1933.

VICTORIA.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

COVERING THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 35 (*b*) OF STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION ACT No. 3776.

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APPENDICES.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

24th October, 1933.

The Hon. Ian Macfarlan, M.L.A.,
Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings,
Melbourne.

SIR,

As directed by Section 35 (*b*) of the State Electricity Commission Act (No. 3776), we have the honour to present our Fourteenth Annual Report, covering the financial year ended the 30th June, 1933, with Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

MAJOR EXTENSION—MAIN SUPPLY SYSTEM.

The expenditure during the year on the major extension project approved by Parliament in 1928 was £44,500 on the Yallourn section of the work, bringing the total for all sections at the 30th June, 1933, to £1,690,277, viz. :—

	£
Yallourn Power Station extensions	1,259,669
132,000-volt transmission line	216,468
Richmond Terminal Station	214,140

The first of the three 25,000 kw. sets provided for in the project came into service in April, 1932, as mentioned in the Thirteenth Annual Report. It has since operated satisfactorily, and without its assistance it would not have been possible to cope with the heavy loading experienced on the system during the year, especially as the output of the hydro stations was greatly diminished in consequence of a long spell of dry weather.

Developments affecting the installation of the second of the three 25,000 kw. sets at Yallourn are being very closely watched, as, although the adequacy and reliability of supply are essential considerations, it is not desired to undertake any expenditure which can be safely postponed. With the present installed generating capacity of the whole system, plus certain additional coal-handling plant at Yallourn, the Commission will, according to the present trend, be able to meet all demands for electricity up to and including the winter of 1934. The position in the following winter is not so secure, and in order to ensure continuity of supply and a reasonable proportion of spare plant, it will probably be necessary to have the second 25,000 kw. set installed by that time, together with additional steam-raising plant. The fact that the second set was purchased and delivered to the site as part of the original plan to have it in operation by the winter of 1932, enables a decision in the matter to be delayed longer than would otherwise be possible.

A survey of the factors which have affected the major extension programme appears in the financial section of this Report. This survey includes a graph showing the actual yearly maximum demand upon the system since 1928, compared with the estimated yearly increase from 1928 to 1937, upon which the major extension programme was based.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION (TRADING) BILL.

On the 20th July, 1933, the Government brought in a Bill to prohibit the Commission from carrying on the business of trading in electrical appliances and from entering into any agreements for the carrying out of any electrical wiring installation in or on any premises not owned or occupied by it.

The Bill sets out that trading by the Commission in electrical appliances shall cease after the expiration of three months from the date upon which the measure becomes law, provided that with the consent of the Minister it may dispose of any appliances which may be on hand at the time or which may be repossessed by it at any time under the terms of any agreement entered into prior to the passing of the Bill.

As stated in the Thirteenth Annual Report, the Commission furnished the Government with a comprehensive report dealing with the objects and results of its trading policy.

On the presentation of the Trading Bill to Parliament, the Commission circulated its report among the members of both Houses. Subsequently, an abstract of the report was published, in which certain figures were brought up to date, as at the 30th June, 1933. This was also circulated among members. The object in thus circulating the reports was that Parliament, in its deliberations, should have before it the considered advice of the Commission in its capacity of trustee for the State's investment in electricity supply. The occasion is the first since its inception that the Commission has found itself substantially at variance with the Government on a question of policy in relation to its management, and on the particular matter concerned the Commission felt that its duty to Parliament and to the consumers of electricity left it no option in the circumstances than to directly and officially acquaint the members of both Houses individually of the grave issues entailed in the change of policy desired by the Government, and its relation to the future of the State undertaking.

The Commission's considered advice to Parliament was that not only is the continued exercise of its power to develop load by the sale of electrical appliances the best means of accelerating reductions in charges to consumers, but that the absence of such power would place the State's electricity supply business under a tremendous handicap in relation to its competitors in the field of light, heat and power supply. In tendering this advice, the Commission desired that Parliament should be under no misapprehension as to the responsibility which would devolve upon the State in respect of any adverse effects upon the tariffs and finances of the electricity undertaking should the Commission be deprived by legislation of the usual means of securing load development (accepted alike in electricity and gas supply throughout the world), because with such a restriction on the management the State could not expect the Commission to bring about the progress, development and results that otherwise might be confidently and justifiably expected, especially in view of the success which has attended the Commission's load development policy as given effect to during the last three years.

