been arranged in respect of these classes of fruit was unnecessary.

It is interesting to record that this Department is now the citrus fruit growers' largest customer, principally through the media of its fruit and fruit-drink stalls. The Flinders-street drink stall, which was established on 29 th November, 1926, alone utilized 4,800 cases of oranges and 1,450 cases of lemons in the provision of such drinks. The total value of fruit sold and used at railway stalls and refreshment-rooms during 1926-27 was $£ 37,743$.

The success attending our efforts to increase the consumption of raisins by popularizing raisin bread has continued throughout the year, the Departmental Bakery alone turning out approximately 620 loaves of this commodity daily.

## Tourist and General Publicity.

Our tourist publicity policy was extended in several directions during the year. As from the Ist January last we transferred the control of the Tourist Bureau from the Traffic to the Secretary's Branch, where it is now under the direction of the Betterment and Publicity Board. We considered this desirable, in order to co-ordinate the tourist publicity work as between the Bureau and the Betterment and Publicity Board, which, having control of the Departmental publicity work, both tourist and general, can most advantageously direct the policy of the Bureau.

We are anxious to ensure that Victoria obtains its fair share of Australia's tourist traffic and, with this end in view, have established a close liaison with various shipping
companies and tourist and other agencies throughout the world. Circulars and tourist literature particularizing the attractions of our State, and explaining what we are prepared to do for the tourist, have also been sent to many of these overseas agencies. New traffc has already been secured for Victoria, while a very definite increase in our overseas traffic is in view.

An extension was made of the agreement with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Travel Agents, with the object of adopting a more active and definite policy for encouraging tourist travel within Victoria. We feel sure that the co-operation of a Travel Agency, which is world-wide in its influence, will result in a greater flow of overseas visitors to the State.

Another feature of our policy of inducing tourist traffic to Victoria from other countries is the supply of tourist films for screening on steamers operating between Australia and English and American ports. This form of publicity, by bringing the scenic attractions of the State prominently before people overseas who are in a position to travel abroad, is paticularly valuable.

On the occasion of the visit to Melbourne of an influential party of visitors from Great Britain and America on the s.s. Franconia, arrangements were made for a representative of the Bureau to meet the vessel on arrival in New Zealand, and furnish information at first hand concerning the State's varied attractions. This action was entirely successful, and both impressed and pleased the visitors, who were regarded as valuable media through which to advertise this country abroad.

Another innovation designed to induce railway travel was the "Save for your Holiday" scheme, which was launched in conjunction with the State Savings Bank Commissioners. Under this scheme regular and systematic saving is facilitated by the bank with the object of providing sufficient funds to enable an inclusive holiday to be undertaken at a pre-arranged date. The results so far have been very encouraging as a means of fostering our tourist traffic.

Personally conducted tours to several of the State's principal tourist resorts were undertaken in increased numbers, while an extension of this system, indicative of the activity of the Bureau, was the conduct of such a tour from Adelaide to Mount Buffalo National Park.

Arrangements were also made for the Bureau to serve as a Commission Agency for the booking of fights with the Larkin Aircraft Supply Company Limited.

With a view to supplying special and exclusive facilities for travel by overseas visitors and others desirous of taking advantage of this means of transport, a Sedan rail motor has been made available for hire. This novel means of seeing Victoria has already been availed of on many occasions, and the convenience which it affords has been much appreciated by passengers.

Special efforts were also made to secure increased tourist revenue through the media of the public schools and various sporting bodies. As a result, arrangements are at present in train for tours next month of eight separate school parties, comprising in all 250 pupils, while success has also attended our negotiations with football and other clubs.

Many new pamphlets and posters were issued during the year, while others were reprinted in a new and more attractive form.

A ready demand has set in for departmental literature, following upon the widening of the avenues of distribution, to which reference was made in our Report last year, and it has been necessary to print increased quantities to meet requirements.

As from the Ist January last, we took over the publication of the Victuriarn Railways Magazine from the Victorian Railways Institute. Such a journal is now commonly regarded as essential to a modern organization employing a large staff. It enables us to reach every member of the staff and, by developing a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding, materially assists in achieving the best results. The interest evinced by the staff in the publication clearly indicates that it is appreciated, and that it is serving the desired purpose.

We have, throughout the year, continued to avail ourselves of the opportunity of reaching wireless listeners-in through the medium of the broadeasting stations 3 LO and 3AR. Railway matters of interest to the general public have been the subject of numerous talks, and we desire to record our appreciation of the action of the broadcasting companjes concerned in placing their facilities at our disposal in this way.

The film, "The Victorian Railways System at Work," was screened on numerous occasions during the year, generally in aid of charitable or community objects, and has
invariably evoked expressions of appreciation. The picture was recently revised and brought up to date, and it is anticipated that the new features will still further enhance its reputation.

## Advertising.

The advertising revenue for the year 1926-27 increased by $86,80 \mathrm{r}$ by comparison with the preceding twelve months, the respective figures being $£_{43,788}$ and $£ 36,987$. These amounts exclude certain receipts from advertising on electric tram cars, \&c, which are not credited to the Advertising Division.

The financial results which have been achieved since the Department took over the control of this business have been very satisfactory, and represent a substantial addition to the revenue of the Department.

The policy of providing hoardings of standard design in lieu of old irregular hoardings, and of extending the space provided at various stations to cope with additional business, was steadily proceeded with during the year.

In consequence, the advertisements are now being displayed in a much more attractive manner, and the results show that advertisers are realizing more than ever the excellent publicity which advertisements on railway property afford.

## "Safety First."

A very complete organization in connexion with the "Safety First" movement was established throughout the service. Safety Committees, on which the employees have direct representation, are already functioning at 24 centres.
"Safety First" pictures were screened at the more important Workshops and Depots to interested and attentive gatherings of employees. We have, in conjunction with the New South Wales Government Railways and Tramways, secured three new films, which will be utilized as a means of spreading the message of safety to railwaymen in both States.

Another "Careful Crossing Campaign" was conducted over a period of four months, while, in conjunction with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and the Education Department, the weekly school bulletins were again issued throughout the year.

It is beyond question that by the cultivation of a "Safety First" sense many lives can be saved and numerous accidents prevented.

## The Chalet, Mount Buffalo National Park.

The various and extensive alterations and renovations which were undertaken in order to make The Chalet, Mount Buffalo National Park, an ideal holiday resort, were completed during the year, and the accommodation now provided is such that The Chalet ranks as the best equipped tourist house in the Commonwealth.

Various improvements were carried out on the Mount Buffalo Plateau, including the provision of shelter sheds and sanitary accommodation at the Cathedral Rock; at Lake Catani; at the new weir, and at various other points. In addition, the toboggan slide at Lake Catani was lengthened and widened, while existing tracks to the different points of interest were cleared and new tracks provided.

During the year, 4,007 visitors were accommodated at The Chalet, and although this was II2 more than in 1925-26, the year's working resulted in a loss of £4,085. This was largely due to the poor snow season, which caused a number of visitors to curtail their stay and others to cancel the accommodation which they had reserved in advance. With this loss of revenue, a deficit on the year's operations was unavoidable, although every economy, compatible with the required standard of service, was effected.

- In March last a large party of English and American tourists from the s.s. Franconia, which was on a world cruise, visited The Chalet. They were unanimous in their expressions of admiration at the scenic grandeur of the Mount Buffalo National Park and its Alpine surroundings, and in their praise of the comfort and convenience provided at The Chalet itself.

Considerable publicity was undertaken during the year in order to bring under notice the fact that The Chalet constitutes an ideal tourist resort in summer as well as in winter. We feel that as a result of our efforts in this direction the reputation of The Chalet
as a tourist and health resort all the year round has now become firmly established. Visitors at all times of the year are practically unanimous as to the outstanding claims of The Chalet in this respect, and there is little doubt that as a result of personal recommendation it will become famed, not only in Australia, but in other parts of the World.

## Level Crossings.

The Level Crossings Committee, a permanent Departmental body constituted to investigate and report upon the conditions existing at crossings with a view to devising safeguards against accidents wherever possible, has had the assistance during the past twelve months of a representative of the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria. This representative was nominated by the Club at our invitation, and we are pleased to acknowledge the help received from him.

At numerous places, effect was given to the recommendations of the Committee to improve the conditions at the crossings by the removal of possible obstructions of the view, and by other means designed to enforce attention to the existence of a crossing.

During the year a vehicular subway was constructed in substitution for the level crossing on the main Sydney Highway, near Wodonga, and the provision of a bridge at Jones'-road, Dandenong, has permitted of the closing of a crossing at the down end of that station. This latter work forms portion of the general re-arrangement scheme now in progress at Dandenong, in which is included also the abolition of the Hammond-street crossing by the substitution of a vehicular subway.

The scheme for the construction of the independent goods line from Tottenham to the Melbourne Yard, which is being carried out by the Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, also provides for the abolition of level crossings, viz., those at Nicholsonstreet, Albert-street, Victoria-street, Geelong-road, and Napier-street.

Additional schemes have been prepared, and are now receiving consideration, for the abolition of the level crossings at Heidelberg-road, Clifton Hill ; Buckley-street, Essendon ; and Pascoe Vale-road, North Essendon.

Interlocked gates, mechanically controlled from the signal boxes, were installed at level crossings at Brighton Beach, Glen Iris, North Brunswick, St. Albans, Eastoakleigh, Alphington and Ivanhoe. In addition, "Wig Wag" signals were provided at crossings at Sunshine, Euroa, Yarra Glen, and Castlemaine, and are now installed at 2 level crossings throughout the State. This warning device, which has been adopted in most of the other Australian States and is commonly used in other parts of the World, is undoubtedly the most efficient apparatus of the kind yet devised. Arrangements have been made to manufacture our future requirements at the Newport Workshops.

Steps are in hand to equip, as an experiment, the level crossing at McKinnon with a set of interlocked gates of the "Boom" type. These gates differ from the ordinary swinging gates in that they are hinged vertically and are raised clear of the road instead of being swung across the line when the crossing is opened for road traffic.

The installation cost of "Boom" gates will be somewhat less than that of the swinging gates. It is anticipated, in addition, that the maintenance costs will be materially reduced, and that the mechanism will be less liable to failure. The efficiency of this type of gate as a safety device will be carefully considered before its use is extended.

We have made refarence elsewhere to the pressing necessity to complete the equipping of locomotives with electric headlights, largely because of the added protection which they afford to road users when passing over level crossings. Satisfactory experiments are also being carried out with a view to equipping the suburban electric trains with powerful headlights in order that similar protection may be afforded at open level crossings in the electrified area.

## Introduction of Train Control System.

One of the most interesting and important developments in the operation of the traffic is the Train Control System, under which the movement of trains over a number of the busiest sections of line is regulated by Control Officers, located at Melbourne, Bendigo, Seymour, and Dandenong, by means of direct telephonic communication with the operating staff.

The system is now in operation on the following sections, comprising 7 ro miles of track, viz.: -

| Melbourne-Geelong. | Seymour--Numurkah, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Melbourne-Bendigo, | Seymour-Albury, |
| Melbourne-Seymour, | Seymour--Echaca, |
| Dandenong-Korumburra, | Bendigo-Echuca, |
| Dandenong-Warragal, | Bendigo-Kerang, |

and its extension to many other sections of line in the northern and western areas is at present in hand. The whole of our Trunk lines where the traffic is densest will then be operated under the Train Control system.

To admit of this being achieved, a special telephone apparatus had to be installed, connecting every signal box, station, goods yard, and locomotive depot on the section with the Control Officer. It is exclusively reserved for train operating business.

The movement of every train on the controlled area is entered on a train working diagram, and by this means the Control Officer has before him a complete progressive picture of all train working operations, which enables him to effectively direct the working of the traffic, instead of merely making a subsequent review of the operating results.

The system, which is now extensively used on many overseas railroad systems, provides greater flexibility of service, and enables engines and trucks to be utilized to the best possible advantage.

## Departmental Road Motor Services.

During the year, we continued our policy of providing road motor passenger facilities on routes where the public had clearly shown their desire for this form of transport.

The time-table on the Melbourne to Geelong route was improved from time to time as additional equipment became available. Departmental motor coaches now run in each direction practically every hour between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Road motor passenger services were inaugurated between Melbourne and Belgrave on 13th October, I926; Melbourne and Portsea on 12th November, 1926; Geelong and Queensclifi on 2Ist February, 1927; and Melbourne and Warburton on the I8th July, 1927, on all of which routes highly competitive private road services had been operating to the detriment of train traffic.

Before commencing " through " road motor services to Belgrave and to Warburton, a trial was given to local services between those places and the respective termini of the electric trains at Upper Ferntree Gully and Lilydale. The result was very disappointing, and as the "through" competitive road services were well patronized, we had no option but to substitute "through" road motor coaches for the combined electric train and road motor coach services.

Of the fifteen coaches in traffic at the end of June, the bodies of all but the first six-which were constructed under contract by a body-builder in Melbourne-were designed and constructed at the Newport Railway Workshops.

## Appaniment of Commercial Agent.

Experience has indicated that the diversion of goods traffic from the railways to the roads has, in many instances, been due to a lack of understanding of the facilities available for rail transport, and a lack of sufficiently close contact between the Department and the consignors of goods to enable a proper understanding to be reached.

To overcome this and in order to retain and regain traffic, we appointed an Officer as from Ist June, Ig26, to the position of Commercial Agent, so that he might maintain a close touch with the producer and trader, ascertain their needs and difficalties, and thus enable us to take such action as the circumstances might require.

This officer devotes his full time to the work, and his duties, which are of a yaried nature, embrace the following :-

To secure new traffic;
To restore traffic diverted to road or other competitive means of transport;
To explain tariff rates and conditions:
To investigate complaints of delays in transport of goods, \&c., and other matters incidental to a service of the magnitude of the Railway Department.

The necessity for our action has been fully demonstrated by the results achieved. New traffic has been secured, as well as the restoration to the rail route of a substantial proportion of the traffic previously camied by road, while the better contact which has been established has led to the removal of many misunderstandings and to more cordial relations between the Department and its customers.

## Hot-water Radiator Service in Head Ofice Building.

In the past the heating arrangements in the Head Office buildings were unsatisfactory. The fourth floor, which is of comparatively recent construction, has no fireplaces or chimneys, and was insufficiently heated by electric radiators. To adequately heat it by this means would have involved a large expenditure in the provision of additional sub-station plant. The remainder of the building was heated by coal fires, the finer ashes from which, in process of removal each evening, could not be prevented from escaping into the atmosphere and settling on the paintwork and on the office equipment generally.

In this way they caused considerable damage and an appreciable expenditure in the unduly frequent renewal of paintwork.

It was found that a hot-water system could be installed throughout the building at a capital cost which, after providing for interest on the original outlay, would enable efficient heating to be provided at a somewhat lower cost than that of the coal fires, plus the cost of properly heating the fourth floor.

A contract was accordingly let for the installation of a hot-water system, and the work was sufficiently advanced to enable it to be brought into operation at the beginning of the winter season.

The results have been highly satisfactory and are much appreciated by all concerned. The new system not only represents a financial saving, but has, by eliminating the necessity for handling coal and ashes, had the effect of making the building cleaner and healthier than under previous conditions.

## Use of Machines for Clerical Worlr.

During the year the use of "Powers" machines was extended to the accounting and audit of Interstate goods and live stock business between Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, where "Powers" machines are also used for similar work.

In addition to freight accounting, the machines are utilized for the compilation of locomotive and train mileage statistics, the checking of pay-rolls and workshop costing, and their use in these directions has resulted in a substantial saving. Furthermore, the statistics which they enable us to obtain are a most valuable adjunct in the management of the Railways, and the cost of collating them under a manual system would be prohibitive.

In addition, by the concentration of the freight accounting work in the Audit Office, the heavy accounting work at stations has been simplified and reduced, and the station staffs thus enabled to devote more of their time to train running and to personal service to the public. This has been an important factor in bringing the railwayman in closer contact with the railway user, and in securing the improved relations which now exist.

The machines will also enable us as from 1st proximo to introduce, with further appreciable savings, important changes in station accounting and the audit of goods and live-stock receipts, which will also simplify the work at stations and lighten the labours of the Audit Office staff.

Although very substantial benefits have already been derived from the machines in the directions indicated, we are still only on the threshold of the realization of the many advantages that will accrue, due to the facility with which statistics can be obtained under the machine method, By this means it is possible to collate valuable statistical information which it would be impracticable to obtain in anyother way, and our experience so far indicates that as time goes on other directions in which the machines can be advantageously utilized will be revealed, permitting of the more complete analysis of the detailed operations of the Railways and enabling increased efficiency to be obtained.

## State Coal Mine.

The operations of the State Coal Mine for the year resulted in a net profit of £8,774 after allowing for contributions of $£ 56,000$ to the Depreciation Fund and $£ 12,472$ to the Sinking Fund.

