## VICTORIA.

## VIOTORIAN RAILWAYS.

## REPORT

of

# THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS COMMISSIONERS 

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30tii JUNE 1933.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES Of PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO AOT 19 GEO. V. No. $37 \approx \%$.


## INDEX.



# REP0RT 0F THE VICTORIAN RALLWAYS COMMISSI0NERS F0R THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1933. 

Victorian Railways,<br>Commissioners' Office, Spencer-street, Melbourne, 3ist August, 1933.

To the Honorable the Minister of Railways.
$\mathrm{Sir}_{\text {, }}$
In conformity with the provisions of Section 99 of the Railways Act 1928,
No. 3759 , we have the honour to submit our report in respect of the year ended 3oth June, 1933.

The financial results of the operation of the railways, the St. Kilda and Brighton and Sandringham to Black Rock and Beaumaris electric tramways, and the road motor public services during the period under review were:-



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



Comparison of the Results of Working (exclusive of Electric Tramways and Road Motor Public Services) with those in the Three Preceding Years.

(a) For details see Appendix No. 9.
(b) For details see Appendix No. 3

## Finance.

The financial result of operating for the year was a deficit of $£ 695,796$, an improvement of $£ 274,554$ upon that of the preceding year, contributed to as follows :-


The working expenses include the sum of approximately $\mathfrak{f i 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ which was expended on works in connexion with the unemployment relief scheme, towards which, in addition, $£ 69,135$ was made available from Unemployment Relief Funds. The accounts for the year 1932-33, while bearing the debit of $£ 180,000$, did not secure the benefits derivable from these works, which will be realized in a substantial decrease in the operating and maintenance costs of future years.

The increase in working expenses was more than accounted for by the expenditure charged under this heading in connexion with the unemployment relief works, but it also made provision for an appreciably increased programme of maintenance of both rolling-stock and way and works. We foreshadowed the necessity for additional work of this character in our last report, from which the following extract is quoted:-
". . . . . a further substantial portion (i.e. of the decrease in working expenses) was due to the deferment of maintenance work, enforced by the financial situation. Savings of this nature cannot be continued indefinitely without their having a detrimental effect on the property or on the services or on both. As a matter of fact, the stage has now been reached when it is necessary to overtake some of the leeway as regards maintenance."
To put the position briefly, the advantage arising from the reduction in interest charges, following upon the loan conversion, and in exchange, was counteracted slightly by a fall in revenue; appreciably by an increase in working expenses arising from the betterment works associated with the Unemployment Relief Fund grant ; and to some extent by a less restricted programme of ordinary maintenance.

The expenditure upon maintenance, however, was still insufficient to maintain the property over an extended term of years in such a condition as to give the requisite standard of service.

It is necessary to state that the true results of operation are not disclosed by the deficit of $£ 695,796$ shown in the accounts, because, apart from the inadequacy of the maintenance expenditure, which will have to be made good in future years, insufficient provision was made for depreciation accruing during the year. The amount of such depreciation is estimated at $£ 620,000$, of which only $£ 180,000$ was charged to the year's revenue, leaving an amount of $\mathfrak{f}_{440,000}$ for which provision was not made, although it unquestionably formed portion of the cost of the services.

It is, nevertheless, not equitable that current railway operations should be obliged to bear the burden of the depreciation which accrued in the past. During the year the question of transferring portion of the railway loan liability to the general indebtedness of the State, together with associated questions, such as making adequate provision for future depreciation and establishing a Reserve Fund, was investigated by a Committee appointed by the Honorable the Minister, and we understand that the Committee's recommendations are now before the Government.

We have repeatedly advocated a reduction of the railway capital, and while we of course recognize that action of the kind cannot alleviate the burden which, in some form or other, has to be borne by the community, we reiterate our conviction that it is highly desirable that it should be taken at the earliest practicable moment.

It is indisputable that the financial administration of the State is rendered difficult by the railway situation. Paradoxically, it is none the less true that relief from the burdensome deficits now being incurred by the railways is primarily bound up with the rehabilitation of the State's economic condition. The railway system, capable as it is of handling a greatly increased volume of business with a relatively small increase in costs, can be operated only at a substantial loss until such rehabilitation has been achieved, with a consequential revival of business activities.

Of vital importance, "also, is the question of unrestricted road competition, which is playing an important part in contributing towards the railway deficits. Unless it is regulated, competition of this nature is liable to develop in such a degree as to threaten the loss to the railways of a very large proportion of the more payable classes of traffic, and by so doing place an intolerable strain upon the finances of the State in continuing the indispensable services which the railways render to the community. Further reference to this subject is made under the heading "Road Motor Competition," but we do not deem it necessary to attempt to survey the whole situation, as this has been admirably done in the recent report of the Transport Regulation Board, which the Government now has under consideration.

We do, however, most strongly urge that the matter be given urgent attention, as an important factor in contributing to the serious deficits now being incurred.

Pending a return to more prosperous conditions, it is clear that efforts must be continued to restrict expenditure to the utmost extent consistent with adherence to proper standards of safety and efficiency. That opportunities for so doing have not been neglected is evident from the fact that in 1932-33 the working expenses were $£ 2,956,969$ (or 3 I per cent.) less than in 1929-30, although this result was contributed to substantially by decreases in wages, \&c. In the same period the revenue fell by $£_{2,565,8 \text { ro, or equivalent to } 21}$ per cent.

During the year strong representations have been made at various times for a reduction in fares and freights, either of a general or of a sectional nature. The financial situation of the railways would not admit of any general reduction, because new traffic sufficient to offset the loss on existing business could not be expected, but a reduction was made in certain limited directions where we believed that such a course would either arrest the further loss of or would produce added revenue.

As a matter of policy, the Government directed that the freight charges on wool be reduced by 25 per cent. as from rst July, r933, and in doing so was influenced by the position of the industry and by the heavy inroads which motor competition was making in the railway revenue for the carriage of wool. The amount of the net loss arising from this reduction is to be paid to this Department by the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section IO2 of the Railways Act.

## Gross Revenue of the Railways.

The gross revenue of the railways (exclusive of the electric tramways and the road motor public services) amounted to $£_{9,446,121}$, which is a decrease of $\mathfrak{£}, 183$ (or equivalent to .69 per cent.) as compared with the revenue earned in the preceding year, viz., $£ 9: 454,304$. The increases and decreases in the different subdivisions of traffic were as shown hereunder :-


The contributing factors are explained in our comments on page 15 , under the heading "Analysis of Passenger, Goods, and Live Stock Traffic."

The gross revenue per traffic train mile was 12 s .3 .97 d , or .28 d . more than that ( 12 s .3 .69 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 30 th June, 1933:-

| Year. |  |  | Revenue per traffic <br> train mile. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $1929-30$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 | 7.01 |
| $1930-31$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 | 6.64 |
| $1931-32$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 | 3.69 |
| $1932-33$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 | 3.97 |

## Working Expenses of the Railways.

A detailed statement of the working expenses (exclusive of electric tramways and road motor public services) is given in Appendix No. 3.

The percentage of working expenses (exclusive of electric tramways, road motor public services, pensions, superannuation, \&c., and of expenditure charged to Unemployment Relief Funds) to gross revenue was 63.96 , as compared with 61.68 in 1931-32, and 72.43 in 1930-31.

## Reconciliation with Treasury Figures.

The figures relating to the revenue 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, whereas in the Treasury it is the practice to credit each year with the amounts actually received during the year.

In the case of working expenses, the Treasury figures include certain interest payments which in our accounts are included in Interest Charges and Expenses.

A reconciliation is embodied in Appendix No. 18.

## South Australian Border Railways Adjustment Account.

Under the agreement 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, this State is obliged to pay to South Australia, in such manner as may be agreed upon; a capitalization on a 4 per cent. basis of the average annual profit made by Victoria at the expense of South Australia during the seven financial years ended 30th June, 1930. The annual "profit" made by one State at the expense of the other is the net railway revenue derived in one State from all traffic entering or leaving such State by way of the border lines, in excess of the net revenue (similarly calculated) derived by the other State.

- The amount thus payable is $£ 236,800$, of which $£ 20,000$ was paid to South Australia in 1930-3I and $£ 84,760$ (inclusive of £15,560 for interest) in 193I-32 and charged to the working expenses of the respective years.

During 1932-33 a further amount of $£ 54,965$ (inclusive of $£ 5,765$ for interest) was paid to South Australia and charged to the working expenses of the year.

A new agreement between the Governments of the two States, which has been ratifed by Act No. 3932 , came into operation as from Ist July, 1930. Under this agreement each State will retain, without adjustment, the revenue earned upon its section of the border lines, both of which will continue to be operated by Victoria at the joint expense of the two Departments.

## Repayment to Capital in respect of the construction of the North Geelong to Fryansford Line.

The construction of the line from North Geelong to Fyausford (which was opened in September, 1918) was authorized by Act No. 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 $\mathcal{E}_{9,938}$ in respect of the first thirteen years had been charged to working expenses and credited to capital account, at 3oth June, 1932, and a sum of $£ 75^{8}$ was similarly dealt with in 1932-33.

## Credits under the Provisions of Section 102 of Act No. 3759 , \&c.

Provision is made in section 102 of the Railways Act 1928 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 for which credit is taken in the finances of the year under review, were as follow:-

The loss incurred in connexion with the operation of certain non-paying lines (vide pages 11, 12, and 13) $\ldots$....
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 to per cent. in freight charges for certain classes of agricultural produce, \&c. $\quad . . \quad$... $\quad . . \quad$... $\quad . . \quad \frac{185,265}{10}$
Total ... ... ... $\overline{£_{311,984}}$

## Pensions and Superannuation.

The amounts paid in pensions and superannuation are contrasted below with the corresponding payments in the preceding year :-

| - | 193x-32. | 1932-33. | Decrease. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ | $£$ | £ | £ |
| Pensions to retired employees who were in the Service on Ist November, 1883 .. | 159,052 | 147,199 | II, 853 | . |
| Payments under Superannuation Act operative as from Ist January, I926 | 265,848 | 270,773 |  | 4,925 |
| Total pensions and superannuation | $£_{424,900}$ | $4_{417,972}$ | $\mathfrak{£ 6 , 9 2 8}$ |  |

With one exception, all those entitled to pensions under the original scheme have now retired, so that the cost of pensions will gradually fall until it eventually disappears. On the other hand, the full effect of the Superannuation Act will not be felt for a number of years to come, and it is estimated that the cost of superannuation will increase to approximately $£^{4} 00,000$ per annum in nine years' time.

## Capital Fxpenditure.

The total amount (net) expended from the Capital Account
£ s. $d$. on works and assets (i.e., excluding stores and materials) and charged against the loan proceeds at the 30 th lune, 1932 , was $\ldots 75,282,099 \quad 5.5$ During the year 1932-33 additional charges as shown hereunder were made :-


## Loan Funds.

At 3oth June, 1932, the total liability in respect of $f \quad s, d$.
 and during the year the liability was increased by discount and expenses on renewal loans to the extent of
.. $32,741 \quad 15 \quad 3$ making a gross total of $\quad . . . \quad . . \quad . \quad . \quad 74,212,243 \quad 5$ 10
Less Securities purchased and cancelled from National Debt Sinking Fund ... ... ... ... ... 372,605 11 7
so that the total liability, at 30 th June, 1933 , in respect of


## Interest Account.

The interest charges on current loans amounted to

|  | $£$ | $s$. | $d$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ldots$ | $3,228,701$ | 3 | 0 |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | 10,309 | 3 | 2 |

The debit for interest charges and expenses for the year 1932-33 was therefore
... ... ... ...
which represents a decrease of $£_{4} 19,695$ as compared with the debit for the previous year.
Exchange on interest payments amounted to ... ... 404,867 i 2

The total of interest and exchange was thus $\quad . . \quad \ldots \quad$| $£ 3,643,877$ | 7 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Non-Interest Bearing Funds.

At 3oth June, i932, the amount provided out of Consolidated Revenue for railway construction, equipment, stores, $\& c$., on which interest is not charged, was ... ... and further moneys were provided during the year out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan, as shown hereunder-

| Division 89 of the Appropriation Act <br> "Developmental Railways Account" |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,425 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ... | ... | 15 | 14 | 1 |
| National Recovery Loan | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 224,997 | $\bigcirc$ |  |

The total amount as at 3oth June, 1933 (vide Appendix
No. 1), was therefore ... ... ... ... ... $£_{4,553,459}$ 10 3

## Capital Expenditure on Lines Closed for Traffic, and on Surveys of Lines not constructed.



## Non-Paying Lines.

In 1896 provision was made, by the passing of Act $\mathrm{Na}_{0}$. I439, that where Parliament authorizes the construction of any new line which does not produce sufficient revenue to cover the interest on the cost of its construction and the expense of its working and maintenance, the annual loss shall be notified to the AuditorGeneral, and if certified by him shall be provided for in the Annual Appropriation Act and paid to the Commissioners. A similar provision is now embodied in section IO2 of the Railways Act 1928.

Separate accounts have accordingly been maintained in respect of each line constructed since 1896 , and such lines (where a loss is sustained) are generally referred to as the "non-paying" lines, although there are also other lines the working of which, even in normal times, results in loss.

The operation of the following non-paying lines for the twelve months ended 28th February, I933, after the payment of working expenses and interest charges, resulted in a loss of $\mathfrak{E}_{1} 44,35$ T. The amount for which, in respect of non-paying lines, credit has been taken in the revenue account in accordance with the provisions of the Railways Act is $£ 126,314$, as shown hereunder.


* Year ended 4.5.32.

Non-Paying Lings-continued.


* Year ended 4.5.32.

Note.-The capital cost of certain of the non-paying lines includes the amounts shown hereunder upon which no interest is chargoable.

| Line. |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Consequent upon the close attention which has been given to the working of these lines, coupled with the closing of certain sections and the curtailment of services on others, the loss on this group of non-paying lines ( $£ 144,35 \mathrm{I}$ ) showed a reduction of $£_{13,546}$ by comparison with that of the preceding year, while the net amount payable to us under Section 102 of the Railways Act (fi26,3I4) was $£ 16,483$ less than in 193I-32.

As is mentioned above there are, in addition to those lines in respect of which we are entitled to be reimbursed the losses incurred in operating them, certain other lines the operation of which results in a loss. Records have been kept of a number of these lines for the twelve months ended 28th February, 1933, and the results are shown hereunder:-

| Line. |  |  |  |  |  | Loss after Paying Working ExKonses and Interest on Capital ended 28th February, 1933. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | £ |
| Ballarat to Buninyong | . | $\cdots$ | .. |  |  | 2,782 |
| Birregurra to Forrest .. | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,016 |
| Branxholme to Casterton | .. |  | . |  | . | 10,283 |
| Cathkin to Koriella | .. |  | . |  | .. | 679 |
| Clarkefield to Lancefield .. | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,039 |
| Everton to Yackandandah | .. |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9,842 |
| Hamilton to Coleraine | .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5,386 |
| Hamilton to Koroit . | .. |  |  |  |  | 6,832 |
| Linton Junction to Linton | .. |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | 7,001 |
| Lilydale to Healesville | .. | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | 14,351 |
| Maffra to Briagolong | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 2,289 |
| Moe to Thorpdale . . | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,273 |
| *Morwell to North Mirboo | . |  | .. | . |  | 2,918 |
| Redesdale Junction to Redesdale | .. |  | $\cdots$ | .. | . | 4,348 |
| Tallarook to Mansfield .. | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 26,132 |
| Terang to Mortlake .. .. | . |  | . | . | .. | 2,488 |
| Timboon Junction to Timboon | .. |  | .. | .. | .. | 4,502 |
| Warragul to Neerim South .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,595 |
|  | L | . | . | . | .. | £122,756 |

*From 26.e. 32 to 28.2.33.
The losses on these lines constitute an appreciable addition to the normal difficulties of the Department.

## New Lines of Railways.

No new railways were opened for traffic during the year, but 38 miles were in course of construction between Yarrawonga and Oaklands (New South Wales).

Details of various lines, the construction of which has been authorized, but either suspended or not commenced, are shown in Appendix No. 19.

## Mileage of Railways and Tracks Open for Traffic.

The total route mileage open for traffic, and the mileage of the main tracks and sidings, \&c., are compared in the following statement with the respective totals in the preceding year. Further particulars are given in Appendix No. 20.

|  |  |  |  | At 30 th June. |  | Average for Year. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1933. | 1932. | 1932-33. | 1931-32. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Route Mileage | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,720.77 | 4,720.77 | 4,720.77 | 4,720,00 |
| Track Mileage | ... | ... | ... | 5,090.12 | 5,090.12 | 5,090.12 | 5,089.35 |
| Sidings ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1, 036.08 | 1,035.85 | 1,035:94 | 1,036.63 |
| Electric Tramways- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Route Mileage | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.97 |
| Track Mileage | ... | ... | ... | 14.99 | 14.99 | 14.99 | 15.36 |
| Sidings ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |

## St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Tramway.

The results of operating the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Tramway, as contrasted with those of the preceding year, are embodied in Appendix No. 14; the principal items being as follow :-

| Number of passengers ... | ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } 1932-33 . \\ & 4,190,379 \end{aligned}$ | ... | Year 1931-32. <br> $4,250,058$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ |  | £ |
| Gross revenue | ... | 43,110 | ... | 44,225 |
| Working expenses | ... | 32,098 | ... | 31,572 |
| Net revenue ... | ... | 11,012 | $\ldots$ | 12,653 |
|  | £ |  |  |  |
| Interest charges ... | 9,606 | ... | ... | 9,389 |
| Exchange on interest payments and redemption | 1,201 | 10,807 | ... | ... |
| Net result | Profit | $£_{205}$ | Profit | $\mathfrak{£} 3,264$ |

The working expenses for 1931-32 were at a low level on account of a restricted programme of maintenance, and in 1932-33 it was necessary to incur additional expenditure under this heading, chiefly in the maintenance of the track and of track structures.

It will be noticed that in 1932-33 the line was debited with its due proportion of exchange on interest payments and redemption. In previous years the exchange was shown in a lump sum and was not allocated among the various activities, i.e., railways, tramways, and road motor public services.

The capital expenditure at 30th June, 1933, on account of $£$ the construction of the line was ... ... ... ... 137,249 and of rolling-stock ... ... ... ... ... 68,896

Total ... ... ... ... ... $£_{206,145}$

## Sandringham to Black Rock and Black Rock to Beaumaris Electric Tramways.

A comparison of the results of the operation of this tramway with those of the preceding year appears in Appendix No. 14. The chief items are shown hereunder, the figures for the Black Rock-Beaumaris tramway for 1931-32 being for the two months of that year during which it was in operation.

## Sandringham to Black Rock and Black Rock to Beaumaris Electric Tramwayscontinued.



Notes.-(a) The amount due by the Sandringham City Council at the close of each year was $£ 10,000$, representing the amount due under the guarantee for the period 1.9.26 to 31.8.31.
(b) The amounts of $£ 3,368$ and $£ 2,026$ recouped by the Treasury in respoct of the loss on the Black Rock to Beaumaris line for the periode 1.9 .30 to 29.2 .32 and 1.3 .32 to 28.2 .33 respectively are not included in the above statement.

The increase in working expenses in 1932-33, by comparison with the preceding year, was due mainly to additional expenditure in the maintenance of rolling-stock and of track structures.

Exchange has in 1932-33 been allocated against the line for the first time, as in the case of the St. Kilda and Brighton electric tramway.

The capital expenditure at 30th June, 1933, on account £ of the construction of the two lines was ... ... ... 103,129 and of rolling-stock ... ... ... ... ... 31,818
Total ... ... ... ... ££ 34.947

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

## Passenger Traffic.

Details of the passenger business during the year, as compared with that of the preceding twelve months, are given in Appendix No. 22, and are summarized below :-

|  | Total Number of Journeys. |  | Percentage Inctease. | Revenue. |  | Percentage Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 193x-32. | 193z-33. |  | 1931-32. | 1932-33. |  |
| Country Passenger Traffic | 5,142,078 | 5,291,679 | 2.90 | $\underset{1,382,121}{£}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{£} \\ \mathbf{1}, 382,695 \end{gathered}$ | .04 |
| Suburban Passenger Traffic | 120,848,507 | 124,898,334 | $3 \cdot 35$ | 2,131,983 | 2,178,893 | 2.20 |
| Totals.. | 125,990,585 | 130,190,013 | 3.33 | 3,514,104 | 3,56r,588 | 1.35 |

## Country Passenger Traffic.

Although the revenue was practically stationary, there was an increase of approximately 3 per cent. in the volume of the traffic.

This is ascribable principally to the effect of reductions in fares for all-lines tickets, which were introduced to arrest the continuous and rapid decline of this business; of reductions in fares immediately outside the suburban radius to meet active road competition, and of the running of special trains at excursion fares in connexion with the cricket test matches in Adelaide and Sydney.

By these means it was found possible to arrest, to some extent, further losses of existing business, and to encourage travel, but on account of the lower fares operating in the directions mentioned the revenue did not increase proportionally.

In the following graph the development of the country passenger traffic between 1907-8 and 1919-20 is clearly depicted, together with the marked decline since 1919-20, due to the use of private motor cars and the competition of service cars and-during the last four years-to the financial depression :-

## Country Passenger Traffic, 1go7-8 to 1932-33.



At the commencing point of the graph (1907-8) the country passenger journeys numbered $6,107,745$. The peak was reached in 1919-20 with $10,263,863$, and almost continuous decreases have since been experienced until, in 1931-32, the country passenger journeys fell to $5,142,078$ - the lowest in the whole period of 25 years. The somewhat improved figure for $1932-33(5,291,679)$ represents a decrease of 48 per cent. below that of 19I9-20.

The average mileage per country passenger has shown a fairly continuous increase, having risen from 47.37 miles in $1907-8$ to 58.28 miles in 1932-33. This increase 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 losses to the road being most severely felt in respect of comparatively short journeys.

The composition of the country passenger traffic, as well as its volume, has undergone marked changes in recent years. Thus, while the total passenger journeys decreased by 47 per cent. in the twelve years from 1920-2I to 1932-33, the type of traffic carrying the highest fares (first-class single and return tickets) decreased by 77 per cent. in the same period: Second-class single and return tickets and first-class periodical tickets showed a decrease of 46 per cent., whereas weekly workmen's tickets increased by 3 per cent., and second-class periodicals by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

A clear indication of the position is given by the following graph:-

> Percentage Increase or Decrease of Country Passenger Traffic, Ig2o-21 to $1932-33$.

Year Ended 3oth June.


The marked decrease in weekly workmen's tickets between 1922 and 1926 was attributable principally to the decline of mining in country districts. The subsequent increase in this class of traffic was ascribable to a reduction in the fares in the $2 \mathrm{I}-27$ mile zone from Melbourne in 1928. Depressed conditions led to a substantial decrease in 1930-3I, but there was a gratifying recovery in 1932-33.

In the case of second-class periodical tickets, also, the increase was in a measure due to the introduction of weekly periodical tickets in the 21-27 mile zone in 1928 . Adverse conditions resulted in a heavy decline in the last three years.

First-class travel has suffered more severely than second-class, and represented only 20 per cent. of the total in 1932-33, as compared with 29 per cent. in I920-2I.

## Motor Car Registrations.

The number of registrations of automobiles and commercial vehicles (buses and trucks), which had fallen between 1929-30 and 193I-32, exhibited a strong upward movement during $1932-33$, the registrations at 30 th June numbering 155,316 . This 8028-2
represents an increase of 1,460 over the previous peak at 30th June, 1930. The following graph shows the growth in the registrations since 1921 :-

Year Ended 3oth June.


## Suburban Passenger Traffic.

All types of suburban travel showed an improvement during the year, but the principal feature was an increase of $I_{7}$ per cent. in workmen's tickets, accompanied by an increase in ordinary periodical travel of 4.8 per cent. in volume and 3.2 per cent. in revenue. This is a reflection of the improvement in the metropolitan position in regard to employment, the number of unemployed having declined from 44,439 to 25,915 during the financial year.

In the graph hereunder is depicted the development in the suburban passenger traffic from the year 1907-8 (68,799,680 passenger journeys) until 1926-27 (160, 154,499 passenger journeys), and the retrogression since then to a total of $124,898,334$ in 1932-33.

Suburban Passenger Traffic, 1907-08 to 1932-33.


During recent years the composition of the suburban traffic has been undergoing changes similar to, though not so marked as, those taking place in the country traffic. This is indicated by the following graph, showing the percentage increase or decrease in passenger journeys made by the use of the various types of ticket:-

Year Ended 30 tit June.


A movement from first to second class since 1924 is clearly indicated, but the relativity of the various curves has been affected by the introduction of weekly periodical tickets in June, 1928. This increased the "periodical" figures, and correspondingly decreased those relating to single and return and weekly workmen's tickets.

The proportion of first-class suburban travel is now less than 35 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent. in 1920-21.

## Goods and Live-stock Traffic.

The volume of goods and live stock traffic showed a net increase of 58,265 tons (equivalent to .94 per cent.) over the previous year, but the revenue decreased by $\mathfrak{f}_{35,150}$ (.73 per cent.).

Appendix No. 23 indicates clearly the increase or decrease in the tonnage and revenue in respect of the various divisions of this class of traffic.

The following graph illustrates the volume of the goods and live-stock business of the Department since 1907-8, both as regards the tonnage carried and the ton mileage, i.e., the equivalent number of tons carried I mile :-


A very noticeable feature of the graph, particularly in respect of the goods tonmileage, is the series of peaks occurring at fairly regular intervals. Practically all these peaks occur in years in which the quantity of wheat requiring transport was above the average. The effect which this class of traffic has upon the graph will be realized from the fact that the wheat ton-mileage represents a proportion varying in different years from about one-eighth to more than one-third of the total goods and live-stock tonmileage, according to seasonal and other conditions.