Question of the Continuance of the Commission's Existing Appliance Sales Organization.—As it appears to be the expectation of the Government and the belief of members that the Commission would continue this organization, and that the Bill does no more than prevent the Commission from actually vending appliances, it is necessary to point out that the alternatives open to the Commission under the restriction are :—

(*a*) To completely maintain the existing facilities, organization, and sales efforts, and obtain and pass on to the trade the orders thus obtained. This, it is estimated, would cost £20,000 per annum. Should the trade provide the display stocks, the cost would be reduced by £2,000 per annum.

(*b*) To substantially curtail the existing standard of display, &c., almost to the point of abandonment in the country, with the dispensing of staff to the number of 55. The cost of this alternative would, it is estimated, be about £9,000 per annum.

It is obvious that either alternative would be a tax upon the consumers of the Electricity Commission (but not on those of other supply authorities) to provide a special subsidy to private traders.

Even if the traders could, under the altered conditions, increase their sales of appliances to the extent of those being made by the Commission—which is gravely doubted—the Commission would not be at all justified in spending £20,000 of consumers' money per annum in order to assist traders to secure that increase in sales of electricity (equivalent to £15,000 to £20,000 per annum) which the Commission itself is able to obtain at a net and final cost of £2,000 at present—and probably later for nothing, with the future development of the Commission's trading business. At present, the expenditure on the Commission's appliance sales organization and the facilities directly connected therewith are naturally met from the sales of appliances. Under the proposed conditions these receipts would not be available, and only the expenditure would remain. Even under the less costly alternative the Commission's finances, under the prevailing economic conditions, will not be able to carry the subsidy involved.

BALLARAT AND BENDIGO TRAMWAYS.

During the year the Commission completed a full and minute inquiry into the costs and advantages of rehabilitating the Ballarat and Bendigo tramways, compared with those of alternative methods of providing for the street transport needs of the cities mentioned. A comprehensive report on the whole matter, which was presented to the Government and also to the municipal councils concerned, showed that the most economical solution of the problem is the reconstruction of both systems to a certain moderate standard which would assure adequate street transport service for fifteen years ahead to Ballarat and Bendigo, whose combined populations total approximately 75,000.

A description of the proposed reconstruction work and of its cost is as follows :—

The Ballarat system has a total route of 13.1 miles, but, as it includes 1.3 miles of double track, it represents a total length of track, including loops, of 15.25 miles.

The Bendigo system has a total route of 8.1 miles, nearly 2 miles of double track, representing a total length of track of 10.5 miles.

The routing of the Bendigo system cannot be improved upon, but in Ballarat the Commission anticipates effecting re-routing and elimination of routes that will save nearly 3 miles of track.