The coal ouput for the twelve months constituted a record. It amounted to $6 \pm 2,269$ tons, an increase of 116,405 tons over the quantity mined during the previous year, and 45,212 tons greater than the highest output previously obtained in any one year-567,057 tons in 1914-15. This satisfactory result was chiefly due to an increase of 22 per cent. in the number of shifts worked by miners on coal, the pits working 25 I days as compared with 212 days in 1925-26.

This Department obtained 468,794 tons of the 612,269 tons produced, while 26,516 tons were sold to other Government Departments, and 97,389 tons to the general public. The balance is accounted for by colliery consumption, sales to miners, \&c.

Apart from small sectional stoppages, operations at the mine were suspended for three days on account of stop-work meetings; for four days owing to fatal accidents, and for seven days as a result of shortage of trade, mishaps to machinery, \&c., or a total of fourteen days during the year as compared with 53 days in the preceding twelve months.

The average number of persons enployed throughout the year was 1,540 , or 28 I less than in 1925-26. This reduction was due principally to the completion of the development of the Dudley Area and of the rehabilitation of the McBride Tunnel.

During the period under review, $\mathfrak{E}_{479,195}$ was disbursed in wages, whilst the net average earnings of the miners, after deducting the cost of explosives, was 26 s .6 .03 d . per shift.

## Acknowledgment of Services of Stafi

The present standard of service bears eloquent testimony to the loyal and helpful co-operation of officers and employees during recent years. It is a source of gratification to us to again place on record our appreciation of the valuable work of the staff throughout the year, of which we continually receive evidence from our patrons during our visits of inspection throughout the State.

The satisfactory relations now existing between the Department and the public are the direct result of the keen desire of the staff to give efficient service. Without their whole-hearted assistance it would have been impossible to achieve the desired end, and it is pleasing to acknowledge the ready response which has been made to our appeals in this connexion.

## Appendices, \&c.

The balance-sheet for the year and various accounts, statements, and other information are embodied in the Appendices, a list of which is shown in the Index.

In addition, a number of photographs, diagrams, and maps appear at the end of the Report.

We have the honour to be,

Your obedient servants,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { HAROLD W. CLAPP, Chairman. } \\ \text { W. M. SHANNON; } \\ \text { T. B. MOLOMBY, }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { Victorian Railways } \\ \text { Commissioners. }\end{gathered}$

## HEADS OF BRANOHES.

| Secretary | ... | Ma. E. C. EYER尔. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chief Mechanical Engineer | ... | , A. E. SMITH. |
| Chief Engineer of Way and Works | $\ldots$ | " E. H. BALLARD. |
| General Superintendent of Transportation | $\cdots$ | "M. J. CANAY. |
| Chief Electrical Engineer | $\ldots$ | , E. P. COLWELL. |
| Clief Accountant ... |  | "T.F. BRENNAN. |
| General Passenger and Freight Agent | $\ldots$ | \% W. H. KEAST |
| Chief Storekeeper ... | ** | " C. W. J. COLEMAN. |
| Superintendent of Refreshment Services | ... | " W. D. BRACHER. |
| Chief Engineer of Siguals and Telegraphs | $\ldots$ | , F. M. Calcurr. |
| Acting Auditor of Receipts ... | $\cdots$ | , D. H. FALCONER |

## CERTIFICATES OF HEADS OF BRANCIES.

## Certificate respecting Rolling Stock, Machinery, etc.

I hereby certify that, during the year 1926-27, the whole of the rolling-stock, machinery, \&ce, under my control was maintained in good working order and repair.

## A. E. SMITH,

Chief Mechanical lingineer.

## Cermeicate respecting Way and Works.

I hereby certify that, during the year 1926-27, the whole of the permanent way, stations, buildings, and other works under my control was maintained in good working order and repair.
E. H. BALLARD,

Chief Engineer of Way and Works.

## Certificate respecting Electrical Equipuent.

I hereby certify that, during the year 1926-27, the whole of the electrical plant and equipment under my control was maintained in good working order and repair.
H. P. COLWELL, Chief Electrical Engineer.

Certificate respecting Stores.
I hereby certify that the Stock of Stores has been carefully and systematically inspected during the year, and that its value at 30th June, 1927, was £I,577,078.

W. D. MORGAN, Acting Clief Storekceper.

Certificate respecting Signalling Appliances, etc.
I hereby certify that, during the year 1926-27, the whole of the signalling, interlocking, and safe working appliances and other works under my control was maintained in good working order and repair.

F. M. CALCUTT,<br>Chief Engineer of Signals and Telegraphs.



This Statement has been checked and is in agreement with Railway Ledgers. Adjustments have been made in the expenditure with which I do not agree and to which reference will be made in my Annual Report.
J. A. NORRIS, Auditor-General, 5.9.27.

No. 1.

T. F. BRENNAN,

Chief Accountant.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

## WORKING EXPENSES AND EARNINGS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30tн JUNE, 1927 AND 1926.

Dr.
Rammays (Exclusive of Electric Tramways and Road Motor Coaches).
Or .

| Working Expenses. |  | Year ended 30th June- |  | Earning. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Apeen } \\ \text { Apen. }}}{\substack{\text { dix. }}}$ | Year ended 30th June- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1927. | 192. |  |  | 1927. | 1926. |
| To Maintenance of Way and Works | A | $\underset{2,276,601}{£}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{£}}{1,928,597}$ | By Passengers | 4 | $\underset{\text { 5,641,032 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{£}{5,425,804}$ |
| ", Rolling Stock- . |  |  |  | "Parcels | 4 | 5332,895 | 5,513,842 |
| " Goneral Superintendence, \&c. .. | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 53,775 | 53,569 | "Morses, Carriages and |  |  |  |
| Maintenance of Rolling Stock .. | C | 1,832,378 | 1,770,727 | Dogs .. $\quad$. | 4 | 45,260 | 40,661 |
| Liocomotive Power $\because \because \quad \ddot{\text { of }}$ | D | 1,795,056 | 1,706,950 | "Mails | 4 | 85,195 | 90,248 |
| Coaching and Goods Vehicles | E | 65,712 | 61,244 | Totol Coaching | $\cdots$ | 6,304,382 | 6,070,555 |
| * Transportation and Traffle .. | F | 2,822,524 | 2,701,124 |  |  | 6,01,382 | 6,07,050 |
| \% Electrical Engineering Branch .. | G | 410,671 | 465,770 | " Goods and Live Stock .. | 4 | 6,344,096 | 5,565,451 |
| „, Miscellaneous Operations .. | H | 484,281 | 452,755 | "Electrical Power . | 4 | 58,157 | 145,026 |
| ", General Charges | I | 256,214 | 239,631 | " Rents and Miscellaneous- | 4 | 343,550 | 345,644 |
| Contribution to the Railway Acci- <br> , Stores Branch |  | 90,180 | 80,162 | " Dining Car and Refresh- |  |  |  |
| "Contribution to the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund |  | 62,757 | 65,945 | , Adventising ... | 4 | 476,631 43,778 | ${ }^{439,543}$ |
| , Payment to the State Coal Mine |  |  |  | , Bookstalls | 4 | 81,840 | 36,987 67,855 |
| towards the cost of ing the McBride Tunnel |  | Cr. 37,268 | -* |  |  |  |  |
| \#Pensions and Gratuities | £ | 215,105 | 219,396 |  |  |  |  |
| " Payment to the Superannuation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fund .. |  | 78,575 | 18,712 |  |  |  |  |
| " Border Railways Adjustment |  | 1,367 | 1,630 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$. Repayment to Capital Account |  | 758 | 1,341 |  |  |  |  |
| \# Balance Nett Earnings |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 10,408,686 \\ 3,243,748 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,767,543 \\ & 2,903,518 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total .. | ) | 13,652,434 | 12,671,061 | Grand Total |  | 13,652,434 | 12,671,061 |

## APPENDIX No. 3.

ABSTRACT OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927 AND 1926
(EXCLUDING THE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND THE ROAD MOTOR COACHES).


APPENDIX No. 4.
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927 AND 1926 (EXCLUSIVE OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND ROAD MOTOR COACHES).


|  | PERCENTAGE | OF WORKING |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

APPENDIX No. 5.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM IST JULY, 19Iz, TO $30 T m$ JUNE, 1927.

| Year | Mileage of kallways Trafien at of Year. |  | cost of construction. |  | rolling-stock. |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Total Trafice }}$ Trininges. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of Passenger } \\ & \text { Journeys. } \end{aligned}$ | Tonmage of Goods and Live Stock conveyed. | gross revenue. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Capital Oost induaing Rolling-stock | Average Cost per Mile open. | Locomotives. | Passenerer Cars. | trucks. | Van3, sc. |  |  |  | Parsenuer, <br> Pareels, <br> nentals. ase | Goods and <br> Live Stock. | Toual. | Per Average Mile open. | Per Train Mile. |
|  |  |  | $\pm$ | £ | vumber, | Nuaber, | Number. | sumber. |  |  |  | \& | $\varepsilon$ | £ | $\pm$ | s. $a$. |
| 1912-13 | 3,647 | 3,639 | 47, 568,336 | 13,043 | 668 | 1,399 | 15,868 | 676 | 14,234,550 | 111,513,908 | 5,150,404 | 2,852,804 | 2,352,638 | 5,205,442 | 1,430 | $713 \% 7$ |
| 1913-1+ | 3,835 | 3,747 | 49,529,062 | 12,941 | 735 | 1,460 | 17,391 | 826 | 15,028,649 | 116,611,448 | 5,816,088 | 2,957,543 | 2,603,415 | 5,560,958 | 1,484 | 7/4.81 |
| 1914-15 | 3,875 | 3,848 | 52,337,475 | 13,506 | 791 | 1,496 | 18,268 | 874 | 15,303,209 | 117,259,926 | 5,410,045 | 2,892,698 | 2,268,375 | 5,161,073 | 1,341 | $6 / 8.94$ |
| $1915-16$ | 4,100 | 3,955 | 54,600,928 | 13,317 | 808 | 1,584 | 18,913 | 865 | ${ }^{13,826,538}$ | 115,771,238 | 5,829,835 | 3,094,953 | 2,610,210 | 5,705,163 | 1,443 | $8 / 3.03$ |
| 1916-37 | 4,123 | 4,104 | 55,802,027 | 13,534 | 812 | 1,612 | 19,270 | 890 | 14,022,040 | 108,341,540 | 5,962,602 | 3,018,460 | 2,934,259 | 5,952,719 | 1.450 | $8 / 5.89$ |
| r917-18 | 4,152 | 4,139 | 56,655,910 | 13,645 | 817 | 1,641 | 19,380 | 912 | 13,626,371 | 105,753;073 | 6,231,093 | 3,424,712 | 3,137,547 | 6,562,259 | 1.585 | 9/7.58 |
| 1018-19 | 4,190 | 4,159 | 57,545,337 | 13,734 | 798 | 1,663 | 19,481 | 911 | 13,031,655 | 151,904,786 | 6,515:470 | 3,474,488 | 2,957,783 | 6,432,277 | 1,547 | 9/10.46 |
| 1619-20 | 4,214 | 4,194 | 58,445,846 | 13,869 | 788 | 1,693 | 19,532 | 910 | 15,022,46; | 134,012,162 | 7,770,694 | 4,503,850 | 3,721,122 | 8,224,972 | 1,964: | 20/13:40 |
| 1920-21 | 4,267 | 4,237 | 59,972,628 | 14,055 | 790 | 1,748 | 19,579 | 913 | 15,533,556 | 134,045,683 | 7,572,993 | $5,384,487$ | 4,411,276 | 9.795,763 | 2,312 | 12/7.34 |
| 1921-22 | 4,32: | 4,284 | 62,961,395 | 14,568 | 793 | 1,782 | 19,69+ | 921 | 15,8,56,815 | 142,456,924 | 7,491,031 | 5,976,026 | 4,815,056 | 10,791,082 | 2,519 | 13/7\%33 |
| 1922-23 | 4,33, | 4,297 | $64,854,594$ | 14,968 | 804 | 1,852 | 19,749 | 924 | 16,394,239 | 155,957,240 | 7,517,216 | 6,393, 865 | 4,053,192 | 11,347,057 | 2,641 | 13/10'11 |
| 1923-24 | 4,435 | 4,369 | 66.253,102 | 14,939 | 777 | 1,929 | 19,75: | 943 | 16,594,833 | 157, 861,864 | 8,309,543 | 6,754.109 | 5,204,526 | 11,958,635 | 2,737 | 14/4.95 |
| 1924-25 | 4,482 | 4,44.6 | $67,739,091$ | 15,14 | 728 | 1,988 | :9,779 | 962 | 17,482,006 | 166,44, $14{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 8,959,556 | 6,983,675 | 5,773,522 | 12,759,197 | 2,870 | 14/7:16 |
| 1925-26 | 4,625 | 4,526 | 69,087,162 | 14.938 | 704 | 2,033 | i9,662 | ${ }_{9} 66$ | 17,575,547 | 168,054,308 | 8,728, $\div 75$ | 7,105,610 | 5,565,451 | 12,671,66: | 2,800 | '4/5.03 |
| 1926-27 | 4,634 | 4,527 | 70,721,128. | 15,261 | 687 | 2,004 | 19,864 | 978 | 18,030,749 | 169,237,648 | 9,234.923 | 7,3c8,338 | 6,344,096 | [3,652,434. | 2,951 | 15/1.72 |



APPENDIX No. 5-continued.