The goods ton-mileage is the actual reflex of the volume of traffic, as it takes into account the average haul as well as the tomage carried. The average haul, as will be seen from the graph, has been the subject of wide fluctuation. It is influenced more by variations in the wheat traffic than is the goods tonnage, as the average haul of wheat ( 187.28 miles in 1932-33) is substantially longer than that of all other classes of goods traffic combined (102.75 miles in 1932-33).

The average haul of wheat is itself the subject of appreciable variation. In 1926-27, wheat on an average was hauled I73.I miles, as compared with 146 miles in 1927-28. It rose again to 173.7 miles in 1928-29, fell to 147 miles in $1929-30$, reached its maximum ( 195.7 miles) in I93I-32, and in the year just closed was 187.28 miles. The decreases in 1927-28 and in 1929-30 were attributable to the fact that the shortage in rainfall in those seasons was most pronounced in the remoter portions of the State.

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

The total train mileage for the year (including assistant, light engine, and departmental coal mileage) was $16,153,530$, or 53,972 miles less than in r931-32.

This result was contributed to as follows :-


The increase in country passenger train mileage was due to the scheduling of additional special trains during the Christmas and New Year holiday and Melboume Agricultural Show periods to provide for increased traffic, and also to special services run in comexion with the cricket test matches in Adelaide and Sydney. A further factor was the increase in special trains run in connexion with country football matches and other promoted excursion traffic.

Country mixed train mileage increased owing to minor improvements effected in the regular services on certain branch lines. This, however, was offset to an appreciable degree by consequent reductions in goods train mileage.

Full details of the train, locomotive and vehicle mileages appear in Appendix No. 9 .

The train and truck performances for the past six years compare as follow :-

|  | 1927-28. | 1928-29. | 1929.30. | 1930-31. | 1931-32. | 1932-33. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Average gross tonnage } \\ \text { traffic train mile } \end{gathered} \quad \text { per } \begin{cases}\text { Passenger } & \ldots \\ \text { Mixed } & \cdots \\ \text { Goods } & \cdots\end{cases}$ | 218 | 207 | 200 | 196 | r9I | 193 |
|  | 209 | 2 I 2 | 2 I 2 | 217 | 230 | 230 |
|  | 39 I | 404 | 407 | 42 L | 44 I | 443 |
| Average goods and live-stock tonnage per loaded truck mile .. .. .. | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| Average goods and live-stock tonnage per loaded truck mile during peak period (January to April inclusive) | 8.8 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Average miles per truck per day during peak period (January to April inclusive) | 26.7 | 28.9 | 24.3 | 23.1 | 26.0 | 26.5 |
| Number of passengers canied) per passenger and mixed$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { train mile, including rail } \\ \text { motor mileage }\end{array}\right\}$ Suburban <br> . | 102.53 129.01 | 101.90 127.06 | 97.2 123.27 | 84.54 112.29 | 83.53 108.42 | $\begin{array}{r} 85.12 \\ 12.62 \end{array}$ |

The avoidance of unnecessary train mileage, by making the greatest possible use of the capacity of trucks and of the available tractive power, is essential to economic working. It is interesting, therefore, to observe from the graph below the increase in the train mileage over a pexiod of years by comparison with the increase in business. The train mileage curve represents all classes of running, whereas the volume of traffic is represented under two headings, viz. passenger miles and goods ton-miles, because they cannot readily be equated into one unit.

Percentage Increase over igo7-8 in Train Mileage by Contrastr with that in Traffic.


The graph shows that in 1932 -33 the goods business and the passenger traffic were 147.91 and 74.6 I per cent. respectively greater than in 1907-8, yet the increase in train mileage was equivalent to only 53.14 per cent.-indicating substantial economic advantage.

The Committee of officers referred to in our last report has continued the investigation of train loads on various lines, and during the year increases were authorized on 62 sections.

These increases covered a wide and useful range, and varied from minor adjustments over relatively short distances to as much as 100 tons for "DI" class locomotives over sections up to 60 miles in length, with proportionately greater increases for higher powered locomotives. One outstanding example was the increase from 1,044 tons to $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 35$ tons for " N " class locomotives between Seymour and Tocumwal ( 95 miles).

The extension of goods trains of maximum tonnage over long distances, without alteration to load or appreciable delay at intervening terminals, is another phase of operation to which the Committee is devoting close attention. "Through" runs of live stock trains of up to 80 vehicles from Wodonga to Melbourne (I91 miles) without any alteration en route indicate the improvements established in this direction. A maximum load of 1,598 tons has been hauled on such trains. Recent tests have demonstrated
also the practicability of running unbroken wheat trains through to North Geelong from Donald. Hitherto, such trains have been run from one intermediate terminal to another, incurring expense in adjusting loads and delay in advancing some of the loading to its destination. It is hoped progressively to minimise these disadvantages.

Speedier transport of general merchandise and perishables is likewise being effected as a result of re-organization of services with longer "through" runs as a basis. Typical of this is the altered goods running between Melbourne and Mildura, which has enabled the closing time for acceptance of "down " loading to be put back over six hours. In consequence, consigmments are in many instances available in Mildura a day earlier than under the former system. Without altering the time of departure from Mildura, it is also now practicable to schedule the arrival of perishables and other loading off this line so as to ensure early delivery, and thus avoid interference with arrivals from other districts.

A secondary, but useful objective aimed at in such re-arrangements is a better overall utilization of both engine power and trucks, not only by reduction in idle time at intermediate terminals, but by a better balance of "up" and "down" movements.

Two of the principal factors which contribute to establishing this method of operation are the equipment of rolling-stock with automatic couplers and the extension of selector telephones for better co-ordination of train movements. Improvements have also been effected in locomotive details, and further benefits are being secured from larger Westinghouse brake pumps, together with a high standard of maintenance of Westinghouse brake equipment. The results, which have been very gratifying, are twofold in that appreciable economy in operating costs is effected whilst, at the same time, there is a substantial improvement in service rendered to the public. The improvements so far gained are due to making the best use of the resources available, but the comparatively small number of high power engines definitely limits the scope for such betterments, whilst numbers of the older types of locomotive are reaching the condition when retention in service is doubtful economy. It is apparent, therefore, that the time is rapidly approaching when the construction of additional high power locomotives will be desirable.

Due to the substantial proportion of labour cost in the expenditure involved on regrading of the lines, work of this nature is peculiarly adapted for inclusion in unemployment relief schemes, and the experience and data accumulated by the Loads Committee since its inception have been particularly valuable in the selection of sections of line the regrading of which will permanently increase the capacity of important lines, and at the same time produce recurring economy in operation.

Typical regrading schemes in hand or recommended are those between Glenorchy and Ararat, and near Woomelang. The former will facilitate the operation of "through" goods trains between Murtoa and North Geelong, and the latter will permit of a single " $N$ " class engine hauling from Woomelang to Donald the load which at present is hauled from Donald to Warrenheip by two " C " class engines, the journey to Ceelong being completed by one engine.

Apart from the savings due to limitation of train mileage, the better loading and better movement of trucks represent an important economy factor 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 goods ton-miles in each year, and in the total capacity of the trucks utilized for handling the business.

Percmitage Increase over $1997-8 \mathrm{in}$ Goods and Live Stock Ton Mileage by Contrast with taat in Total Truck Capaotity.


This chart indicates graphically the result obtained in years of buoyant traffic from the endeavours made to obtain the best use from the available rolling-stock. The serious decline in the goods business has, however, cansed the truck capacity curve to rise above that indicating the goods business during the last four years.

## Train Control.

Recognizing the need for a more intensive oversight of train movements, \&c., particularly of goods trains, and following proved practice on modernly adminisiered overseas railway systems, we introduced a selector telephone system towards the end of I924 to permit of the centralized control of trains, but it was not until some years later that the advantages of the new method commenced to make themselves apparent. This was mainly due to the fact that officers had to be specially selected and trained for the work and to the advisability of making the change a gradual rather than a revolutionary one.

To-day the selector telephone system covers 1,836 miles on the following sections :-

| Spencer-street Control Centre- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spencer-street-Seymour |  |  | 6 r miles. |
| Spencer-street-Bendigo |  |  | ror miles. |
| North Melbourne-Geelong |  |  | 44 miles. |
| North Melbourne-Ballarat |  |  | 73 miles. |
| Flinders-street Control Centre- |  |  |  |
| Flinders-street-Traralgon |  |  | 98 miles. |
| Dandenong-Leongatha |  |  | 60 miles. |
| Nyora-Wonthaggi |  |  | 3 I miles. |
| Seymour Control Centre- |  |  |  |
| Seymour-Albury |  |  | 129 miles. |
| Mangalore-Tocumwal |  |  | 88 miles. |
| Toolamba-Echuca |  |  | 42 miles. |


| Bendigo Control Centre- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bendigo-Echuca | . |  | 56 miles. |
| Eaglehawk-Swan Hill |  | . | Io9 miles. |
| North Bendigo-Ultima |  |  | Ir9 miles. |
| Korong Vale-Wycheproof | - |  | 39 miles. |
| Geelong Control Centre- |  |  |  |
| Geelong Ballarat |  |  | 54 miles. |
| Gheringhap-Maroona |  |  | IOO miles. |
| Geelong-Warrnambool |  |  | I2I miles. |
| Ararat Control Centre- |  |  |  |
| Ararat-Ballarat |  |  | 57 miles. |
| Ararat-Serviceton |  |  | 156 miles. |
| Ararat-Portland |  |  | 120 miles. |
| Maryborough Control Centre- |  |  |  |
| Maryborough--Birchip | . |  | 102 miles. |
| Maryborough-Castlemaine |  |  | 34 miles. |
| Maryborough Ballarat |  |  | 42 miles. |
| Total |  |  | ,836 miles. |

No more important change has been made in railway technique on our lines than the introduction of this control system, which has resulted in substantial savings in respect of train working and staff expenses. It has also been the means of improving the capacity of the lines and of avoiding large expenditures that would otherwise have been necessary for yard and signalling extensions.

The officers operating the system are graded as Train Despatchers, and each Train Despatcher, with his ready means of contact with stations, yards, signal boxes, \&c., is able to deal directly with the employees actually associated with train working and to record on graphs the movements of all trains and engines over the sections allotted him for supervision. Being in a position to visualize possible delays, he is able to take immediate corrective action.

The advantages of the system can best be appreciated by the fact that the standing time of locomotives has been reduced from 22.4 hours per 1,000 miles run in $1925-26$ to 17.3 in $1932-33$.

The speed of trains in "Miles per train hour " improved from 9.9 in 1925-26 to 11.2 in 1932-33, whilst the "gross ton miles per train hour " figure, which is the index of efficient goods train operating, advanced from 3,500 in Ig25-26 to 4,444 gross ton-miles in 1932-33, an improvement of 27 per cent. This figure is the summation of load, distance of haul, and speed, and represents a valuable improvement, towards securing which the provision of larger engines and the installation of automatic couplers have played a part. A graph showing the progress made in these three directions is appended:-


The Train Despatchers also watch the movement of loading and the supply of trucks to individual stations. The organization will assist materially in meeting heavier demands upon the goods and live-stock equipment when they arise, without a commensurate increase in rolling-stock, and has enabled more effective use to be obtained of the available engine power.

## Timekeeping of Trains.

The percentage of trains on time in each of the last two years is shown hereunder :-

| Country passenger trains |  |  |  | 1931-32. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1932-33. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Country mixed trains.. | . | . | 89.8 I | $\ldots$ | 89.20 |
| Suburban electric trains | .. | .. | 8.64 | .. | 83.31 |
|  |  |  | 97.36 | . | 94.64 |

The results for $1932-33$ were adversely affected, both as regards country passenger and suburban electric trains, by temporary speed restrictions at numerous points, consequent upon the active programme of reconditioning and regrading tracks.

In the following graph the timekeeping performances for each year since 1920-2I are indicated:-

Year ended 30th June.


In order to admit of the above comparisons being made, the results for 1932-33 have been compiled on the same basis as in r93I-32 and previous years, i.e., suburban trains have been recorded as having been on time if they arrived less than 3 minutes late, and country trains if they arrived less than 6 minutes late. As from Ist January, I933, records are also being maintained on the basis of the arrival times without any marginal allowance, and comparisons on the amended basis will become available in the course of time.

## Train Services.

The policy was continued of curtailing the travelling time of country passenger train services wherever practicable, the principal improvements effected during the year being as under:-


The slight improvement in the volume of country passenger travel has been insufficient to warrant any general increase in train service frequency, but some minor improvements have been effected. For example, an additional train was provided on Mondays from Ouyen to Woomelang and on Wednesdays from Woomelang to Donald.

## The Wheat Harvest.

The wheat yield for the 1932-33 season was $47,843,129$ bushels, but although this represented an increase of 14 per cent. upon the yield for the previous year, there was a decrease of 16 per cent. in the quantity transported by rail from the producing districts ( $13,028,628$ bags). In the latter respect the position in $193 \mathrm{I}-32$ was abnormal as grain had to be urgently removed to the seaboard because of a plague of mice at country stacks.

A comparison is made hereunder of the wheat yield and the quantity railed from the country districts during each of the past five years:-

| Period. |  | No. of Bushels Produced. |  | No. of Bags of Wheat earried by Rail from Country Districts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1928-29 | $\cdots$ | 46,818,833 |  | 13,242,079 |
| 1929-30 | . | 25,412,567 | $\ldots$ | 5,775,690 |
| 1930-3I | . | 53,814,369 |  | 14,601,317 |
| 1931-32 | - | 41,955,856 | $\ldots$ | 15,6x9,699 |
| 1932-33 |  | 47,843,129 | $\cdots$ | 13,028,628 |
| Record Years | (1915-16) | 58,521,706 | ( $\mathrm{I} 9 \mathrm{I} 6-\mathrm{I} 7$ ) | 7) $18,46 \mathrm{x}, 822$ |

The figures as to production relate to the Victorian harvest only, whereas the wheat carried by rail includes grain grown in the Riverina district of New South Wales and received into this State through Tocumwal or the Border railways, as well as relatively small quantities entering through the South Australian system.

During the year $6,936,894$ bags were exported, compared with 7,335, IIo bags in 1931-32.

At 30th June last the quantity of wheat stacked at the seaboard and in the country was $3,05 \mathrm{I}, 56 \mathrm{I}$ bags. This is contrasted below with the figures for each of the previous three years :-

|  | Number of Bags of Wheat Stacked at 3oth June- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1930. | 193 r . | 1932. | 1933. |
| At or in the vicinity of Williamstown | 489,505 | 377,152 | 978,095 | 323,627 |
| At or in the vicinity of Geelong | 210,188 | 293,347 | 946,392 | 561,725 |
| At country stations | I,929,358 | 2,893,62I | 589,017 | 2,166,209 |
| Totals | 2,629,05I | 3,564,120 | 2,513,504 | 3,05I,561 |

In Appendix No. 25 will be found particulars of the number of bags of wheat despatched from the principal wheat loading stations during each of the last six years.

## Way and Works Branch.

The activities of this Branch, apart from works carried out in conjunction with the unemployment relief scheme, were again curtailed by financial stringency. Strict economy was practised, but every care was taken to ensure that the permanent way, \&c., were maintained in good working order and repair to the standard required for each line.

During the year 32.41 miles of track were relaid, and the tracks were strengthened by 217,847 additional sleepers and 192,023 cubic yards of additional bluestone, gravel, and scoria ballast. In ordinary maintenance 74,008 cubic yards of ballast were used, 572,659 sleepers were renewed, and 35 miles of fencing rebuilt.

## Unemployment Relief Work.

The foregoing figures in regard to ballast and sleepers represent a substantial increase over those of recent years, due to the works being carried out in conjunction with the Government's scheme for the relief of unemployment. Under this scheme approximately 3,700 men, of whom about 1,000 are located in the suburban area, are employed on various lines throughout the State, chiefly in re-conditioning and strengthening tracks by the provision of additional sleepers and ballast; also in the case of suburban lines, in improving the drainage of tracks. The country lines being strengthened under this scheme are Gheringhap-Maroona, Ballarat-Donald, Sunshine-Lubeck, Korong Vale-Nandaly, Boort-Manangatang, Kerang-Piangil, Benalla-Yarrawonga, Goulburn Valley line and branches, and Dandenong-Moe. In addition regrading operations are being carried out between Ararat and Glenorchy and between Garfield and Moe.

During 1932-33 approximately $\mathfrak{f}_{4} 44,000$ was expended by this Department upon works carried out in conjunction with the unemployment relief scheme. Of this amount $£ 294,000$ was provided from Unemployment Relief Funds, embracing ${ }^{2} 225,000$ which in the ordinary course would have been met from capital funds and $£ 69,000$ which would have been a working expense charge. The balance of fi80,000 was included in the working expenses of the year. We wish to express our gratification at the substantial amount which has thus been made available. Not only has this action contributed substantially to the desire of the Government to provide for the unemployed, but it has enabled us to put in hand works which will result in marked economy and efficiency in operating and maintenance, but which otherwise would have had to be postponed for financial considerations.

## Welding of Rail Joints.

Good progress was made with the welding of joints of ro-lb. and roo-lib. rails in the metropolitan area by the Thermit process adopted in 103r-32. Approximately $16 \frac{1}{2}$ miles of single track were dealt with during the year, making a total of approximately 19 miles of single track completed at 30 th June. In addition, experimental sections have been treated by the Electric Arc and Linde (Acetylene) processes. Economy in maintenance has been achieved, as well as more comfortable travel for passengers through the added smoothness in running and the limitation of noise.

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

This work is being carried out by the Melbourne City Council, but this Department is contributing 15 per cent. of the cost. No further construction of a permanent nature was undertaken during the year. The earthwork for the unmade portion of the roadway, about one mile in length, has been formed, and the roadway has been opened for traffic along its whole length with a view to more rapid consolidation of the formation across the swampy areas. It is unlikely that any further permanent construction will be undertaken for at least twelve months.

## Strengthening Taradale Viaduct.

The viaduct at Taradale, consisting of five spans of 130 feet each, was built when the line was constructed in 1862, and carries the Bendigo line at a height of approximately 120 feet above the lowest part of the valley. With the progressive increase in the weight of rolling-stock, it has been necessary for some years past to restrict the speed of the heavier classes of engine when passing over this viaduct.

To admit of the removal of the speed restriction, thereby permitting of more economical working of trains, it was decided to strengthen the viaduct by the addition of five intermediate steel towers. This work, which involved the fabrication and erection of 185 tons of steelwork, was put in hand during the year and is nearing completion.

## New Station Buildings.

Under existing financial conditions, only a limited amount of money is available for works of this character, but during the year the construction of new station buildings on the "Up" side at North Brighton was put in hand.

The old buildings were in a dilapidated condition, and their lay-out did not admit of effective remodelling, nor did it enable an effective barrier check to be made.

Good progress is being made with the work.

## Dwelling Accommodation for Employees.

To provide dwelling accommodation for employees, eleven departmental residences which had been vacated at various localities, owing to reductions in staff, were removed and re-erected at Barnawartha, Berriwillock, Buckrabanyule, Dimboola, Homewood, Manangatang, Mildura, Redeliffs (three), and Ultima.

## Turntables.

To facilitate the handling of traffic, 70 - ft . turntables were installed at Wallan and at Murrayville, in each case taking the place of a $53-\mathrm{ft}$. turntable.

## Power Signalling.

The installation of power operated signals and points at Caulfield, together with incidental work, was proceeded with and is nearing completion. The scheme will ensure a greater measure of safety and provide improved facilities for train movements at this important junction.

## Selector Telephones.

Selector telephones were installed on 54 miles of line, making a total of 1,836 miles equipped for the Train Despatcher system. Further references to the advantages derived from this system are made under the heading "Train Control."

## Railway Automatic Telephone Exchange.

As the existing exchange has reached the limits of its economic life, tenders have been invited for the supply of the equipment for a new railway exchange. The specification incorporates the latest known designs for affording an up-to-date and efficient service, and has been drawn up in collaboration with expert officers of the postal administration to conform to Postal Department standards.

The new installation will consist essentially of 700 lines of automatic equipment and I 80 lines for the harmonic switchboard, with provision to extend these switchboards to an ultimate capacity of 1,500 and 300 lines respectively. The design of the plant is such that extensions to the ultimate capacity can be undertaken in an orderly manner and without inconvenience to services which may be in operation.

The proposed installation is imperative in order to ensure the continuance of satisfactory telephonic communication, but the provision of the new exchange will result in a saving in operating and maintenance costs of $£ 1,925$ per annum, or of $£ 805$ per annum after providing for interest (including exchange) and for the writing off of the capital cost over the life of the equipment. Furthermore, a vastly improved service will be provided and the requirements of the Department can be met for the next twenty years.

It is anticipated that the equipment will be delivered in June, I934, and that the installation will be completed by December, 1934.

## Amalgamation of Signal and Telegraph Branch (and Workshops) with Way and Works Branch.

In our report for the year ended 30th June, I931, we referred to the amalgamation of the Signal and Telegraph Branch with the Way and Works Branch and stated that a substantial saving of expenditure had already been effected, which would be increased on the completion of plans then in progress for the amalgamation at Spotswood of the Workshops of the two Branches located at Newport and Spotswocd respectively. The whole amalgamation has now been completed, with a total saving of approximately £13,000 per annum.

## Rolling-Stock Branch.

A statement of the rolling-stock in existence at 30 th June, 1933 , appears in Appendix No. Io.

No new rolling-stock was constructed during the year, but the following units were withdrawn from service and broken up or sold:-

| Cars | .. | . | .. | . | .. | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Vans and sundry stock | . | .. | . | . | 5 |  |
| Trucks .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | IoI |

## Boiler Construction.

During the year 35 new boilers were constructed, including two commenced but not completed in the previous year. The programme was lower than normally, due to a lesser number of locomotives being retained in commission.

## Superheater Locomotives.

Conversions of existing locomotives from saturated to superheated steam numbered seven. This raises the total number of superheated engines on the register to 328 , representing 5 I per cent. of the full locomotive strength.

## Automatic Couplers.

During the year an additional 3,599 wagons, 5 I steam locomotives (engine and tender) and eleven other engines (the tenders of which had previously been fitted) were equipped with automatic couplers.

As a result of the steady progress which has been made in this direction the number of cars, vans and wagons equipped with automatic couplers at 3oth June, 1933, was II,250. Of the broad gauge freight vehicles, 53 per cent. have been fitted. At the same date, 138 locomotives, representing 22 per cent. of the total, had automatic couplers on both engine and tender, while the tenders of a further 20 locomotives had been similarly equipped. Three hundred other vehicles of various classes have been prepared to receive couplers.

The benefits accruing from the use of automatic couplers have been enumerated in previous reports. The conversion scheme, though far from complete, has already exercised a strong influence on train mileage, and the performances mentioned under the heading "Train Mileage, Train Loads, \&c.," would not have been possible had not the vehicles been automatically coupled.

Coincidently with the fitting of automatic couplers to the six-wheel louvre and refrigerator wagons, the opportunity was taken to convert these vehicles to four-wheel stock. This alteration, which amounted almost to reconstruction, has the effect of reducing the ratio of tare to load, and actually a saving in weight of 15 cwt. per vehicle has been obtained.

Included in the refrigerator group are 50 wagons which previously carried frozen meat. In keeping with modern refrigeration methods, ice bunkers (in lieu of overhead tanks) were fitted at each end of these vehicles, with the important advantage of lowering appreciably the centre of gravity.

## Dynamometer Car.

Towards the close of the year the recently constructed dynamometer car, which is jointly owned with South Australia, was made available for initial operation in Victoria.

The principal function of a dynamometer car is to determine accurately the tractive effort, and hence the horsepower, which a locomotive can exert at various speeds. It is of value also for determining the tractive resistance of various classes of rolling-stock under different operating conditions, for drawgear and braking tests, and for checking the economic value of re-grading proposals and of locomotive accessories, such as boosters, feed water heaters, mechanical stokers, \&c.

The acquirement of the dynamometer car will undoubtedly prove a sound investment, and positive confirmation of modifications being made in locomotive smoke box design has already been gathered in the few tests made so far, thus assuring further economies in fuel together with some increase in horse-power.

## Fuel Conservation.

At the beginning of the year, the Fuel Conservation movement was re-established, and the results have clearly demonstrated the wisdom of this action.

Committees were formed in the respective districts, each embracing representative Drivers, Firemen, Guards, Shunters, Train Examiners, \&c., and meeting at intervals of four months at the different main centres in the districts, under the chairmanship of the District Officers. Membership is limited to a period of twelve months, and to provide for a continuous flow of new members one-third of each committee retires and is replaced after every meeting.

The main function of these meetings is the saving of fuel, but apart from the substantial economies arising from activities in this and other directions, the meetings possess a very definite educational value, whilst the open discussion between administrative officers and the staff generally on operating problems and disabilities serves to bring about a better mutual understanding.

During the year three meetings were held in each of the districts, at which over 300 suggestions were submitted for discussion. Of these, 50 have been adopted to date or have given rise to suitable action.

## Electrical Engineering Branch.

## Molbourne Suburban Electrified System.

The operations of this Branch concern primarily the generation and distribution of electrical energy for the operation of the suburban electric system.

The only extension of the overhead equipment made during the year was to Station Pier, Port Melbourne, which enables electric trains to be rů alongside vessels berthed at the Pier. With this extension the mileage of electrified track under operation at the end of the year was 439.3 track miles, or 172.7 route miles.

The 50 additional electric headlights which were under manufacture early last year have been completed and installed, making a total of 200 of such headlights on suburban rolling-stock. An, additional 80 are now being manufactured within the Department, and will provide for the equipment of trains on the Clifton Hill group of lines and the Newport-Altona section.

The new automatic sub-station at Coburg has been completed and put into service. This sub-station was installed, with satisfactory results, in order to minimize leakage of current and consequent electrolysis.

The first installation of automatically reclosing high-speed circuit breakers was made at Coburg sub-station for the further protection of overhead lines and train equipments against damage from lightning or other external causes. The other automatic sub-stations on the system are to be similarly fitted. The circuit breakers are of Australian manufacture, and the reclosing equipment has been designed and is being manufactured within the Branch. Apparatus which is standard with similar equipment already in service is being used.