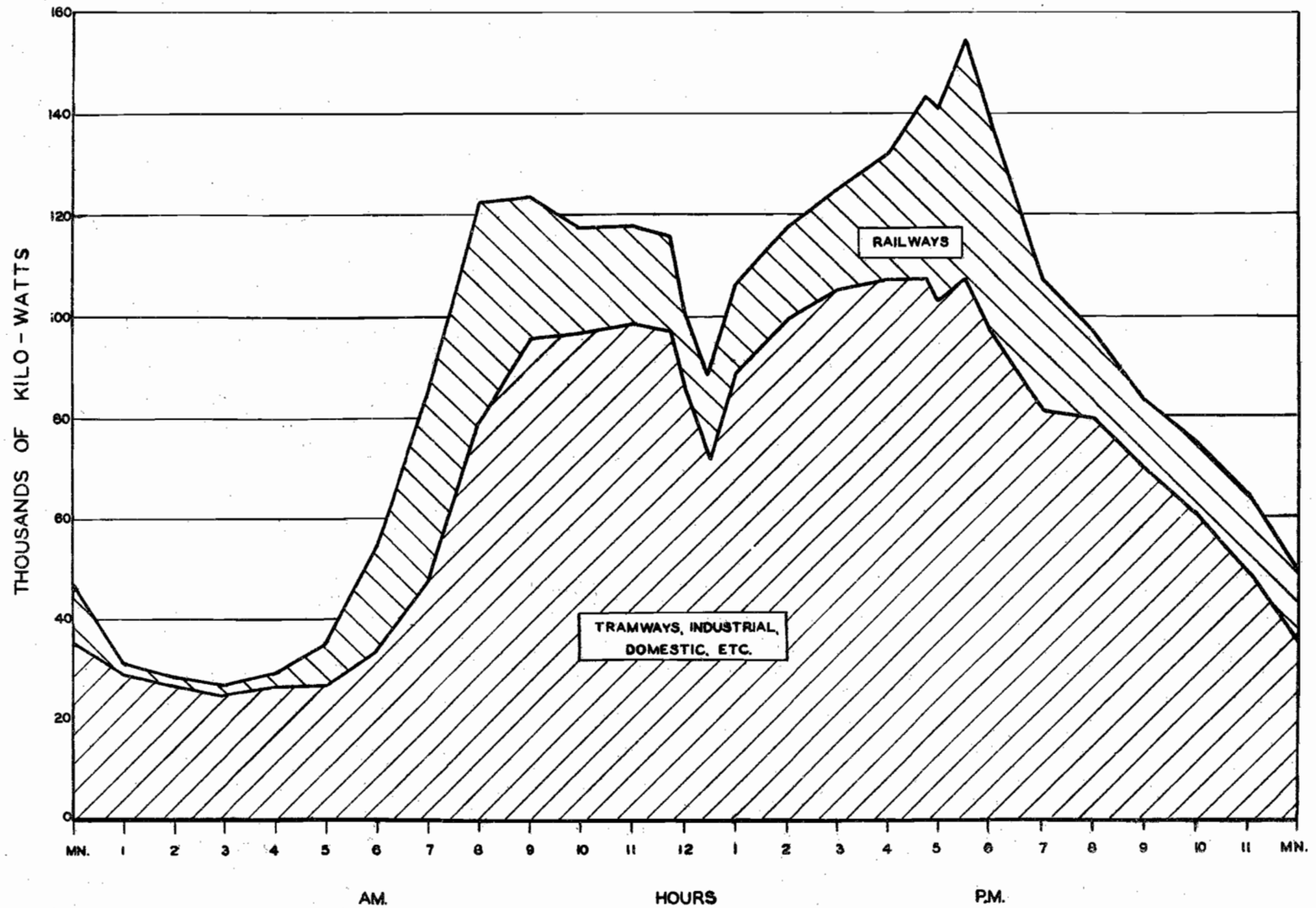
	Ballarat. £		Bendigo £
Overhead construction	5,750	..	5,100
Permanent way—Paving—			
(Regrading the track from end to end, replacement of concrete stringers where necessary with sleeper construction, levelling up double track, and generally carrying out all necessary work to bring the permanent way up to a reasonable and workable standard)	67,000	..	40,000
Permanent way—Rails, &c.—			
One-third new rails only, balance of existing rails to be reconditioned	16,150	..	11,400
Points, crossings, curves, and crossovers to be replaced only where rehabilitation by welding will not suffice	5,000	..	4,500
Workshops equipment	—	..	1,500
Rolling-stock—			
During the past few years, ten Metropolitan Tramways Board cars have been purchased for Ballarat and Bendigo ; for the time being the existing rolling-stock will suffice ..	—	..	—
Construction equipment, workshops equipment, &c.—			
(Much of which will be later used in the maintenance of the system)	4,100	..	4,100
	98,000	..	66,175
Total (allowing for contingencies), say		£170,000	

Difficult problems are involved in the proposal. The expenditure indicated would not increase the earning capacity of the tramway systems, and it is estimated that in the two cities the revenue would fail by £14,200 per annum to provide for capital charges. These losses would, if the work were carried out with loan moneys, represent a burden upon electricity supply. However, the expenditure is unavoidable, if the trams are to continue running.

While consumers of electricity elsewhere are safeguarded by the principle associated with the operation of tramways by the Commission in Ballarat and Bendigo, viz.—that losses on this service shall be borne by consumers of electricity in those two centres, the Commission cannot lightly view any factor which intrudes upon its natural function as a supplier of electricity or which adversely affects its policy of progressively cheapening the cost of supply to electricity consumers. For these reasons it sought to avoid the duties and responsibilities of a tramways authority, and Parliament, in 1922, when vesting the Commission with powers of acquisition of undertakings, including tramways, was careful to exclude the latter from operation by the Commission, When, therefore, the Commission was negotiating with the Electric Supply Company of Victoria Ltd. for the acquisition of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings, the municipal councils in those areas sought assurances from the Government of the day that the future operation of the tramways would be safeguarded should the electrical undertakings pass to the Commission. The Government thereupon gave the unequivocal assurance that whatever form of control was decided upon for the electric tramways, those facilities would be continued for the public use. In agreeing to accept the statutory duties of a tramways authority in Ballarat and Bendigo, as the most economical form of operation and administration, the Commission stressed the fact that it did not regard the responsibility as coming within its functions, and asked for reasonable legislation designed to protect it against loss on the main electric supply undertaking resulting from tramway operation.