| Yoar. |  |  |  | Expmedrroni : Way and Woruss Branch (NNOLUDHE SIGNAL AND TMLEGRAPE Braño). |  |  |  | Exprnditurb : Rowind-stock Brancar. |  |  |  |  |  | Gmabral Expensts. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ELECIBF } \\ & \text { BRALCEF. } \end{aligned}$ | STorrsBranom. | Railway Accident and Fark lnsurancer Fund. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Working. | Rrpamb amy Rrnewals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Trafic } \\ \text { Train Mile. } \end{gathered}$ | Percent. of Gross Revenue. Revenue |  |  |  |  | Amount. | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text { Per } \\ \text { Average } \\ \text { Mile } \\ \text { open. } \end{array}\right.$ |  | Per cent. of Gross Revenue | Amoust. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prer } \\ \text { Trant } \\ \text { Train Mile. } \end{gathered}$ | Percent. R Grass Revene | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Traific } \\ \text { Traile. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Per cent. of Grose $\square$ | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Perer}^{\text {Trite }} \\ \text { Train Mile } \end{gathered}$ | Per cent. of Grose Revenue | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \substack{\text { Trafic } \\ \text { Train } \\ \text { Mile. }} \end{gathered}$ | Per cent. af Grobs Revenue |
|  | £ | s. $d$. |  | $£$ | £ | s. d. |  | $£$ | 8. $d$. |  | 2 | 5. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | * | s. $d$. |  | 4 | $\pm$ | ¢ | s. $d$. |  |
| 1912-13 | 947,868 | 1/3.98 | 18.21 | 930,366 | 256 | 1/3.68 | 17.87 | 914,709 | 1/3.42 | 17.57 | 4551,023 | 0/9:9 | $10 \cdot 59$ | 80,937 | 01137 | 155 | ... | $\ldots$ | 52,054 | 0/0.88 | 1.00 |
| 1913-14 | 1,066,738 | 1/5.03 | 19.18 | 935,652 | 250 | $1 / 2.94$ | 16.83 | 1,003,621 | 1/4.03 | 18.5 | T632,859 | 0/10.11 | $11 \cdot 38$ | 85,968 | 0/137 | $1 \cdot 35$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 27,805 | 0/0'45 | 0.50 |
| 1914-15 | 1,099,026 | 1/5.24 | 21.29 | 1,107,310 | 288 | $1 / 5 \cdot 37$ | 21.46 | 1,079,973 | 1/4.94 | 20.93 | -709,863 | $0 / 11_{13}$ | 13.75 | 92,996 | 0/146 | . 80 | ... | $\ldots$ | 25,805 | $0 / 0 \cdot 40$ | 0. 50 |
| 1915-16 | 1,127,568 | 11757 | 1976 | 998,619 | 258 | $1 / 5 \cdot 33$ | 17.50 | 1,075,002 | 1/6.66 | 18.84 | ¢672,317 | $0 / 11 \cdot 67$ | 179 | 95,380 | $0 / 1 \cdot 65$ | 1.67 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 28,526 | \% $1 \cdot 50$ | $0 \cdot 50$ |
| 2916-17 | 1,137,703 | 1/247 | $19 \times 1$ | 927,315 | 226 | 1/3.87 | 15 '58 | 1,283,198 | 1/9.96 | 21.56 | -6,0,064 | o/1147 | 11.26 | 95,997 | 0,1 64 | $1 \cdot 61$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | *39,763 | $0 \cdot 6.68$ | 0.67 |
| 1917-18 | 1,225,479 | 1/9.58 | 18.67 | 1,049,270 | 253 | $1 / 6.48$ | 15.99 | 1,327,483 | 1/11:39 | ${ }^{20.23}$ | 4715,358 | 10.60 | 10.90 | 100,911 | 0/1-8 | : 54 |  | $\ldots$ | 32,586 | \%/0'57 | 0.05 |
| 1918-19 | 1,257,685 | 1/11.16 | 19.55 | 870,123 | 209 | 1/4.02 | 13.53 | 1,320,274 | 2/0.32 | 20.53 | T 696,296 | 1/0.82 | 10.83 | 100,094 | 0/: 81 | $2 \cdot 56$ | 3,397 | $\ldots$ | 31,794 | 1/0.59 | - 049 |
| 1919-20 | 1,820,588 | 2/5.09 | 22.13 | 1,262,069 | 301 | 1/8.16 | 15.35 | 1,722,967 | 2/3.53 | 20.95 | T 976,684 | 1/3.60 | ${ }_{11} \cdot 8$ | 124,012 | 0/1.98 | $1 \cdot 51$ | 85,963 | $\ldots$ | 40,668 | 0/0.65 | 0.49 |
| :920-2 | 2,483,789 | 3/1.47 | 25.35 | 1,576,857 | 372 | 2/0.36 | 16.10 | 2,139,809 | 2/9\%06 | 21.84 | \% $1,255,460$ | 17740 | 12.82 | 159,174 | 0:2.46 | 1.62 | 146,698 | ... | *73,969 | 0/114 | $0 \cdot 76$ |
| 1921-22 | 2,636,978 | 3/3.91 | 24.44 | 1,708,539 | 399 | 2/1.86 | 15.83 | 1,793,643 | 2/3.15 | 16.62 | \|91,367,902 | 1/870 | -68 | 174,553 | 0/2-64 | 62 | 264,825 | ... | 80,225 | dr: 21 | $0 \cdot 74$ |
| 1922-23 | 2,661,634 | 3/2'96 | 23.46 | 1,761,95 | 410 | 2/1.79 | 15.53 | 1,603,733 | 1/1194 | $14 \cdot 17$ | -1,468,108 | 1.9 .49 | 12.94 | 191,371 | 0/2.81 | 1.69 | 406,870 | $\ldots$ | 84,259 | -/1:23 | $\bigcirc \cdot 74$ |
| 1923 -24 | 2,856,108 | 3/5.31 | 23.88 | 1,861,887 | 426 | 2/2.93 | 15.57 | 1,638,163 | 1/11/69 | 13.70 | 91,581,104 | 1/10.87 | 13.22 | 199,697 | 0/2.89 | $2 \cdot 67$ | 538,547 | $\ldots$ | 38,916 | \%/0.56 | 0.32 |
| 1924-25 | 3,094,848 | 3/6.49 | 24.26 | 1,963,960 | 442 | 2/2.96 | 15.39 | 1,770,939 | 2/0.31 | 13.88 | T 1 , 730,972 | 1/11776 | 13.57 | 216,130 | 0/2.97 | $1 \cdot 69$ | 564,264 | .. | 47,823 | \%/66 | 0.38 |
| 1925-26 | 3,153,876 | $3 / 7.06$ | 24.90 | 1,928,597 | 426 | 2/2.34 | 15.22 | 1,821,763 | 2/0.88 | 14.37 | -1, 1 ,770,727 | 2/0.18 | 13.98 | 238,621 | 0/3.26 | 1.88 | 466,770 | 80, 162 | 65,945 | 0.0 .90 | $0 \cdot{ }^{3}$ |
| 1926-27 | 3,306,805 | $3^{1 / 8.02}$ | $24 \cdot 22$ | 2,276,601 | 492 | 2/6.30 | 16.67 | 1,914,543 | 2/1.48 | 14.02 | 1,832,378 | 2/0. 39 | $13^{42}$ | 256,214 | 0/3.41 | 1.88 | 410,671 | 90,180 | 62,757 | -10.84 | 0.46 |



* Includes Special Payment into Fund, year 1912-13, £26,02-; year 1916-17, £10,000; year 1920-21, $£ 25,000$.

Exclusive of Electric Tramways and Roat motor Coaches.

APPENDIX No. 5-continued.
GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM 1sT JULY, 1912, TO 30th JUNE, 1927.

| Yoar. | TOTAL WORKING Expenses,(exblusive of Penfions, Superanouation \&c.) |  |  |  |  | Amjust- ments <br> Border <br> Railways <br> Capital <br> and State <br> oal Mine. | total woreing expenses. |  |  |  | net revinued after payment of working Expendes. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yotal } \\ & \text { Capital } \\ & \text { Expented } \\ & \text { on Lines } \\ & \text { open } \\ & \text { tncluding } \\ & \text { Rolling. } \\ & \text { Stock. } \end{aligned}$ | Percentage ofProfit to Total Capital Invested. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HET } \\ & \text { NHEREST } \\ & \text { CHERGES } \\ & \text { ANENSES. } \end{aligned}$ | DEFICIT. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amonnt. | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Aver } \\ \text { Perage } \\ \text { Milize } \\ \text { open } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Trafter } \\ & \text { Train Mile. } \end{aligned}$ | Per oent. of Gross Revenue Revenue |  |  | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Aerage } \\ \text { Mite } \\ \text { open. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per Trafic } \\ & \text { Tram Mile } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent Revenue | Amount. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $s$. |  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | \& | £ | 3. d. |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | ¢ | s. d. | £ | 4 | E | $\pm$ | £ | $\chi^{\text {f }}$ | $\varepsilon$ | ${ }^{1}$ |
| 1922-13 | 3,476,957 | 955 | 4/10.62 | 66.30 | 142,236 | ... | 3,589,193 | 986 | 5/0.52 | 68.95 | 1,616,249 | 444 | 2/3.25 | $3 \cdot 40$ | $3 \cdot 56$ | 1,617,270 | 46,715,440 | 3.46 | 1,595,020 |  | 22,250 |
| ${ }_{1913}{ }^{-14}$ | 3,752,64; | 1,002 | 4/11993 | $67{ }^{\circ} 48$ | 112,855 | ... | 3,865,498 | 1,032 | 5/173 | 69.51 | 1,695,460 | $45^{2}$ | 2/3.08 | $3 \cdot 42$ | 3.52 | 1,695,126 | 49,034,811 | 3.46 | 1,677,369 | $\ldots$ | 17,757 |
| 1914-15 | 4,114,973 | 1,069 | 5/4.54 | 79.73 | 123,438 | $\ldots$ | 4,238,411 | 1,101 | 5/6'47 | $82 \cdot 12$ | 922662 | 240 | 1/2.47 | ${ }^{1} 76$ | ${ }^{17} 7^{6}$ | 925,371 | 51,406,892 | 1.80 | 1,762,807 | 842,436 | ... |
| 1915-16 | 3,997,412 | 1,oir | 5/9•39 | 70.07 | 121,332 | ... | 4,118,744 | 1,041 | 5/1149 | $72 \cdot 19$ | 1,586,419 | 401 | 2/3.54 | 2.91 | $2 \cdot 92$ | 1,589,155 | 54,391,352 | $2 \cdot 92$ | 1,927,107 | 337,952 | ... |
| 19:6-17 | 4,154,040 | 1,012 | 5/11-10 | 69.78 | $131,4 \times 6$ | $\ldots$ | 4,285,456 | 1,044 | 6/1.35 | 71.99 | 1,667,263 | 406 | 2/4'54 | $2 \cdot 99$ | 3.02 | 1,674,680 | 55,680,341 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 2,012,447 | 337,767 | ... |
| 1917-18 | 4,4.51,092 | 1,075 | 616.40 | 67.83 | 129,160 | $\ldots$ | 4,580,252 | r,107 | 6/8.67 | 69.80 | 1,982,007 | 479 | 2/10.91 | $3 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 53$ | 1,989,968 | 56,563,085 | 3.52 | 2,126,906 | 136,938 | ... |
| 1918-19 ... | 4,279,663 | 1,029 | 66.82 | $66 \cdot 53$ | 151,588 | 14,52 | 4,445,772 | 1,069 | 6/9.83 | 69.12 | 1,986,505 | $47^{8}$ | 3/0.58 | 345 | $3 \cdot 52$ | 2,001,305 | 57,441,685 | 3.48 | 2,164,902 | 163,597 | ... |
| 1919-20 ... | 6,032,95* | 5,438 | $8 / 0 \cdot 38$ | 73'35 | ,9 | 29,160 | 6,215,043 | 1,482 | 8/3:29 | $75 \cdot 56$ | 2,009,979 | 479 | 2/8.11 | 3.44 | 3.49 | 2,021,309 | 58,367,373 | 3.46 | 2,234,202 | 212,893 | $\ldots$ |
| 1920-21 .. | 7,835,756 | 1,849 | 201506 | 79.99 | 182,036 | 3,354 | 8,021,146 | r, 893 | $10 / 3 \cdot 93$ | 81.88 | 1,774,617 | 49 | 2/3/41 | 296 | 2.96 | 1,758,039 | 60, 255,042 | $2 \cdot 92$ | 2,409,674 | 651,635 | $\ldots$ |
| $\mathrm{y}^{192 \mathrm{t}-22}$... | 8,026,665 | 1,874 | 101749 | $74 \cdot 38$ | 194,58 | 4,554 | 8,225,800 | 1,920 | 10/4'50 | 7:23 | 2,565,282 | 599 | $3 / 2 \cdot 8_{3}$ | 4.07 | 4 -19 | 2,570,707 | 53,626,393 | $4^{\circ} 04$ | 2,589,816 | 19,109 | .- |
| x $022-23$.. | 8,181,926 | 1,904 | 9/1178 | $72 \cdot 11$ | 203,470 | 4, 613 | 8,390,009 | 1,953 | 10/2.82 | 73.94 | 2,957,048 | 688 | 3/729 | $4{ }^{56}$ | 443 | 2,971,568 | 65,190,862 | $4{ }^{1} 5^{6}$ | 2,951,385 |  | 20,183 |
| 1923-24 ... | 8,714.422 | 1,995 | 106.03 | ${ }^{2} 287$ | 206.366 | 3,972 | 8,524,760 | 2,043 | 10/9.07 | $7 \cdot 63$ | 3,033,875 | 594 | 3/7-88 | 4.58 | $4 \cdot 52$ | 3,043,107 | 66,544,677 | 4.57 | 3,015,455 | 108,765\%. | ... |
| 1924-25 .. | 9,388,936 | 2,112 | 10/8.90 | 73.59 | 215,087 | +40,792 | 9,644, 815 | 2,159 | 11/044 | 75:59 | 3,144, ${ }^{88}$ | 701 | 316.75 | 4.60 | $4 \cdot 59$ | 3.125,928 | 67,716,281 | $4^{.62}$ | 3,099,885 | ... | 25,943 |
| 1925-26 ... | 9,526,454 | 2,105 | 10i10.09 | 75.88 | $2{ }^{2} 8,108$ | 2,971 | 9,767,543 | 2,158 | 11/1/38 | $77 \% 9^{*}$ | 2,903,518 | 642 | 3/365 | $4{ }^{\circ} 2$ | 4「 | 2,910,326 | 70,035,753 | 416 | 3,092,695 | 182,369 | ... |
| 1926-27 ... | 10,150,449 | 2, 194 | 11/3.10 | 74.35 | 293,680 | Cr. 35.743* | 10,408,686 | 2,250 | 11/6.54 | 76.24 | 3,24, 7 ,48 | 70 r | $3 / 7 \cdot 18$ | 4.59 | $4{ }^{5}$ | 3,239,737 | 71,250,206 | 4.55 | 3,287,277 | 47, 540 | ... |

Prior to ist July, 1908 , Pensions and Gratuities were not debited against the Net Revenue
was not paid.
Includes a payment of $£ 77.268$ to the State Cnal Mine towards the enst of reconditioning the McBride tunnel

Inciusive of Electric Tramways and Road Motor Coaches.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

```
STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAID FOR SALARIES AND WAGES (EXCLUSIVE OF
    TRAVELLING AND INOIDENTAL EXPENSES) IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30tr JUNE, 1927 AND 1926.
```



## APPENDIX No. 7.

SLATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFE EMPLOYED DURUNG THE YEARS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1927 AND 1926,


CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.
Year ended .30th June.

| 1985. |  |  | 1926. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Salaried staff. | No. of Wages Staff. | Total Staff. | No. of Salaried Staff. | No. of Wages Staff. | Total staff. |
| 52 | 1,062 | 1,114 | 43 | 846 | 889 |

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEN* EMPLOYED (EXCLUSIVE OF CONSTRUCTION BRANCH) DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927 AND 1926.


* Overtine and penaby payments have been taiken into consideration and the equivalent number of men shown in the fgrees


## APPENDIX No. 8 .

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL COST (EXCLUSIVE OF ROLLKG-STOCK), LENGTH HIGHEST POINT, STEEPEST GRADIENT, AND AVERAGE COST PER MILE OF EACH LINE; ALSO THE COST OF ROLLING-STOOK, WORKSHOPS, GENERAL OFEICES, ETC., AT 3OTII JUNE, 1927


## APPENDIX No. 8-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL COST, ETC., OF EACH LINE, ETC.-continued.


## APPENDIX No. 8-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAC COST, ETC., OF EACH LINE, ETC.-continued.


## APPENDIX No. 8--continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING TLE TOTAL COSI, ETC., OF EACH LINE, ETG.-coninued.

 Nots, - All tracks to piers, wharfs, and ballast pits, and to the Creat Morwell Coal Mine, are not included in the leugth of lines opened for
ramo as shown above, but are included in the milege of sidings as shown in Appendix No. git.

## APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT OF TRAIN, LOCOMOTIVE AND VEHICLE MHEAGE.


Nore- These totals do not molude departmental miloage.
† Equated̃.

## APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT SHOWING STEAM AND ELECIRIC LOCOMOTIVES, SMEAM CRANES, PETROL RAIL MOTOR PASSENGER VEHICLES, STEAM AND ELECTRIC COACHING STOCK, ELECTRIC TRAMWAY STOCK, ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, GOODS STOCK, AND SERVICE STOCK AT 30me JUNE, 1927.


## APPENDIX No. 10-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING ROLLING STOCK, ETC.--continued.


## APPENDIX No. 11.

return of persons killed or injured during ten years, from ist July, 1917 , TO 3oth june, 1927.

|  | year. |  | Passengers. |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Filled and Infured per Million cartled date to causeg awn Control. |  | Employees while in the Execution of their Duty. |  |  |  |  |  | Employees prockeding toor from Daty within the Ballway |  | Persons Killed of $\ln$ anduredat Crossinga. Crosingg. |  | trespasars. |  | Miscellaneous. |  | Trotal. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Throngh canses beyond their own Control. |  | Contributory Negllgence. |  | Solety through their own Action or Negligence. |  |  |  | Through carmes beyond theix own Control. |  | Through ContributoryNegligence Negligence* |  | Solely through their own Aetion or Negligence. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Killed. | Injured. | Klled. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | кıled. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Kılled. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | gilled. | Injured. | Kılled. | Injured. | кilled. | Injured. | кmled. | Injured. |
| 1917-18 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 33 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 4 | 192 | - 000 | $\cdot 311$ | 2 | 46 | 4 | 63 | 5 | 183 |  | 9 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 14 |  |  |
| 1918-19 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 41 | .. | 2 | 6 | 172 | -000 | $\cdot 366$ | 1 | 31 | 3 | 56 | 4 | 165 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 21 | , | 5 | 18 | 52 | 510 |
| 1919-20 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 32 | $\cdots$ | , | 8 | 170 | 000 | $\cdot 238$ |  | 33 | 4 | 35 | 4 | 129 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 15 |  | 7 | 3 | 22 | 38 | 510 |
| 1020-21 | .. | .. |  | 18 | $\cdots$ |  | 3 | 187 | -000 | ${ }^{1} 133$ | 2 | 46 | 2 | 76 | 5 | 206 | 2 | , | 10 | 14 | 16 | 18 |  | 29 | 41 | 597 |
| 1921-22 | $\cdots$ | . | $\because$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 10 | 134 | -000 | -070 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 49 | 9 | 142 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 12 | 12 | 19 | 7 | ${ }_{3}$ | 16 | ${ }_{58}^{41}$ | 408 |
| 1922-23 | .. | . | .. | 5 | . | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | 134 | -000 | -032 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 34 | 8 | 116 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | 11 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 21 | 51 | 372 |
| 1028-24 | .. |  | . | 3 | .. | 4 | 8 | 112 | . 000 | . 017 |  | 29 | 2 | 36 | 8 | 146 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 18 |  | 2 | 13 | 51 | 362 |


| Year. | Train Aceidents. |  |  |  |  |  | Aceidents on Iine (Other than Train Aecidents). |  |  |  |  |  | Shunting Aceidents. |  |  |  |  |  | Employeesprocecing toand from Dutyvithan theRailwayBoundary. |  | Persons Killed ar Injured Gromings. |  | Trespassers. |  | Miseellaneons. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Passengers. |  | Employees. |  |  |  | Passengers. |  | Emplogees. |  | Other Persons. |  | Pasenyers, |  | Employers. |  | Other Persons, |  |  |  |  | Totas. |  |  |  |  |
|  | killed. | Infured. | Killed. | Injured. | killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured | Killed | Injured. | Killed. | Injured | Killed. | Injured. | rilled. | Irajured. | Olled. Tnjured. |  |  |  | Killed. | Injured. | Killea. | Injured. | killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1924-25 |  |  | .. | 1 | . 000 | . 000 | 7 | 133 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 3 | . | 4 |  |  |
| 1925-26 | 3 | 153 |  |  | . 017 | . 910 | 8 | 186 | 11 | 89 | 1 | 2 | .. |  | I | 33 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 8 | .. |  | 78 | 498 |
| 1926-27 |  | 12 |  |  | . 000 | . 071 | 4 | 171 | , | 32 | 1 | 3 |  |  | 1 |  | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 25 | 28 | 3 | .. | .. | 53 | 292 |

The form of this return has been altered as from 1st July, 1924, in accordance with a decision of the Interetate Conference of Railway Commissioners.
In all cases, only Casualties in connexion with train working and the movement of nolling-stock are included.