The boiler adapted for the use of pulverized fuel in Newport "A" station has been tested out and has fulfilled its guarantee values. During the year tests were carried out with various grades of coal, and demonstrated the reliability and efficiency of the boiler under commercial loading. The boiler is now in regular operation burning State Mine " Duff" coal. This has been rendered possible by bringing in furnace gases from the bottom of the chamber and passing them through the mill, thus drying the coal during pulverization. "Duff" coal is obtained by screening the slack coal at Wonthaggi as mined, and using these "fines" in the Newport boiler, thus releasing a larger proportion of " nut" coal which is a more saleable product for public use.

When pulverized fuel firing was first investigated for application to one of the boilers at Newport, it was considered an advantageous proposal and well within the limits of economical operation. This anticipation has been fully realized, an increase in the steaming capacity of this boiler by approximately 75 per cent. having been obtained. Still further improvement can be accomplished by alterations to the superheater, and in the coming year it is proposed to install a superheater more suitable for the increased steaming rate of the boiler.

For some time past the treatment of the circulating water with chlorine has been in operation with a view to maintaining the condenser tubes in a clean and more effective condition. Marked improvement has been shown in the efficiency of condenser operation during these trials, and a chlorinator is now to be permanently installed.

The number of units generated at Newport " $A$ " station during the year was I60,639,177, compared with $156,523,942$ in the previous year. During the year 4,291 units were purchased from and 282,806 units sold to the State Electricity Commission.

## Improvements to Plant, State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi.

Considerable modifications and additions were made to the power station plant at the State Coal Mine. One new 1,875 k.w. turbo generating set was installed and is now in continuous operation, but at reduced rating on the low steam pressure available from the old boiler plant. Two of the old boilers were removed, and preparations are being made for the installation of two pulverized fuel-fired water tube boilers, which when installed will replace the existing boiler house plant.

New bunkers and coal handling plant are being erected, and the existing boiler house, which is of wood and galvanized iron construction, is being replaced by a steel structure. The original switchboard has been dismantled and is being replaced by a modern type of board.

This Branch acted as Consulting Engineers for the whole of the design and erection of the new plant, and the modifications of the existing plant at the coal mine power station.

## Stores Branch.

The value of the stock held at 3 oth June, I933, was $£ 1,033,933$, which represents an increase of $£ 63,887$ upon the value at the close of the preceding year. This result was largely brought about by the building up of a satisfactory reserve of coal, the purchase of permanent way materials to meet the programme of unemployment relief works, and the more active progress with automatic coupler conversion.

In the graph hereunder is shown the marked progress which has been made during the past eleven years in reducing stocks:-

| N | $\hat{\$}$ | * | ${ }^{2}$ | 9 | 人) | 9 | \% | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { N}}{\stackrel{\text { N}}{2}}$ | - ${ }_{\sim}^{\text {N/ }}$ | $\stackrel{7}{9}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $62,000000 \mathrm{Q}^{2,059} 293$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1800,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1700,0001$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,1,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1,600,000$ <br> $1,500,000$ |  |  |  |  | 1577,078 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,500000 $1 / 400,000$ |  |  |  | 1400, 383 |  | 7,520,898 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1400,000 $1,300,000$ |  |  |  | 4 | 1,392,530 |  | 1,359,342 | 2352060 | n |  |  |
| $1,200,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,100,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1003.452 |  |
| 1.000000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | + | 1.035 .933 |
| 900,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 979.846 |  |

The principal transactions for the period covered by the graph are indicated hereunder:-

|  | Year. |  | Stock on hand at 30th Jume. | Purchases. | Returns intor Stock and manufactures by the Department. | Issues, including Sales. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | £ | ${ }^{1}$ | $\pm$ | 1 |
| 192x-22 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,059,293 | 3,028,169 | I,396,445 | 4,300,170 |
| 1922-23 | . | $\cdots$ | 1,782,665 | 2,117,527 | 1,560,502 | 3,921,762 |
| 1923-24 | . | . | 1,536,690 | 2,489,587 | 1,542,765 | 4,271,297 |
| 1924-25 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,400,783 | 2,766,777 | 1,460,969 | 4,326,428 |
| 1925-26 | - | . | 1,392,530 | 3,053,181 | 1,801,960 | 4,862,866 |
| 1926-27 | . | $\cdots$ | r,577,078 | 3:379,546 | 2,278,948 | 5,488,056 |
| 1927-28 | - $\quad$. | $\ldots$ | 1,520,898 | 3,135,127 | I,643,346 | 4,791,154 |
| 1928-29 | . $\cdot$ |  | 1,359,342 | 2,470,458 | 1:559,782 | 4,204,573 |
| 1929-30 |  | .. | 1,352,750 | 2,282,089 | r,369,917 | 3,640,727 |
| 1930-31 |  | .. | 1,103,4, ${ }^{2}$ | 1,276,877 | 952,941 | 2,474,418 |
| 1931-32 | . |  | 970,046 | 1,154,311 | 8r 4,363 | 2,108,793 |
| I932-33 |  |  | 1,033,933 | 1,607,403 | 907,187 | 2,461,014 |

Considerable advantage has been gained by the discontinuance of the Signal and Telegraph Workshop at Newport as a separate establishment and the transfer of its activities elsewhere, mainly to the Way and Works Branch Workshops at Spotswood

This included an amalgamation of the storehonses at the latter site, and thus made available at Newport suitable accommodation for a general oil storehouse and cement store (which previously were located at Spencer-street), and for bulk goods from various locations. These changes provided the opportunity for the closer review of stocks and are an aid to efficiency generally.

## Standardization of Stock Items.

With the object of obtaining a reduction in the material stock lists and a decrease in the quantities of stores held in stock and other advantages, we appointed a committee to review comprehensively the materials stocked by the Department.

This investigation is proceeding and has already been productive of good results in eliminating numerous stock items, reducing stocks, and obviating the purchase of items for which economical substitutes are available.

## Reclamation Depot.

The reclamation depot at Spotswood was established in 1924, on a small scale, with a view to its becoming a central location for the recovery, reclamation, or sale of all discarded railway material.

Its effectiveness and value were clearly demonstrated from the outset, and as a result the scope and equipment of the depot were gradually extended to enable full advantage to be taken of the possibilities of its sphere of action. The value of material reissued to the Branches for further use or sold during the year under review was $£ 53,000$.

The yard comprises seven docks for the storage of 22 various classes of iron and steel scrap, and each dock is served by three parallel sets of track, spanned by a magnetic gantry crane, with a capacity of 7 tons with the hook, and 3 tons with the magnet. The span of the crane is 72 feet, its over-all width 103 feet, and the length of the crane track 384 yards. The crane reduces the cost of unloading to a few pence per ton, and enables materials to be moved from sorting to sale dumps in such a way as to keep a regular flow to and from the different bins.

The equipment includes magnetic separators (both mechanical and hand), special metal furnaces, cold straightening machines, shears, \&c. During the year an addition was made of a specially heavy duty shearing and punching machine, released by the amalgamation of the Signal and Telegraph and Way and Works Workshops, making it practicable to cut large and heavy scrap at the depot. The increased capacity in this respect enables advantage to be taken of favorable markets for the disposal of scrap.

The heavy demand for permanent-way fastenings for work on which unemployed relief gangs are engaged has necessitated the reclaiming of every ton of fishplates, dogspikes, fishbolts and nuts which could be obtained, to augment the supplies of new materials. Two cold straightening machines installed in the ferrous reclamation shop have been invaluable in this connexion; so also has a double-headed screwing machine, which has been used almost continuously in the rethreading of fishbolts and other bolts recovered from materials taken out of the track.

The installation of a hydraulic testing plant and other equipment has made practicable the reclamation of cast-iron pipes and water service fittings for use in both the country and metropolitan districts. Previously, reclaimed pipes and fittings could only be used outside the metropolitan area.

Serviceable materials recovered from condemned engines, cars and trucks which have been broken up at the depot, are returned to the workshops for further use. In addition, large quantities of a great variety of general items are reclaimed or recovered, anything unsuitable for departmental use being sold. Instances are the utilization of
8028.-3
old 40 -gallon oil drums for the manufacture of incinerators for use of this department and the Education Department, and the recovery of 5 -gallon drums, no longer fit for use, as liquid containers for conversion to dustbins and storage containers throughout the departmental storehouses and stations.

The quantity of ferrous and general scrap received each week is approximately 200 tons. The discharging of general ferrous scrap cost only 4 d. per ton.

The "Rapid" magnetic separating machine, operating unceasingly during working hours, separates mixed small ferrous and non-ferrous scrap, which is poured through the machine in a continuous stream, the iron and steel being held on the magnetic field and carried to containers separate from those in which the non-ferrous metals are deposited and later put up for sale. The special hand magnet is used for larger items, which cannot be handled by the separator.

Metal furnaces as under are installed :-
Pit Furnace, for smelting metals requiring a particularly high temperature; Open Hearth Furnace, for smelting zinc, dross bearing metals, \&c.;
De-metalling Furnace (gas), for recovering metals from various bearings without overheating the white metal.
In the recovery of bearing metals, the molten metal is run into moulds on a revolving casting wheel specially designed for the purpose, and each "run " is analysed to enable the correct addition of other metals to bring the product up to standard requirements. Practically the whole of the recovered white metal is used in the Newport workshops. Any bearing metals produced or recovered, which are unsuitable for use by the Department, are sold from time to time, and, as the purchaser is quoted the analysis of the contents, the element of speculation is avoided and the best prices are obtained.

Other items included in the operations at the reclamation depot are solder, spelter, \&c. Materials generally can be produced at very favorable rates, owing to the facility for obtaining scrap of the exact quality required. The inwards tonnage of non-ferrous metals such as brass, copper, gunmetal, white metal, \&e., is approximately I5 tons per week.

The efficient sorting and classification of the materials received at the depot are important factors in the high prices received in sales following reclamation work, while the value of the depot as a clearing house for all railway workshops and depots, and as a central sales depot, is firmly established and is increasing as the scope of operations is extended.

In the graph hereunder is indicated the value of the materials reissued to the Branches for further use or sold in each year from 1925-26 onwards.

Year ended 3oth June.


It will be noticed that the volume of work, as represented by the value of the materials dealt with, reached its peak in the year ended 30 th June, 1930. The magnitude of the figures from 1927 to 1930 is due to the fact that the stores re-organization resulted in the elimination of many unnecessary stocks. The process of reducing the stocks held, the effect of which is depicted in another graph, naturally threw upon the reclamation depot a greater volume of work than would arise under normal conditions following the re-organization and the curtailment of stocks.

## Coal Supplies.

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


The use of New South Wales coal is essential, either in whole or in part, on the interstate express trains and at times on other important passenger trains. The quantity purchased during r932-33 was much in excess of that requisite for these purposes, not only because of the building up of the reserve stock (for which the local product is not suitable), but also because the State Mine was unable to supply the full quantity which could have been utilized.

This position was in the early portion of the year due to the difficulty of disposing of any additional quantities of slack coal, thus limiting the output of the Mine. Later, however, the situation was influenced by cessation or diminution of output due to stoppages arising from industrial troubles, as a result of which supplies of both large and slack coal in excess of normal requirements had to be obtained from New South Wales.

The coal consumption for the year was 499,947 tons, valued at $£ 427,495-$ or an average of 17 S. 1.22 d . per ton. The average cost of the large coal was 18 s .8 .56 d . per ton.

## Ticket Collection.

The high standard which was attained some years ago in the collection of tickets has not been maintained, and the percentage of tickets not collected has risen from 1.93 per cent. in 1926-27 to 2.38 per cent. in 1932-33.

While the performance of the year under review is much in advance of the results achieved when special attention was first devoted to this means of safeguarding revenue, we do not regard it as satisfactory, and renewed efforts are being made to effect an improvement.

The percentage of tickets not collected each year since 1920-2I is shown graphically hereunder:-

Year ended 30th June.


## Claims for Missing and Damaged Consignments.

There was a slight increase in the amount paid for short delivery, damage, and delay of goods, parcels, and livestock, which reached $£ \mathrm{I} 2,095$, by comparison with £II, I93 in r93I-32. These amounts represented . 24 per cent. and .23 per cent. respectively of the revenue from these classes of traffic.

Action has been taken to remove some of the causes responsible for this small retrogression, and we hope that by continued close attention improved results will be achieved.

Taking a wider comparison, there has been a very substantial reduction in recent years in losses arising from this cause, due to a closer study of the problem of claims prevention and the education both of the staff and of the public upon the question.

During the past two years, however, our efforts have been hampered by the large numbers of persons who "stowaway" on goods and mixed trains to the detriment of the property of the Department and its patrons as well as to the danger of their own life and limb, three having been killed and eight injured during the past two years. As existing legislation will not admit of this trouble being effectively remedied, we have repeatedly made urgent representations for an amendment of the law, and are hopeful that the requisite steps to that end will be taken during the present session of Parliament.

## Refreshment Services Branch

After several years of decline, it is pleasing to be able to record an improvement in the volume of business at the refreshment rooms and at the various types of stalls. The revenue from the refreshment rooms and stalls totalled $£_{254,933}$, and that from the bookstalls $£ 58,02 \mathrm{I}$, compared with $£ 242,226$ and $£ 57,348$ respectively in $193 \mathrm{I}-32$. While close supervision over working costs has ensured economy in operation, a high standard of service has been maintained.

During the year the refreshment rooms at Foster and Upper Ferntree Gully were closed, the former because a re-arrangement of train schedules rendered it no longer necessary, and the latter through insufficient business.

Fruit again proved a popular section of the business, 43,218 cases being used or sold, representing payments to growers of $\mathfrak{£ 2 1 , 7 3 3 \text { . Nearly half of this amount was }}$ paid for citrus fruit.

The supply services which form an integral part of the organization functioned well, and assisted materially by supplying goods of first class quality. The butchery distributed meat, poultry, fish and butter, while the bakery provided pies, pasties, cake, and sundries, in addition to 96,492 loaves of raisin bread. The laundry satisfactorily handled all work of that nature within the Department. Popular lines with railway travellers were luncheon cartons, sales of which totalled 28,508 , and bottles of milk, of which 87,850 were sold.

A unique service to railway travellers was established during the year, when a Children's Nursery was opened in the Flinders-street buildings. The accommodation consists of cot rooms, play rooms, together with a reception room, and an up-to-date kitchen for the preparation of children's food. The nursery is equipped with every necessary facility, and a variety of toys and playthings for the amusement of the children. The service is available to railway travellers only, and a moderate scale of charges is in force. The nursery is in charge of a highly qualified Sister, who is assisted by a Sister experienced in infant welfare work.

The patronage of the nursery during the few weeks that it has been opened indicates that it is a much appreciated boon, and we feel confident that it will play a substantial part in inducing and popularizing travel by rail.

## The Chalet, Mt. Buffalo National Park

The revenue was $£ 24,536$, as compared with $£ 23,3$ r3 last year, while the loss on working was reduced from $£ 2,806$ to $\mathfrak{E x}, 225$. The number of visitors was 4,274 , being 99 less than in the preceding year.

During the year the whole of the buildings were repainted and renovated.
An additional mountain resort has come under our control, as we accepted the tenancy of the Country Roads Board hostel at Hotham Heights, the highest regularly occupied residence in Australia. This building, which is situated on the popular main road over the Australian Alps, has been renovated and re-equipped in order to provide comfortable accommodation for persons patronising the Alpine route during the months in which the road is passable, as well as for snow-sport enthusiasts in the winter. The hostel offers splendid facilities to skiers on account of the excellent ski rums in its vicinity.

## Advertising.

The operations of this division remained at about the same level as in the preceding year, the revenue, working expenses and profit amounting to $£ 4 \mathrm{I}, 798, \mathrm{fI} 2,16 \mathrm{r}$, and $\mathfrak{£} 29,637$ respectively, compared with $£_{42,423,}$ £I2,532 and $£ 29,891$, in I93I-32.

Bearing in mind the difficulties associated with the economic depression, we regard this result as very satisfactory.

## The Staff.

A comparison of the number of employees with the number in the preceding year is afforded by the following figures :-

|  | 193I-32. | 1932-33. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of employees at 30th June | 21,290 | 21,876 | 586 |
| Average number of staff employed |  |  |  |
| full time for the year (vide Appendix No. 7) | 20,694 | 21,303 | 609 |

These figures do not include men recruited for works which are being carried out in conjunction with the unemployment relief scheme. They do, however, include approximately 300 experienced employees who had to be withdrawn from their normal duties to supervise and assist in the conduct of such works. As the positions normally occupied by such employees have had to be filled, this is a substantial factor towards the increase in the number of the staff at 3oth June, I933, by comparison with the number at 3oth June, 1932.

The increase in the average number of staff employed full time is almost wholly accounted for by additional men employed on works chargeable against capital and manufacturing accounts, \&c., while it must also be remembered that, by comparison with the preceding year, a more extensive programme of maintenance of way and works and of rolling stock was carried out.

The rationing of staff in various sections was continued until February of this year, when it was abolished because of the diminution of surplus staff and the increased maintenance programme.

The number of officers and employees of various grades on loan to other State services increased during the year from 236 to 294.

As in the previous year, Sunday time and overtime have been booked off wherever practicable, in order to spread employment.

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

|  |  |  |  |  | $£$ |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1930-3 I$ | .. | . | . | .. | .. | $5,490,927$ |
| $193 \mathrm{I}-32$ | . | . | . | .. | .. | $4,352,872$ |
| $1932-33$ | . | . | . | .. | .. | $4,338,284$ |

## Medical Division.

During the year 12,865 examinations were conducted by the Railways Medical Officer and his assistants-7,336 as to physical capacity, and 5,529 in vision, colour sense and hearing. The great bulk of the examinations consisted of the periodical tests of the vision, \&c., of employees engaged in safe-working, or followed upon the illness or injury of employees or upon applications for employment in the service.

To obviate the expense of bringing country employees to Melbourne, one of the Assistant Medical Officers visited various country centres for the prescribed medical and vision and hearing tests-I,3I5 of the examinations being conducted by this means.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by these visits to impose a further check upon the maintenance of hygienic conditions at the various refreshment rooms. The inspections so made by the Assistant Medical Officer confirmed the existence of a high standard of clearliness.

The medical officers also maintained an oversight of the Ambulance Depot at Spencer-street.

## Wage Fixing Tribunals.

In October, 1930, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration set aside the main railway awards, excepting as to the basic wage and hours of labour.

Following remarks made from time to time by the Judges of the Court as to the difficulties arising out of the occupation of the railways industrial field by both Federal and State tribunals, we applied to the Court in March last, in conjunction with the Railways Commissioners of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, to set aside the whole of the awards, and thus leave the field entirely to the State tribunals. The Court rejected the application. Railway employees therefore continue to be subject to both jurisdictions.

The various unions renewed their requests to the Federal Court for the cancellation of the emergency reduction in wage rates by to per cent. imposed by it in 193I. The Court, in refusing the application, altered the method of adjusting the basic wage from the "all houses" to the "all items" table. The effect was to increase the rates of pay under the main railway awards by 5 d. per day as from 7 th May, 1933, whereas under the previous method there would have been a reduction of 4 d. per day from that date. This difference, however, may fluctuate from quarter to quarter.

The business of the Railways Classification Board during the year was practically confined to a number of interpretations of existing awards, affecting practices dating back to Ist July, 1923. No provision exists in the Railways Act to limit the period of claims for retrospective payments arising out of interpretations of the Board, though the period covered by the Statute of Limitations (six years) normally applies. In the case of Wages Board Determinations, the Factories and Shops Act limits the power of recovery of underpayments to applications made to the employer within a period of two months, and we have drawn the attention of the Honorable the Minister to the necessity for a similar provision in the Railways Act.

## Education and Recreation.

Interest in the educational, social and recreational facilities provided by the Victcrian Railways Institute was well maintained. The membership of the Institute increased during the year from ro,8or to 11,052 , whilst class enrolments aggregated 2,064, or 89 more than in the preceding year.

The library section of the Institute was remodelled on modern lines, and 8,000 members availed themselves of the library services. No fewer than 389,443 book exchanges were made, in addition to 3,406 book exchanges with country centres.

We have reason to be gratified with the results achieved by the Institute, which is managed in a very economical and efficient manner by groups of railwaymen in Melbourne and the country, who unselfishly devote a great deal of their spare time to this important adjunct of railway life.

## Tourist and General Publicity.

The objects of the greater portion of this publicity were to stimulate tourist and general railway travel, and to maintain the interest of the public and the staff in railway problems and developments.

The State's tourist resorts were effectively featured in posters, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, and by wireless and othe means of reaching the eye and ear of the public. In several instances we again co-operated financially and in other ways with local tourist organizations in the production of tourist folders.

General publicity featured a variety of railway activities, including special inducements for travel in the way of bargain fares and other concessions. . The most outstanding of the publications was an attractive and suitably illustrated brochure, entitled $A$ Record of Achievement, which graphically recorded a decade of progress by the Victorian Railways. As indicated in his foreword, the publication was produced at the suggestion of the Honorable the Minister of Railways. A better appreciation on the part of the community of the progress and efficiency of their railways must, we believe, result from the issue of this brochure.

Special mention should also be made of the issue of another pamphlet Why We Haul Empty Trucks, which dealt with a phase of railway operations on which there appeared to be need for public enlightenment.

Further publicity measures were taken to combat the effects of road motor competition. Included in this propaganda was a pamphlet incorporating the speech delivered by the Honorable the Minister of Railways in the Legislative Assembly in November last in support of the measure to establish the Transport Regulation Board. A very wide distribution of this pamphlet was effected throughout the State.

Wool-growers were again appealed' to for their custom, both by personal interview and by means of a pamphlet, specially featuring the recent 25 per cent. reduction in railway freights on wool. We are hopeful that this concession will result in the recovery of a substantial portion of the wool traffic lost to road competition.

Co-operation as between the Department and its customers and between the staff and the administration, so essential to efficient transport operation, was again the subject of propaganda, which has still further strengthened the amicable relations developed by our continuous publicity work in these directions. As a link between the administration and the staff, and as a means of conveying to railwaymen the latest information concerning railway affairs and developments, the Railways News Letter, issued monthly to the staff, was an important factor in this co-operative work.

## Publicity to Assist the Primary Producer.

The primary producer, as in previous years, was given very practical assistance in the disposal of his products.

Fruit, as one of Victoria's important primary industries, was again prominently featured in widely issued publicity. This industry was also very materially aided by the consumption and sale of fruit and fruit juice drinks at railway refreshment rooms and railway stalls, $£ 21,733$ being paid to the growers for the fruit disposed of by these means.

Of this amount, the citrus fruitgrowers' share was $£ 9,946$, the sales at railway fruit and fruit juice stalls mainly contributing to this very satisfactory result. At the latter stalls 759,735 drinks were sold.

In addition to soft and citrus fruits, dried fruit figured in our fruit publicity. This industry, too, substantially benefited by our sales of raisins, sultanas, \&c., which totalled 27,024 packets, or over 2 tons of fruit, to which must be added the contribution of the departmental bakery of 96,492 loaves of raisin bread, in which nearly 9 tons of dried fruit were used.

The value of the Department's "Eat More Fruit" activities is not, however, fully reflected in these results, as our propaganda has also had a marked effect upon the consumption of fruit generally. This fact has been testified to in a tribute paid to our fruit publicity by the General Manager of the Victorian Central Citrus Association.

The Department again came to the aid of the berry growers by distributing a pamphlet to assist them in disposing of their surplus fruit, and by repeating the arrangements made last year, when Stationmasters were authorized to accept and despatch orders with a view to facilitating sales.

Milk and honey consumption also was stimulated by special propaganda featuring these products, and attractive honey displays were made at railway fruit stalls and refreshment rooms during Honey Week.

In addition, poultry farmers benefited by extensive publicity explaining the correct methods of packing eggs for transport.

Pig breeders were given the benefit of sound advice concerning the loading and transport of pigs, which was embodied in a pamphlet issued to owners throughout the State.

Substantial assistance was given to the important export trade in lambs by means of extensive propaganda, issued in co-operation with the Department of Commerce, directing attention to causes of injury to the carcases and advocating proper methods of handling. Immediate beneficial results were achieved by this publicity, and earned for the railways an expression of appreciation from the Federal Department named.

## Tourist Activities.

A vigorous policy of stimulating tourist traffic was continued during the year, and special features in the way of novel and attractive tours were introduced.

The Government Tourist Bureau, in its dual role of city booking office and travel bureau, maintained its reputation for service of the highest standard, and its facilities were largely availed of by the travelling public. The popularity of escorted
tours was sustained. The number of such tours undertaken during the year, including four tours from other States, was 180 , with a revenue of $£ 18,423$ from ro, 837 passengers, as compared with ior tours, a revenue of $\mathfrak{f} 12,853$, and 10, 856 passengers for the previous year.

Of the tours conducted, twenty were to Yallourn, where the huge works of the State Electricity Commission continue to hold educational interest for the public and particularly the student, nineteen special trains being run for the conveyance of 7,830 scholars desirous of inspecting this undertaking. These tours to Yallourn yielded a revenue of $£ 1,521$.

Walking tours in the form of "Mystery Hikes" were enthusiastically undertaken by large numbers, 2,577 people patronizing the five tours which were arranged.

Highly satisfactory results were again achieved by the Bureau's Interstate representatives in the organization of escorted tours to Mt. Buffalo National Park, which was visited during the year by a party of 59 from Brisbane, comprising scholars, teachers and adults; by a party of 29 teachers from Sydney; and by 73 scholars and teachers from Adelaide, while a further party of 72 tourists made the trip from the South Australian Capital. Melbourne was also visited by many members of these interstate parties.

Overseas visitors to these shores included parties of tourists, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States of America, in sufficient numbers to strengthen the belief that a steady growth in overseas tourist travel to this country is being promoted by the extensive overseas publicity of the Australian National Travel Association.