The position to-day is that, while the Ballarat and Bendigo tramways are in urgent need of reconstruction, and while the Commission is financially unable to undertake the work—a large proportion of the capital costs of which would in any case represent a permanent burden upon electricity supply in those centres—the State has been committed to the obligation of continuing the facilities for the public use. As a solution of the difficulty, the Commission has recommended to the Government that a grant of the money necessary for reconstruction of the tramways be made from Unemployment Relief Funds, free of interest, and also free of obligation for the later return of the money. In making this recommendation, the Commission has pointed out to the Government that the alternatives of trolley buses, petrol buses, or owner-driven buses are even less attractive financially than the proposal to reconstruct the tramways.

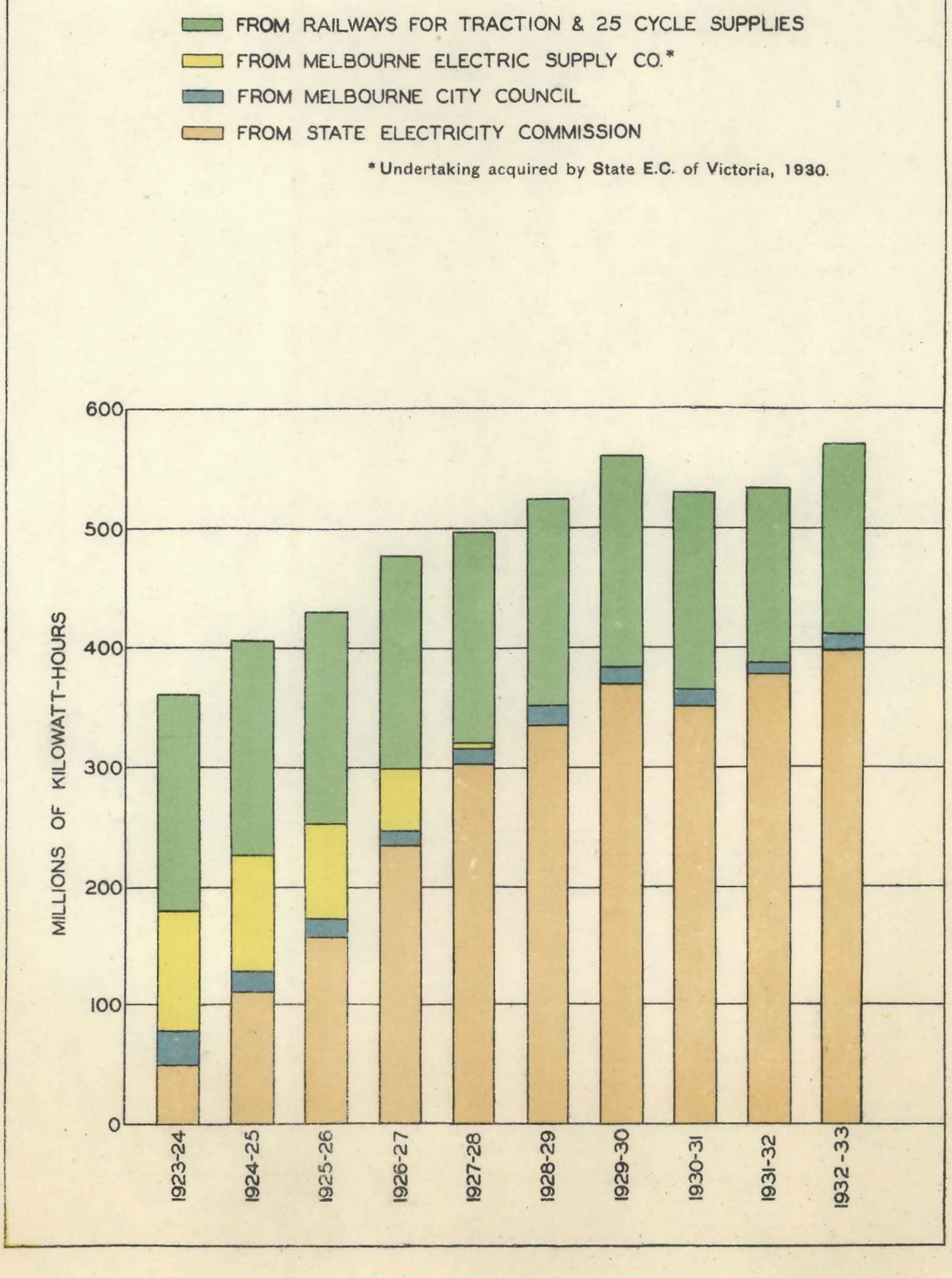
TYPICAL WINTER DAILY LOAD
WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN AREA