## Appendix No. 12.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

12387.-5

## APPENDIX No. 13

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND-ACT No. 2716, SECTIONS 109 AND $10-A T$ 30th JUNE, 1927.


## APPENDIX No. 14

NLMBER OF STAFF IN THE SFRVICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS AT $3 \supset T H$ JUNE, 1927, AS COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER AT $30 T \mathrm{~F}$ JUNE, 1926, ENTITLED TO PENSION OR COMPENSATION ON RETIREMENT UNDER THE ORIGINAL PENSIONS SOHEME APPLICABLE TO THOSE HOLDING OFFICE AT IST NOVEMBER, 1883.

| Branch. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } 30 \text { th June, } \\ 1927 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Secretary's ... ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 |
| Accomntaney and Audit of R | Receipts | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 7 | 9 |
| Rolling-Stock ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 | 28 |
| Stores ... .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Pransportation and Traffe | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 25 | 37 |
| Way and Works ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..* | $\cdots$ | 9 | 13 |
| Signal and Telegraph | ** | . | ** | $\cdots$ | 4 | 4 |
|  | Total | ... | ** | ... | 64 | 94 |

## APPENDIX No. 15.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO CAPITAL ACCOUN' FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 тн JUNE, 1927.


## APPENDEX No. 15-continued.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927-contimued.


Echuen-Improved trackwork and provision of 70-ft. turntable
Eltham and Hurstbridge (between)-Electrification of the line
Glen Tris--Provision of new station and facilities for crossing trains
Hamilton-Provision of additional and improved locomotive facilities, \&c., including the purchase of land
Hamilton and Portland (between)-Provision of metallic telephone lines
Jolimont Junction to Richmond and South Yarra and Richmond to HawthornTowards duplication and regrading of the Caulfield and Hawthorn lines, including the purchase of land
Lara-Provision of new station buildings and passenger platform ... ..
Maldon Juncticn-Installation of equipment necessary for the power operation of points and signals
elbourne (Flinders-street Yard)-Additional siding accommodation on site of old Hast Melbourne Cricket Ground
Melbourne (Flinders-street) Improvements and additions to station buildings, \& $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{c}, \ldots} .$.
Melbourne (Flinders-street)-Provision of manganese steel crossover near east end of
Finders-street viaduct
Melbourne (Spencer-street)-Additions and improvements to the Goods Sheds. including the provision of an electric transporter, run -about lorry crane, additional office aceommodation, \&e.
Melbourne (Spencer-street)-Installation of hot water heating system at the General Offices
Molbourne (Spencer-street)-Provision of tabulating and costing machines for the General Offices
Melbourne (Spencer-street)- Provision of additional $\dddot{\text { printing machinery at the }}$ General Offices
Melbourne and Servicaton (between)- Towards $^{\text {Genacklocking crossing stations }}$
Melbourne and Serviceton (between)-Installation of mechanical stat exchangers .
Melbourne Yard-Re-arrangement and extension of the passenger and goods yards, de.
including the purchase of land
Mildura-Improved station, yard, locomotive facilities and other accommodation, including the purchase of land
Newport Workshops-Additions and extensions to shops, sidings, machinery and other works, including fire protection and the purchase of land
New South Wales Border Railways-Additions and improvements to the various lines
Nhill-Provision of train crossing facilities $\quad \cdots \quad$....... $\quad .$.
Ouyen-Improved locomotive facilities, including provision of a 70 ft . turntabie, \&c.", and the purchase of land
Oakleigh and Clayton letween)-"-Provision of a new station, including the purchase of land
Port Melbourne-Additional and improved yard accommodation, and connecting lines
 the purchase of land.
Quambatook-Additional siding accommodation ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ to facilitate the handling of trains and to accommodate goods and live stock traffic, including the provision of a
 Seymour-Improved refreshment room accommodation
Seymonr-Accommodation for the Victorian Railways Institute ...: ..
Spotswood and Newport (between)-Amalgamation of Way and Works Branch Workshops, including the purchase of land
Spotswood and Newport (between)-Provision of store, office, yard accommodation,
St. Arnaud-Provision of a 70 -ft. turutable $\quad . . . \quad$... $\quad .$.
Various-Additions and improvements to the power-house, sub-stations, overhead equipment, \&c., in comnexion with the electrical operation of the Melbourne Suburban lines, including the purchase of land.
". Flinders-street Extension Various-Towards the construction of roadway between Flinders-street Extension and Napier-street Bridge, Footscray, and improvements to the roadway at Lioydstreet, Kensington ...
Farious Lines-Installation of power signalling ...
Various Lines-Equipping tracks with rail anchors
Williamstown Racecourse Junction and Altona (between)-Electrification of the line, including the purchase of land
Workshops Machinery-
Newport Workshops
Newport Signal shops ... ...
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { North Melbourne Car and Wagon Shops ... ... } & 787 & 3 & 10 \\ \text { Balth }\end{array}$
Baltarat Workshops
Bendigo Workshops

Less credits on account of sales of land, materials, \&c., and abolition of structures originally charged to Capital

| Lam Application Actu, \&ce. | Total Amount, " |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{ccr} \mathfrak{E} & s . & d . \\ 392,362 & 7 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{x} & z_{1} & d . \\ 546,495 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$ |

-810 310
$4,938 \quad 0 \quad 0$
10,246 19 $4,719 \quad 5 \quad 1$ 3,25506
55,084 $13 \quad 6$
3,625 $1 \quad 1 \quad 2$
80,962 1 7
$\begin{array}{lll}7,020 & 0 & 8 \\ 4,176 & 2 & 8\end{array}$
$9,227 \quad 8 \quad 3$
$4,74118 \quad 6$
$6,289 \quad 16 \quad 8$
$3,724 \quad 0 \quad 3$

2,769 710
4,408 $4 \quad 7$
$6,36511 \quad 5$
4,351 $2 \quad 2$
$70,884 \quad 9 \quad 11$
$\begin{array}{lll}4,285 & 13 & \text { \% } \\ 2,771 & 15 & 6\end{array}$

42,384110

23,154 $11 \quad 7$
66,5944
$5,351 \quad 7 \quad 8$
8,8831311

64,744 $\quad 7 \quad 2$
$1,008,518 \quad 410$
Cr.59,064 $10 \quad 2$


## APPENDIX No. 15-continued.

EXPENDITURE OHARGED TO OAPITAL ACOOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1927-continued.


APPENDIX No. 16

STATEMENT OF LOANS AT 301 m JUNE, 1927, and Of THE interest Charges and EXPENSES incurred during the year ig26-27.


STATEMENT OF LOANS AT 3 OHH JUNE, 1927 , AND OF THE INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES INCURRED DURING THE YEAR $1926-27$ - continued.

| $\therefore \therefore \therefore \quad \therefore$ |  |  |  |  | Principal. | Interest Charges. | Expenses in comnexion with <br> Payment of Interest. | Total Interest Charges and Expenses. | Date Redeemable. |  | Where Redeemable. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Earliest. | Latest. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | £ s. $d$. | $\pm \quad s \quad d$. | $\mathrm{E}^{\text {d }}$ s. $d$. | $\mathcal{E}$ s. $d_{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \{ | 3 4 | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|}259,778 & 14 & 9 \\ 200,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}9,092 & 5 & 1 \\ 8,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}9,092 & 5 & 1 \\ 8,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 6 Edw. VII. No. 2 O 41 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,049 & 15 & 0 \\ 190 & 0 & \text { c }\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r}1,000 \\ 1,049 \\ 190\end{array} 1500000 \right\rvert\,$ | $\int_{1917}^{30 t h}$ September, | Ist October, $193{ }^{\circ}$ | Melbourne |
| 7 Edw. VII. No. 2116 | $\cdots$ |  |  | $3{ }^{1}$ | 150,000 000 | 5,250 000 |  | 190 5.250 00 | 30 th September, 1917 | 1st Jmnuary, 1929 | Melbourne |
| 7 Edwr. VII. No. 2167 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 3 | 1,000,000 0 O 0 | 35,000 0 - | 15000 | 35,150 0 o | 1st October, 1929 | Ist October, 1949 | London |
| 9 Edw. VII. No. 2161 |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 300,000 0 | 9,000 - 0 | 1500 | 9,000 0 o | 3oth September, 1917 | Hs, | Melbourne |
| 9 Edw. VII. No. 2163 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 144,676126 | $5,06313 \quad 7$ | ... | $5,06313 \quad 7$ | ist August, 1913 | 1st October, 1944 | Melbourne |
| 1 Geo, V. No. 2308 ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 353,052 15 ¢ 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}14,122 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $14,122 \quad 2 \quad 3$ | ist June, 1931 |  | Melbourne |
| 2 Geo. V. No. $2323 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 442,900 ○ ○ | $15,50110.0$ | ... | 15,501100 | 30th September, 1917 | Ist October, 1946 | Melbourne |
| 3 Geo. V. No. 2428 ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2,000,000 $\circ 0$ | 80,000 ○ 0 | $297 \quad 7 \quad 2$ | $80,297 \quad 7 \quad 2$ | Ist April, $194{ }^{\circ}$ | 1st April, 1960 | London |
| 3 Geo. V. No. 2429 ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 612 II | , | 61211 |  |  |  |
| 4 Geo, V. No, $2480 / 2531$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $4 \frac{1}{1}$ | $100 \bigcirc$ | 410 | $\ldots$ | 4 10 0 |  |  |  |
| 4 Geo. V. No. $2480 . .$. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1,034,700 0 - | 56,908 100 | 476 | 57,384 $12 \begin{aligned} & 12\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 4 Gieo. V. No. ${ }_{4}{ }^{81}$ I... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $346,87719 \quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{llll}13,883 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ | +.. | 13,883 12 |  |  |  |
| 4 Geo. V. No. $2530 \ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 284,700 0 O | 14,235 $\quad \circ \quad 0$ | $\begin{array}{llll}42 & 14 & 2\end{array}$ | 14,277 14 [ 2 |  |  |  |
| 4 Geo. V. No. $2530 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2,215,300 00 | 121,841 10 of | 4 | 121,841 100 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Geo. V. No. 2531 ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 3 | 22,300 00 | $659 \bigcirc 0$ | ... | $669 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  |  |  |
| 4 Geo. V. No. $2531 .$. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | 3,000 ○ 0 | $120 \bigcirc 0$ | ... | $120 \bigcirc 0$ |  |  |  |
| 5 Geo. V. No. 2794 ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 | 206,851 + 2 | 6,205 10 9 | ... | 6,205 10 9 |  |  |  |
| 5 Geo. V. No. 2794 | ... | .. | ! | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | - 988 | $\cdots$ | - 98 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 4 | 893193 | $3515 \quad 2$ | $\ldots$ | $3515 \quad 2$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Gee. V. No } 2794 \ldots \\ & 5 \text { Geo. V. No. } 2794 \ldots \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}25,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 100,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1,187 510 510 | $\ldots$ | 1,187 100 |  |  |  |
| 5 Geo. V. No. 2794 ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 54 <br> 54 <br> 54 <br> 1 | 100,000 ○ o | $\left.\begin{array}{r}5,250 \\ 61,021\end{array} 090011 \right\rvert\,$ | … | 5,250 61,132 080 |  |  |  |
| Geo. V. No. 2968 ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | 150,000 0 o | $\begin{array}{r}61,021 \\ 7,875 \\ \hline 26\end{array} 0080$ | 110190 | 61,132 7,875 080 |  |  |  |
| Geo. V. No. 3012 ... | ... |  |  |  | -8,913 27 | 267 2671 | $\ldots$ | 7,875 267 |  |  |  |
| Geo. V. No. 3012 | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1,273 12 | 44 II 6 | $\ldots$ | 44 41 I |  |  |  |
| Geo. V. No. 3012 |  | ... | ... | 4 | 71,026 14 ¢ | 2,841 18 | $\ldots$ | $2,8411 \begin{array}{ll}\text { 2, }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Geo. V. No. 3012 ... |  |  |  | 5 | 6,314 119 | 315149 | $\ldots$ | 315 <br> 3 <br> 14 |  |  |  |
| Geo. V. No. 3 C12 ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $5 \frac{1}{4}$ | 83,000 o 0 | 4,357 10 of | ... | 4,357 10 |  |  |  |



## APPENDIX No. 17.

detailed statement of cost of generating electric current at the newport power house, "A" station.


Note.-The costs do not inelude charges in connexion with the proposed Antiquation Fund for which Parlamentary authonity has not yet been obtained.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

DETALLED STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF WORKING THE ST. KILDA AND BRIGHTON ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.


## APPENDLX No. 19

DETAILED SRATEMENT OF RESULTS OF WOREING THE SANDRINGHAM AND BEAUMARIS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.


[^0]
## APPENDIX No. 20.

## THE CHALET, MT. BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK.

Capital Expenditure.

| Buildings, \&c., transferred from Public Work Department (at valuation) $£ 18,900$ <br> Additions and improvements to 30th June, I927 .. | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & s . & d . \\ \mathrm{IS}, 900 & 0 & 0 \\ 52,6 \mathrm{I} 7 & \mathrm{I} 4 & 9 \end{array}$ | 71,517 14. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Equipment } & . . & . & . . & . . & . . \\ \text { Stock on Hand } & . & . . & . . & . . & .\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}31,119 & 9 & 6 \\ 3,884 & 17 & 5\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 35,004 611 |
|  |  | 106,522 18 |

Working Account from ist Junt, 1926, wo 30thi June, 1927.


## APPENDIX No. 21.

$\qquad$
INVENTORY OF ROLLING-STOCK AT $30 T H$ JUNE, 1927.-CAPACITY, ETC.


[^1]
## APPENDIX No. 22.

## RECONCILIATION OF TIEE RAILWAY AND TREASURY FIGURES RELATING TO

 REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES (VTDE PAGE 7).
## Revenue.


And of the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Tramway ...

And of the Sandringham to Beaumaris Tramway
$15,209.7$
$\frac{70,803 \quad 1511}{\boldsymbol{f} 13,760,768 \quad 19 \quad 6}$
That total includes the net amount of accounts due but unpaid at 30th June, i927, which amount is not included in the Treasury figures because it was not received on that date, and which, in order to agree with the Treasury, must be deducted, viz.

$$
\ldots \quad \ldots
$$

$74,575 \quad 911$

|  | $£ 13,686,193$ | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

On the other hand it excludes the net amount of acconits outstanding at 30th June, 1926; which were paid in 1926-27, and therefore inchnded in the Treasury figures, and which therefore require to be added, viz.

95,855 $11 \quad 1$
The Revenue as shown by the Trensury is thus ... ... ... $£ 13,782,049008$

## Working Expenses.

The Working Txpenses of the Railways amounted to ...
And of the Electric Tramways and Road Motor Coaches
Making a total of
$\cdots \quad . .$.