Last year's visit to this State by a party of New Zealand school boys was followed this year by a similar party from the Dominion. Approximately a week was spent by the boys in Victoria.

A novel type of tour, known as the "Christmas Holiday Train," the first of its kind in Australia, was introduced. This tour provided for visits to a number of the more important towns in North-eastern Victoria and the Riverina, accommodation for the passengers being reserved at each of the places visited, at which a varied and attractive programme of sightseeing and amusement was arranged.

The tour proved so successful that a similar one was undertaken at Easter, when the South-western district was visited. Further tours of this nature are in contemplation.

New and important tourist business was promoted by means of combined rail and boat round tours from Sydney or Melbourne and return, via Hobart, which were inaugurated in co-operation with the various shipping companies concerned. These tours proved very popular, and there is every indication that they will win even greater patronage next season, when they will have become more widely known.

Overseas visitors undertaking round trips have been further catered for by the provision of cencession fares and special facilities for inland scenic tours between Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne by rail and motor. These tours link up with the ship at each of the ports mentioned so that the traveller may resume his sea journey in the ordinary course. The tours are being extensively advertised by the shipping companies interested, with whose co-operation they have been arranged.

The year's tourist activities also included the preparation of special itineraries in comprehensive form for extensive tours, both in Victoria and in other portions of the Commonwealth. This information has been widely circulated overseas, principally through the agency of the Australian National Travel Association as part of its work of advertising Australia abroad.

## Suggestions and Inventions.

It is pleasing to record a very marked increase in the number of suggestions received from the staff. The total for the year was 1,536 , as compared with 413 for the previous twelve months. This is unquestionably the direct result of the re-institution of monetary awards for adopted suggestions, and has convincingly demonstrated the wisdom of that policy.

The number of suggestions adopted for the year was 158 , and $£ 826$ was paid in a wards for successful ideas.

## The "Better- Farming" Train.

One tour only was undertaken during the year, the cost being defrayed by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia out of the Rural Credits Development Fund.

Ten centres were visited on this tour. The large attendances indicated the continued high esteem in which the train is held by the farming community, as a source of valuable practical knowledge by inspection of the educational exhibits and attendance at the lectures by the expert staff.

The women's section of the train, in which demonstrations in child welfare, mothercraft, cookery, and needlework are given, was again greatly appreciated by the large numbers of country women who attended. Indeed, in most of the centres the seating capacity of the lecture cars was inadequate to accommodate all those who desired to view the demonstrations.

The Commonwealth Bank also intimated its willingness to furnish funds for another tour. Owing to the inability of the Department of Agriculture to release the necessary expert staff advantage has not yet been taken of the offer, but arrangements have now been made for a tour to be undertaken in October next.

We desire to express our sincere appreciation of the generous action of the Bank in enabling these valuable tours to be continued.

Acceding to a request by the "Wool Week" Committee, we were glad to make available the lecture cars of the Better Farming Train for demonstrations in the country to further popularize the use of wool.

Fifteen centres were visited, and the demonstrations which were given by experts of the Country Women's Association created much interest and were largely attended.

## Road Motor Competition,

We have in each of our reports for some years past directed attention to the serious economic dangers to the State arising from the existence of uncontrolled and unregulated road motor transport operating in active competition with the railways. During the past year, despite the drastic steps taken by us to conserve railway business, the competition increased in intensity. This was, no doubt, due in some measure to the depressed conditions which caused persons out of employment to seek fresh means of livelihood, and to some extent to the fact that no legislation had resulted from cur efforts to have defined the proper sphere of road operazions.

Although we met with a measure of success in our efforts to check the losses of traffic by abandoning standard charges and offering contract rates sufficiently attractive to regain the business, it became evident that any such means could be no more than a palliative so long as the road operators are permitted to pick and choose their traffic as well as their points of service; to work, as they commonly do, under conditions subversive of accepted Australian standards and to operate, moreover, under a virtual subsidy by reason of not being required to make an adequate contribution towards the cost of the roads used by them.

The loss of railway revenue in freight business alone, due to the development of road motor competition, is at present not less than $£ 400,000$, and probably exceeds $£ 450,000$ a year. In the absence of legislative control, much greater losses can be expected in the near future. This condition of affairs is attributable, not to any defect in the quality of railway service, but almost solely to the incidence of railway rates. If the railways could quote for each class of goods the flat average rate for all classes- for the year under review the average was I.55d. per ton per mile-the competition obviously could not exist, notwithstanding the unfair advantages possessed by our competitors. such a course, however, is clearly impracticable. The considerable reduction which would be made in the charges on the higher-rated goods the traffic which is most vulnerable to road competition-would have to be made good by a very heavy increase in the charges for primary produce and other low-grade commodities which cannot bear high freight rates, or alternatively by a substantial increase in taxation.

As an example, the average rate for wheat during the year was $\cdot 87 \mathrm{~d}$. per ton mile, so that the wheat freights would have had to be increased by 78 per cent. in order to produce the average ton mile return (I.55d.) for all goods-without making any allowance for the additional neturn which would be necessary to remove the deficit and to make adequate provision for depreciation.

The position is clearly set out in the following extract from the last annual report of the New Zealand Government Railways Board. The remarks are equally applicable to this State :-
"If the railways are to lose the higher classes of traffic or only to have them at a decreased remuneration, then the capacity of the railways to maintain the lower rates is to that extent diminished, and; according as the field of the competition extends, the capacity of the railways to give the low rates contracts. The result is that many of the goods in the lower classes will cease to move, and the costs of production will increase. This must have its effect on the progress of production, which in turn means a shrinkage of the national income. Carrying the matter further, the result would be a decreased quantity of goods of the high classes requiring to be transported owing to the shrinkage of trade that must follow contraction of the national income. The net result, therefore, would be an increasingly depressing effect on trade and industry which would react detrimentally to the best interests of the Dominion."
The whole subject, as it affects this State, has recently been the subject of a comprehensive report by the Transport Regulation Board appointed by an Act of Parliament (No. 4100 ) passed in December last. Among its findings, the Board expresses the opinion that "Regulation of road transport in Victoria, necessitated by its effect on the existing comprehensive system, must be directed to the prevention of wasteful duplication where there is existing transport service adequate for real needs, and of uneconomic competition in transport" and "that the doctrine of laissez-furve cannot be applied to the transport problem in Victoria, and that properly designed and administered regulation of all tran,sport is essential."

It is our earnest hope that the views of the Board, which were reached after a searching inquiry into the question and were the unanimous expression of the varied and representative interests which constituted its personnel, will be given effect in a legislative measure at the earliest practicable opportunity.

## Departmental Road Motor Services.

There was no alteration during the year in the routes upon which we conducted road motor bus services connecting with the railway system, viz:--

> Upper Ferntree Gully-Belgrave-Monbulk;
> Upper Ferntree Gully-Belgrave-Cockatoo;
> East Camberwell-Deepdene-East Kew ; and
> Lilydale-Warburton.

Patronage on the Upper Ferntree Gully-Belgrave-Monbulk route again increased, resulting in a small profit being shown for the year. The train service on the narrow-gauge line has been maintained at a minimam, and the buses are handling the major portion of the passenger traffic for the district.

On the Lilydale-Warburton route, improvements were made in the running time for some trips, while to cater for and encourage short distance travel, a new schedule of fares on a mileage basis was introduced in January, 1933, and is assisting to popularize the service.

Speaking generally, the traffic on all the bus routes has improved, and the loss incurred in 193I-32 ( $£ 9,020$ ) was reduced to $£_{5}, 444$ in the year under review. The loss as recorded, however, is by no means a true reflex of the value of these services. The great bulk of it ( $\mathfrak{E}_{4}, 568$ ) arose from the operation of the East Camberwell-DeepdeneEast Kew route, which cannot be expected to produce a satisfactory result in the accounts, as the great majority of passengers travel on "through" rail and bus tickets, and the bus route is credited only with its mileage proportion of the "through" fares.

Because of the loss as shown in the accounts, we have on more than one occasion. intensively examined the traffic on this route, and we are satisfied that its operation is of value to the Department because of the large volume of traffic couserved to the railway system, much of which would otherwise be diverted to rival forms of transport.

The Lilydale-Warburton route also, while showing a loss of $f_{4}$ I, is a rail feeder which conserves traffic that otherwise would be lost, and the same applies to the Belgrave and Cockatoo services, which in addition have enabled large savings to be made in train operation.

Goods services were continued between Melbourne and Geelong, and in sundry directions indicated in previous reports, including the transfer of less than truck load lots of goods between the Melbourne Goods Sheds and suburban stations. The public goods road motor services earned a profit of 53,750 for the year, as compared with $£_{1,33}$ in 1931-32.

## Decentralization of Accountancy Work.

District accounting offices have been established at Bendigo, Geelong, and Ballarat, in addition to ten accounting points situated in the metropolitan area.

The scheme is based on the principle that the entire accounting work of the various districts shall be carried out locally under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of Accounts.

It is expected that the introduction of the complete scheme will bring about greater efficiency and more economical working by eliminating duplication of work.

## State Coal Mine.

We regret to have to record the death on 9th August, 1932, of Mr. G. H. Broome, M.Tnst.C.E., M.Inst.M.E., who had occupied the position of General Manager of the mine since its inception in IgIo. Much of the credit for the development of the mine, and for its successful operation over a long period of years, was due to Mr. Broome's knowledge and experience. We regret the passing of a valued public servant, whose personal qualities had earned very wide respect. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. McLeish, who had given invaluable service for many years in the position of Mine Manager.

After payment of working expenses, loan redemption and interest charges, and without allowing any contribution to the Depreciation Fund, the operation of the mine resulted in a loss of 265,279 .

During the year an extensive re-organization was made of the accounting and other clerical work. Three accounting machines were installed and the whole of the accounting methods thoroughly re-organized to conform to modern practices.

The Mine accounting has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of Accounts, who is personally represented by a local Accounting Officer. Similarly, the Comptroller of Stores has assumed full control of the purchase, storage and issue of stores and of the records associated therewith. The Mine Storekeeper is a Stores Branch officer, and Departmental procedure is closely followed in connexion with the purchase and control of the Mine stores.

The personnel of the clerical staff is being reduced by 22 , with a resultant saving of approximately $£ 3,600$ per annum.

Apart from these savings in clerical costs, considerable reduction has been effected in the cost of production in the last two years in ccnsequence of the steps taken to secure more efficient results. Every effort will continue to be made to effect further economies, but there is little likelihood of any substantial improvement being made in the finances of the mine while the prevailing low prices for Maitland coal remain in force, as such prices form the basis of the price payable for State Mine coal used for railway purposes.

The quantity of coal " braced" during the year was 320,675 tons. The saleable output, which is exclusive of local consumption, miners' household coal, allowances and waste was 309,356 tons. Of this quantity 274,023 tons were supplied to the Railways Department ; 6,955 tons to other Public Departments, and 28,378 tons to the general public.

During the year operations were suspended on account of strikes, stopwork meetings, and other causes for 87 days, and on account of shortage of trade for twelve days. In the preceding year the loss of working time amounted to 88 days.

As indicated in our last report, steps were taken to reduce the number of employees with a view to providing full working time instead of only six or seven days per fortnight. The services of about 400 employees were terminated for this reason. At zoth June, the number of employees was 1,318 .

In the year under review, an amount of $£ 2$ 20, 857 was disbursed in wages. The net average daily earnings of the contract miners, after deducting the cost of explosives, were 20s. 6 d .

The wages and working conditions of employees of the State Coal Mine are now covered by awards of the State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal. Following an interim award reducing wages and contract rates by 20 per cent., awards were issued cancelling the interim award and reducing the wages of contract miners by 14.27 per cent., and fixing a basic wage of IIs. 6d. per day for employees working on the basis of twelve days per fortnight, and I2s. 6d. per day for employees working on a basis of less than twelve shifts per fortnight. In addition the awards preseribed margins for underground work and for skill and responsibility.

Steps taken during the year to modernize the equipment of the power station plant are referred to under the heading "Electrical Engineering Branch."

## Retirement and Subsequent Death of Mr. Commissioner W. M. Shannon, M.I.C.E., M. Inst. T.

The period for which Mr. Shannon had been appointed as a Commissioner expired in April last, and with great reluctance he was obliged, because of the condition of his health, to refrain from seeking re-appointment, thus closing a career of over 52 years in the railway service.

We felt keen regret at the retirement of so esteemed and valued a colleague, and profound sorrow when the actively progressive nature of his complaint resulted in his death on Irth July.

Mr. Shannon earned his advancement to the position of Chief Mechanical Engineer, and his appointment as a Commissioner in rgrg, by conspicuous loyalty and ability, and a sense of justice and personal qualities which won the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact.

In the earlier years of his Commissionership Mr. Shannon was Chairman of the Electrification Committee, of which, as Chief Mechanical Engineer, he had been a member from its inception. He thus played a leading and arduous par'̀ in the successful conversion of the suburban lines to electric traction.

Besides displaying marked capacity in this and many other important respects, he gave untiring attention over a period of years to the gradual elimination of unnecessary, stocks of materials, and to the establishment of a high standard of "housekeeping" which has completely transformed the appearance of the various workshops and surroundings and has conduced greatly to efficiency and economy in production.

## Appointment as Commissioner of Mr. N. C. Harris, M.Sc.

To fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. W. M. Shannon, Mr. N. C. Harris, Chief Mechanical Engineer, was appointed as Commissioner and assumed office on roth April.

## Acknowledgment of Services of Staff.

The stafl continued to render loyal and efficient service, and we again have pleasure in recording our appreciation of their efforts. In the course of our close contact with the patrons of the Department throughout the State, voluntary references are universally made to the quality of service which they receive, and this is confirmed by numerous eulogistic letters.

Our efforts will be directed to fostering still further the spirit of co-operation between the staff and the public, without a high degree of which the successful operation of the railway system would be impossible.

## Heads of Branches.

The Heads of Branches at the close of the year were:-


## Appendices, sc.

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 diagrams and maps appear at the end of the Report.

We have the honour to be,

$$
\mathrm{Sir},
$$

Your obedient servants,

HAROLD W. CLAPP, Chairman,

T. B. MOLOMBY,

Victorian Railways Commissioners.

APPENDIX
BALANCE-SHEET AT

J. A. NORRIS, Auditor-General.

No. 1.
30 TH JUNE, 1933.


## T. F. BRENNAN,

Comptroller of Accounts,

## APPENDIX No. 2.

WORKING EXPENSES AND EARNINGS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1933 AND 1932.
(Exclusive of Electric Tramways and Road Motor Public Services.)

| Workig Exporses. | $\begin{gathered} \text { See } \\ \text { Abstract } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Appendin } \\ \text { No. } 3 . \end{gathered}$ | Yeat ended 30th June- |  | Earnings. | $\begin{gathered} \text { See } \\ \text { Appen- } \\ \text { Six. } \end{gathered}$ | Year ended 30th June- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1233. | 1932. |  |  | 1933. | 1932. |
| To Maintenance of Way and Works | A | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{f}}{1,464,041}$ | $\stackrel{£}{1,110,987}$ | By Passengers | 4 | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{£}}{3,561,588}$ | $\stackrel{£}{3,514,104}$ |
| , Rolling Stock- |  |  |  | "Pareels | 4 | 3,322,057 | 336,198 |
| General Superintendence, \&c. | B | 31,714 | 34,894 | "Horses, Carriages and |  |  |  |
| Maintenance of Rolling Stock | C | 1,226,593 | 1,175,372 | Dogs | 4 | 16,656 | 21,098 |
| Motive Power $\quad$. | D | 925,732 | 998,776 | , Mails | 4 | 68,570 | 74,653 |
| Examination and Lubrication of Coaching and Goods Vehioles | E | 47,609 | 51,110 | Total Coaching |  | 3,968,871 | 3,946,053 |
| " Transportation and Traffic | F | 1,628,237 | 1,690,542 | " Goods and Live Stock . | 4 | 4,773,699 | 4,805,738 |
| -, Electrical Engineering Branch | G | 192,941 | 187,805 | ", Electrical Power .. | 4 | 28,595 | 27,394 |
| ,., Miscellaneous Operations | H | 313,993 | 305,561 | ". Rents and Miscellaneous | 4 | 149,048. | 155,699 |
| , Stores Branch .. | 1 | 85,389 | 88,636 | " Dining Car and Refresh. |  |  |  |
| " General Expenses $\quad \therefore \quad \cdots$ | J | 166,023 | 168,571 | ment Rooms Services | 4 | 290301 | 276,296 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,798 | 42,423 57,348 |
| dent and Fire Insurance Fund .. |  | 28,284 | 18,926 | ", Bookstalls .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 58,021 | 57,348 |
| , Superannuation and Pensions .. |  | 417,651 | 424,602 | " Amount received in re- |  |  |  |
| \# Border Railways Adjustment .. | $\mathrm{K}\{$ | 54,965 | 84,760 | " spect oi the loss result- |  |  |  |
| " Oredit for maintenance expenditure charged to Unemployment Relief Funds .. |  | Cx. 69,135 | - | ing from the working of certain lines of railway, vide page 9 | 4 | 124,288 | 139,429 |
|  |  | 6,514,037 |  | losses on certain lines | 4 | 11,500 | 3,924 |
| " Balance Net Earnings .. .. | .. | 2,932,084 | 3,113,762 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | £ | 9,446,121 | 9,454,304 | Total | £ | 9,446,121 | 9,454,304 |

## APPENDIX No. 3.

## ABSTRAOT OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30Th JUNE, 1933 AND 1932 (EXCLUSIVE OF ELEOTRIC TRAMWAYS AND ROAD MOTOR PUBLIC SERVICES).



APPENDIX No. 4.
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933, AND 1932 (EXCLUSIVE OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND ROAD MOTOR PUBLIC SERVICES)


PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES IN EACH DIVISION.


## APPENDIX No. 5.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM IST JULY, 19I8, TO $30 T H$ JUNE, I933 (EXCLUSIVE OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND ROAD MOTOR PUBLIC SERVICES)

| Year |  | Average <br> Mileage of Railway Trafte during the Vear. | Cost of construetion. |  | rotling-stock. |  |  |  | Total TraffaTrain miles. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nunber } \\ \text { of Passenger } \\ \text { Journeys. } \end{gathered}$ | Tonnage ofGoods and LiveStook oonreyed. | gross revenue. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rolling-stock and stores and Materials). | $\begin{aligned} & \text { per Mile } \\ & \text { open at end } \\ & \text { of Year. } \end{aligned}$ | Locomotives. | Passenger Oars. | Trueks. | Yans, \%o. |  |  |  | Pasaenger, <br> Parcels, kentale, so | Goods and Live Stock. | Total. | Per Average Mile open. | Per Traftic Train Mile |
|  |  |  | $\pm$ | ¢ | Number. | muber. | Number. | Number. |  |  |  |  | ¢ | ¢ | £ | ${ }^{2}$ | s. d. |
| 1918-19 | 4,190 | 4,159 | 57,789,221 | 13,792 | $79^{8}$ | 1,663 | 19,481 | 91 | 13,031,655 | 111,904,786 | 6,515,470 | 3,474,488 | 2,957,789 | 6,432,277 | 1,547 | $9 / 10 \cdot 46$ |
| 1919-20 | 4,214 | 4,194 | 58,721,037 | 13,936 | 788 | 1,693 | 19,532 | 910 | $15,022,465$ | 134,012,162 | 7,770,694 | 4,503,850 | 3,721,122. | 8,224,972 | 1,963 | 10/1140 |
| 1920-2 1 | 4,267 | 4,237 | 6r, 185,930 | 14,339 | 790 | 1,748 | 19,579 | 913 | 15,533,556 | 134,045,683 | 7,572,993 | 5,3 ${ }^{8} 4,487$ | 4,411,276 | 9,795,763 | 2,312 | 12/7\%34 |
| 1921-22 | 4,32.2 | 4,284 | 64;593,531 | 14,945 | 799 | 1,782 | 19,69+ | 921 | $\mathrm{I}_{5,856,815}$ | 142,456,924 | 7,491,031 | 5,976,026 | 4,815,056 | 10,791,082 | 2,519 | $13 / 7 \cdot 33$ |
| 1922-23 | 4,333 | 4,297 | $65,599,595$ | 15,133 | 804 | 1,852 | 19,749 | 924 | 16,394,239 | 155,957,240 | 7,517,216 | 6,393,865 | 4,953,192 | 11,347,057 | 2,641 | $13 / 10 \cdot 11$ |
| 1923-24 | 4,435 | 4,369 | 66,762,259 | 15,053 | 777 | 1,929 | 19,751 | 943 | 16,594,833 | 167,861,864 | 8,309,543 | 6,754,:09 | 5,204,526 | 11,958,535 | 2,737 | 14/4.90 |
| 1924-25 | 4,988 | 4,446 | 67,973,742 | ${ }^{15,166}$ | 728 | 1,988 | :9,779 | 962 | 17,482,006 | 166,444,142 | 8,959,5,6 | 6,983,675 | 5,775,522 | 12,759,197 | 2,870 | 14/716 |
| 1925-26 | 4,625 | 4,526 | 69,643,388 | 15,058 | 704 | 2,033 | 19,662 | 966 | 17,575,547 | 168,054,308 | 8,728,4,6 | 7,105,610 | 5,565,45 | 12,671,061 | 2,800 | $84 / 503$ |
| 1936-27 | 4,634 | 4,627 | 70,938,554 | 15,308 | 687 | 2,004 | 19,864 | 978 | 18,030,749 | 169,237,648 | 9,234,923 | 7,308,338 | 6,344,096 | ${ }_{13}, 652,434$ | 2,951 | 15/1.72 |
| 1987-28 | 4,697 | 4,661 | 72,523,192 | 15,440 | 653 | 1,983 | 19,946 | 1,012 | 17,694,928 | 164,574,870 | 8,117,961 | 7,057,358 | 5,763,701 | 12,821,059 | 2,751 | 14/5.89 |
| 5958-29. | 4,699 | 4,698 | 73,723,412 | 15,689 | 653 | 1,957 | 20,470 | 1,037 | 17,979,219 | 161,002,267 | 8,187,088 | 6,913,291 $\dagger$ | 6,251,682 | 13,164,973 | 2,802 | 14/7973 |
| 1929-30 | 4,713 | 4,708 | 74, 849,542 | 15,882 | 647 | 1,931 | 20,674 | 1,028 | 17,670,565 | 157,119,071 | 7,513,606 | 6,402,624 | 5,599,182 | 12,001,806 | 2,549 | $13 / 7 \% 1$ |
| 1930-31 | 4,717 | 4,730 | 74,609,226 | 15,817 | 657 | 1,929 | 20,728 | 1,013 | 15,945,315 | 134,655,220 | 6,099,310 | 5,190,550 | 4,817,808 | 10,008,358 | 2,125 | $12 / 6 \cdot 64$ |
| 5931-32 | 4,721 | 4,720 | 74,701372 | 15.823 | 650 | 1,863 | 20,723 | 999 | 15,363,776 | 125,990,585 | 6,186,08r | 4,648,566 | 4,805,738 | 9,454,304 | 2,003 | 12/3.69 |
| 5932-33 | 4,721 | 4,721 | 75,088,156 | 15,905 | 550 | 1,857 | 20,622 | 996 | 15,321,398 | 130,190,013 | 6,244,346 | 4,672,422 | 4,773,699 | 9,446, 121 | 2,001 | 12/3.97 |

[^0]APPENDTX No. 5-continued.
GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM IST JULY, 1918, TO 30 Th JUNE, 1933 (EXCLUSIVE OF electric tramways and road motor public services).

| Year. | Expenditupn: Transportamon and Traficic Brancifes. |  |  | Expendurure: Way and Worms andSIonal and Telegrab bravohes. |  |  |  | Exprsdituwa : Rolung-Stock Brasci. |  |  |  |  |  | Gensral Expraszas. |  |  |  | Stones Branoh. | Mis <br> ollaneous Operationg. | Gontamumon to Ranway Accident ana Pink INBURANCE PUND. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Workina. | Repatrs amd Rrymwals, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prar } \\ & \text { Traftic } \\ & \text { Traic } \\ & \text { Mrile. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { of Gross } \\ \text { Res. } \\ \text { venue. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | Amomit. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \begin{array}{c} \text { Aerage } \\ \text { Mile } \\ \text { open. } \end{array} . \end{gathered}$ |  | Per cent. of Gross \\| $\qquad$ | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Traftic } \\ \text { Train } \end{gathered}$ Mile. |  | Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Tratie } \\ & \text { Train } \\ & \text { Mile. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Per cent of Crose of Gross Revenue | Anount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Traitfic } \\ \text { Train mile } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Trafic } \\ & \text { Travin } \\ & \text { malle. } \end{aligned}$ | Per <br> cent. <br> Gros <br> Reves. <br> Reve. <br> nue. |
|  | £ | ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\pm$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 8. d. |  | $\pm$ | 8. d. |  | £ | . ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  | £ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  | $\pm$ | $£$ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $d$. |  | $\pm$ |
| 1918-19 | 1,243,666 | 1/1090 | 19.33 | 870,123 | 209 | 1/4.02 | 13.53 | 1,320, 274 | 2/0, $3^{3}$ | 20.53 | \|1696,296 | 1/0.82 | 10.83 | 100,094 | 1.84 | $1 \cdot 56$ | 3,397 | $\ldots$ | 14,019 | 31,794 | $\bigcirc \bigcirc 59$ | $\cdot 4$ | ... |
| 1919-20 | 1,720,607 | 2/3*49 | 20.92 | 1,262,069 | 301 | 1/8.16 | 15.35 | 1,722,967 | 2/3'53 | 20.95 | T 9766684 | $1 / 3 \cdot 60$ | 11.87 | 124,012 | 1-98 | $1 \cdot 51$ | 85,963 | ... | 99,981 | 40,668 | 0.65 | $\bigcirc \cdot 49$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1920-21 | 2,246,442 | 2/ro.71 | 22.93 | 1,578,206 | 372 | $2 / 0 \cdot 38$ | 16.11 | 2,139,809 | 2/9:06 | 21.84 | T $1,255,460$ | $1 / 740$ | 12.82 | 159,174 | 2.46 | 1.62 | 146,698 | ... | 237,346 | *73,969 | 1.14 | $0 \cdot 76$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1921-22 | 2,395,694 | 3/0.26 | 1 | 1,709,214 | 399 | 2/1.87 | 15.84 | 1,793,643 | 2/3.15 | 16.52 | 11,367,902 | 1/8.70 | 12.68 | 174,553 | $2 \cdot 64$ | $1 \cdot 62$ | 264,825 | $\ldots$ | 241,284 | 80,225 | $\mathrm{I}^{\prime 2} \mathrm{I}$ | 0.74 | ... |
| 1922-23 | 2,399,867 | 2/11-13 | 21.15 | 1,762,626 | 410 | $2 / \mathrm{r} \cdot 80$ | 15.53 | 1,609,733 | 1/11-54 | $\mathrm{I}_{4} 19$ | T1,468,108 | 1/9'49 | 12 94 | 191,371 | 2.81 | 1.69 | 406,870 | ... | 261, $6^{67}$ | 84,259 | 1.23 | 0.74 | $\cdots$ |
| 1923-24 | 2,543:229 | 3/0.78 | 21 | 1,862,562 | 426 | 2/294 | 15.58 | 1,638,163 | 1/1169 | 1370 | T $1,581,104$ | 1/10.87 | $13^{\prime 22}$ | r99,697 | 2.89 | 1.67 | 538,547 | ... | 312,879 | 38,926 | $\bigcirc \cdot .56$ | $0 \cdot 32$ | ... |
| 1924-25 | 2,664,697 | 3/0.58 | 1 | 1,964,635 | 442 | 2/297 | 1540 | 1,770,939 | 2/0.31 | 13.88 | $\mathrm{TI} 1,730,972^{1}$ | 1/11.76 | 53.57 | 216,130 | $2 \cdot 97$ | r. 69 | 564,264 | $\ldots$ | 430,151 | 47, 823 | $0 \cdot 66$ | $\bigcirc \cdot 38$ | -. |
| 1925-26 | 2,701,324 | 3/0.88 | 21.32 | 1,929,938 | 426 | 2/2.35 | 5.23 | 1,821,753 | 210.88 | 14.37 | ¢1,770,727 | 2/0.18 | 13.98 | 238,621 | $3^{.26}$ | 1.88 | 466,770 | 80,162 | 452,755 | 65,945 | $\bigcirc \cdot 90$ | $0 \cdot 52$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1926.27 | 2,822,524 | 31157 | 25.67 | 2,277,359 | 492 | 2/6.31 | 16.68 | 1,914,543 | 2/148 | 14.02 | $\pm 1,832,378$ | 2/0.39 | 13.42 | 256,214 | 3.41 | 88 | 410,671 | 90,180 | 484,281 | 62,757 | 0.84 | ${ }^{\circ} \cdot{ }^{46}$ | $\cdots$ |
| $1927-28$ | 2,673,94.1 | 3/0.27 | 20.86 | 2,119,124 | 455 | 2/4.74 | 16.33 | 1,812,107 | 210.58 | 14.13 | $\ddagger \mathrm{r}, 848,364$ | 2/1*07 | $14^{+42}$ | 248,374 | $3 \cdot 37$ | $1 \cdot 94$ | 346,808 | 111,706 | 493,011 | 31,301 | $0 \cdot 42$ | 0.24 | ... |
| 1928-29 | 2,605,790 | 2/10:78 | $19^{\circ} 79$ | 1,926,157 | 410 | 2/1971 | 14.64 | 1,738,142 | 1/11/20 | 13.20 | \$1,841,478 | 2/0.58 | 13.99 | 245,212 | 3.21 | 182 | 349,566 | 141,094 | 481,537 | 31,724 | $0 \cdot$ | 0.24 | 16,666 |
| 1929-30 | 2,536,635 | 2/10.45 | 21.14 | 1,749,068 | 372 | 1/1176 | 14.57 | 1,703,952 | 1/11.14 | 20 | $\ddagger \mathrm{f}, 889,134$ | 2/1*58 | 15.69 | : 36,410 | $3 \cdot 21$ | 1'97 | 345,566 | 133,922 | 464,777 | 44,417 | $\bigcirc \cdot$ | $\bigcirc \cdot 37$ | 16,667 |
| 1930-31 | 2,026,918 | 2/6.51 | $20.25 \dagger$ | †1,406,435 | 298 | 1/9.7 7 | 13.93 | 1,293,150 | $1 / 7 \cdot 46$ | ${ }^{92}$ | +1,947,031 | 1/11/29 | 1546 | 197,544 | $2 \cdot 97$ | -97 | 273,682 | 110,810 | 362,222 | 26,603 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.27 | 1 $\mathbf{1}, 667$ |
| 2931-32 | 1,690,542 | 2/2'42 | 17.88 | 1,110,987 | 235 | 1/5.35 | 1175 | 1,066,7-8 | 1/4.68 | 11.28 | $\ddagger{ }_{1} 1931874$ | 1/6:64 | 12.62 | 168,571 | 2.63 | $1 \cdot 78$ | 187,80; | 88,636 | 305,561 | 18,926 | $0 \cdot 30$ | $0 \cdot 20$ | ... |
| 1932-33 | 1,628,237 | 2/191 | 1724 \% | \$1,464,041 | 310 | 1/10.93 | 1477 | 988,674 | 1/3/49 | 47 | $\ddagger \uparrow$,242,974 | 1/7*47 | 13.16 | 166,023 | $2 \cdot 60$ | 176 | 192,941 | 85,389 | 313,993 | 28,284 | 0.44 | $0 \cdot 30$ | $\cdots$ |

* Includes Special Payment inta Fund, year 1920-21, £25,000
$\dagger$ Includes $\mathrm{E} 12,250$ charged against Unemployment Relief Funds.
§ Includes $\mathfrak{E} 69,135$ charged against Unemployment Relief Funds.
II Calculated (in respect of $\mathbf{9 3 0 - 3 i}$ and $1932-33$ ) on the expenditure of the Branch after deducting the amount charged against Unemployment Relief Funds.
$\pm$ Inchdes $£_{250,000}$ for each of the years 1926-27,1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, and 193c-31, and $£$ rio0,000 for each of the years 1931-32, and r932-33 for acorued depreciation on Rolling tock and for Rolling stock withdrawn from service.
 year 1923-24, $£ 200,000$; year $1924-25, £ 200,000$; and year 1925-26, £200,00c.

APPENDIX No. 5-continued.
General comparative statement for fifteen years, from ist July, igr8, To 30 th June, 1933 (exclusive of electrid tramways and road motok public services).

| Year. | total working expenses (exclusive of Superannuation Peusions, ac. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQPERR } \\ & \text { ANNGA. } \\ & \text { TIND } \\ & \text { ANN } \\ & \text { STONS. } \end{aligned}$ | Adjugtments. Rorder Rallways Coal Mize. | TOTAL WOREINQEXPENSES.(induding Superanuation andPensions). |  |  | Dxpenditure Mainten of Wananc Works charged to ment Relief Funds. Gredit. | WORKING EX-PENSES CHARGED AGANST RAILWAY revenue. |  | NET REVENUE AFEER PAYMENT Of working expenses. |  |  |  | Percentage of Proitit to Cost of Open Lines, colling-stoock and Stores and Materials). | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { MTEREST } \\ \text { OHARGES } \\ \text { AND EX. } \\ \text { PENSES. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EXCHANGE } \\ \text { ONTEREST } \\ \text { PAYMENTS } \\ \text { RGDEDP- } \\ \text { RION. } \end{gathered}$ | Deficti. | surplus. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Average } \\ \text { Mile } \\ \text { oper. } \end{gathered}$ | Per Trafic Train Mile. |  |  | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aer } \\ \text { Perage } \\ \text { Male } \\ \text { Mpen. } \end{gathered}$ | Per Traffic Train Mile. |  | Amount. | Per cent. of Gross Reverue. Reverme | Amount. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Malie } \\ & \text { open. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pr } \\ & \text { Trif } \\ & \text { Tratin } \\ & \text { Srile. } \end{aligned}$ | Per Rallway Loans. I |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | £ | ${ }_{5}$ | d. | $\pm$ | ¢ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | 2. d. | $\underline{x}$ | $\varepsilon$ |  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | 3. $d$. |  |  | £ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | $\pm$ |
| 1918-19 ... | 4,279,663 | 1,029 | $6 / 6.82$ | 151,588 | 14,521 | 4,445,772 | 1,069 | 6/9 83 | ... | 4,445,772 | $69 \cdot 12$ | 1,986,505 | 478 | $3 / 0 \cdot 58$ | $3 \cdot 52$ | $3 \cdot 44$ | 2,157,799 | $\ldots$ | 171,294 | $\cdots$ |
| 1919-20 ... | 6,032,951 | 1,438 | $8 / 0.38$ | 152,932 | 29,160 | 6,215,043 | 1,482 | 8/3.29 | ... | 6,215,043 | 75.56 | 2,009,929 | 479 | 2/8.11 | 349 | 3.4 | 2,22 5,881 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{215,952}$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1920-21 .. | 7,837,105 | 1,850 | 10/x.09 | 182,036 | 2,005 | 8,021,146 | 1,893 | 10/3.93 | $\ldots$ | 8,021,146 | 8 Cr -88 | 1,774,617 | 419 | 2:3'41 | $2 \cdot 96$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2,401,132 | ... | 626,515 | ... |
| 1921-22 ... | 8,027,340 | 1,874 | 10/150 | 194,587 | 3,879 | 8,225,800 | 1,920 | 10/4.50 | $\ldots$ | 8,225,800 | 76.23 | 2,565,282 | 599 | $3 / 2 \cdot 83$ | 4.01 | 3.97 | 2,580,001 | ... | 14,719 | ... |
| 1922-23 ... | 8,182,601 | 1,904 | 9/1179 | 203,470 | 3,938 | 8,390,009 | 1,953 | 10/2.82 | $\ldots$ | 8,390,009 | 73.94 | 2,957,048 | 688 | 3/729 | 4.43 | 4.51 | 2,937,709 | $\ldots$ |  | 19,339 |
| 1923-24 ... | $8.715,097$ | 1,995 | 10/6.04 | 206,366 | 3,297 | 8,524,760 | 2,043 | 10/9.07 | ... | 8,924,760 | 7+63 | 3,033,875 | 594 | 317.88 | $4 \cdot 52$ | 4.54 | 3,001,370 | ... | 103,912\$ | ... |
| 1924-25 ... | 9,389,615 | 2,112 | 10/8.90 | 215,087 | 40,1174 | 9,644, 815 | 2,169 | 11/0.41 | ... | 9,644,815 | 75.59 | 3,114,382 | 701 | 3/6.75 | $4 \cdot 59$ | 4.58 | 3,085,648 | ... |  | 28,794 |
| 1925-26 ... | 9,527,805 | 2,105 | roiron | 238,108 | 1,630 | 9,767,543 | 2,158 | 11/1/38 | $\ldots$ | 9,767,543 | $77 \% 9$ | 2,903,518 | 642 | 3.365 | $4 \cdot 16$ | $4 \cdot 17$ | 3,077,656 | $\ldots$ | 174,138 | ... |
| :926-27 | 10,150,907 | 2,194 | 11/3.11 | 293,680 | Or. $35,90{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,408,686 | 2,250 | 11/6.55 | $\ldots$ | 10,408,686 | $76 \cdot 24$ | 3,243,748 | 701 | 3/717 | $4 \cdot 52$ | 4.57 | 3,269,628 | $\ldots$ | 25,880 | ... |
| 1927-28 ... | 9,684,736 | 2,078 | 10/1133 | 335,950 | 6,156 | 10,026,842 | 2,151 | 11/4* 0 | ... | 10,026,842 | 78.21 | 2,794,217 | 600 | 3/189 | 3.80 | $3 \cdot 85$ | 3,32 1,727 | $\ldots$ | 527,510 | ... |
| 1928-29 ... | 9,372,366 | 1,995 | 10/5 10 | 366,899 | 2,662 | 9,741,927 | 2,074 | 10/10.04 | ... | 9,741,927 | 74.00 | 3,423,046 | 729 | 3/9.69 | 4.63 | $4 \cdot 64$ | 3,473,575 | $\ldots$ | 50,529 |  |
| 1929-30 | 9,114,548 | 1,936 | 10/379 | 394,187 | 4,684 | 9,513,419 | 2,021 | 10/9"21 | ... | 9,513,419 | 79.27 | 2,488.387 | 529 | 2/9•80 | 330 | 3.32 | 3,508,658 | ... | 1,020,270 | .. |
| 1930-31 | 7,261,062 | 1,542 | 9/1.27 | 425,334 | 20,998 | 7,707,394 | 1,636 | $9 / 8.01$ | 12,250 | 7,695,144 | 76.89 | 2,313,254 | 491 | 2/10.82 | 3.08 | $3 \cdot 10$ | 3,596,758 | 183,863 | 1,467,407 | ... |
| 1931-32 | 5,831,180 | 1,235 | $7 / 7 \cdot 09$ | 424,602 | 84,760 | 6,340,542 | 1,343 | $8 / 3 \cdot 05$ | ... | 6,340,542 | 67.06 | 3,113,762 | 660 | $410{ }^{\circ} 64$ | $4 \cdot 12$ | $4 \cdot 17$ | 3,641,109 | 440,938 | 968,285 |  |
| 1932-33 ... | 6,110,556 | 1,294 | 710172 | 417,651 | 54,965 | 6,58, 172 | 1,394 | $8 / 7.12$ | 69,135 | 6,514,037 | 68.96 | 2,932,084 | 621 | 3/9.93 | $3 \cdot 88$ | $3^{\circ} 90$ | 3,221,710 | 402,705 | 692,331 | ... |

* Repayment of $£_{37}, 268$, advance to State Coal Mine in year 1924-25, less $£ 1,367$ Border Railways Adjustment.
+ Includes a payment of $£ 37,268$ to the State Coal Mine towards the cost of reconditioning the McBride tunnel.
$\ddagger$ The deficit of $\$ 103,912$ is the result of writing off in $1923^{-24}$ the amount of $£ 136,417$ for which credit was taken in previous years on account of the losses on non-paying lines, but which was not paid.


## APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SALARIES, WAGES, AND TRAVELLING AND INCDENTAL EXPENSES PAID IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933 AND 1932.

| Branch. | $\cdots$ |  | Year ended 30th June- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1983. |  |  | 1932. |  |
|  |  |  | On Capital and Other Funds, inciuding Electric Tramways and Road Motor Services. | On Working Expenses. | Total. | On Capital and Other Tunds, fneluding Electris Tramways and Road Motor Serviocs. | On Working Expenses. | Total. |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Permanent Way . | $\cdots$ | - | 63,452 | 014,006 | $977,458$ | 59,752 | 919,695 | $979,447$ |
| Locomotive |  | $\cdots$ | 275,347 | 1,268,169 | 1,543,516 | 191,153 | 1,321,494 | 1,512,647 |
| Traffie . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26,239 | 1,324,474 | 1,300,713 | 26,684 | 1,376,651 | 1,403,335 |
| Electrical |  | . . | 12,626 | 128,086 | 140,612 | 19,686 | 130,189 | 149,875 |
| Other Branches, | * | * | 61,923 | 342,938 | 404,861 | 38,321 | 352,023 | 390,344 |
| Totals | " | $\cdots$ | 430,487 | 3,977,673 | 4,417,160 | 335,596 | 4,100,052 | 4,435,648 |

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1933 AND 1932.


The number of staff shown represents the average number of individuals actually employed at the close of each fortnightly pay period.

OONSTRUOTION BRANOH.
Year ended 30th June.

| 1983. |  |  | 1932. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Salaried Staff. | No. of Wages staff. | Total Staft. | No. of Salaried Staff. | No. of Wages Staff. | Total Staff. |
| 36 | 109 | 145 | 50 | 212 | 262 |

AVERAGE NUMBER OF STAFF (EXCLUSIVE OF CONSTRUCTION BRANCH AND BUTTY GANG EMPLOYEES THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUTRED TF ALL EMPLOYED HAD WORKED FULL TIME (ORDINARY HOURS) DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30Th JUNE, 1933 AND 1932.

| How mmployed. | 1933. | 1932. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On Working Expenses | 19,184 | 19,166 |
| On Capital and other funds (inoluding Electrie Tramwayg and Road Motor Services)* | 2,119 | 1,528 |
| Totals | 21,303 | 20,694 |

[^1]
## APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL COST (EXCLUSIVE OF ROLLING-STOCK), LENGTH, HIGHEST POINT, DATE OF OPENLNG, AND AVERAGE COST PER MILE OF EACH LINE; ALSO THE COST OF ROLLING-STOCK, WORKSHOPS, GENERAL OFFICES, ETC., AT 30TH JUNE, 1933.

*Taken over by the Department on 1.12 .1928.

## APPENDIX No. 8-continued.

statement showing the Total cost, etc, of Eadi line, ETO.-contimued.


## APPENDIX No. 8-continued.

STATMMTNT SGOWNG THE TOTAL COST, ETC, OF RAOH LINE, ETC--conimued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date of } \\ & \text { Opening. } \end{aligned}$ | Lines. | Length of hines open for Trafic. |  |  | Height of Rail-level above Low-water Mark. |  | Cost, exclusive of Rolling-stoek. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Dowble } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Single. | Total. | Highest. | Lowest. | Total. | Average per Mile. |
|  | Lines ofen yoa Trameig-continued. | $\text { Miles. } \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { M17.40 } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles. } \\ 2317.29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles. } \\ 2492.69 \end{gathered}$ | Feet. | Feet. | £ s. $d$. | £ |
|  | Brought forwaid |  |  |  |  |  | 23,049,086 141 |  |
| 15.11.1886 | * Ballarat Cattle-yards Branch |  | 2.92 | 2.92 | 1,523 | 1,446 | 12,911 610 | 4,422 |
| 1.8.1883 | Searsdale Junotion to Scarsdale |  | 13.12 | 13.12 | 1,516 | 1,157 | $\begin{array}{llll}59,837 & 16 & 4\end{array}$ | 4,561 |
| 10.10.1890 | Scarsdale to Linton | 0.19 | 7.78 | 7.97 | 1,189 | 1,022 | 77,863 3 | 9,770 |
| 17.1.1916 | Linton to Skipton .. |  | 12.75 | 12.75 | 1,383 | 944 | 55,565 17 | 4,358 |
| 1.1.1004 | *Burrumbeet Racecourse Junction to Bur- rumbeet Raceourse |  | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1,297 | 1,256 | $\begin{array}{llll}3,689 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | 3,236 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{r} 24.4 \cdot 1877 \\ 29.10 .1877 \end{array}\right\}$ | Ararat to Hamilton including cost of Ripon Ballast Crushing Plant) | 1.28 | 64.78 | 66.06 | 1,028 | 572 | 45ั2,920 2 | 6,856 |
| 19.12.1877 | Hamilton to Portland (including cost of sidinge to piers at Portland) .. | 0.24 | 53.58 | 53.82 | 606 | 11 | 320,775 $22 \begin{aligned} & 3\end{aligned}$ | 6,127 |
| 22.8.1880 | Penshurst to Koroit .. .. .. |  | 33.12 | 33.12 | 725 | 207 | 120,900 1711 | 3,650 |
| 22.8.1880 | Hamilton to Penshurst (inctuding cost of Penshurst Ballast Crushing Plant) |  | 18.10 | 18.10 | 727 | 590 | 77,981 18 | 4,308 |
| 20.11 .1888 | Hamiton (Coleraine Junction) to Coleraine |  | 23.01 | 23.01 | 668 | 301 | $112.938 \quad 9$ | 4,908 |
| 1.11.1915 | Hamilton to Cavendish |  | 14.26 | 14.26 | 794 |  | $\begin{array}{rr}48,157 & 4 \\ 200,717 & 7\end{array}$ | 3,377 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 17.12 .1917 \\ 1 \mathrm{~g} .11 .1920 \end{array}\right\}$ | Cavendish to Tooiondo |  | 43.74 | 43.74 | 864 | 558 | 200,717 7 | 4,589 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1.2 .1884 \\ 1.9 .1884 \end{array}\right\}$ | Bramaholae to Casterton | .. | 32.09 | 32.09 | 572 | 149 | 182,652 3 | 5,692 |
| 20.6 .1916 | Heywood to Puralka (Mumbanar) <br> $\dagger$ Rainways trom Numbanar and Murray ville to South Australian Border in connexion with Vietocian and South Australian Railways to Pimnaroo and Mount Cambier | $\cdots$ | 38.51 | 38.51 | 422 | 85 | 141,414 14 | 3,672 |
| 28.11 .1977 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 28.11 .1917 \\ 29.7 .1915 \end{gathered}$ |  | . | 18.18 | 18.18 | 351 | 192 | 73,409 5 | 4,038 |
| 1.6.1887 | Lubeck to Rupanyup (inclading portion of cost of the Warranook Ballast Pits Tram- |  | 9.77 | 9.77 | 487 | 455 | 44,917 1 | 4,631 |
| 15.6.1009 | Rupanyup to Marnoo . | $\cdots$ | 15.33 | 15.33 | 494 | 450 | $33,64610 \quad 9$ | 2,195 |
| 25.7 .1927 | Marneo to Bolangum .. .... | $\cdots$ | 6.40 | 6.40 | 579 | 495 | $37,763 \quad 010$ | 5,900 |
| 12.5.1886 | Murton to Warracknabeal (including portion of cost of the Warranook Ballast Pits Tramway) |  | 31.20 | 31.20 | 464 | 360 | 159,801 17 | 5,124 |
| 5.1.1893 | Warreemnabea! to Peulah | .. | 21.92 | 21.02 | 359 | 288 | $62,140 \quad 3 \quad 6$ | 2,835 |
| 6.3.1894 | Beulah to fropetoun | .. | 16.01 | 16.01 | 290 | 258 | 40,689 115 | 2,541 |
| 6.5.1925 | Hopetoun to Patchewollock | $\cdots$ | 26.96 | 26.96 | 279 | 218 | 113,232 118 | 4,200 |
| 25.8.1887 | Horstam to Noradjuha |  | 19.95 | 19.95 | 488 | 395 | $88,88419{ }^{6}$ | 4,455 |
| 24.9.1912 | Noradjuha to Toolondo |  | 11.24 | 11.24 | 560 | 475 | 29,729 1411 | 2,645 |
| 31.7.1894 | East Natimuk to Goroke |  | 28.64 | 28.64 | 624 | 394 | 70,330 $13 \quad 1$ | 2,456 |
| 3.5.1027 | Qoroke to Carpolac |  | 9.05 | 9.05 | 637 | 462 | $49,871{ }^{6} 8$ | \%,511 |
| 19.6.1894 | Dimboola to Jeparit |  | 21.59 | 21.59 | 387 | 268 | 53,131 $18 \quad 9$ | 2,461 |
| 2.11.1899 | Jeparit to Rainbow | $\cdots$ | 18.47 | 18.47 | 388 | 263 | $38,62016 \quad 8$ | 2,091 |
| 26.6.1914 | Rainlow to Yaapeet .. |  | 10.59 | 10.59 | 294 | 237 | 27,374 $18 \quad 9$ | 2,685 |
| 10.12.1912 | Jeparit to Loxquon |  | 13.68 | 13.68 | 395 | 271 | 34,016 3 | 2,486 |
| 27.6.1516 | Lorquon to Yanac <br> Essendon Junction to Essendon (including cost of Elemington Racecourse Branch) <br> Fsomion to Wodong (including cost of |  | 18.38 | 18.38 | 473 | 355 | $48,094 \quad 5 \quad 10$ | 2,617 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 21.10 .1860 \\ 30.11 .1867 \end{array}\right\}$ |  | 5.00 |  | 8.00 | 148 | 14 | 244,865 16 6 |  |
| 18.4.1872 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 244,80 10 | ,973 |
| 21.11.1878 S | Essendon to Wodonga (including cost of | 61.27 | 120.72 | 181.99 | 1,147 | 105 | $\begin{array}{llll}2,995,866 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | 16,462 |
| 31.10 .1927 | Bowser to Peecheliba .. .. .. |  | 12.32 | 12.32 | 503 | 461 | 65,24896 | 5,296 |
| 14.6.1883 | $\ddagger$ Wodonga to River Morray (including portion of cost of Bridge over River Murray) | 1.9 |  | 1.94 | 538 | 312 | 68,613 411 | 35,368 |
| 9.9.1884 | North Mciboume to Coburg | 5.07 |  | 5.07 | 202 | 13 | 250,835 $15 \quad 7$ | 49,475 |
| 8.10 .1889 | Coburg to Somerton a Reyal Pazk Junction to Olifton Hill |  | 7.16 | 7.16 | 530 | 202 | 79,301 1610 | 11,076 |
| 8.50 .1888 |  | 2.21 | 0.18 | 2.39 | 136 | 103 | 187,259 186 | 78,351 |
| 8.5 .1888 | Fitaroy Branch <br> Whittiesea Junction to Whittlesea |  | 0.89 | 0.89 | 119 | 85 | 78,092130 | 87,744 |
| 8.10.1889 $\}$ |  | 4.67 | 17.39 | 22.06 | 639 | 119 | 323,146 124 | 14,649 |
| $23.12 .1889\}$ | Whittiesea Junction to Whitclesea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.12 .1904 | Northeote Loop Line . . | 0.13 |  | 0.13 | 128 | 119 | 10,351 118 | 79,627 |
| 16.11.1883 | Tallarock to Yea |  | 23.69 | $23 \cdot 69$ | 698 | 488 | 166,015 1511 | 7,007 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{r} 12.11 .1889 \\ 0.10 .1891 \end{array}\right\}$ | Yea to Mansfield and Koriella | $\cdots$ | 55.82 | 58.82 | 1,304 | 557 | 346,657 16 | 6,210 |
| 28.10 .1909 | Koriella to Alexsudra |  | 4.32 | 4.32 | 922 | 716 | 29,994 $17 \quad 3$ | 6,943 |
| 13.1.1880 | Mangalore to Chegrarton | 0.29 | 44.96 | 45.25 | 499 | 372 | 309,777 319 | 6,845 |
| 1.9.1881 | Shepparton to Numurkah | 2.14 | 18.61 | 20.76 | 376 | 348 | $99,410 \quad 7 \quad 9$ | 4,791 |
| 1.10 .1888 | Numurkah to Cobram .. Murchison East to Rnshworth | 0.20 | 21.47 | 21.67 | 376 | 355 | 92,234 12 9 | 4,256 |
| 1.9.1890 |  |  | 12.81 | 12.81 | 476 | 391 | $73,25911 \quad 1$ | 5,719 |
| 26.8 .1914 | Rushworth to Colbinabbin Rushworth to Gingarte | 0.58 | 12.29 | 14.87 | 510 | 363 | $\begin{array}{llll}44,225 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 3,436 |
| 15.5.1917 |  | .. | 13.62 | 13.62 | 51 | 347 | 51,571 4 4 3 | 3,786 |
|  | Rushworth to Coibinabbin Rushworth to Gingarre <br> Camied horward | 260.61 | 3339.80 | 3600.41 | $\cdots$ |  | $31,448,855 \quad 410$ |  |

- Traing ran only as required for trafie.