112,345113
$\boldsymbol{£ 1 0 , 5 2 1 , 0 3 2} \quad 7 \quad 9$
In order to bring this sum into agreement with the Treasury figures the following amounts must be deducted :-
(1) Amount of wages and acconots unpaid at 30th June, 1927, which will be debited by the Treasury in the year or years in which they are paid
(2) Amounts paid in 1926-27 by public bodies in respect of works carried out for them by the Railway Department in previous years, which amounts were credited in the Treasury figures for 1926-27, but not in the Railway Working Expenses ... ... ... ... 25,149 1311
$38,907 \quad 17 \quad 10$
£10,487,124 911
And on the other hand the following amounts must be added:-
(1) Amount of wages and accounts unpaid at 30th June, 1926, paid and charged by the Treasury in the year 1926-27, but debited by the Railways in previous years

$$
£ 8,758 \quad 311
$$

25,1491311

## APPENDIX No. 22-contınued.

RECONCILIATION OF THE RAILWAY AND TREASURY FIGURES, ETC.-contanued.
The Working Expenses as shown by the Treasury are:-
Division 90, subdivision 1 of the Appropriation Act 1926-27
Division 90, subdivision 3 (Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund)

| $\mathbf{£ 9 , 9 0 0 , 3 7 2}$ | 1 | 3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 63,084 | 14 | 9 |
|  |  |  |
| 250,000 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |
| 1,367 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |
| 758 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |
| 7,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 602 | 16 | 1 |
| 4,953 | 2 | 7 |
| 210,152 | 2 | 9 |
| 8,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 78,575 | 3 | 7 |

## APleNDIX No. 23.

NEW LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 m JUNE, 1927.

| Section. | miles. | Date opened. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blackrock-Beaumaris Tramway .. Goroke to Morea (Carpolac) | $\begin{aligned} & 2.20 \\ & 9.05 \end{aligned}$ | Ist September, 1926 3rd May, 1927 |

NEW LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30 TH JU E E, 1927.


NEW LINES AUTHORIZE!, BUT NOT COMMENUED, AT 30 TH JUNE, 1927.


## APPENDIX No. 24.

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS AND TRACKS.

| -- |  | Mileage open for Trafic at soth June. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Railways. |  |  |  |  |  | Tracks. |  |  |
|  |  | Six Tracks. | Four Tracks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Three } \\ & \text { Trackis. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Two } \\ & \text { Tracks. } \end{aligned}$ | One | Total. | Tracks. | Sidings. | Total. |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 5^{\prime} & 3^{\prime \prime} \text { gauge } \\ 2^{\prime} & 6^{\prime \prime} \text { gange } \\ \text {.... } \end{array}$ | $3 \cdot 30$ | $6 \cdot 57$ | 2.5 | 316.11 .21 | 4183.98 <br> 1215 | 4512.46 <br> 12177 | 4869.78 121.98 | 99495 9 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 5864.73 \\ 131.56 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total $\ldots$ | $3 \cdot 30$ | $6 \cdot 57$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 316.32 | 430534 | 4634.23 | $499 \cdot 75$ | 1004 '53 | 5996.29 |
|  | way, ${ }^{5} 5$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | $\cdots$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | 10.36 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 1150 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { way, } & 4 \\ \text { gauge } & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ & \cdots\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 2.21 | $2 \% 8$ | 4.61 | 6.82 | 26 | $7 \cdot 08$ |
|  | Grand Total | 3.30 | $6 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 32371 | 430794 | 4644.02 | 5008.94 | 1005.93 | 6014.87 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \text { gauge } \\ & 2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \text { gauge }\end{aligned}\right.$ | 3.30 | $6 \cdot 57$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 316.11 $\cdot 21$ | 417493 $121 \% 36$ | 4503 <br> 12197 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 486 \cdot 73 \\ 121 \cdot 9^{8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 988.10 \\ 9.58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5848 \cdot 83 \\ 131.56 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total | 3330 | $6 \cdot 57$ | 2.5 | 316.32 | 4296.49 | 4625.18 | $49^{82} 71$ | 997.68 | $5980 \cdot 39$ |
|  | wayge ${ }^{\text {g }}$, 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 518 | $\ldots$ | 5'18 | 10.36 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 1150 |
|  | way, 4 <br> gauge $8_{\frac{1}{2}}$ | ... | ** | ... | 2.21 | 20 | 24.4 | 4.62 | $\cdot 26$ | $4 \cdot 88$ |
|  | Grand Total | $3 \cdot 30$ | 6.57 | 2*5 | 32371 | 4296.69 | $4632 \cdot 77$ | 499769 | 999.08 | $5996 \cdot 77$ |
| - |  | Average Mileage open for Traffic during the Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Railways. |  |  |  |  |  | Tracks. |  |  |
|  |  | Six Tracks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Four } \\ & \text { Tracks. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Three } \\ & \text { Tracks. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Two } \\ \text { Tracks. } \end{gathered}$ | One <br> Track. | Totai. | Tracks. | Sidings. | Total. |
|  | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 5^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \text { gauge } & \ldots \\ 2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \text { gaage } & \ldots \end{array}\right.$ | $3 \cdot 30$ | 6.57 | 2.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 316 \cdot 11 \\ \cdot 2 \mathrm{r} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4176 \cdot 39 \\ 121.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4504.87 \\ 121.77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4862 \cdot 19 \\ 12 \times 98 \end{array}$ | 99147 9.56 | $\begin{array}{r} 5853.66 \\ 131.54 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total | 330 | 6.57 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 316.32 | 429795 | $4626 \cdot 64$ | $4984^{\prime 1} 7$ | 100103 | $5985 \cdot 20$ |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} \text { way, } & 5 & 3 \\ \text { gange } & & \cdots \end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | $10^{\prime} 36$ | 1'14 | 11.50 |
|  | way, gauge ${ }^{4} 80 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 221 | 2.03 | $4 \cdot 24$ | 6.45 | $\cdot 26$ | $6 \cdot 71$ |
|  | Grand Total | 330 | $6 \cdot 57$ | 25 | $323 \% 1$ | 4299.98 | 4636.06 | 500098 | 1002.43 | $6 \operatorname{co3} 41$ |
| coin | $\left(\begin{array}{ll}5^{\prime} & 3^{\prime \prime} \text { gauge } \\ 2^{\prime} \\ 6^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { gavge } & \cdots \\ \end{array}\right.$ | 330 | 6.37 | 25 | $\begin{array}{r} 316.11 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 407602 \\ 121.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 4404.59 \\ 121.77 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 476182 \\ 121.98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 978 \cdot 10 \\ 9.56 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 573992 \\ 131.54 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total | 3.30 | $6 \cdot 57$ | 2.5 | $316 \cdot 32$ | 4197'58 | $4526 \cdot 27$ | $4^{883} \cdot 80$ | 987.66 | $58714{ }^{6}$ |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { way, } & 5 & 3 \\ \text { gauge } & \cdots\end{array}\right.$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | 10.36 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 11.50 |
|  | way, $4^{\prime}$ <br> gange $83^{\prime \prime}$ <br>  $\ldots$ | .. | ... | ... | 2.21 | 20 | 2.41 | 4.62 | $\cdot 26$ | $4 \cdot 88$ |
|  | Grand Total | 3.30 | 6.57 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 32371 | 419778 | $4533 \cdot 86$ | ${ }_{4898.78}$ | 989.06 | 5887.84 |

APPENDIX No. 25.


## APPENDIX No. 26.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PASSENGER TRAEFIC AND REVENUE FOR YEARS ENDED $30 T H$ JUNE, r 927 and 1926.

| - | Year ended 3 oth June, 1927 |  |  |  |  |  | Year ended 30th June, g926. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Journeys. |  |  | Revenue. |  |  | Number of Journeys. |  |  | Revenue. |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {rst Class. }}$ | 2nd Class. | Total. | rst Class. | 2nd Class. | Total. | ${ }_{\text {sst Class. }}$ | and Class. | Total. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Total. |
| Country- |  |  |  | £ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | 竦 |  |  |  | $\pm$ | £ | $\pm$ |
| Single Tickets ... | 706,837 | 3,316,910 | 4,023,747 | 644,368 | 1,180,368 | 1,824,736 | 759,896 | 3,528,861 | 4,288,757 | 640,514 | 1,152,261 | 1,792,775 |
| Return Tickets .. ... | 504,451 | 2,409,489 | 2,913,940 | 170,299 | 537,8,6 | 708,155 | 563,581 | 2,547,493 | 3,111,074 | 181,570 | 533,927 | 715,497 |
| Periodical Tickets $\quad .$. | 1,253,429 | 8:8,689 | 2,072,118 | 192,818 | 33,972 | 226,790 | 1,215,063 | 795.7!3 | 2,010,776 | 191,037 | 32,667 | 223,704 |
| Workmen's Weekly Tickets | H, | 73,344 | 73,344 | ... | 1,234 | 1,234 |  | 54,304 | 54,304 | 19, | $6{ }_{4} 1$ | $6_{4}{ }^{1}$ |
| Total ... ... | 2,464,717 | 6,618,432 | 9,083,149 | 1,007,485 | 1,753,430 | 2,760,915 | 2,538,540 | 6,926,371 | 9,464,911 | 1,013,121 | 1,719,496 | 2,732,617 |
| Metropolitan (within 20 miles of Melbourne) - |  |  |  |  | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Tickets ... ... | 8,875,674 | 10,122,058 | 18,997,732 | 216,469 | 209,1)3 | 425.572 | 9,190,950 | 9,866,892 | 19,057,842 | 214,349 | 186,565 | 397,914 |
| Retura Tickets ... ... | 30,771,453 | 42,956,570 | 73,728,023 | 690,517 | 791,634 | 1,482,151 | 32,745,156 | 42,750,707 | 75,495,863 | 694,951 | 726,660 | 1,421,6:1 |
| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Race and } & \text { Special } & \text { Pienic } \\ \text { Tickets } & \ldots . & \ldots\end{array}$ | 634,424 | 936,799 | 1,571,223 | 31,953 | 33,480 | 65,433 | 672,625 | 897,760 | 1,570,385 | 31,218 | 30,381 | 61,599 |
| Periodical Tickets ... | 29,443,207 | 21,159,636 | 50,602,8+3 | +439,762 | 241,853 | 681,615 | 29,983,178 | 19,451.966 | 49,835,144 | 418,852 | 212,040 | 630,892 |
| Workinen's Weekly Tickets | 析 | 15,254,678 | 15,254,678 |  | 225,346 | 225,346 | - | 12,630.163 | 12,630,163 |  | 181,171 | 181,171 |
| Total | 69,724,758 | 90,429,741 | 160,154,499 | 1,378,701 | 1,501,416 | 2,880,117 | 72,591,909 | 85,997,488 | 158,589,397 | 1.356,369 | :,336,817 | 2,693,187 |
| Grand Total Ratiway Passenger Traffic ... | 72,189,475 | 97,048,173 | 169,237,648 | 2,386,186 | 3,254, ${ }_{4} 6$ | 5,641,032 | 75,130,449 | 92,923,859 | 168,054,308 | 2,369,490 | 3,056,313 | 5:425,804 |
| Road Motor Coagh Services | ... | $\cdots$ | 198,362 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 37,527 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 17.504 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,911 |
| st. Kilda-Brigiton Electric Tramway... | ... | ... | 5,856,79t | .* | $\ldots$ | 55,023 | ... | $\ldots$ | 5,910,741 | $\cdots$ | ... | 55.714 |
| Sandringham-Beavmaris Elec- <br> thic Tramway .... ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,809,880 | ... | ... | 14,927 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,371,558 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11,676 |

## APPENDIX No. 27.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GOODS AND LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC AND REVENUE FOR YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927, AND 30 TH JUNE, 1926.


Number of Live Stock.

|  |  | Year ended 30th June, 1927. |  | Year ended 30 th June, 1926. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calves | $\ldots$ | 22,372 | $\ldots$ | 38,384 |
| Cattle | $\ldots$ | 479,513 | $\ldots$ | 498,717 |
| Horses | $\ldots$ | 36,265 | $\ldots$ | 33,234 |
| Pigs | $\ldots$ | 438,327 | $\ldots$ | 433,775 |
| Slieep | $\ldots$ | $8,116,945$ | $\ldots$ | $8,215,683$ |

## APPENDIX No. 28.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR TWENTY YEARS ENDED 30 TH JUNE, 1927.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended zoth } \\ & \text { June- } \end{aligned}$ | New Lines and Surveys. | Additions and Improvements on Existing Lines. | Rolling-Stock, | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | £ | £ | $\mathfrak{L}$ |
| 1908 | 38,125 | 187,722† | 174,168 $\dagger$ | $400,015 \dagger$ |
| 1909 | 129,976 | 269,752 $\dagger$ | 158,558 $\dagger$ | 558,286† |
| 1910 | 197,928 | 250,511 $\dagger$ | 208,126 ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ | 656,565i |
| 1911 | 253.882 | 328,125 $\dagger$ | 397,826 $\dagger$ | 979,833 $\dagger$ |
| 1912 | 355,959 | $445,79{ }^{6 \dagger}$ | 914,634 $\dagger$ | 1,716,389 $\dagger$ |
| 1913 | 397,915 | +544,606 | $816,785 \dagger$ | 1,759,306 $\dagger$ |
| 1914 | 481,459 | $\ddagger 770,406 \dagger$ | 816,222 $\dagger$ | 2,068,087 $\dagger$ |
| 1915 | 535,610 | $\ddagger 1,452,826 \dagger$ | 726,209 $\dagger$ | 2,714,645 $\dagger$ |
| 1916 | 360,678 | $\dagger 1,429,008 \dagger$ | 504,341 $\dagger$ | 2,294,027† |
| 1917 | 153,501 | \$806,671 $\dagger$ | 264,869 $\dagger$ | 1,225,041 $\dagger$ |
| 1918 | 134,161 | $\ddagger 597,194 \dagger$ | 125,272 $\dagger$ | 856,627 $\dagger$ |
| 1919 | 135,167 | $\ddagger 707,740 \dagger$ | 94,586 $\dagger$ | 937,493 $\dagger$ |
| 1920 | 242,916 | \$531,598† | 126,981 $\dagger$ | 90r,495 $\dagger$ |
| 1921 | 3c6,205 | $\ddagger 1,057,104 \dagger$ | $168,988 \dagger$ | 1,532,297† |
| $19^{22}$ | 277,551 | $\ddagger{ }^{\mathbf{2}, 311,387 \dagger}$ | 431,673 $\dagger$ | 3,020,611 $\dagger$ |
| 1923 | 286,942 | $\ddagger 1,455,082 \dagger$ | 181,174 $\dagger$ | 1,923,198 $\dagger$ |
| 1924 | 556,888 | $\ddagger 725,395 \dagger$ | 125,718 $\dagger$ | 1,408,001 $\dagger$ |
| 1025 | 525,138 | \$725,282 $\dagger$ | 245,473 $\dagger$ | 1,495,893 $\dagger$ |
| 1926 | 408,601 $\dagger$ | $\ddagger 559,97$ ㅇ $\dagger$ | 423,508 $\dagger$ | 1,392,173 $\dagger$ |
| 1927 | $546,495 \dagger$ | \$949,454† | 166.479 $\dagger$ | 1,662,428 $\dagger$ |
| Total ... | 6,325,097 | 15,105,629 | 7,071,684 | 29,502,410 |

+ Includes Electric Tramways.
$\ddagger$ Includes expenditures towards Electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Lines as follows:-

| Year | 1912-13 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | .* | £27,976 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 1913-14 | *** | . | $\cdots$ | ** | 151,618 |
| " | 1914-15 | ... | $\cdots$ | - | ... | 751,980 |
| * | 4915-86 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 690,483 |
| " | 1916-17 | ** | $\ldots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | 532,102 |
| " | 1917-18 | ... | $\ldots$ | .." | ... | 290,038 |
| " | 1918-19 | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | ... | 479,464 |
| " | 1919-20 | ** | ..* | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | 389,773 |
| , | 1920-28 | "* | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | 572,737 |
| " | 1921-22 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | 3,610,670 |
| " | 1922-23 | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | -* | 773,354 |
| " | 1923-24 | *** | ... | ... | ... | 113,767 |
| " | 1924-25 | .", | ... | $\cdots$ | '.. | 74, 335 |
| " | 1925-26 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -** | ... | Or. 271,607 |
| " | 1926-27 | ** | *** | $\cdots$ | ** | Cr. 2,300 |

## APPENDIX No. 29.

STATEMENT SHOWING DATES OF OPENING AND LENGTH IN MLLES OF THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.


* Trains run only as required for traffa,
+ Dhmantled abtin May, 1 oog.


## APPENDIX No. 29-continued.

SIATEMENT SHOWING DATES OF OPENING AND LENGTH IN MILES OF THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS-continued.


## APPENDIX No. 29 -continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING DATES OF OPENING AND LENGTH IN MLLES OF THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OE THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS-continued.


APPENDIX No 29-continued.
STATEMENY SHOWING DATES OF OPENING AND LENGTH IN MILES OF TIE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS-continued.


[^2]
## APPENDIX No. 30.

STATEMENT SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC AT METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN STATIONS WHICH IN 1916-17 HAD A VOLUME IN EXCESS OF 500,000 PASSENGER JOURNEYS, OR WHICH HAVE SINCE had at least that volume of trafic.

Number of Passenger Journeys-in Thousands.