The expenditare showis portion only of the total cost, the balance having been bone by the South Australian Govermment.
The belance of be cost of the brideo has been horne by the New south Wale Government

## APPENDIX No. 8 -continued.

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


## APPENDIX No. 8-continued.

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


## APPENDIX No. 8-continued.

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


## 14-tt. 5 है-in. gauge, 2,42 miles,

* The balance of the cost of the bridges has been borne by the Public Works Departments of New South Wales and Victoria,
f The cost shown above represents portion of the cost of the bridge only, the balance having been bome by the Country Roads Boatd,
Norn.-Tracks on piers and wharfs, to ballast pits, and to the Great Morwell Coal Mine are not included in the length of lines opened for traffic as shown above, but are inchuded in the mileage of sidings as shown in Appendix No. 20.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT OF TRATN, LOCOMOTIVE, AND VEHICLE MLEAGE.


Nont.- These totals do not inolude dopactmental mileage.
$\dagger$ Equated.

## APPENDIX No. 10.

GTATEMENT SHOWING STEAM AND ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES, STEAM ORANES, PETROL RAIL MOTOR PASSENGER VEHICLES, STEAM AND ELECTRIC COACHING STOCK, ELECTRIC TRAMWAY STOCK, ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES, GOODS AND SERVICE STOCK AT 30tE JUNE, 1933.


## APPENDIX No. 10-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING ROLLING STOCK, Etc---continued.

| Relling Stock. |  |  | $5^{\prime} 3^{*}$ Gauge. |  |  | $2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ Gange. |  |  | Tatal. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Capacty. |  | Number. | Capacty. |  | Nurner. | Capacity. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Totas. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { pervobiole } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total. | Average per Volinte. |  | Total. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { porvehicle. } \end{aligned}$ |
| GOODS ST | TOCK. |  |  | tons. | t.ons, |  | tons. | tons. |  | tors. | toas. |
| Box Goods Wagons |  | $\therefore$ | 73 | 1.104 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 1 | 10 | 10.0 | 74 | . 1,114 | 15.0 |
| Coal Wagons .. |  | . | 342 | 5,173 | $15 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  | 342 | 5,173 | 15.1 |
| Open Goods Wagons | S | . | 15,665 | 243,684 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 212 | 2,331 | 11.0 | 15,877 | $2 \mathrm{4} 5,015$ | 15.6 |
| Cattle Wagons | . | . | 717 | 7,670 | 10.7 | 15 | 151 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 732 | 7,821 | $10 \cdot 7$ |
| Sheep Wagons | . | . | 1,274 | 13,342 | $10 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  | 1,274 | 13,342 | $10 \cdot 5$ |
| Louvred Wagons | . | . | 1,147 | 16,445 | $14 \cdot 3$ | 14 | 141 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 1,161 | 16,580 | $14 \cdot 3$ |
| Refrigerator Wagons | 5 .. | . | 417 | 5,682 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 1 | 10 | 10.0 | 418 | 5,992 | 13.6 |
| Powder Vans .. | . | $\because$ | 21 | 105 | $5 \cdot 0$ | .. | . | .. | 21 | 105 | $5 \cdot 0$ |
| Flat Wagons .. Bolster Wagons | $\because$ | $\because$ | \} 222 | 4,486 | $20 \cdot 2$ | . | .. | . | 222 | 4,486 | 20.2 |
| Brake Vans .. |  | . | (Included in Steam Coaching Stook.)    <br> 8 $\cdots$ $\ldots$ .. |  |  |  | . | . |  | .. | . |
| Other Vehicles | . | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | . | . |
| Total | . | . | 19,886 | 297,091 | 150 | 243 | 2,643 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 20,129 | 300,334 | 14.9 |
| Casudty or Break-down Vans and |  |  |  | . | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 46168 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trucks . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . | . |  |  |  | . | . | . | 46 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Water Trucks .. | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |  | (Included in Coal Wagons Goods Stock.) |  |  |  | . | $\cdots$ | 168 | $\cdots$ | . |
| Loco. Coal Trucks |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | . |  | .. | . |
| Ballast Wagons | $\cdots$ | . | 163 | - | - | , | . | $\cdots$ | 163 | . | . |
| Gas Vehicles . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | -. | $\cdots$ | 7 | . | . | . | .. | $\ldots$ | 7 | . | $\cdots$ |
| Workmen's Sleeping C | Cars | .. | 278 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 278 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Store Vans ${ }^{\text {Cranes (not Locomotiv }}$ | - |  | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Cranes (not Locomotiv | tives) on |  | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | - | . |
| Plough Vans ${ }^{\text {Motor Inspection }}$ Cars | $\stackrel{\square}{\text { P }}$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Motor Inspection Cars | (Petro) | . | $\stackrel{3}{10}$ | . | $\ldots$ | * | . | . | 110 | . | . |
| Other Vehicles | (Prol | . | 110 | . . | , | . | . |  | 110 | . | . |
| Total | . | . | 794. | . | . | . | . | .. | 794 | . | . |
| ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES. |  |  | -• | * | . | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 18 | Pusamgers. | $\underset{\text { Bengers. }}{\substack{\text { Pas. } \\ \text { Ben }}}$ 21T. $C . Q$. |
|  |  |  | 384 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trucks (Goods) | - | $\cdots$ |  | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | . |  | .. | 32 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { T. } & \text { c. } \\ 102 & \text { Q. } \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Trailers (Goods) | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | * | - | . | " | 12 | $56 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 4131 |
| Service Stock-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cars .. | -• | . | . | . |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | 9 | - | . |
| Trucks . . | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | . |  | . | . | 24 | $\cdots$ | . |

## APPENDIX No. 11

RETURN OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TEN YEARS, FROM IsT JULY, 1923, TO 30 oh JUNE, 1933



The form of this return has been altered as from 1st July, 1924, in accordance with a deoision of the Interstate Conference of Railway Commissioners.
In all eases, only Casualties in connoxion with train working and the movement of rolling-stock are included.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT (EXCLUSIVE OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AND ROAD MOTOR PUBLIC SERVICES).


## APPENDIX No. 13.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND-ACT No. 3759, SECTIONS 109 AND $110-A T$ 30TH JUNE, I933.


## APPENDIX No. 14.

DETAMLD STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF WORKING THE ST. KILDA AND BRIGHTON AND THE SANDRINGHAM TO BEAUMARLS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.


* Of this loss, 51,718 was in respect of the Sandringham-Black Roek line. The balance ( 22,284 ) is accounted for by interest
charges and cxchange in reapeet of the capital inyested in the closed Mlack Rock-Beaumatis line.
The amount due at 30th June, 1932 , for the period 1.9 .1936 to 31.8 .1931 was £10,000. $£ 2,000$ representing the guarantee in respect of the year 1.9 .1930 to 81.8 .1931 , has been included in the figures for the year 1931-32.

The amounts recouped by the Treasury ( $£ 3,368$ in 1931-32, and 22,026 in 1932-33) in respect of the loss on the Black Rock to Benmaris Line are not included in the above figures.

The Line from Black Rook to Beanmoris was closed for traffe on 31.8.1931.

## APPENDIX No. 15.

## the chalet, mt. buffalo national park.

Cafital Expenditure at zoth June, 1933.


Working Account for the Year ended zoth June, 1933.

| Dr. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## APPENDIX No. 16.

## ROAD MOTOR COACH PASSENGER SERVICE.

Capital Account at 30 th June, $1933 . \quad £ \quad$ s. $d$.
Cost of Coaches and Garages .. .. .. 55,090 Ir

Less Depreciation written off .. .. .. 48,327 I3 II
Balance of Cost at 30 th June, 1933 .. .. $\quad\{6,762$ 1o 0
Working Account for Year ended 3 ote Juna, 1933.


## APPENDIX No. 17.

## ROAD MOTOR PUBLIC GOODS SERVICE.

Gapital Adcount at $30 t h$ June, 1933.

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c} 
\\
\\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\hline 27,905 \\
\hline 6,073 \\
\hline 2
\end{array}\right)
$$

Cost of Trucks, Trailers, Containers, and Garages

Working Account for Year ended zoth Junk, 1933.


## APPENDIX No. 18.

## RECONCILIATION OF THE RALLWAY AND TREASURY FIGURES RELATING TO REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES (VIDE PAGE 8).

Revence.
Revenue as shown by the Railways ...
That total includes the net amount of accoums due but unpaid at $30 t h$ June i935, 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.

On the other hand it exclutes the net amount of accounts ontstanding at 30th June, 1932, which were paid in 1932-33, and therefore included in the Treasury figures, and which therefore require to be added, viz.

Revenue as shown by the Treasiry ... ... $\ldots$... $9,473,430$ 12 8

## Working Expenses.

Working Expenses as shown by the Railways ...
...
In order 10 bring this sum into agreement with the Treasury figures, the following amounts must be added:-
(1) Amount of Interest paid to the $S_{\text {tate }}$ Electricity Commission on the Capital Cost of portion of the line from Hernes Oak to Yallourn
(2) Amount of Exehange on Redemption Payments in London $\quad$....
(2) Amount of Exehange on Redemption Payments in London $\quad$....

$$
\boldsymbol{f} \quad \text { s. } \quad \boldsymbol{d}
$$

$9,520,8691611$
$128,025 \quad 2 \quad 3$
9, $292,84414 \quad 8$
$80,585 \quad 18 \quad 0$

The Working Expenses as shown by the Treasury are :- $\& \quad s \quad d$.
Division 77, subdivision 1 of the Appropriation Act 1932-33 ... ... ... ...
Division 7\%, subdivision 2-Expenditure on Automatic Couplers which otherwise would be chargeable to Capital
Division 77, subdivision 2-Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund
 South Australia in accordance with the provisions of clause 12 of the Sonth Australian and Victorian Border Railways AgreementAct 2424 (including Interest)
Division 77, subdivision 2-Repayment to Capital Account of the original cost of Shops erected on the Flinders-street Station Conenurse
Division 77, subdivision 3-Repayment to Capital Account in connexion with the North Geelong and Fyansford Line
Division 77, subdivision 4-Salary of the Chairman of the Board of Discipline ...
Division 77, subdivision 5-Interest charges paid to State Electricity Commission on the Capital Cost of portion of the line from Hernes Oak to Yallourn...
Division 77, subdivision 6, Exchange on Redemption Payments in London ...
… ...
Division 77, subdivision 7-To make good an embezalement by P. H. Thompson from pay eash
to the $\cdots$
Division 77, subdivision 7-Payment to the Koo-
wee-rup to MeDonald's Track Railway Con-wee-rup to McDonald's Track Railway Con-
struction Trust in respect of the loss of rating occasioned by the closing of the line between Triholm and Strzelecki $\quad . . . \quad 9214 \quad 3$
Division 78, Pensions ... ... ...
Act No. 3759 , Pensions ... ... ... 144,494 0 0
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Act No. } 3769 \text {, Pensions } & \cdots & \cdots & 14,9,94 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Act No. } 3759 \text {, Commissioners' Salaries } . . . & \ldots & 6,310 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Act No. 3782, Payment to Superannuation Fund ...
$238 \quad 17 \quad 3$
£6,579,027 1110
$5,962,491 \quad 10 \quad 3$
$100,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$6,572,788 \quad 14 \quad 7$
$28,452 \quad 3 \quad 9$
$54,964 \quad 9 \quad 9$
$809 \quad 18 \quad 1$
$\begin{array}{lll}758 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$43616 \quad 0$

238173
$6,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$

50118
$270,772 \quad 12 \quad 7$

## APPENDIX No. 19.

NEW LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1983.

| Section. | Miles, | Date opened, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nil. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

NEW LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30TH JUNE, 1939.

| Section. |  | Miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yarrawonga to Oaklands (New South Wales Border Railway Act) | $\cdots$ | 38 |
| Nowingi to Millewa South (construction suspended) . . | . . | $35 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| Euston to Lette (construction suspended).. .. | . | $30 \frac{1}{4}$ |

NEW LINES AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT COMMENCED, AT 30TH JUNE, 1933

| Section. |  | griles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mildura to Gol Gol (New South Wales Border Railway Act) | * | 22 |
| La La Siding to Big Pat's Creek . . .. .. | . | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Orbost to Brodribb .. . | . | 6 |
| Casterton to Nangeela .. .. .. | , | 9 |
| The work in each instance is indefinitely postponed. |  |  |

## APPENDIX No. 20.

MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS AND TRACKS.

| -- |  | Mileage open for Traffe at 3oth June. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Railways. |  |  |  |  |  | Tracks. |  |  |
|  |  | Six Tracks. | Four Tracks. | Three Tracien | Two Tracks. | One Tracis. | Total. | Tracks. | Sidings. | Total. |
|  | ${ }^{5^{\prime}} 3^{\prime \prime}$ grauge $6^{\prime \prime}$ gauge $\ldots$ | $3 \cdot 30$ | 657 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}32793 \\ .21 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 425870 12156 | 4599 <br> 1200 <br> 12177 | 4968.4 121.98 | $\begin{array}{r} 1026.19 \\ 989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5994.33 \\ 131.87 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total . . | 3.30 | 657 | 2.5 | 328.14 | 4380.26 | $4720 \cdot 77$ | 5990.12 | 10;6.08 | 6126.20 |
|  | way, ${ }^{\text {gauge }}$ ¢ $\quad 3$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 518 | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | 10.36 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 11.50 |
|  | gauge $\quad$... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $2 \cdot 21$ | 21 | $2 \cdot 42$ | 463 | 26 | $4 \cdot 89$ |
|  | Graud Total | $33^{\circ}$ | 6.57 | $2 \times 5$ | $335 * 53$ | 438047 | 4728.37 | 5105.11 | 103748 | 614259 |
|  | $5^{\prime}, 3^{n}$ gauge $2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ gauge | $3 \cdot 30$ | 6.57 | 2.5 | 32793 .21 | 4258.70 121.56 | 459900 12177 | $\begin{array}{r} 4968 \cdot 14 \\ 121.9^{8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1025.96 \\ 9.89 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5994 \cdot 10 \\ 13 \times 87 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { Total } & \ldots \\ \text { Electric }\end{array}$ | 330 | 657 | 25 | $32.8 \cdot 14$ | $4380: 26$ | $4720 \% 7$ | 5090112 | 103585 | 612597 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { way, } \\ \text { gauge } & & \\ & & 3 \\ \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5118 | $\ldots$ | 5.18 | $10 \times 36$ | 114 | 11.50 |
|  | gauge ${ }^{\text {may, }}$ 4. $\quad \cdots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ | 2.21 | 2 F | $24^{2}$ | $4 \cdot 63$ | 26 | $4 \cdot 89$ |
|  | Grand Total | $3 \cdot 30$ | $6 \cdot 57$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 33553 | $4380^{\circ} 47^{\frac{1}{1}}$ | 4728.37 | 510511 | 103725 | 614236 |

Average Mileade open for Irafic during the Year.


## APPENDIX No. 21.

To funds provided at the date of the authorisation of the Stores Suspense Account sation of the Store
Less expended on special and deferred repairs in accordance with Section 3 of Act 1820
$\begin{array}{ccc}f & s . & d . \\ 559,440 & 16 & 2 \\ 50,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
"Advances from Loan Account subsequent to 30th June, 1896 ", Sundry Creditors

509,440 16 530,000 o o 129,398 I 10
£I, 168,838 I 8

COMPARATTVE ANALYSIS OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND REVENUE FOR YEARS ENDED $30 T H$ JUNE, I933, and 1932.

|  | Year baded 3oth sune, r933. |  |  |  |  |  | Year ended soth June, 1932. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Journeys. |  |  | Revenue. |  |  | Number of Journeys. |  |  | Revenue. |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {rst Class. }}$ | 2nd Class. | Total. | ${ }_{\text {rex }} \mathrm{c}$ Class. | 2nd Class. | Total. | Ist Class. | 2ud Class. | Total. | ret Class. | 2nd Class. | Total. |
| Country- |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {f }}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{f}}{\text { f }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ |
| Single Tiokets | 180,999 | 1,323,999 | 1,504,998 | 223,253 | 527,176 | 750,429 | 193,635 | I, 328,120 | I,521,755 | 229,817 | 525,894 | 755,711 |
| Return Tickets | 205,320 | 2,096,437 | 2,301,757 | 91,453 | 426,232 | 517,685 | 212,267 | I, 926,836 | 2,139,103 | 92,950 | 403,6I8 | 496,568 |
| Periodical Tickets | 660,669 | 693,695 | 1,354,364 | 85,567 | 26,145 | III,712 | 628,005 | 744,043 | 1,372,048 | 99,089 | 28,431 | 127.520 |
| Workmen's Weekly Tickets |  | I30,560 | 130,560 |  | 2,869 | 2,869 |  | 109,172 | 109,172 | .. | 2,322 | 2,322 |
| Total | 1,046,988 | 4,244,691 | 5,291,679 | 400,273 | 982,422 | 1,382,695 | 1,033,907 | 4,108,171 | 5,142,078 | 421,856 | 960,265 | 1,382,121 |
| Metropolitan (within 20 miles of Melbourne)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single Tickets .. .. | 5,655,232 | 9,489,279 | 15,104,511 | 125,525 | 193,935 | 319,460 | 5,557,728 | 9,209,078 | 14,766,806 | 126,009 | 190,734 | 316,743 |
| Return Tickets | 16,394,347 | 35,192,097 | 51,586,444 | 357,303 | 655,452 | 1,or2,755 | 16,955,354 | 34,582,371 | 51,537,725 | 366,299 | 646,742 | 1,013,041 |
| Race and Special Picnic Tickets | 281,260 | 636,963 | 918,223 | 12,477 | 22,076 | 34,553 | 251,730 | 609,518 | 861,248 | 12,900 | 20,265 | 33,165 |
| Periodical Tickets .. . | 20,629,359 | 26,688,936 | 47,318,295 | 326,739 | 331,545 | 658,284 | 20,475,137 | 24,669,753 | 45,144,890 | 327,267 | 310,312 | 637.579 |
| Workmeu's Weekly Tickets | , | 9,970,86I | 9,970,86I | , | 153,841 | 153,841 |  | 8,537,838 | 8,537,838 |  | 131,455 | 131,455 |
| Total | 42,920,198 | 81,978,136 | 124,898,334 | 822,044 | 1,356,849 | 2,178,893 | 43,239,949 | 77,608:558 | 120,848,507 | 832,475 | 1,299,508 | 2,131,983 |
| Grand Total Railway Passenger Traffic .. .. .. | 43,967,186 | 86,222,827 | 130,190,013 | 1,222,317 | 2,339,271 | 3,561,588 | 44,273,856 | 81,716,729 | 125,990,585 | 1,254,331 | 2,259.773 | 3,514,104 |
| Road Motor Public Services . | . | . | 700,199 | . | $\cdots$ | 6,506 | . | . | 641,990 | . | -. | 6,191 |
| St. Kilda-Brighton Electric | . | - | 4,190,379 | . | . | 42,991 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,250,058 | . | . | 44,04 |
| Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Traminay* | . | $\cdots$ | 997,678 |  |  | 9,64I | . | . | 1,039,046 | . | . | 10,056 |

* Note.-The Black Rock to Beaumaris section was elosed for traffic on 31st August, 1931.


## APPENDIX No. 23.

COMPARATTVE ANALYSIS OF GOODS AND LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC AND REVENUE FOR YEARS ENDED $30 T H$ JUNE, 1933, AND $30 T H$ JUNE, 1932 (EXOLUSIVE OF ROAD MOTOR PUBLIC GOODS SERVICES).


The revenue shown in this A ppendix differs from that sbown in other statements and gppandice; the difference is doe to a different basis being used in the complation of this information

Number of Live Stock.

|  |  | Year ended 3oth June, 1933. |  | Year ended 30th June, 1932. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calves | $\ldots$ | $16,19 \mathrm{I}$ | $\cdots$ | 26,686 |
| Cattle | $\cdots$ | 323,359 | $\cdots$ | 367,602 |
| Horses | $\cdots$ | 26,744 | $\cdots$ | 28,814 |
| Pigs | $\because$ | 364,857 | $\cdots$ | $346,38 \mathrm{I}$ |
| Sheep | $\cdots$ | $7,738,960$ | $\cdots$ | $7,614,893$ |

APPENDIX No. 24.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OHARGED TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS ENDED $30 T H$ JUNE, I933.


APPENDIX No. 24-continued.
STATEMBNT OF EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS ENDED 3OTH JUNE, I933-continued.


## APPENDIX No. 25.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIUNS WHERE NOT LESS THAN 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30Tr JUNE, 1933, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTITY LOADED IN ANV ONE YEAR.
Norti-At stations where figures are not shown the total namber of bugs of wheat forwarded by mal was less than 20,000 for the particular year or years.

| Stations. | Year ended 30th June, 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 30th June, } \\ & 1929 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & 30 \text { th June, } \\ & 1830 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 30th June, } \\ & 1931 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 30th June, } \\ & 1932 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & 30 t h \text { June, } \\ & 1835 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Bagg. | Na. of Bags. | No. of Eagg. | No. of Bagg. | No. of Bagg. | No, of Begs. | No. $\mathrm{of} \mathrm{Brgg}$. |
| Goornong | 30,816 | 44,424 | 39,484 | 43,302 | . | 35,428 | 58,496 |
| Avonmore | . | 30,924 |  | 22,006 |  | 29,030 | 30,924 |
| Elmore | $\because$ | 98,948 | 44,938 | 64,712 | 66,447 | 63,407 | 144,127 |
| Rochester | 20,322 | 67,968 | 24,596 | 71,920 | 35,952 | 29,581 | 130,087 |
| Strathallan | .. | 33,240 |  | 21,439 | 3, | 20,081. | 85,105 |
| Echuea | . | . | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 33,667 | 41,964 |
| Moama | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\ldots$ |  |  | 21,247 |
| Mathoura | - |  |  |  | 30,600 | 39,468 | 72,138 |
| Gulpha Siding | . | 24,720 | . | - | 28,506 | 33,094 | 49,484 |
| Hill Plains . | ', | . | . |  | , | , | 26,110 |
| Southdown |  | 21,156 |  |  | 25,477 | 23,477 | 25,477 |
| Deniliquin | 34,543 | 49,356 | 39,239 |  | 93,408 | 67,093 | 97,224 |
| Shelbourne | 41,132 | 59,232 | 38,083 | 25,186 | 34,256 | 28,009 | 113,952 |
| Moolort | ., | 46,392 | 38,429 | 55,022 | .. | . . | 55,022 |
| Maryborough | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | . . | . | $\cdots$ | 24,069 |
| Bet Bet | . | 26,484 | $\cdots$ | 32,225 | $\cdots$ | . | 32,225 |
| Bealiba | - | 24,540 | . | 34,611 | . | . | 57,150 |
| Emu | $\cdots$ | 20,940 | $\cdots$ |  | . |  | 20,940 |
| Carapooee | . |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 40,078 |
| St. Armaud | - | 33,720 | . | 31,738 | . | . | 56,742 |
| Sutherland | 82,018 | 67,093 | 22,423 | 60,865 | 97,610 | 52,800 | 122,013 |
| Swanwater | 46,513 | 83,616 | $\cdots$ | 57,831 | 63,235 | 31,921. | 108,494 |
| Cope Cope | 87,378 | 90,840 | 36,256 | 60,788 | 126,687 | 86,552 | 153,184 |
| Donald | 130,397 | 179,811 | 91,495 | 102,639 | 206,542 | 100,960 | 206,542 |
| Litchfield | 61,146 | 134,232 | 34,263 | 51,278 | 189,488 | 138,578 | 189,488 |
| Massey | 21,901 | 60,144 |  | 32,010 | 70,759 | 62,794 | 70,759 |
| Watchem | 45,842 | 116,418 | 30,226 | 26,989 | 160,804 | 89,645 | 165,982 |
| Morton Plains | .. | 64,716 | . . | 20,804 | 53,550 | 41,875 | 64,716 |
| Birchip | 30,918 | 75,132 |  | 21,913 | 101,037 | 79,374 | 101,037 |
| Kinnabulla | 24,235 | 51,948 | 23,122 | . . | 91,549 | 53,740 | 91,549 |
| Curyo | 23,102 | 57,804 | $\cdots$ | 21,323 | 74,854 | 39,156 | 74,854 |
| Watchupga | 63,813 | 88,404 |  | 27,273 | 109,921 | 46,495 | 109,921 |
| Woomelang | 52,938 | 91,884 | 34,495 | 35,861 | 172,894 | 81,300 | 172,894 |
| Lascelles | 29,939 | 57,648 | . | 42,630 | 82,015 | 35,702 | 125,222 |
| Gama | . | 33,468 | $\cdots$ | 47,058 | 50,914 | 34,883 | 61,403 |
| Turriff | - | 33,912 | . | 48,069 | 46,184 |  | 81,723 |
| Speed | - | 33,804 | $\because$ | 68,940 | 51,131 | 32,072 | 102,568 |
| Tempy | . | 38,232 | . | 76,179 | 57,966 | 28,599 | 76,179 |
| Gypsum Siding | $\cdots$ |  | . | 42,015 |  |  | 42,015 |
| Bronzewing .. | -• | 20,076 | . | 37,011 | 46,440 | 21,012 | 46,440 |
| Nunga | $\cdots$ |  | . | 35,842 |  |  | 78,207 |
| Ouyen | - | 28,092 | $\cdots$ | 71,418 | 75,888 | 40,642 | 126,811 |
| Kiamal | . | . $\cdot$ | . | 107,437 | 38,872 | 34,144 | 107,437 |
| Boonoonar | . | . | . | 56,212 | 28,213 | 21,878 | 56,212 |
| Carwarp | - | - | - | 73,001 | 47,801 | 40,831. | 73,001 |
| Yatpool | - | -• | $\cdots$ | 23,927 | 23,318 |  | 31,358 |
| Merbein | - | $\cdots$ | . | 25,919 | .. |  | 25,926 |
| Lilanelly | - | 29,688 | - | 38,568 | . | 20,086 | 38,568 |
| Arnold |  | .. |  | 25,693 | $\cdots$ | . | 25,693 |
| Tiega | -• | - | $\cdots$ | 33,835 | 23,261 | . | 33,835 |

## APPENDIX No. 25-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS WHERE NOT LESS THAN 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTITY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR.

| Stations. |  | Year ended 30 th June, 1928. | Year ended 30th June, 1929. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & 30 \mathrm{th} \text { June, } \\ & 1930 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | Year onded $30 t h$ June, 1931. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year endea } \\ & \text { 30th June, } \\ & 1932 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { soth June. } \end{aligned}$ $1933 .$ | Record quanded lim any one year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Bags. | No. of Bagg. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bagas. | Ne. of Bags. | No. of Bage | No. of Bags. |
| Galah |  | .. | 27,334 | $\cdots$ | 49,209 | 54,071 | 37,367 | 121,512 |
| Walpeup | . | 54,053 | 71,748 | . | 84,141 | 141,945 | 75,249 | 148,171 |
| Torrita |  | . | 26,880 | . | 57,373 | 42,244 | 27,083 | 65,934 |
| Underbool |  | 25,094 | 50,388 | . | 76,498 | 109,377 | 57,857 | 136,889 |
| Linga |  | . | . | . | 59,882 | 51,732 | 35,308 | 78,264 |
| Boinka |  | . | . | .. | 60,615 | 32,574 | 21,818 | 60,615 |
| Tutye |  | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | . | 57,623 | 47,409 | 26,171 | 57,623 |
| Cowrangie | . | - | 39,780 | . | 91,842 | 75,774 | 56,998 | 108,483 |
| Danyo |  |  | 28,752 | $\cdots$ | 51,329 | 37,959 | 25,448 | 69,443 |
| Murrayville |  | 25,336 | 63,288 | . | 83,756 | 86,436 | 58,472 | 158,807 |
| Carina |  | 20,315 | 52,150 | .. | 64,946 | 63,854 | 49,243 | 111,282 |
| Panitya |  | 22,777 | 66,084 | . | 101,074 | 89,811 | 75,871 | 101,074 |
| Benetook |  | . . | . . |  | 29,209 | 28,108 |  | 29,209 |
| Pirlta |  |  |  | . | 62,139 | 36,990 | 29,378 | 62,139 |
| Merrinee |  | .. | 29,832 | . | 108,371 | 83,908 | 72,037 | 108,371 |
| Karrawinna |  | $\ldots$ | 34,632 | . | 147,777 | 79,994 | 89,352 | 147,777 |
| Werrimull |  | - | 26,806 | . | 121,055 | 112,352 | 105,314 | 121,055 |
| Bambill |  | . | . | . | 66,790 | 49,725 | 69,833 | 69,833 |
| Yarrara |  | . |  | . | 65,616 | 54,089 | 55,150 | 65,616 |
| Meringur |  | $\cdots$ | 25,413 | . | 108,042 | 57,386 | 72,682 | 108,042 |
| Karween |  | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 28,203 | 47.017 | 60,852 | 60,852 |
| Morkalla |  | - | . | . | .. | 43,477 | 39,530 | 43,477 |
| Derby |  | . |  | . |  | . . | .. | 33,521 |
| Leichardt |  | $\cdots$ | 27,288 | -. | 23,278 |  |  | 27,288 |
| Bridgewater |  | $\cdots$ | 24,780 | . | . . | 20,776 | 33,397 | 57,399 |
| Kurting |  | . | 27,744 | .. | 26,688 | . |  | 34,063 |
| Korong Vale |  | $\cdots$ | 22,824 | . | 33,151 |  |  | 66,230 |
| Wychitella |  |  | 50,172 | . | 39,761 | 56,542 | 27,043 | 76,530 |
| Buckrabanyu |  | 27,488 | 36,806 | . | 35,606 | 38,261 | 27,138 | 88,208 |
| Barrakee | . | 25,125 | 58,248 | $\cdots$ | 47,215 | 36,879 | 23,932 | 92,556 |
| Charlton |  | 71,631 | 128,088 | $\cdots$ | 59,753 | 90,118 | 20,792 | 237,678 |
| Teddywaddy |  | 20,656 | 28,560 | . | . . | 29,168 | 25,411 | 60,422 |
| Glenloth |  |  | 48,840 | . |  | 61,690 | 56,231 | 83,927 |
| Wycheproof |  | 57,246 | 119,532 | - | 22,899 | 207,984 | 110,518 | 207,984 |
| Dumosa |  | 27,668 | 57,564 | . | .. | 123,291 | 81,065 | 123,291 |
| Nullawil | $\cdots$ | 32,436 | 49,860 | . | 24,740 | 110,524 | 80,885 | 110,524 |
| Warne | . | . . | 27,612 | . |  | 55,728 | 44,816 | 55,728 |
| Culgoa |  |  | 58,788 | . | 44,472 | 151,606 | 97,535 | 152,048 |
| Berriwillock |  | 40,568 | 96,144 | $\cdots$ | 72,153 | 188,994 | 116,858 | 188,994 |
| Boigbeat | $\cdots$ | . . | 32,882 | . | 36,019 | 68,599 | 40,506 | 63,599 |
| Sea Lake |  | 45,889 | 86,326 | - | 112,231 | 170,367 | 96,372 | 170,367 |
| Ninda |  | . | 27,804 | . | 43,312 | 44,839 | 28,835 | 47,399 |
| Nyarrin |  | $\cdots$ | 44,592 | $\cdots$ | 83,631 | 60,448 | 28,680 | 83,631 |
| Nandaly |  | . | 33,468 | - | 49,061 | 52,091 | 23,135 | 58,610 |
| Pier Millan |  | $\cdots$ | 23,556 | $\cdots$ | 42,478 | 33,287 |  | 42,478 |
| Mittyack | $\cdots$ |  | 26,712 | . | 69,086 | 48,790 | 25,896 | 69,086 |
| Leitpar |  | . |  |  | 42,948 |  |  | 42,948 |
| Kulwin |  |  | 22,284 |  | 71,982 | 67,650 | 29,053 | 71,982 |
| Wedderburn | . | 43,444 | 63,696 | 25,408 | 83,267 | 28,622 | 22,998 | 86,790 |
| Borung | $\cdots$ | . | 50,018 | .. | 59,727 | 26,912 | 32,090 | 77,154 |

## APPENDIX No. 25-contivuied.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS WHERE NOT LESS THAN 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTITY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR,

| Stations. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year onded } \\ & \text { 30th Junee } \\ & \text { 1928. } \end{aligned}$ | Year ended 30th $J$ June 30th June 1929. | Year ended 30th June, 1930. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year ended } \\ \text { 3atr } \\ \text { OnJued } \\ \text { 193L. } \end{gathered}$ | Year: ended 30 th June, 1932. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 3oth } \\ & \text { 3sunue, } \\ & \text { 193s. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Record } \\ & \text { quatity } \\ & \text { loaded min } \\ & \text { any one } \\ & \text { year. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bagat | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. |
| Mysia | $\cdots$ |  | 29,964 | .. | 26,854 |  | 21,263 | 46,774 |
| Boort | . | 31,988 | 93,672 | . | 44,228 | 108,473 | 31,839 | 125,960 |
| Barrapart | $\cdots$ | 22,682 | 105,084 | . | 55,666 | 89,088 | 93,859 | 128,687 |
| Gredgwin | $\cdots$ | .. | 36,696 | . |  | 28,084 | 35,981 | 45,869 |
| Oakvale | . | .. | 35,616 | $\cdots$ | 30,140 | 33,539 | 32,954 | 56,528 |
| Quambatook .. | $\cdots$ | 20,591 | 126,348 | $\cdots$ | 84,528 | 130,034 | 122,502 | 157,217 |
| Cannie | .. | 20,019 | 60,168 |  | 54,132 | 111,507 | 64,706 | 111,507 |
| Lalbert | .. | .. |  |  | 107,371 | 190,023 | 110,629 | 190,023 |
| Meatian | . | . | 97,500 | 22,024 | 85,021 | 119,558 | 71,760 | 119,558 |
| Ultima | .. | .. | 122,964 | .. | 166,041 | 137,492 | 104,982 | 168,709 |
| Gowanford | $\cdots$ | .. | 45,732 | . | 58,718 | 57,669 | 47,151 | 58,718 |
| Waitchie | . | .. | 50,208 | $\ldots$ | 81,901 | 122,339 | 59,389 | 126,827 |
| Chillingollah | .. | $\cdots$ | 39,672 | . | 77,774 | 58,282 | 29;788 | 99,303 |
| Chinkapoor | . | . | 65,664 | .. | 85,662 | 86,826 | 59,947 | 87,172 |
| Cocamba | .. | .. | 24,072 | .. | 37,504 | 33,422 | 28,123 | 62,996 |
| Manangatang. . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 34,500 | .. | 54,677 | 105,536 | 45,204 | 105,536 |
| Bolton | . | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | 44,454 | 33,932 | 20,900 | 44,454 |
| Koimbo | . | .. | .. | . |  |  |  | 20,149 |
| Annuello | . | . | . | .. | 99,113 | 56,160 | 35,953 | 99,113 |
| Bannerton | . | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 53,199 | 40,919 | 36,492 | 53,199 |
| Robinvale | . | $\cdots$ |  | .. | 20,507 | . |  | 20,507 |
| Kaywood | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 49,224 | $\cdots$ | 47,910 | . | 25,501 | 77,555 |
| Tandarra | $\cdots$ | . | 46,152 | .. | 68,438 |  | 36,128 | 78,426 |
| Dingee | .. | .. | 43,680 | $\cdots$ | 49,720 |  | 20;062 | 98,007 |
| Prairie | .. | . | 42,108 | . | 42,839 | 22,889 | 27,825 | 94,229 |
| Mitiamo | $\cdots$ | . | 36,624 | $\cdots$ | 31,166 | 25,042 | 31,693 | 114,645 |
| Mologa | $\cdots$ | . | 20,316 | . |  |  |  | 59,542 |
| Pyramid | . | . | 28,080 | $\cdots$ |  | 22,743 | 21,261 | 61,768 |
| Kerang | . | . | 50,280 | . |  | 54,230 | 48,850 | 89,314 |
| Mystic Park .. | . | .. | 31,896 | $\cdots$ | 48,058 | 49,229 | 44,576 | 56,074 |
| Lake Boga | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | 21,919 | 74,356 | 36,145 | 92,564 |
| Perital | $\cdots$ | . |  | . | 26,795 | 25,557 | 24,978 | 28,935 |
| Swan Hill | .. |  | 27,456 |  |  | 43,065 | 34,769 | 158,641 |
| Woorinen |  |  | 23,676 |  | 28,873 | 33,087 | 27,370 | 39,611 |
| Pira | $\cdots$ | 28,863 | 39,780 | .. | 69,575 | 62,938 | 49,874 | 69,575 |
| Nyahwèst | $\cdots$ | . | 37,668 | $\cdots$ | 43,980 | 57,858 | 52,038 | 65,001 |
| Miralie | .. | . |  | . | 28,948 | 33,683 | 24,952 | 39,397 |
| Piangil | . | $\cdots$ | 41,026 | . | 37,707 | 95,037 | 50,444 | 95;037 |
| Natya | . | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 34,757 | 30,754 |  | 44,586 |
| Kooloonong | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - | 45,447 | 35,410 | 22,277 | 62,090 |
| Koorkab | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 22,070 | . |  | 22,070 |
| Yungera | .. | . |  |  | 22,927 | . |  | 22,927 |
| Hunter | . | $\cdots$ | 55,704 | 26,461 | 59,508 | $\cdots$ | 47,990 | 59,508 |
| Warragamba | . | . | 40,188 | , | 21,121 | . | 33,859 | 49,758 |
| McColl | .. | . | .. | . | .. | $\ldots$ | .. | 40,043 |
| Lockington | .. | .. |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 53,435 |
| Kotta | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 22,764 | 25,853 | . | $\cdots$ | 20,020 | 61,370 |
| Roslynmead |  |  | .. | .. | $\cdots$ |  | .. | 32,703 |
| Bunialoo |  |  | .. | .. | . | 32,572 | . | 73,709 |
| Womboota | -. | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\because$ | 23,290 | - | 25,485 |

## APPENDIX No. 25-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS WHERE NOT LESS THAN 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30Tri JUNE, 1933, ALSO THE RECORD QUANTITY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR.

| Stations. |  | Year ended 3oth June, 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 30th June, } \\ & 1229 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \text { 30th zune, } \\ & 1930 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & \$ 0 \text { th June, } \\ & 193.1 . \end{aligned}$ | Year ended 30th Jume. 1032. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year ended } \\ & 30 t h \text { June, } \\ & 1933 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of Bagy. | No. of Bags. | No, of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags. | No. of Bags |
| Tantonan | . | . | - | . |  |  | 25,109 | 25,109 |
| Caldwell | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 22,759 | 20,163 | 22,759 |
| Lara |  |  |  |  | 21,092 |  |  | 21,092 |
| Glenorchy | - | 25,803 | 27,504 | 22,872 | 36,032 |  |  | 72,183 |
| Lubeck | - | 43,902 | 44,952 | 23,968 | 58,245 | 60,098 | 42,552 | 110,831 |
| Murtoa |  | * | 24,804 |  | 33,866 | 36,507 |  | 48,028 |
| Jung | . | 114,057 | 118,272 | 108,586 | 123,339 | 150.585 | 160,614 | 247,347 |
| Dooen | $\cdots$ | 36,949 | 102,600 | 42,483 | 101,647 | 167,943 | 124,521 | 167,943 |
| Horsham |  | .. |  | .. | 22,089 | 57,754 |  | 96,272 |
| Dahlen | . | . | 26,040 | . | 28,103 | 23,022 | 35,445 | 42,864 |
| Pimpinio | . | 59,056 | 78,768 | 27,163 | 123,563 | 91,540 | 97,014 | 186,430 |
| Wail | . | 57,827 | 127,044 | 53,360 | 150,328 | 181,863 | 116,607 | 248,147 |
| Dimboola |  |  | 53,016 | 29,688 | 169,761 | 120,459 | 98,542 | 169,761 |
| Gerang Gerung | $\cdot$ | 36,441 | 65,016 | 68,665 | 66,972 | 130,111 | 58,463 | 130,111 |
| Kiata . | $\cdots$ | 32,732 | 39,636 | 25,365 | 47,436 | 56,921 | 31,502 | 96,784 |
| Salisbury |  | . | 41,088 | . | 45,135 | 30,274 | 55,060 | 57,370 |
| Nhill |  |  | 41,736 |  | 67,501 | 94,457 | 26,602. | 94,457 |
| Tarranginnie |  | 38,736 | 58,000 | 65,802 | 86,144 | 36,961 | 46,468 | 86,144 |
| Diapur |  |  | 30,192 | 21,126 | 50,023 | 28,992 | 22,218 | 74,611 |
| Miram | . | 75,177 | 81,373 | 71,448 | 137,749 | 91,626 | 93,596 | 137,749 |
| Kaniva |  | 47,983 | 102,336 | 98,840 | 95,976 | 81,277 | 130,709 | 130,709 |
| Lillimur | - | 98,917 | 104,232 | 125,577 | 140,884 | 64,920 | 98,846 | 140,884 |
| Serviceton | . | 66,802 | 70,104 | 63,596 | 69,719 | 56,027 | 74,201 | 74,201 |
| Parwan | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | 27,025 | 24,635 | . . | . | 27,025 |
| Cressy | . |  | $\cdots$ | . . | 23,019 | $\ldots$ | - | 23,019 |
| Berrybank | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 21,807 | 39,701 | .. |  | 39,701 |
| Gnarkeet |  |  | . | .. | 40,466 | . |  | 40,466 |
| Lismore | . | 23,507 | - | $\cdots$ | 56,810 | . |  | 56,810 |
| Vite Vite |  |  |  | 20,766 | 23,255 |  |  | 23,255 |
| Westmere | . | 35,787 | 75,360 | 45,715 | 139,597 | 41,814 | 34,452 | 139,597 |
| Mininera | $\cdots$ | 26,195 | 25,320 |  | 57,783 |  | * | 87,584 |
| Tatyoon | . | 37,326 | 44,424 | 27,237 | 91,990 | 26,538 | $\cdots$ | 91,990 |
| Werneth | $\cdots$ | .. |  | .. | 21,237 | .. | $\cdots$ | 21,237 |
| Skipton | $\cdots$ | 31,012 | 30,312 | . | 80,293 | $\ldots$ | :. | 80,293 |
| Maroona | - | .. | . . | . | 33,869 | . | " | 33,869 |
| Calvert | $\cdots$ |  |  | 23,730 | 24,617 |  |  | 24,617 |
| Willaura | . | 52,312 | 42,792 | . . | 120,202 | 36,781 | 23,430 | 120,202 |
| Stavely | $\cdots$ |  | 23,279 | . | 45,162 |  |  | 57,173 |
| Jackson |  | 27,292 | 46,776 |  | 50,511 | 27,216 | 37,290 | 50,511 |
| Rupanyup | . | .. | .. | 20,080 | 67,766 | 67,273 | 32,870 | 96,998 |
| Burrum | $\cdots$ | 39,795 | 97,920 | . | 52,949 | 87,771 | 75,495 | 116,031 |
| Banyeua |  | 68,614 | 96,228 |  |  | 139,643 | 79,063 | 139,643 |
| Marnoo | $\cdots$ | 86,060 | 81,492 | 50,659 | 46,766 | 120,129 | 84,152 | 202,512 |
| Bolangum | $\cdots$ | 32,073 | 46,212 | 21,892 | 54,275 | 54,288 | 45,865 | 54,288 |
| Coromby . | $\cdots$ | 29,701 | 61,140 | 33,360 | 58,373 | 64,709 | 56,099 | 114,877 |
| Minyip |  | 82,337 | 164,736 | 90,203 | 40,523 | 320,967 | 124,719 | 321,140 |
| Nullan |  | 23,306 | 57,408 |  | 42,112 | 51,444 | 52,746 | 100,864 |
| Sheephills |  | 106,288 | 130,624 | 46,429 | 33,658 | 238,441 | 136,726 | 245,792 |
| Mellis |  |  | 34,896 |  | 25,275 | 27,015 | 33,623 | 51,441 |
| Warracknabeal | . | 100,119 | 80,988 | 28,550. | 34,792 | 154,424 | 44,583 | 188,401 |

## APPENDIX No. 25--continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS WHERE NOT LESS THAN 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933, also the record quantity loaded in any one year.


## APPENDIX No. 25-continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING STATIONS WHERE NOT LESS THAN 20,000 BAGS OF WHEAT HAVE BEEN LOADED IN ANY ONE OF THE SIX YEARS ENDED 30тн JUNE, 1933, aLso THE RECORD qUANTITY LOADED IN ANY ONE YEAR.


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\hline Locksley .. \& 52 \& Mortat - \& 48 \& Parwan $\quad . \quad \because \quad 24$ \& Southdown \& \& Trinita .. \& 7 <br>
\hline Londrigan \& 69 \& Mortlake \& ${ }^{35}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Pascoe Vale } \\ \text { Patahewollock } & \cdots & 52 \\ & & \end{array}$ \& South Brunswick \& 53 \& Tueloga ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 19 <br>
\hline Longlea \& 55 \& Morton Plains \& \& $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Patehewollock } & \because & 47 \\ \text { Patho } & . & \because & 20\end{array}$ \& South Geelong \& $\stackrel{22}{25}$ \& Tulkara $\quad \because$ \& ${ }^{9}$ <br>

\hline Lotgwarry \& | 72 |
| :--- |
| 52 | \& Morweriface ${ }^{\text {M }}$ \& $7{ }_{72}$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Peechelba } & \\ & \cdots & \because & 60 \\ \end{array}$ \& South Kerang \& 18 \& Tungamah ${ }^{\text {* }}$ \& 65 <br>

\hline Lerquon .: \& 51 \& Moulamein \& 21 \& Pemnyroyal $\quad \because \quad 31$ \& Sonth Morang \& 54 \& Tunstall .. \& 88 <br>
\hline Lovat \& 32 \& Mount Clear \& 38 \& Penshurst , .. 30 \& South Mclbourne \& 97
98
9 \& Turrifi \& <br>
\hline Lower Ferntree Gully \& 72 \& Mount Evelyn \& $\stackrel{94}{88}$ \& Pental
Perekerton \& ${ }_{\text {South }}^{\text {Sarri }}$ Sped \& \& Tutye $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tyabi } \\ & \text { T }\end{aligned}$ \& ${ }_{73}^{13}$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Loy Yang } \\
& \text { Labeck }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 72 \& Mount Helen

Monnt Waverley \& ${ }_{89}^{38}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Perelerton } \\ \text { Pettavel } \\ & & \because \\ \end{array}$ \&  \& \& Tylden $\because$ \& 73
4
4 <br>
\hline Lyachurst** \& 76 \& Moutajup.. \& 41 \& Pettitts Sliding : ${ }^{32}$ \& Springhurst \& 52 \& Tynoug \& 32 <br>
\hline Lyons .. \& 4 \& Moyhu .. \& 68 \& Phosphate Co, ${ }^{\text {a Sdg. }} 22$ \& Springusle \& \& Ultima \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Appendix No. 26.-Index to Stations-continued.

|  | Section No. |  | Wration$\begin{gathered}\text { Section } \\ \text { No. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | Werrimull $\begin{gathered}\text { Section } \\ \text { No. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Section } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Yackandsndah | Section No. <br> .. 69 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Underbool |  | 13 |  |  |  | Winnap .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Upper Ferntree | ully | 93 | Warne - |  | 15 |  |  |  | Westhre |  | 94 | Winton | . | 52 | Yaulakool .. | " | 21 |
| Upwey - |  | 93 | Warracknabeal |  | 47 | Westby : | $\because$ | 19 | Wodonga | . | 52 | Yallourd : | * | 72 |
| Urangara .. |  | 49 | Warragamba |  | 20 | West Footser |  | 2 | Wombat . | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | Ysnac ${ }^{\text {co* }}$ | " | $\stackrel{51}{21}$ |
| Vasey .. | . | 49 | Werragoon |  | 65 | Westgarth | . | 5 | Womboota | . | 21 | Yangalake | $\cdots$ | 51 |
| Vectis |  | 48 | Warragul |  | 78 | Westmere | - | 37 | Wonthagg | . | 79 | Yan Yeas | $\cdots$ | 54 |
| Violet rown | $\because$ | 52 | Warrenheip | . | 24 | Wetuppa .. | .. | 19 | Wood burn | $\because$ | 4 | Yarel |  | 56 |
| Vite Vite... | . | 37 | Warrambool |  | 22 | White City |  | 2 | Woodend. |  | 2 | Yarra Glen |  | 88 |
| Waia |  | 63 | Warrong ** | . | 36 | White 's sidin |  | 24 | Wooditeld | $\because$ | 50 | Yarra Junction | . | 94 |
| Wabba | ** | 52 | Watehem . | $\because$ | 7 | White Hills | ing.. | 2 | Woodleigh | ". | 79 | Yarragon .. | . | 72 |
| Wahguayah |  | 71 | Watchupga |  | 7 | White Roc | Lime |  | Woodside. | . | 77 | Yarram .. | ** | 77 |
| Wahring . | $\cdots$ | 58 | Watson . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 84 | Co.'s sidin | . | 84 | Woodvale | . | 18 | Yarrara ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . | 14 |
| Wall ${ }^{\text {Wa }}$ | - | 24 | Watsonia .- | * | 95 | Whitelaw .. | .. | 76 | Woolamal | - | 79 | Yarraville | . | ${ }_{65}^{25}$ |
| Waitchie :- | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{17}{21}$ | Wattleglen |  | 96 | Whitfield Whitlesea | $\because$ | 68 54 | Woolsthorpe Woomelady | $\cdots$ | 36 7 | Yarrawonga | .. | 65 04 |
| Walhalla . |  | 84 | Waubra Jumetion | n | 10 | Whoorel |  | 31 | Woori Yallock | $\because$ | 94 | Yarto - |  | 47 |
| Wallace |  | 24 | Waygara ** |  | 72 | Wila |  | 47 | Woorinen .. | $\because$ | 18 | Yatchaw . | $\cdots$ | 36 |
| Wallan |  | 52 | Wedderburn |  | 16 | Willaura | $\cdots$ | 41 | Woorrage | $\because$ | 69 | Yatpool .. | . | 7 |
| Walpeup |  | 13 | Wedderbary J | Junct. | 15 | Williametow |  | 25 | Wormbete | . | 30 | Yaugher .. |  | 31 |
| Wal Wal | . | 24 | Weeaprotmah |  | 82 | Willamstow |  | 25 | Wright .. | .. | 98 | Yea .. | * | 56 |
| Wanalta |  | 59 | Weerite - |  | 22 | Williamstow |  | 25 | Wunghna .- | . | 58 | Yelta ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |
| Wandia ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |  | 94 | Wellsford.. |  | 2 | Willis* Sidin | ** | 26 | W yeheproot | - | 15 | Yendon -* |  | 88 |
| Wandong :. |  | 52 | Welehpool. |  | 76 | Willowmavin | . | 56 | Wychitella | .. | 1.5 | Yering -. | - | 88 |
| Wangamong | - | 65 | Weishpool Jetty |  | 81 | Wimba - |  | 32 | Wyelangta |  | 32 |  |  |  |
| Wangaratta | ** | 52 | Wendouree |  | $\stackrel{24}{30}$ | Winchelsea | . | 22 | Yaapeet . |  | ${ }_{60}$ | York-street |  | ${ }_{6} 88$ |
| Wannon ${ }_{\text {Waranga }}$. |  | 42 59 | Wensleydale |  | 30 39 | Wiadermere Windsor |  | 24 98 | Yabba North |  | 62 62 | Youngera ${ }^{\text {Y }}$. |  | 18 |
| Warburton |  | 94 | Werribee *. | $\cdots$ | 22 | Wingeel ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . |  | Yaba Soura |  |  |  |  |  |

APPENDIX No. 26.
RETURN OF TRAFFIC AT EACH STATION.