APPENDIX No. 30 -continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAEFIC, ETC.-- continued.
Number of Passenger Journeys-in Thousands.

| Name of Station, |  |  | 1917-18. <br> Journeys | $\frac{1918-10}{\text { Journezs }}$ | $\frac{1910-20}{\text { Journeys }}$ | 1920-21. <br> Journeys | 1921-22. <br> Journeys | $\frac{1928-23}{\text { Tourneys }}$ | 1923-24. <br> Journeys | 1924-85. <br> Journeys |  | $\qquad$ <br> Journe:s | Relative Order of Importance. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1016-17. | 26-27. |
| Ivanhoe |  | 696, | 742, | 790 | 912, | 961 , | 1,085, | 1,068, | 1,143, | 1,214, | 1,251, | 1,203, | 52 | 49 |
| Heidelherg .- |  | 402, | 415, | 449, | 516, | 545, | 633, | 700, | 747, | 794, | 814, | 798, | 75 | 74 |
| Flinders-streetSuburban |  | 8,955, | 8.4 | 8,650, | 11,098, | 10,945, | 11,5¢1, | 12,615, | ,552 | 12,819 | 13,298, | 13,405, | 1 | 1 |
| North Port |  | 622, | 490, | 497, | 670, | 721, | 749. | 781, | 840, | 797, | 756, | 715, | 58 | 78 |
| Graham | . | 685 , | 594, | 617, | 745, | 775, | 814, | 881, | 897, | 834, | 813, | 799 , | 53 | 73 |
| South Melbourne | * | 1,007, | 800 , | 837, | 1,039, | 991, | 1.002, | 1,066, | 1,131, | 1,093, | 1,646, | 1,091, | 35 | 54 |
| Albert Park |  | 2,169, | 1,883, | 2,041, | 2,548, | 2,435, | 2,401, | 2,495, | 2,628, | 2,605, | 2.420, | 2,238, | 6 | 12 |
| Middle Park | . | 2,084, | 2,037, | 2,097, | 2,451, | 2,422, | 2,429, | 2,513, | 2,586, | 2,565, | 2,296, | 2,061, | 8 | 20 |
| St. Kilda |  | 2,931, | 2,918, | 3,060, | 4,251, | 4,326, | 4,399. | 4.644, | 4.690, | 4,596, | 4.488, | 4,429, | 2 | 2 |
| Richmond |  | 1,645, | 1,443, | 1,509, | 1,839, | 1,876, | 1.999, | 2,281, | 2,324, | 2,013, | 1,954, | 2,145, | 15 | 15 |
| South Yarra | . | 1,758, | 1,614, | 1,699, | 2,030, | 1,981, | 1,923, | 2,078, | 2,226, | 1,941, | 2,086, | 2,107, | 11 | 16 |
| Prahran |  | 1,308, | 1,169. | 1,231, | 1,507, | 1,751, | 1,856, | 1,961, | 2,08t, | 1,737, | 1,711, | 1,540, | 24 | 38 |
| Windsor |  | 1,298, | 1,195, | 1,249, | 1,658, | 1,866, | 2,020, | 2,136, | 2,125, | 1,836, | 2,004, | 1,872, | 25 | 25 |
| Balaclava | * | 1,405, | 1,402, | 1,490, | 1,997, | 2,290, | 2,518, | 2,695, | 2,772, | 2,383, | 2,495, | 2,273, | 20 | 11 |
| Ripponlea | - | 822 , | 807, | 866, | 1,078, | 1,193, | 1,310, | 1,427, | 1,434, | 1,337, | 1,476, | 1,463, | 47 | 41 |
| Elsternwick |  | 2,588, | 2,662, | 2,006, | 3,566, | 3,690, | 3,848, | 3,922, | 3.639, | 3,271, | 3,224, | 3,005, | 5 | 6 |
| Garden Vale . . | .. | 841, | 901, | 1,007, | 1,942, | 1,360, | 1,458, | 1,585, | 1,703, | 1,623, | 1,614, | 1,654, | 45 | 33 |
| North Brighton | . | 1,048, | 1,105, | 1,167, | 1,393, | 1,431, | 1,525, | 1,631, | 1,793, | 1,863, | 1,881, | 1,919, | 32 | 23 |
| Middle Briphton | . | 962, | 988, | 981, | 1,217, | 1,263, | 1,321, | 1,395, | 1,469, | 1,459, | 1,466, | 1,505, | 38 | 39 |
| Brighton Beach |  | 423, | 452, | 481, | 571, | 597, | 658, | 725, | 766, | 799, | 813, | 827, | 72 | 70 |
| Hampton * | $\cdots$ | 679, | 700 , | 731, | 935, | 997, | 1,089, | 1,180, | 1,255, | 1,367, | 1,502, | 1,570, | 54 | 35 |
| Saudringham . | ., | 937, | 987, | 1,078, | 1,405, | 1,574, | 1,769, | 1,890, | 1,907, | 1,985, | 2,008, | 2,105, | 39 | 17 |

## APPENDIX No. 31.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS AT WHTOH AT LEAST 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30tr JUNE, 1927, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTITY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR.
Norn.-In cases in which no figures are shown the total number of bags of wheat forwarded by rail was less than 20,000 bags for the particular year or years.

| Statlons, |  | Year ended 30thyune, 1922. | Year ended 30th Tune, 1923. | Year cnded 30th June, 1924. | Year ended 30th June, 1925. | Yenr ended 30th Jume, 1920. | Xear ended 30th Jone, 1027. | Record quantivy loaded in any one year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | * No. of Bags. | Na. Of Bags. | No. of Pages | No. of Rags. | No. of Bage. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bagas. |
| Goornong | . | 38,293 | 28,600 | 20,446 | 43,622 | 20,010 | 42,085 | 58,496 |
| Avonmore |  | 21,806 |  |  | 27,919 |  |  | 28,174 |
| Elmore |  | 72,862 | 44,309 | 48,054 | 96,150 |  | 72,878 | 144,127 |
| Rochester | - | 71,688 | 36,104 | 31,607 | 60,722 | 28,056 | 43,080 | 130,087 |
| Strathallan | - | 25,258 | . | .. | 34,618 | . . | 25,823 | 85,105 |
| Echuca |  | 41,964 |  |  |  |  |  | 41,964 |
| Moame |  |  |  |  | 21,247 |  |  | 21,247 |
| Mathoura |  |  |  | 72,138 | 59,925 | 24,968 | 38,592 | 72,138 |
| Gulpha Siding | $\cdots$ |  |  | 49,484 | 38,790 | 27,175 | 35,166 | 49,484 |
| Hill Plains . |  |  |  |  | 26,110 | 21,662 | 20,457 | 26,110 |
| Deniliquin |  |  |  | 52,052 | 76,901 | 47,055 | 97,224 | 97,224 |
| Shelbourne | . | 51,872 | 35,610 | 20,415 | 48,955 | 24,467 | 50,962 | 113,952 |
| Maryborough |  |  | 24,069 | .. |  | .. | . | 24,069 |
| Bealiba | . | 28,295 | 23,118 |  | 28,099 | . |  | 57,150 |
| Carapooee | $\cdots$ | 29,063 | 26,095 |  | 25,224 | . | 21,820 | 40,078 |
| St. Arnaud | . | 48,370 | 53,414 | 26,271 | 28,952 |  |  | 56,742 |
| Sutherland | $\cdots$ | 101,310 | 80,463 | 52,640 | 122,013 | 87,902 | 86,702 | 122,013 |
| Swanwater |  | 81,810 | 57,674 | 40,652 | 108,494 | 61,291 | 78,668 | 108,494 |
| Cope Cope | . | 142,285 | 65,149 | 74,110 | 125,585 | 84,002 | 95,945 | 153,184 |
| Donald |  | 76,450 | 56,828 | 77,979 | 137,540 | 136,580 | 138,593 | 167,848 |
| Litchfield |  | 133,550 | 119,843 | 108,505 | 181,497 | 87,914 | 110,288 | 181,497 |
| Massey |  | 46,356 | 41,475 | 54,577 | 70,230 | 35,728 | 50,832 | 70,230 |
| Watchem |  | 118,106 | 79,310 | 82,608 | 151,138 | 70,655 | 88,912 | 165,982 |
| Morton Plains |  | 46,543 | 29,625 | 38,049 | 55,688 | 24,384 | 53,621 | 56,726 |
| Birchip | . | 51,520 | 23,229 | 59,426 | 86,448 | 31,358 | 94,114 | 94,114 |
| Kinnabulla |  | 51,618 | 31,352 | 57,382 | 66,348 | 28,877 | 75,031 | 75,361 |
| Curyo |  | 48,518 | 26,398 | 55,539 | 51,781 | 20,632 | 47,015 | 71,444 |
| Watchupga | . | 82,121 | 62,784 | 72,113 | 91,142 | 38,906 | 59,339 | 91,142 |
| Woomelang | . | 80,002 | 63,393 | 105,098 | 134,848 | 44,385 | 107,898 | 142,624 |
| Lascelles |  | 49,649 | 39,033 | 53,651 | 89,934 | 26,605 | 89.276 | 125,222 |
| Gama |  | 22,655 | .. | 31,836 | 28,320 |  | 49,200 | 61,403 |
| Turriff |  | 26,373 |  | 25,838 | 21,934 | . | 38,055 | 81,723 |
| Speed |  | 51,870 | 45,758 | 58,708 | 27,375 |  | 39,291 | 102,568 |
| Tempy . |  | 47,052 | 35,824 | 45,606 | 29,001 | $\cdots$ | 34,547 | 68,738 |
| Gypsum Siding | . | . . | . . |  | . . | . | 22,671 | 22,671 |
| Bronzewing .. | $\cdots$ |  | . | 21,783 | . | . | 26,329 | 26,329 |
| Nunga | $\ldots$ | 30,749 |  | 27,851 |  | $\cdots$ | 24,752 | 78,207 |
| Ouyen | $\cdots$ | 48,478 | 21,154 | 37,106 | 32,411 | $\ldots$ | 44,447 | 126,811 |
| Kiamal | * | 24,520 | . | 34,189 | 21,313 | - | 40,216 | 66,111 |
| Boonoonar | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 25,117 | 25,117 |
| Carwarp | $\cdots$ | 20,840 | 26,114 | 35,918 | 20,893 | . | 38,296 | 45,763 |
| Yatpool | *. | . | . . | 21,358 | . |  | 20,482 | 31,358 |
| Merbein |  |  | $\cdots$ | . . |  |  | 25,926 | 25,926 |
| Lanelly | $\cdots$ | 20,894 | $\cdots$ | . | 36,869 | $\cdots$ |  | 36,869 |
| Tiega | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 23,927 | 26,572 |
| Galah |  | 38,852 | 34,427 | 51,638 | 38,193 |  | 55,678 | 121,512 |
| Walpeup |  | 73,236 | 59,727 | 52,198 | 119,433 | 42,263 | 84,774 | 148,171 |
| Torrita | - | 30,195 | 24,124 | 42,116 | 29,925 |  | 50,779 | 65,934 |
| Underbool |  | 75,712 | 64,297 | 84,930 | 73,830 | 31,143 | 78,528 | 136,889 |
| Linga |  | 43,972 | 34,861 | 44,197 | 32,451 | . . | 38,676 | 78,264 |
| Boinka |  | 31,769 | 25,497 | 33,600 | 26,820 | * | 32,413 | 60,436 |
| Tutye | . | 31,085 | 32,691 | 36,121 | 35,928 |  | 38,385 | 57,056 |
| Cowangie | $\cdots$ | 39,624 | 55,432 | 67,046 | 53,832 | 45,292 | 71,326 | 108,483 |
| Danyo .. | . | 27,481 | 20,591 | 34,823 | 36,711 | 20,711 | 37,941 | 69,443 |

## APPENDIX No. 31-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS AT WHICH AT LEAST 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 3OTH JUNE, 1927, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTTTY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR


APPENDIX No. 31-contirued.
STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS AT WHICH AT LEAST 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SLX YEARS ENDND 30 TH JUNE, 1927, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTTTY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR.

| Stationas. |  | Year ended 30th June 1922. | Year ended 30 H Bune, 1923. | qear ended 30 th Jnne, 122. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 30th June, } \\ & 1025 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { soth June, } \end{aligned}$ $1026 .$ | Year ended Soth June, 1927. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Baga. | No. of Bags. | Wro. of Bags. | No. of Bagr. |
| Swan Hill | $\cdots$ | 63,026 | . | 45,118 | 48,884 | 22,477 | 52,255 | 158,641 |
| Woorinen |  | 23,280 |  |  |  |  | 22,700 | 39,611 |
| Pira |  | 28,140 |  | 42,426 | 37,577 |  | 35,719 | 60,061 |
| Nyah West |  | 25,506 |  | 45,250 | 40,178 | 26,211 | 45,575 | 65,001 |
| Miralie | $\cdots$ |  |  | 36,465 | 25,770 | .. | 29,722 | 39,397 |
| Piangil | . | 54,154 | . | 40,800 | 26,632 | $\cdots$ | 46,729 | 61,562 |
| Natya | . | 21,002 |  | 36,572 | 24,740 |  | 44,586 | 44,586 |
| Kooloonong | . |  |  | 62,090 | 25,098 |  | 38,376 | 62,090 |
| Huntar | . | 37,354 | 22,763 | 23,867 | 56,974 | 20,610 | 42,916 | 56,974 |
| Warragamba | $\cdots$ | 43,100 | 21,802 | 26,479 | 40,380 | . | 25,440 | 49,758 |
| MoColl | $\cdots$ | 30,721 | .. |  | 25,117 |  | .. | 40,043 |
| Lockington | .. |  |  |  | 25,246 |  |  | 53,435 |
| Kotta | $\cdots$ | 43,822 | 26,940 | 29,423 | 61,370 | . | 28,256 | 61,370 |
| Kyemery | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | 25,664 |  |  | 32,703 73,709 |
| Bunaloo | . | . | . |  | 73,709 |  | 34,074 | 73,709 25,485 |
| Womboota | . | . |  | . | 25,485 | . |  | 25,485 |
| Tantonan | . |  |  |  |  |  | 21,9187 | 21,183 |
| Glenorchy | . | 21,970 64,101 | 32,765 32,313 |  | 23,745 55,391 |  | 21,187 | 72,183 110,831 |
| Lubeek Murtoa | $\cdots$ | 64,101 | 32,313 | 71,114 48,028 | 55,391 27,544 | 40,752 | 35,605 | 110,831 48,028 |
| Jung | $\cdots$ | 247,347 | 96,921 | 176,981 | 170,648 | 130,522 | 185,336 | 247,347 |
| Dooen | $\cdots$ | 125,429 | 83,234 | 135,330 | 121,538 | 106,691 | 118,803 | 136,437 |
| Horsham |  |  | 29,548 |  | 29,855 |  |  | 96,272 |
| Dahlen |  | 42,864 | 35,423 | 41,460 | 36,283 | 34,966 | 29,350 | 42,864 |
| Pimpinio | $\cdots$ | 122,674 | 86,939 | 68,304 | 136,430 | 88,915 | 105,267 | 136,430 |
| Wail | $\cdots$ | 145,955 | 101,551 | 83,325 | 248,147 | 111,338 | 164,667 | 248,147 |
| Dimboola |  | 99,761 | 35,423 | 38,412 | 150,440 | 53,813 | 86,868 | 160,634 |
| Gerang Gerung |  | 63,939 | 76,923 | 48,767 | 117,215 | 55,657 | 72,021 | 117,215 |
| Kiata . |  | 55,185 | 53,035 | 30,667 | 83,288 | 46,202 | 40,110 | 96,784 |
| Salisbury | $\cdots$ | .. | 46,896 |  | 57,370 | 26,012 | 32,393 | 57,370 |
| Nhill |  |  | 39,838 |  | 47,244 |  |  | 92,311 |
| Tarranginnie | - | 53,005 | 54,139 | 28,563 | 59,165 | 38,879 | 72,500 | 72,500 |
| Diapur |  | 25,927 | 28,333 |  | 25,202 |  | 35,938 | 74,611 |
| Miram |  | 70,682 | 32,780 | 47,206 | 84,109 | 39,770 | 62,231 | 84,109 |
| Kaniva | $\cdot$ | 77,081 | 35,557 | 45,826 | 95,604 | 37,856 | 78,655 | 105,611 |
| Lillimur |  | 60,379 | 82,314 | 65,080 | 81,096 | 64,051 | 37,780 | 82,314 |
| Serviceton | . | 45,584 | 67,715 | .. | 65,656 | 39,682 | 36,136 | 67,715 |
| Lismore |  |  | 20,919 |  |  |  |  | 40,960 |
| Westmere |  | 58,555 | 46,955 | 86,160 | 58,137 | 39,618 | 45,834 | 100,324 |
| Mininera |  | 33,479 | 30,414 | 28,590 |  |  |  | 87,584 |
| Tatyoon | . | 25,942 | 30,636 | .. | 20,180 |  | 22,054 | 58,378 |
| Skipton | . |  | 26,836 |  |  |  |  | 49,696 |
| Willaura |  | 76,812 | 53,702 | 64,145 | 45,488 | 36,357 | 37,884 | 92,245 |
| Stavely | $\cdots$ | 24,483 | 26,849 |  |  |  |  | 57,173 |
| Jackson |  | 48,194 | 43,685 | 37,070 | 44,640 | 48,576 | 41,463 | 48,576 |
| Rupanyup |  | 73,330 |  | 46,629 | 54,986 | 25,324 |  | 96,998 |
| Burrum |  | 84,912 | 84,196 | 71,942 | 116,031 | 92,363 | 86,278 | 116,081 |
| Banyena | $\cdots$ | 120,327 | 79,447 | 41,951 | 134,334 | 76,234 | 81,255 | 134,334 |
| Marnoo |  | 128,547 | 75,425 | 104,331 | 148,731 | 82,352 | 114,294 | 202,512 |
| Coromby |  | 89,784 | 38,758 | 70,593 | 114,877 | 39,828 | 71,274 | 114,877 |
| Minyip |  | 176,769 | 206,399 | 180,291 | 321,140 | 136,711 | 241,328 | 321,140 |
| Nullan |  | 84,611 | 83,015 | 46,563 | 100,864 | 59,046 | 67,895 | 100,864 |
| Sheep Hills | $\cdots$ | 199,697 | 94,590 | 115,284 | 208,908 | 133,302 | 98,327 | 245,792 |
| Mellis |  | 48,268 | 39,676 | 23,718 | 51,441 | 20,058 | 32,236 | 51,441 |
| Warracknabeal |  | 88,938 | 54,702 | 97,045 | 164,887 | 36,506 | 54,245 | 188,401 |
| Batchica |  |  |  |  |  | 38,743 | 49,162 | 49,162 |
| Lah. |  | 142,536 | 111,689 | 101,980 | 143,671 | 97,554 | 105,746 | 143,671 |
| Brim |  | 162,401 | 52,473 | 144,763 | 229,921 | 104,226 | 169,963 | 229,921 |
| Galaquil |  | 76,982 | 74,852 | 49,669 | 122,726 | 69,036 | 98,246 | 122,726 |
| Beulah |  | 182,214 | 101,462 | 174,255 | 193,213 | 110,597 | 130,528 | 212,022 |
| Rosebery |  | 62,659 | 58,025 | 66,100 | 88,435 | 47,266 | 74,609 | 106,011 |
| Goyura |  | 23,606 | 27,867 | 31,003 | 34,579 | 21,151 | 29,797 | 38,322 |

APPENDIX No. 31-continued.
STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS AT WHICH AT LEAST 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30 mH JUNE, 1927, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTITY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR.

| Stations. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 30th June, } \\ & 192 \varepsilon . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { soth June, } \end{aligned}$ $1923 .$ | Year ended soth June, 1024. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & 3041 \text { Jne, } \\ & 1025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year euded } \\ \text { 30in June, } \\ 1926 \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | Year exded 30th June, 1027. | necord loaded in any one year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Eags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. |
| Hopetoun | $\cdots$ | 116,926 | 99,909 | 143,328 | 159,779 | 80,675 | 103,075 | 214,647 |
| Burroin |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22,429 | 22,429 |
| Patchewollock |  |  |  |  |  | 24,637 | 84,499 | 84,499 |
| Remlaw |  | 31,320 | 25,901 |  | 34,813 | 22,368 | 25,423 | 45,221 |
| Vectis | $\cdots$ | 54,202 | 36,791 | 41,446 | 45,856 | 37,231 | 37,551 | 65,729 |
| Noradiuha |  |  | 21,028 |  |  |  |  | 23,806 |
| Natimuk | $\ldots$ | 128,704 | 54,604 | 54,508 | 81,749 | 52,641 | 74,091 | 128,704 |
| Arapiles | . | 24,903 |  |  | 24,786 | .. | .. | 24,903 |
| Mitre |  | 24,047 |  |  |  |  |  | 29,471 |
| Goroke |  | 34,228 | 40,134 |  | 27,317 |  |  | 38,003 |
| Arkona |  | 56,180 | 39,781 | 23,533 | 64,313 | 25,950 | 52,944 | 64,313 |
| Antwerp |  | 105,509 | 76,501 | 46,268 | 131,136 | 22,773 | 115,736 | 131,136 |
| Tarranyurk |  | 104,414 | 81,508 | 96,458 | 130,596 | 67,993 | 124,369 | 130,596 |
| Jeparit |  | 68,302 | 71,238 | 61,023 | 79,579 | 40,382 | 93,699 | 114,859 |
| Ellam | . | 72,619 | 66,381 | 44,943 | 93,125 | 52,212 | 96,539 | 96,539 |
| Pullut |  | 50,089 | 26,127 | 66,630 | 110,489 | 43,950 | 77,740 | 110,489 |
| Rainbow |  | 64,895 | 43,076 | 110,269 | 69,636 | 29,671 | 99,905 | 188,258 |
| Albacutya |  | 37,540 | 37,408 | 45,479 | 45,878 | 33,066 | 54,414 | 54,414 |
| Yaapeet | $\cdots$ | 57,911 | 54,411 | 72,272 | 99,449 | 46,119 | 72,248 | 116,830 |
| Detpa | $\cdots$ | 64,834 | 36,293 | 88,777 | 81,431 | 64,151 | 87,235 | 92,655 |
| Lorquon |  | 104,994 | 81,624 | 60,760 | 106,030 | 74,381 | 79,296 | 106,727 |
| Netherby |  | 62,548 | 49,556 | 64,011 | 86,489 | 50,930 | 75,655 | 86,489 |
| Yanac |  | 87,527 | 53,345 | 62,228 | 136,659 | 47,142 | 113,995 | 136,659 |
| Wangaratta |  | 32,731 | .. |  | 25,674 | . . | .. | 32,731 |
| Bowser |  | 33,049 |  | 22,160 | 27,593 | . | .. | 33,049 |
| Springhurst |  | 20,025 | 23,659 | 27,955 | 42,450 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 44,588 |
| Mooroopna |  |  | .. | .. | 20,796 | . |  | 22,672 |
| Shepparton | $\cdots$ | 27,779 |  |  | 22,070 | . | . | 55,382 |
| Congupa | $\cdots$ | 32,480 | 22,167 | 35,812 | 36,030 | $\cdots$ |  | 51,359 |
| Tallygaroopna |  | 95,360 | 33,659 | 34,639 | 105,322 | 32,498 | 52,866 | 105,322 |
| Wunghnu | . | 60,956 | 25,504 | 50,002 | 66,295 | 29,804 | 33,028 | 66,295 |
| Numurkah | . | 51,988 | 20,928 | 41,905 | 63,964 | 27,127 | 40,967 | 63,964 |
| Katunga |  | 78,831 | 30,969 | 56,257 | 100,921 | 43,418 | 68,792 | 100,921 |
| Strathmerton |  | 43,873 | . | 24,124 | 75,204 | .. | 41,005 | 75,204 |
| Yarroweyah | $\cdots$ | 28,109 | . | 21,582 | 39,485 | . | 27,074 | 39,485 |
| Cobram |  | 37,005 |  |  | 66,305 |  | 54,259 | 66,305 |
| Colbinabbin |  | 67,563 | 47,596 | 67,014 | 83,990 | 49,278 | 67,808 | 119,851 |
| Girgarre | $\cdots$ | 27,590 | .. |  | 30,180 | . . |  | 30,309 |
| Merrigum | . | 31,347 |  | 25,661 | 33,310 | . | 28,411 | 78,609 |
| Kyabram |  | 59,346 | 22,209 | 24,883 | 49,003 |  | 26,348 | 93,653 |
| Pine Lodge | $\cdots$ | 47,256 | 36,729 | 35,040 | 54,730 | 25,787 | 23,036 | 64,929 |
| Cosgrove |  | 40,700 | 42,429 | 41,422 | 66,763 | 25,395 | 28,162 | 87,552 |
| Dookie |  | 24,691 |  | 24,194 | 37,308 | 24,291 | 24,789 | 54,067 |
| Yabba South.. |  |  |  |  | 25,806 | . |  | 25,806 |
| Yabba North.. |  | 38,414 | 27,972 | 33,889 | 50,538 | $\cdots$ | 27,549 | 65,685 |
| Youanmite |  | 41,890 | 24,868 | 34,162 | 61,898 |  | 25,527 | 61,898 |
| Katamatite |  | 92,655 | 35,025 | 68,324 | 117,710 | 47,912. | 73,617 | 137,960 |
| Waaia | $\cdots$ | 86,773 | 34,572 | 74,251 | 104,714 | 21,790 | 67,717 | 104,714 |
| Nathalia | . | 61,140 |  | 44,809 | 176,082 | 52,520 | 40,119 | 176,082 |
| Picola |  | 87,780 | 35,102 | 83,014 | 111,826 | 41,164 | 76,455 | 121,601 |
| Mywee |  |  |  | 20,495 |  |  |  | 20,495 |
| Tocumwal |  |  |  |  |  | 33,364 | 32,731 | 34,583 |
| Goorambat |  | 43,006 | 32,444 | 27,434 | 44,974 | 21,713 |  | 65,048 |
| Devenish |  | 48,556 | 40,768 | 42,976 | 72,103 | 29,872 | 22,893 | 85,002 |
| St. James |  | 63,884 | 43,152 | 47,562 | 70,055 | 32,084 | 23,499 | 101,327 |
| Tangamah |  | 42,711 | 43,204 | 39,590 | 81,229 | 24,783 | 25,912 | 81,229 |
| Telford |  | 58,978 | 43,083 | 68,410 | 85,487 | 42,157 | 39,288 | 103,129 |
| Yarrawonga |  | 167,808 | 59,169 | 178,878 | 359,643 | 118,835 | 157,325 | 359,643 |
| Rutherglen | . | 28,312 |  | 30,203 | 53,736 | .. | 30,095 | 53,736 |
| Wahymnyah |  | 41,731 |  | . | 43,964 | ... |  | 104,213 |
| Kilmany |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24,806 | 24,806 |
| Other Stations |  | 722,339 | 1,212,145 | 934,976 | 1,067,983 | 1,611,976 | 1,437,239 | . . |
| Tomals | .. | 12,720,251 | 8,447,655 | 10,316,955 | 16,055,186 | 7,636,133 | 13,443,578 |  |

RETURN OF TRAFFIC AT EACH STATION.

INDEX TO STATIONS.


Appendix No. 32.-Index to Stations-continued.



## APPENDIX No 32.

RETURN OF TRAFEIC AT EACH STATION.

| STATIONS | ssmengrs. |  | Parcels: | HORSES <br> CAPRIAGES, <br> AND DOGS. <br> Ontwards. | goods. |  |  | LIVE stock. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTWARDS - matmeg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Outwards. |  |  |  | Outwards. | Inwards. | Outwaras. | Outwards. |  |  |  | Inwards. |  |  |  | Outwards. |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Passenger } \\ \text { Journeys. } \end{gathered}$ | hevenue. | Rever | Revenue. | Tous. | Tons. | Revenue. | Number of Trucks. |  |  |  | Number of Trucks. |  |  |  | Revenue. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheex. | Pigs. | Horses. | Catte. | Sheep. | Pigs. |  |  |
| MELBOUPNE-Spancer - street |  | s. d. | c. $d$. | 8. $d$. |  |  | 8. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ b. d. | \& s. ${ }_{\text {c }}$ |
| Spencer $\begin{gathered}\text { Suburban } \\ \text { street, } \\ \text { St, }\end{gathered}$ | $2,341,528$ | 7,08698 | $\}^{184,632} 1011$ | 4,399 410 | 743,354 | 980,129 | 1,342,969 225 | 657 | 183 | 49 | 424 | 632 | ${ }^{475}$ | 105 | 2,562 | 5,437 1110 | 2,294,648 177 |
| MELBOURNE-Tourist Bureau, | 347,994 | 303,884112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tourist Suburban Bureau, |  | $17018 \cdot 2$ |  | . |  | .. | . | .. | $\cdots$ | . | .. | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | 303,755 44 |
| MBLBOURNE-Tinders. street, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Country strieet | 816,781 $12,588,394$ | $\begin{array}{llll}159,830 & 2 & 9 \\ 970,41 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | 86,407124 | 10784 | .. | .. | .. | $\ldots$ | . | . | . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | . | .. | 516,386 9 |
| melbournamortinure's - Bridge, | 12,588,394 | 270,041 <br> 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prince's. }}^{\text {Country }}$ Bridge, | 127,299 | 18,086 1011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .. | .. |  | 60,42417 |
| Suburban | 2,169,893 | 42.338864 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total-Gountry $\underset{\substack{\text { Suburban }}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,104,287 \\ 17,101,819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1,838,711 & 16 & 5 \\ 388,636 & 15 & 3\end{array}$ | 271,040 ${ }^{(18}$ | 4,506 13.2 | 743,354 | ${ }^{980,129}$ | 1,342,969 20 | $\stackrel{65}{ }$ | ${ }^{188}$ | 49 | 424 | 682 | ${ }^{475}$ | 106 | $2,562$ | 5,483 1110 | $3,175,215$ |
| mehbournb-Equyoa Lise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Melbourne | 1,197,346 | 16,927 110 | 1,549 510 | 141110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18,493 0 |
|  |  | 72888179 | 3183 | '013 0 | ${ }^{27,625}$ | ${ }^{141,004}$ | $8,021{ }^{1} 218$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | . |  |
|  | (861,739 | cer | [902 96 | 10810 10 0 50 0 | 38.692 |  | 19,394195 | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1200,254}$ | 19,6835 310 | 2,062 <br> 88 | 1018 | 21,053 | 59,901 | 52,287 511 | $\because 1$ | 1 | $\because$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{8}$ | $\ddot{3}_{3}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\ddot{4} 22$ | 78,59918 |
| Albion | 152,102 | 3,645 19 - | 14 5 6 <br>    | 035 | 134,301 | ${ }_{2,185}^{2,19}$ |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |
| Albion stone siding $\quad \because \quad \because$ |  |  |  |  | $18,9,230$ 1020 | 17,053 | ${ }^{24,725} 19{ }^{19}$ | $\because$ | . |  |  | $\because$ |  | $\because$ | $\because$ |  | 1,725 19 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { St. Albans } \\ \text { Svienham }}}{\text { and }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}142,288 \\ 8,281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,045 <br> 307 <br> 987 <br> 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}39 & 8 \\ 95 \\ 98 & 10 \\ 4 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 & 4 \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{35,710 \\ 3,691}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 1,054 \\ & 4,5684\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 18 <br> 9 8 | 9,022 11.520 |
| Digeer's Best $\because . \quad \because \quad \because \quad \because$ | ${ }^{12,654}$ | ${ }^{618} 845$ | ${ }^{79} 1410$ | 1111 <br> 9 <br> 9 | ¢ ${ }_{6}^{6,1189}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,846}$ | 1,377 108 | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{3} 8$ | ${ }^{62}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | -3980 | $\cdots$ | 1341910 |  |
|  | 36,833 | ${ }^{3,223178} 8$ |  |  | ${ }^{3,684}$ |  |  |  |  | 194 |  | 23 | 73 |  |  | $5 \times 9$ <br> 18 | 5,259   <br> 64 7 10 <br> 0   |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{6} 095$ | ${ }^{638} 78$ | ${ }^{67} 1019$ | 1919 | ${ }_{1}^{1,876}$ | ${ }_{771}^{382}$ | 590 13 4 <br> 555   <br> 585   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,018 <br> 1,852 <br> 79 <br> 8 |
|  |  | 1,47316 | 190 111 | 18195 | 3,554 | ${ }^{2,372}$ |  | 2 | ${ }_{3}^{24}$ | $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | 3 | ${ }_{40}^{21}$ | ${ }^{58}$ | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 192 ${ }^{19} 8$ | 3,38619 4 |
| $\underset{\text { Woodend }}{\text { Maceion }}$ ( $\because \quad \because$ | 18,197 40,488 |  | 777 <br> 414 <br> 412 <br> 18 | 10 88 88 8 8 4 4 | 770 4,282 | - ${ }_{\text {8, }}^{8,665}$ | 10  <br> 2,263  <br> 263 17 | 10 | ${ }_{35}^{8}$ | 51 | 6 | 12 13 | ${ }_{42}^{18}$ | ${ }_{74}^{27}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ | ${ }^{28517810} 8$ | 4,13214 8,508 12 |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ | \% |  | 4 3 1 <br> 416 4  <br> 4   <br> 4   |  |  |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 47 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{21}$ |  | (1491511 | -48512 ${ }^{4}$ |
| Kymeton | 49,317 1,261 |  | ${ }^{1,421} 17818$ | ${ }^{416} 4$ | 12,885 | (18,399 $\begin{gathered}1,130 \\ 1,10\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 62 |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2,395}{ }{ }^{2} 1312$ | ${ }^{20,989}{ }_{192}{ }_{1}^{2} \frac{6}{0}$ |
| Malmsbury .. $\quad$. | 9,419 | 1,593 384 | 19406 | 311 | 1,183 | 1,582 | 1,240 73 | 1 | 20 | 48 | 16 | ${ }_{5}$ | 26 | 71 | + | $3 \dot{826} 17$ | 3,35718 4 |


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[^3]$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\bullet}$

Appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffio at each Station-continued.


|  <br>  <br>  |  | OH－Neanen $=$ － … |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － | － <br> －－＝ㅋ․ <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 8: 8 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | ：：$:^{-1}$ ：：：：： | ：：：：： | ：：：：： $0^{+\infty}$ ： | ：：：：：＂ |
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|  | ${ }^{1099}$ ： | ：： ：$^{\text {－1－}}$ ：：： | ：：${ }^{-1}$ ：： | ：： | ：$\square^{-1}::^{8}$ |
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|  | $\cdots$ | ：： $0^{90000}-$ | －：：：：： | ：：：：：：－\％ | ：：：：：： \％$^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | ． |  | $\cdots{ }^{\infty}::^{\prime \prime}$ |  | －88： 98 |
|  | －： |  | $:^{\circ}::^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
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Appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffic at rach Station-cominued.