Kangaroo Flat
Golden Square
Bendigo
Ehill
Ensom sidin
Ensom
Huntly
Baselhot
Welfford
Bagshot
Givaror
Givong
Avonmore
Avanmore
Rimore
Acchester
Rimore
Rochester
Strathallan
Echuce
Echuea Whart

| Moamaa |
| :--- |
| $\substack{\text { Barnes } \\ \text { Moira }}$ |

Moira
Mathoura
Gulbhan Siding
Hil Plain Siding
Soothdown
Dexiilquin

Edgecombe
Green
East Mill
Eatcalfe
Emaberton
Barfold
Redesdale
Muckleford
Section No. 0.-Sheibotrine Line
Maldon
Muaklet
Mollor
Pollard
Campeelio No. 7.-Castumane-Yelta Lise
Campbell
Gulldrord
Strangway
Stopping Place
No, 29

## 





4
000
000


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-\infty
\end{aligned}
$$














Appendix No. 26.-Retura of Traffic at eade Station-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\multirow{4}{*}{ATI}} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{passkngers.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Parcels. \\
Outwards.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
goods AND \\
LIVE STOOK.
\(\qquad\) \\
Outwards.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{TOTAL
oUTWARDS TRAFFIC gevenue.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{goods tonnagts.} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{hive stook.} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Outmards.} \& \& \& \& \& Outwards. \& Inwards. \& \& Ontw \& vards: \& \& \& \& ards. \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number
of
Passenger
Journeys.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Revenue.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Reve} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Revenue.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{nevenue.} \& \& \multirow{2}{*}{Tons.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Ion} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Number of Trucks.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Number of Trueks.} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Sheep. \& Cattle. \& Horses. \& Hys. \& Sheep. \& Cattle. \& Horses, \& Pigs, \\
\hline Setion No. \({ }^{\text {continued. }}\).- \& sthay \& NE-Yel \& \& \& \& \& - 8. \(d\). \& \(\pm \quad s . d\). \&  \& \[
\text { \& } \quad \text { s. } a .
\] \& \(z\) s. \(d\). \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Tewsteadinued. \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \& \& 4,982 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
64 \\
\hline 1818 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 69
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,8941110 \\
700 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{llll}3,645 \\ 786 \& 5 \& 2 \\ 78 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,963 \\
1,400 \\
\hline, 4
\end{tabular} \& 1,291 \& 64 \& 23 \& \(\stackrel{9}{1}\) \& \& \& \& 6 \& 14 \\
\hline Joyceerert croek .. \& \& \& \& \& \& - 402 \& - \(100{ }^{32} 80\) \& 14145 \& 672 \& 2,040 \& \(2,161.5\) \& 3,648 \& \({ }_{482}\) \& 55 \& 2 \& \& \(\because\) \& 6 \& 1 \& \& \(\because\) \\
\hline Stopping Place \({ }^{\text {Vo, }}\)
State Rivers and \& \(\because\) \& : \& \(\because\) \& \& \& 12 \& 11410 \& \& \& 3087 \& \({ }^{1} 0^{14} 10\) \& 59 \& 1.5 \& \& .. \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \& \(\because\) \& . \\
\hline Carisbrook \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,553 \& 408100 \& 3938 \& \begin{tabular}{llll}
3 \& 3 \& 10 \\
\hline 68 \\
\hline 10
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
7,19817 \\
980 \\
\hline 0
\end{tabular} \& 7,649148 \& 11,038 \& 788 \& 155 \& 31 \& \({ }^{6}\) \& 72 \& \({ }_{4}^{46}\) \& 13 \& \({ }^{5}\) \& 45 \\
\hline Maryborough
Simson
Sta \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \& 16,662 \&  \& 6077 \& \& 9,072 1010 \&  \& 18,241 \& 18,81.2 \& \& 21 \& \& \& \& 15 \& 21 \& \(\because\) \\
\hline  \& \(\because\) \& \& \& \& \& 101
405 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}12 \& 2 \\ 95 \& 15 \\ 8\end{array}\) \& 7119 \& \(\because 72\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,042 \\
1,987 \\
\hline 17 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,056 \\
2,091 \\
\hline, 019 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,534 \\
\& 6,396
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(8{ }^{7}{ }^{7}\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because \cdot\) \& \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\because\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 3,117 \& \& 74189 \& 138 \& \(7,256{ }^{7}\) \& 88.29098 \& 13,613 \& 1,304 \& 7 \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& 8 \& 7 \& 2 \& \& . \\
\hline  \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \& 3, 219
3,114
8,14 \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
10 \\
0 \\
0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{c}
1,745 \\
14,732 \\
16 \\
\hline 16 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3,126
24,760 \& 183
917 \& 58 \& 2 \& \(\because_{5}\) \& 1 \& 16 \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\because\) \\
\hline Matillesclonirs siding \& \(\because\) \& :. \& \& \& \& 3,114 \& \& \& \& 13,988
1,939
12
12 \& 14,732
1,939
18
18 \& 24,70
4,239 \& 17 \& \(\therefore\) \& 2 \& 3 \& \& 10 \& \% \& \& .. \\
\hline Emu \& \(\because\) \& : \& \& \& \& 506 \& 128111 \& 151510 \& S 167 \& 5,423 91 \& 5,571 3 3 \& 11,383 \& 322 \& 3 \& \& \& .. \& 1 \& \& \& \(\because\) \\
\hline Carapooee \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \(\because\) \& - 74.45 \& \(\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 4.216 \\ \hline 2\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{llll}710 \& 4 \& 1 \\ 379 \& 9 \& 6\end{array}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,964 \\ 17,418 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{3,111}\) \& -6,132 \& 12, \({ }^{122}\) \& 120 \& 22 \& 19 \& \& \& io \& 22 \& \(\therefore\) \\
\hline St. Arnaud Sutherland \(\quad\). \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \& \({ }^{7} 298\) \& 4,266 89 \&  \& \({ }_{4}^{41} 19211\) \& 18,47615 \({ }^{8}\) \& \({ }^{8,571} 12{ }^{12}\) \& - 5 \& 12,674 \& 142 \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\because\) \& 2 \& 1 \& \& \(\because\) \\
\hline Swanwater
Cope Cope \& \(\because\) \& . \& .. \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 493 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 16
231
23 \& 2628 \& 132 \& 1,171
5,994 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1,187 \\
6,25816 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 8, 8 8, 098 \& 1,260
3,867 \& \({ }_{5} 5\) \& \& \& \& 4 \& \(\stackrel{1}{1}\) \& \({ }^{-}\) \& . \\
\hline cope Cope .. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline  \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \& 5,136 \& 2,7688 0111 \& 297131 \& 36110 \& \begin{tabular}{r}
12,632 \\
\hline 892 \\
168 \\
8
\end{tabular} \&  \& 12,037 \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,578 } \\ \hline 68\end{array}\) \& 124 \& 54 \& 16 \& \(\because\) \& 276 \& 20 \& 22 \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Buloke }}^{\text {But }}\) Litchfleld \(\quad \therefore\) \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& . \& 236 \& \& i6 136 \& 0180 \& \(\begin{array}{r}8,839 \\ 8,313 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
8,961 \\
898 \\
89 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& 11,851 \& 1,021 \& 78 \& 1 \& \(\cdots\) \& 3 \& 44 \& 2 \& \({ }_{2}^{1}\) \& \(\ldots\) \\
\hline Massey \& \& \& \& \& \(\because\) \& 1,278 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2616 \\
58916 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 101811
5018
5088 \& 站 92 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,663 \\
6,979 \\
\hline 8 \\
\hline 8 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,690 \\
7,643 \\
\hline, 82 \\
\hline 12
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{8,166}^{5,96}\) \& 1,320
1,549 \& 187 \& 10 \& 9 \& \& \({ }_{13}^{13}\) \& 8 \& \({ }_{10}^{2}\) \& \\
\hline Watchem \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 58916 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Mortan Plains .. \& . \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \(\because\) \& \& 15910 \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,852 \\
98812 \\
\hline 88
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,86814 \\ 11.902 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 10\end{array}\) \& \%,597 \& 9,369 \& \({ }^{41} 8\) \& 6 \& i1 \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\overbrace{2}\) \& 19 \& \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline Mirehip \({ }_{\text {Karyme }} \quad \because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \(\because\) \& 2,019
13 \& 1,707 888 \& 220
\(\times 1\) \& 9218 4 \& \begin{tabular}{llll}
9,881 \\
959 \& 1 \& 5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 11,902 \({ }^{967}{ }^{3} 10\) \& \({ }^{7} 88383\) \& 9,369 \& \({ }_{26}^{316}\) \& 6 \& \(\cdots\) \& 4 \& 21 \& 19 \& 1 \& \(\because\) \\
\hline Kinnabrilla \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \(\because\) \& \({ }_{112}^{112}\) \& 51 \({ }^{51}\) \& \& \& 3,693102 \& \(3,747{ }^{4}{ }^{6}\) \& 4,609 \& 36.8 \& 36 \& \& 1 \& . \& \& \& \(\frac{1}{3}\) \& \(\because\) \\
\hline Curyo \(\quad \because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \& \& 369 \& 14548 \& 14
4 \& \({ }^{6} 22\) \& 3,159 87 \& 3,318 172 \& 3,501 \& 554 \& \({ }^{65}\) \& 8 \& 1 \& \& 5 \& \& 3 \& .. \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { Watchupga }}{\text { Woomelang }}\). \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \(\because\) \& \({ }_{1}^{2988}\) \&  \& \({ }^{151518} 1811{ }^{2}\) \&  \&  \& 3,86513
86817
880 \& 4, \({ }_{8}^{4,937}\) \& 758
1.972 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Lascelies }}^{\text {Woomelang }}\). \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \& . \& 1,202 \& 489134 \& 12311112
42
5 \& \({ }^{4} 103\) \& \(\begin{array}{llll}7,569 \& 1 \& \frac{2}{4} \\ 3,699 \& 18\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
8,617 \\
4,349 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{3,867}\) \& \({ }^{1,972}\) \& \({ }_{68} 88\) \& \(\stackrel{8}{3}\) \& \({ }_{6}^{4}\) \& 1 \& \({ }_{27}^{40}\) \& 5 \& \({ }_{3}^{4}\) \& 1 \\
\hline Gama \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \(\because\) \& \& \(\because\) \& 92 \& 48158 \& \({ }_{4}{ }^{2} 108\) \& \& 2.566010 \& 2,61972 \& 3,423 \& \begin{tabular}{c}
365 \\
105 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& . \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 'Torpey's Siding \& . \& .. \& \& \& \& .. \& \& \& \& 7757 \& 775 \& 1,113 \& 105 \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& . \\
\hline \& -• \& \& \(\because\) \& \& \& \({ }^{596}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& 2,394 \& \({ }_{547} 58\) \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \(\cdots\) \\
\hline Speed
Tempy

a \& $\because$ \& $\because$ \& $\because$ \& \& $\because$ \& 1,331 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
57610 <br>
375 <br>
\hline 8 <br>
\hline 14 <br>
\hline 6

 \& 

188 <br>
381 <br>
81 <br>
81 <br>
\hline

 \&  \& ${ }^{3,803} 8107110$ \& 

4,408 <br>
8,515 <br>
\hline 8 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4,009

3,781 \& ${ }_{747}^{688}$ \& $6!$
15 \&  \& 1 \& 3 \& 25 \& 2 \& \% \& $\because$ <br>

\hline ${ }_{\text {Gyprum }}^{\text {Tempy }}$ Siding ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $\because$ \& \& $\because$ \& \& $\because$ \& 43 \& $\begin{array}{r}37514 \\ 45 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ \& | 81 |
| ---: |
| 0 |
| 0 | 195 \& \& ${ }_{4}^{3,5111}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{3,557}$ \& 5,615 \& 154 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>


\hline Bronzewing .. \& $\cdots$ \& $\because$ \& \& \& . \& 56 \& 54411 \& | 218 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 |  | \& $\cdots$ \& $\begin{array}{llll}1,595 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ \& 1,652 104 \& 2,080 \& 246 \& :. \& \& \& \& \& \& . \& $\cdots$ <br>

\hline \& $\cdots$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 14.810 \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{llll}1,318 & 9 & 10 \\ 1.960\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{1,623}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{153}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& $\because$ \& $\because$ \& $\because$ \& \& $\because$ \& 4,392 \&  \& $\begin{array}{cc}083 & 5 \\ 0 & 18 \\ 0\end{array}$ \& 38.4 \& | 8,177 |
| :---: |
| 3,478 |
| 80 | \& | 11,960 |
| :---: |
| 3 |
| 3,550 |
| 18 | \& 鱼, 4,333 \& \& 53 \& 5 \& ${ }^{27}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{2}$ \& 22 \& 11 \& ${ }_{2}^{22}$ \& $\because$ <br>

\hline $\underset{\text { Trinita }}{\text { Tattah }}$ (ta \& $\because$ \& : \& : \& \& \& 64
141 \& 571911

1062 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
01711 <br>
\hline 01611

 \& \% 16 \& $\begin{array}{llll}1,341 \\ 1,322 & 18 & 11 \\ 8\end{array}$ \& 

1,400 <br>
7,46618 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1,711

1,764 \& 242
143 \& 25 \& ${ }^{6}$ \& ${ }_{1}$ \& 1 \& ${ }_{6}^{4}$ \& 4 \& 2 \& $\because$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



|  |  |  |  | ஈールローが <br>  <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 令： |  |  | $::^{+\infty}:$ |  |  |



| wencipo manner <br>  |  | 路 | ， | 第知め | \％ |  |  |  | －${ }^{\text {\％\％}}$ |  |
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| （ \％ |  | － | Hos | cor | over | E－0， | neeo | $\infty \square+\infty$ | －$\times 6.00$ | ¢－ |
| cothen peane | －2， | ＊ |  |  |  | H－m |  |  | cen |  |
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|  | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ | こちゃ0\％ | ○゙ッも゙ | もかいる | 『－vown | いブャッが | ¢0Nちo | F－1000 |  |
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|  |  |  | 感 |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | WHers | 3 $0_{0}$ |  |  |  |




$\therefore 8 \operatorname{sen}^{2}$ ：

$\stackrel{1}{3}$

Appendix No. 26.-Return of Trafetc at each Station-continued.





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Appendix No. 26.--Lieturn of Trafflc at each Station-continued.











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Appendix No. 26.-Return of Trafhic at eacu Station-continued.











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$\qquad$

Appendix No. 26.-Return of Thayetc at each Statign-contuued.


appendix No. 26.-Return of Traffic at each Stamon-continued.


| sinctair $\stackrel{\sim}{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tyons | $\cdots$ | $\square$ | $\cdot$ |  |
| Greenwald | $\square$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Winnap | $\cdots$ | $\square$ | - |  |
| Dartmoor | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| Marn ${ }_{\text {Paralka }} \quad$. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. |
| Renorick $\quad \therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |
| Setiom No. $45 .-\mathrm{Gramplans}$ Inse. |  |  |  |  |
| Grampans 2 miles ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Grampians }}$ ¢ miles | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | , |
| Grampians 14 miles | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\ddot{\square}$ |  |
| gramplians | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ |
| Section No. 46.--Lublek-Bolangoim Lise. |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson $\quad . \quad$ | $\cdots$ | , | , | $\cdots$ |
| Rapranyup | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Ranyena $\quad$. | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Marnoo - - |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Bolangum | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Setion No. 47.-Murtoa-Patoheworloce Link. |  |  |  |  |
| Coromby $\quad \because$ | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Munyip | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | $\because$ |
| Sheep Hills | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Mellis | - | .. | .. |  |
| Warracknabeal | . |  |  |  |
| Batehica | . | . |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Brim }}$ : | : |  |  |  |
| Galaquil | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Beulah |  |  |  |  |
| Rosebery | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\because$ |
| Goyura | . | .. | .. | $\because$ |
| Burroin | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |  |
| Dattuck .. |  |  |  |  |
| Yarto $\quad$. | $\because$ | : | : |  |
| Patchewollock: |  |  |  |  |
| Patchewollock.. | .. | $\cdots$ | - | . |
| Sedion No. 48.--Horsmam-Cabrocac Linh |  |  |  |  |
| Rembiaw | $\cdots$ | - | . | $\ldots$ |
| Quantong $\because:$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| East Natimuk ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| Natimuk |  | . | . | . |
| ${ }^{\text {Arapiles }}$ | * | . | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
|  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Goroke | $\cdots$ | .. | $\because$ |  |
| Mortat |  |  | " |  |
| Carpolac | .. |  |  | : |
| Seotion No. 49,-East Natwime-Hiamuron |  |  |  |  |
| Jallumba $\quad$ : | $\because$ | : $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| Toolondo .. | . | $\because$ | .. | . |
| $\underset{\text { Janaulk }}{\substack{\text { Jefries } \\ \text { Kanagul }}}$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | .. |



Apphnoix No. 26.-Return of Traffic at eace station-coninued.


| Broaiford | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Tallarcol }}^{\text {Dysart }}$－． | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Seymour $\quad \therefore$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |
| Mangalore | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Avensi | ．． | ． | ． |  |
| Monea－． | ． | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Lockswey | $\because$ | $\because$ | － |  |
| Oreighton | $\cdots$ | ． | ． | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Earoa }}^{\text {Ealunatsum }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Raturatum }}^{\text {Batiol }}$ | $\cdots$ | ， |  |  |
| Violet Town |  |  |  |  |
| Baddaginnie | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Benalla | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Wintoin ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ | ．． | ．． | $\cdots$ | ． |
| Head＇s siding | ． | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |
| Wangarata ${ }_{\text {Wla }}$ W | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| Eowser | ．． | $\cdots$ | ． |  |
| Sirringhurst $^{\text {chiltern }}$ ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Barmawarths | $\because$ |  |  |  |
| Wodonga | $\because$ | ． |  |  |
| Bandiana | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Branem }}^{\text {Bonegill }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Kbien | $\because$ |  |  |  |
| Buolga $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Tatonga ．． | ．． | － | ． | － |
| Taslangatta ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Darbyshire }} \because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Kotong | ．． | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Shedley | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． |  |
| Beetoomba |  |  |  |  |
| Cadyewa |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\because$ |  |
| Section No． | 3. | urg |  |  |
| Macaulay | $\because$ | ： | ．． | $\cdots$ |
| Royal Park | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| South Brunswick | ： | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| North Brunswick | ．． | － | ． | ． |
| Moretand ．． | $\because$ | $\because$ | ． | $\because$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Cobary }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  |
| Merlynston | $\because$ | $\because$ | ． |  |
| Fawkner | ． | ． | ． | $\cdots$ |
| Stopping Place N 0.13 | ． | ．． | ． |  |
| Stopping Place ${ }_{\text {No }}$ O． 18 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | ． |
| Stopping Place No． 14 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ： | $\because$ |
| North Camphellifeld | ． | ．． | $\cdots$ | ．． |
| Section No．54．－P | arss | Whi |  |  |
| North Cartion ： | ．． | ． | ， | $\because$ |
| Fitzroy $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |
| Rerri． | $\because$ | $\because$ | － |  |

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|  | O－x）${ }^{-1}$ | क以N世4 |  | 900ing |  | \＃innon | Honcm | $\stackrel{\sim}{\square}$ |  | － |  | 成第 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 岛罗- | $\xrightarrow{\text { 骨 }}$ |  |  |  | 豆送事： |










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Apprndix No. 26 -Return of Traffic at each Station-continued.



Appendix No. 26.-Return of Traffic at each Station-eontinued.


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| ：：：：：：：：：：：：：：：：：： | ：： | ：：：：：：： | ：：：：：： | ：：：：：：：：：：： |
|  <br>  |  |  | 瞢 |  |
|  <br>  <br>  <br>  | 気忽 <br> 똥․ <br> ロロ～ <br> 0100 |  <br>  <br>  |  of Gurctut －－ーかームド |  <br>  noxde－invico ortario |
|  <br>  <br>  |  |  <br> 甘゙ow nersub |  <br> －乌 Fourat <br> oris Eumanm |  |
|  <br>  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { woo on: o: } \\ & \text { own wit : } \\ & \text { wot os v } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc:c:l:l:l:l} \sim:: ~: ~ & \infty: \\ \infty & \sim & \sim & \sim \\ \infty & \omega & \infty & \infty \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Now <br> 苞象苦 <br> $\infty$ 家 $\omega$ <br> NON |  |  |  |
|  <br>  <br>  <br>  | Nor首易置 nc Бロッ |  |  |  |
|  | 505模恄 |  | Now |  |
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|  | 感： |  | ↔：$:$ ： | \％．．．． |
|  | 9 ar |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\square}: \quad: \quad:$ | $\pm:$ |
| ： $\mathbf{8}_{\text {：}}$ ：：：：：：：：： | Gu： |  | s：${ }^{\text {a }}$ ：$:$ ： |  |
|  | $\because$ |  | －\％－： |  |
|  | $\because:$ | $\square^{\vdots}{ }^{\text {a }} 00 \sim \pm$ | ：：：：：： |  |
|  |  | $10:-\infty^{\text {a }} 0$ | $10 . \square{ }^{10}$ |  |
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appendix No 26.-Return of Trapfio at bach station-contrnued.












[^4]Appendix No 26.-Return of Traffio at eade Station-comtemued.


| Section No, 81.--PORT WELSHPOOL Ishpool Jetty |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Section No, 89-Warragel-Noonem Line. |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Tillico }}$ On coy. |  | $\because$ |  |  |
| Brin Ruta $\because$ | $\because \quad \because$ | $\because$ |  |  |
| Braviugton | - |  |  |  |
| zokely | .. |  |  |  |
| Grossover | - |  |  |  |
| Neerimu south .. | . |  |  |  |
| Nerrim $\quad \because$ |  |  |  |  |
| Nojeet |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cavid ${ }_{\text {Coalville }} \quad \because$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| Narracau | $\because$ |  |  |  |
| Thorpdale $\quad$ : | $\because \quad$. | $\because$ |  |  |
| Section No. 84.-Wamalis has |  |  |  |  |
| gooung $\quad \because$ | $\because \quad \because$ | $\because$ |  |  |
| Moondarra .. | . | $\because$ |  |  |
| Watson |  |  |  |  |
| Collin's Stiding .. | . |  |  |  |
| Ericat's Sidin |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Platiua |  |  |  |  |
| Walhalla |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Section No. 85-Nontr Mirboo Lne |  |  |  |  |
| Yimar | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Beolarra | . | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Darlimurla |  |  |  |  |
| North Mirboo | . $\cdot$ |  |  |  |
| Section No. 86--Traraloox-Stratpord |  |  |  |  |
| Tleongarybite |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Cowwarr $\quad \because$ | . | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Dawson .. | - .. | . | .. |  |
| Heyliela |  | .. | .. |  |
| Tinamba | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Pawersconit | .. | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Section No. 87.-Briagolona Lank. |  |  |  |  |
| Boisdale |  |  |  |  |
| Bush Park ${ }_{\text {Bragolong }} \quad \therefore$ | . .. | . |  |  |
| Cors | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| gast Pishection No, 88.-Hzalesvmiai Live. |  |  |  |  |
| Bast Richmorid |  | . |  |  |
| Hawthoru | $\because \quad \because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| Alenferrie | $\because$ - | \% | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cast Camberwell |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Surrey Huis |  |  |  |  |






Appendix No. 26.-Return of Traffic at each Station-continued.




Section No. 95.-Hurstbridar Lina

## Woimmont <br> West Richmond Worth Richmonid Colingwowd <br> North Richmon Collingwowd Vietoria Dark <br> Witton Hin <br> Westgarth Deniris Dand Par <br> Barebin <br> Darebin Evanhoo Eaglomont <br>  <br> Macted Mobect Park Wateonia <br> Greenshorough <br> onta <br> Binhamond Creek <br> Watclegler <br> Hurst kridge



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28,892

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\&IL

Appendix No. 26.-Return of Traffic at each Station-continued.






## DIAGRAM N ${ }^{0} 6$





[^0]:    *Trafic fratin Mileage as shown for the years brior to rg2z-24 includes Assistant and Iight Mileage.
    

[^1]:    - These fgares inc ude staff on loan to ather Government Departments as follow:-1033, 267 officers and employes; 1932, 176 offcers and employees,

[^2]:    
    

[^3]:    

[^4]:    
    