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Appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffic at each Station-contrnued.



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Appendix No. 32.-Return of Trafhic at mach Stathon-continued.

| stations. | passingers. |  | parcets. <br> Outwards. | HORSES, <br> CARRTAGES <br> AND DOGS. <br> Outwards. | goods. |  |  | live stock. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TOTALOUTWARDS RRAFFIC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Outwards. |  |  |  | Outwards. | Inwards. | Outwards. |  | Outw | ards. |  |  |  |  |  | Outwards. |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { ap } \\ \text { Pasenger } \\ \text { Journey. } \end{gathered}$ | Revenue. | Revenue. | Revenue. | Tons. | Tons. | Revernis, | Number of Trueks. |  |  |  | Number of Trucks. |  |  |  | Revenue. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Harses. | Catile. | Sleep. | Pigs. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigr. |  |  |
| ballarat-Simyiogron Ling. |  | g s. $d$. | s. $d$. | s. $d$ |  |  | \& s. $d$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \& s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | \& s. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |
| North , Rallarat | 2,899 | 312910 | 11411 | 01111 | 1193 | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 252 \\ 2.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 66582 |  | : | $\because$ | \% |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 38106 | 314168 70318 |
| Wreftouree ${ }^{\text {whing }}$.. $\quad \therefore \quad \because$ | 521 | 40810 | -0 310 | . |  |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | . |  |  | ${ }^{70} 128$ |
|  | 1,434 | ${ }_{194}^{812} 14$ | i2 112 |  | 2,526 | ${ }^{891}$ | 1,273 14 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| Burrumbeet .. .. .. | ${ }_{2}^{1,686}$ | 385100 | ${ }^{34} 1414$ |  | 6,947 6006 8,09 | ${ }^{2,681}$ | 3,606 8 8,140 8 111 | 4 | is | ${ }_{18}^{73}$ | 1 | 9 | 7 | ${ }_{10}^{22}$ | $\because$ | 310 <br> 310 <br> 65 |  |
|  | 1,886 12,197 | 3,376 $14{ }^{5} 8$ | ${ }_{373}^{71}$ | ${ }_{60}{ }^{2} 118$ | 87.687 | 3,705 | $3,51714 \frac{1}{3}$ | $1+$ | 52 | 308 | 9 | 14 | 32 | 152 | 3 | - 1,302818 | ${ }_{8,630}^{2,688}{ }_{8}^{2} \frac{1}{7} \frac{4}{7}$ |
| Middle creek $\because .$. | li,800 | ${ }^{264} 1110$ | 15.48 | 0 <br> 0 <br> 815 <br> 15 <br> 10 | -902 |  | , 610100 | 1 | 23 <br> 1 <br> 1 | 19 6 | $3_{3}$ | , | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ | $\stackrel{22}{72}$ | 1 | 420159 | $1,311{ }^{17}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Dobie }}{\text { Bungor }}$ ( $\because \because$ | ${ }^{2,352}$ | 6021310 179171 | 4518 1818 4 | ${ }^{2} 1138$ | 2,548 | ${ }^{3,742}$ | ${ }^{2} 2056{ }^{2}$ | $\because$ |  | 6 | 3 | 2 | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | ${ }_{8}^{72}$ | 1 | 7614 <br> 40 <br> 4 | 1,032 5901818 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ararat }}^{\text {Armstrong }}$, $\because$. $\because$ | 37,143 634 | 16,723 1 <br> 87  <br> 12  | 1,253 ${ }_{919}^{12} 10$ |  | 5,322 | $\begin{array}{r}20,099 \\ \begin{array}{r}124\end{array} \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $5.374{ }_{86} 818$ |  | $\stackrel{22}{ }$ | 75 | 14 | 46 | ${ }_{1}^{95}$ | 111 | 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}514 & 2 & 5\end{array}$ | 24,304 198 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5154}$ |  | ${ }^{638} 108$ |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{183310} 9$ |
|  | 3,20 28,282 |  | (1006 | 114 ${ }^{5} 11^{3} 1^{2}$ | 28, 28.628 | 26,895 | 7,702 12,252 0 | 4 | 23 | 74 | 4 | $22^{7}$ | \%3 | $15 \frac{2}{6}$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}512 \\ 505 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,290 \\ 25,735 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Deep Tead $\because$ | -488 |  | 12 7 11 <br> 99 1  | $\begin{array}{cccc}0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 11 & 2 \\ 0\end{array}$ | 9,225 <br> 11.637 <br> 12,58 | 1887 2.887 | ${ }_{4}^{1,6858} \times 10 \frac{2}{11}$ |  | 5 | 108 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 7 | ${ }_{51}^{1}$ |  |  | coll |
|  | 1,042 | 1997 | ${ }_{23}^{93} 1{ }^{1} 86$ | ${ }_{0}^{9} 118$ | 2,164 | ${ }^{2,700}$ | ${ }_{1,566}, 510$ | 1 | .. | 18 | $\because$ | 7 | 3 | ${ }_{4}$ |  | 101  <br> 1 8 | 7,688 1,791 1 |
| Lubeck $\quad .$. | 3,234 | 839149 | 83  <br> 8 9 | 2138 | 6,727 | 2,650 | 4,270 18 5 | 4 |  | 28 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 13 |  | 197140 | $5,3941010{ }^{2}$ |
|  | 17, 103 | 8.014108 | 355138 | \% 710 | $\stackrel{\text { 22,077 }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\square}{27,90}$ |  | 9 | 12 | 100 | 4 | 6 | 9 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | \% | $5{ }^{515} 5123$ | ${ }_{24,291}^{14} 156$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Jung }}$ Dooen | -3,365 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 595 } & 5 \\ 429 & 5 \\ 429\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{42}{ }_{3} 17 \frac{2}{2}$ | 10, 18.218 |  |  | 22 4 | 2 | 136 | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{13}$ | 1 | $2{ }_{2}^{2}$ | 1 | 73  <br> 899 3 <br> 8 7 <br> 5  | $11,1.95$ <br> 8,309 <br> 13 <br> 8 |
| Horsllam $\because \because \quad \because$ | 44,739 | $\begin{array}{ll}19,586 & 2\end{array}$ | 1,706 4 4 3 | $402+3$ | $3{ }^{3,110}$ | 59,3671 | 39,77918 <br> 1652 <br> 8 | 80 | 52 | 244 |  | ${ }^{69}$ | 40 | 205 |  | 1,41914 4 | $5_{53,894}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Premen }}^{\text {Praminio }} \quad \because \quad \therefore$ | $\stackrel{9}{5}, 451$ | $4{ }_{4}^{4888} 109$ | $4312{ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{0} 165$ | 8,905 | ${ }_{1}^{1,771}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6,186 \\ 6 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | -i4 |  |  | \% | . |  | 117170 | ${ }_{6}^{6,787}{ }^{1,628} 8{ }^{8} \frac{2}{3}$ |
| Wait $\because \because \quad \because$ | 年, 1,356 | ${ }^{1281} 1515$ | $\begin{array}{r}611 \\ 4 \\ 4418 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 16318 <br> 16319 <br> 18 | - $14.4,091$ | - ${ }_{\text {1,485 }}^{12,956}$ |  | 51 | is | 7 |  | $33^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | $1{ }^{3}$ | 39 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}9,733 \\ 28,710 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Pimboola }}^{\text {Gerang Gerung }}$ \% $\quad \therefore$ | 18,7920 1,030 | 0,321 <br> 119 <br> 18 <br> 4 <br> 4 | $\begin{array}{r}481616 \\ \hline 20 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 16319 0 0 0 | 14,668 | cen $\begin{gathered}12,956 \\ 1,391 \\ 1\end{gathered}$ |  | \% | $\cdots$ | 7 |  | ¢ | 10 | 2 |  | 1,164 <br> 11 <br> 117 <br> 68 | 2,70  <br> 4,776 0 <br> 4 3 |
|  | ${ }_{194}^{806}$ | 163 2 8 <br> 28   <br> 8 8  | 14 311 <br> 3 8 |  | 3,988 <br> 2,694 <br>  | ${ }^{1,238}$ | 2,630 0 3 <br> 1,901 1 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | 2,873  <br> 1,933 10 <br> 0 8 |
| NTill | 12,3648 | 8,271 11.8 |  | 95150 <br> 9 118 | ${ }^{39,003}$ | ${ }^{28,061} 793$ |  | 7 | ${ }^{55}$ | 156 13 | 6 | ${ }_{1}^{37}$ | 10 1 1 | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | 2 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{575}^{176}$ | ${ }_{82}^{11} 178$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{3} 17{ }^{15} 11$ | ${ }_{9}^{9} 11.8$ | - | 895 | ${ }^{1,924} 70$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Mrimm $\quad \because \quad \because$ | -727 |  | ${ }^{188} 1818$ | 0   <br> 0 3 0 <br> 4 15 9 | \%,689 | -2, | ${ }_{6,656}^{3,599} 159$ | $9{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 3 7 | $\because$ | $1_{12}^{6}$ | ${ }_{1}$ | 22 | 1 | -591510 | 3,801 ${ }^{3}$ |
|  |  | 2, 68.18 | $1{ }_{15} 163$ | ${ }^{4}{ }^{3}{ }^{2} 80$ | 3 3,637 | 1,638 | 2,929 ${ }^{2} 10$ | ${ }_{10}^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{26}^{16}$ |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 19 |  |  |  |
| Servieton .. .. .. | 2,809 | 1,905 51 | 45164 | 2286 | 3,691 | 1,681 | $3,122{ }^{6} 8$ |  | , | 26 | .. | 13 | 4 | 17 | . | 19155 | 5,28720 |
| Whimamstown mine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Kensington | 356,740 | 4,365 192 | 5418 | 58 | 33,305 | 60,156 | ${ }^{9,742} 1383$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $14.86311{ }^{5}$ |
|  | 4,137,737 | 72,163 313 | 2,754 1411 | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 1 \\ 3\end{array}$ | ${ }^{159,9446}$ | ${ }_{135,813}^{40,353}$ | 90,088 ${ }^{\text {c/ }}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | . | ${ }_{165080}^{1,809} 1979$ |
| Seddon ${ }^{\text {S }}$, | 边 | - |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | .. | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2}$ 2,094,504 5 | [ | 410 <br> 94 <br> 18 | + ${ }^{517} 18$ | ${ }_{\text {10, }}^{10,3673}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {L29,305 }}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | . | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |  |  | 114,549 15 <br> 138,3618 18 |
| Semprt $\ddot{\text { Nex }}$ | 1,872,669 | 85,735 177 | 337160 | ${ }^{43105}$ | 19,808 ${ }_{2,823}$ | 123,465 | 9,03016 53014 | $\because$ | . ${ }^{1}$ | .. | 1 | .$_{1}$ | 283 | 268 | $\because$ | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 1108 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |



Appenndix No. 32.-Return of Trafrio at eade Station-continued.


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Appendix No: 32.-Return of Thaffic at each Station-continued.



Appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffic at eacis Station-continued.


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appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffic at fach Station-continued.



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appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffic at each Station-contenued.



Appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffic at each Stacion-continued.










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Appendix No. 32.-Return of Traffic at each Station-continued.


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Appendix No. 32 -Return of Traffic at each Station-continued.



Appendix No. 32-Retdrn of Traffic at eace Station-continued.



"FAGEOL" 27-PASSENGER SEDAN MOTOR COACH.
6 cylinder, $43 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. (R.A.C./rating) engine.
Length of wheel base, 230 in . Length overall, 30 feet 2 in . Tare weight, 5 ton 7 cwt . Electrically lighted.


INTERIOR VIEW OF "FAGEOL" 27-PASSENGER SEDAN MOTOR COACH, SHOWING SEATING ARRANGEMENTS, ETC.

"AVOCA" ALL-STEEL DINING CAR
Length overall, $76 \mathrm{ft} .1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Width, 10 ft . Height over root plates, $13 \mathrm{ft} .4 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$.
Tare weight, 59 tons 9 cwt . Seating capacity, 48.
Provided with fuel stove and griller. Electrically lighted. Fitted with anti-telescoping brackets at ends. Interior finished with Qucensland Maple-natural colour.

"AVOCA" ALL-STEEL DINING CAR.
The Dining Saloon.

"AVOCA" ALLSTEEL DINING CAR.
The Kitchen.


Flinders-street fruit juice drink stall.
800,000 drinks were served at this stall from 29h November, 1926 (date of opening), to 30th June, 1927.




## DIAGRAM No 4




| DIAGRAM N ${ }^{\circ} 6$ PER TRAIN MHLE RUN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| YEAR | 12-3\| | 13-4 | 14-5 | 15-6 | 16-7 | 17-811 | 18-9 | 19-02 | 20-12 | 21-22 | 22-32 | 23-4 | 24-5 | 25-6 | 26.7 | YEAR |
| 171- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17/ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16/- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16/- |
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| 15/- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15/ |
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| 71 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 |
| 7)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 6/- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61 |
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| 5/- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $5 /$. |
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| 20 Millions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. |
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|  | 12-3\|1 | 13-4 | 14-5 | 15-6 | 16-7 1 | 17-8 | 18-9 1 | 19-0 20 | 20-12 | 21-2 | 22-32 | 23-4 | 24-5 | 25.6 | 26.7 |  |




Distances between Capital Cities via Trans-Australian Railway.
Freniantle to Kalgoorlie (W.A.)
Kalgoorlie (W.A.) to Port Augusta (S.A.
Port Augusta to Adelaide (S.A.) $\quad .$.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| ... | $\ldots$ | 387 | Miles. |
| ... | $\ldots$ | 1,051 | $"$ |
|  | $\ldots$ | 259 | $"$, |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Adelaide (S.A.) to Melbourne (V.) } \\
& \text { Melbourne (V.) to Sydney (N.S.W.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Sydney (N.S.W.) to Brisbane (Q.)

Nots.-Perth time is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours behind Adelaide time and 2 hours behind Melbourne time. Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Cairns observe the same time.


[^0]:    * Inclusive of Seetion from Black Rock to Beaumaris opened on 1/9/26.

[^1]:    I Equivalent tonnage capacity is included in these figures to represent expenditure on Stock under construction, but not completed at 30 th $J u n e$, 1927.
    (o) 15 Loconotives have been written down to the tractive power represented by their value as scrap materials
    (b) $3^{8} 9$ vehicles have been written down to internal floor area represented by their value as scrap materials, Only 60 per cent. of internal floor area of 34 cars included on account of these vehicles being owned jointly with the South Australian Railways.
    floor area 25 vehicles have been written down to internal floor area represented by their value as scrap materials, also the van compartments of 55 combined cars and vans. Only 60 per cent. of internal (d) 156 vehicles have been written down to internal floor area represerited by their value as scrap materials, and 3 to half, and 2 to third area
    (d) 156 vehicles have been written down to internal floor area represented by their value as scrap materials, and 3 to half, and 2 to third area.
    $(e) 172 " 1, " 19 " N, " 94 " K, " 86 " H, " 16 " Q, " 18$ water, $22 \mathrm{HD}, 9 \mathrm{ID}, 24 \mathrm{PV}, 11 \mathrm{R}, 72 \mathrm{U}, \mathrm{I}$ Gas trucks (total $\mathrm{I}, 544$ ) have been written down to tonage represented by their value as serap materials, and 6 " ${ }^{19}$ O" (breakdown) trucks to half tonnage capacity.

[^2]:     tratic as shown above, but are included in the rileage of sidings as shown in Appendix No. 24 .

[^3]:    
    
    
    
    
    $\begin{array}{ccc}242 & 6 & 3 \\ \because & 3 & 3 \\ 608 & 10 & 4 \\ 905 & 19 & 8\end{array}$
    
    