GRAPH No. 1

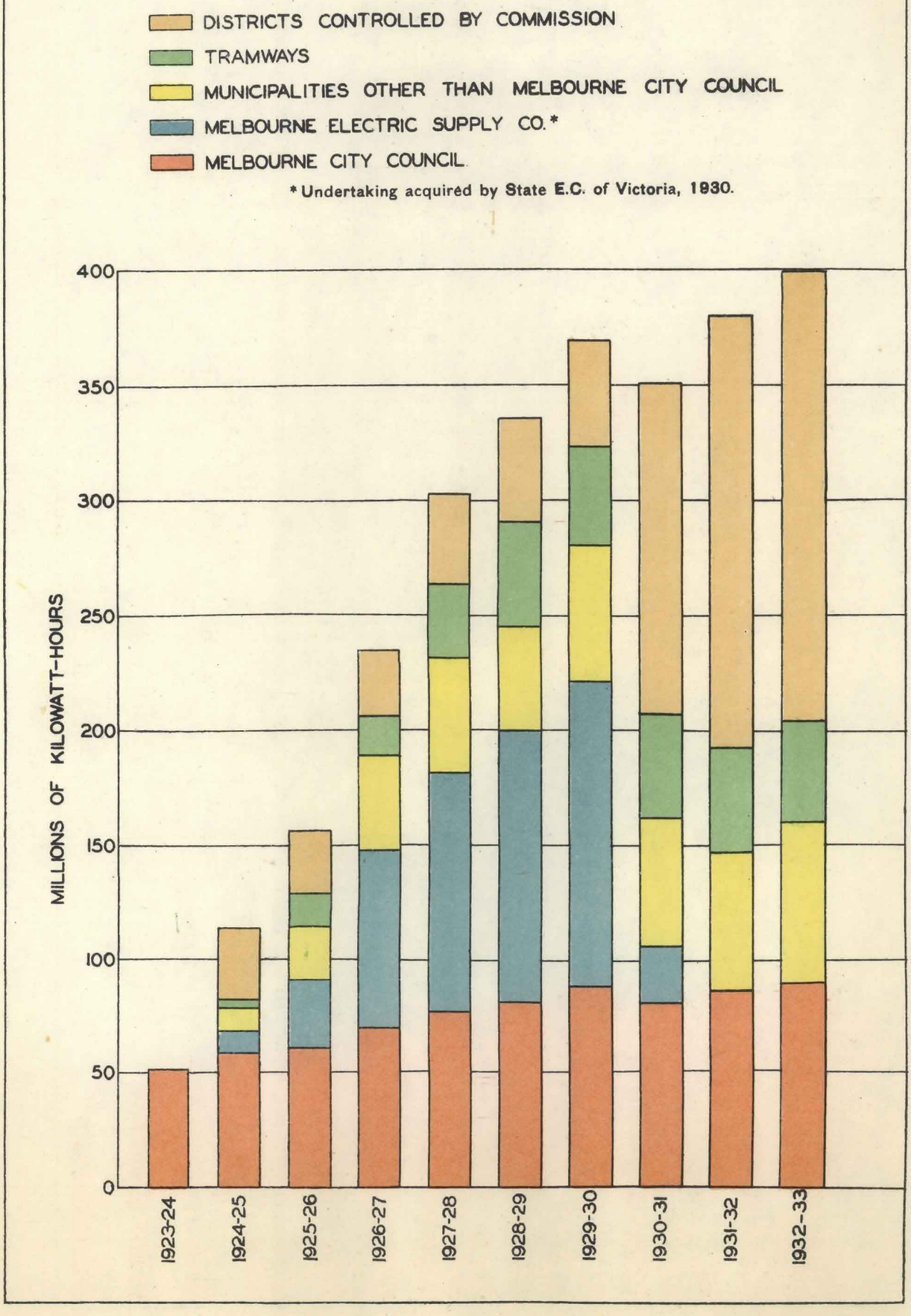
GRAPH No. 2

ENERGY MADE AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES FOR USE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA FOR ALL PURPOSES



STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

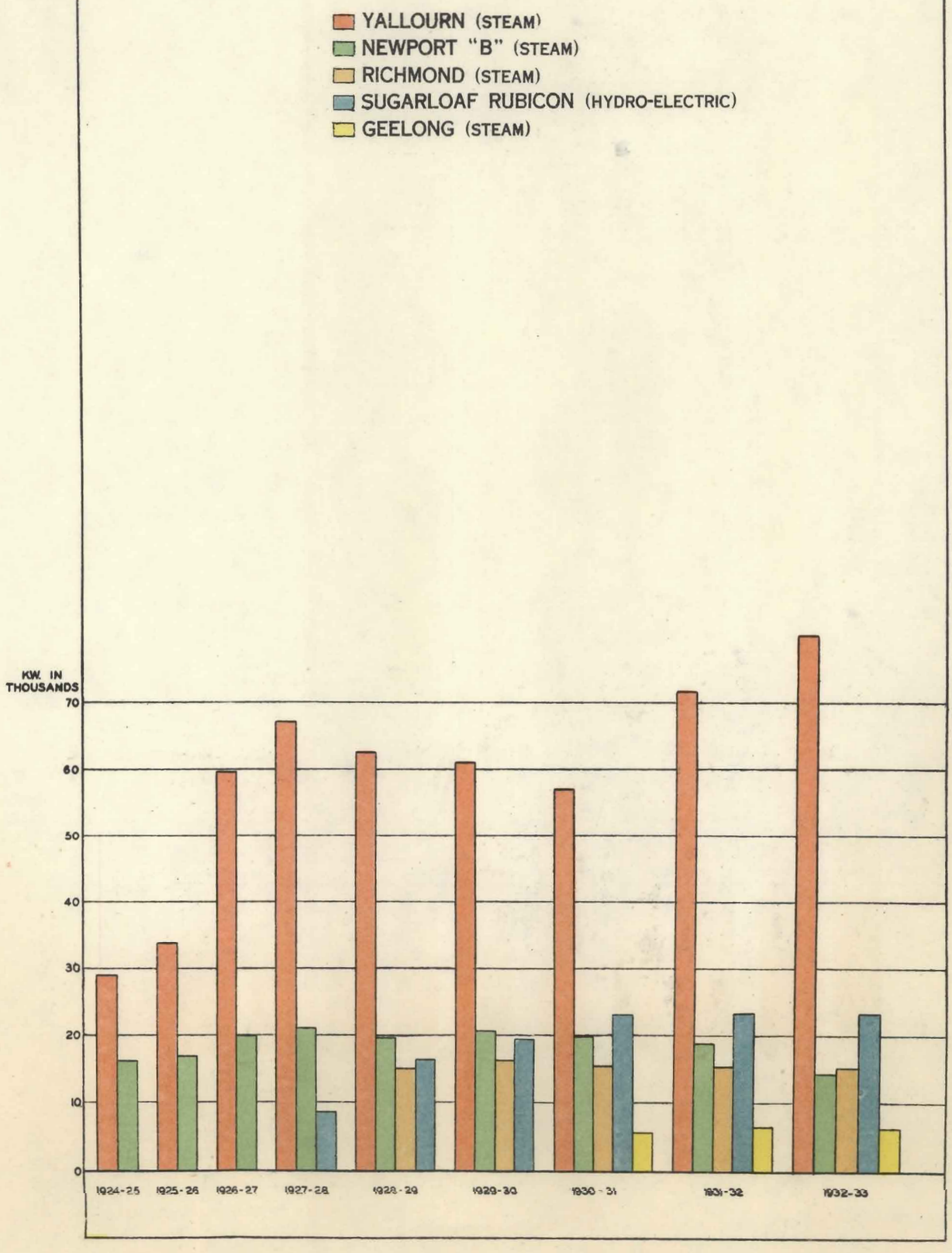
ENERGY DELIVERED TO DISTRIBUTING AUTHORITIES AND OTHER CONSUMERS IN METROPOLITAN AREA.



GRAPH No. 4

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

MAXIMUM DEMANDS AT GENERATING STATIONS.



DEMAND FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY WITHIN RANGE OF THE STATE SCHEME AS AT PRESENT DEVELOPED.

The characteristics of the total loading in kilowatts in the metropolitan area, for all requirements, illustrated by Graph No. 1, have not materially altered for some years past. The daily peaks are round about 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., when the industrial, traction, lighting and domestic loads overlap. The lower curve of the graph, showing the demand on the Commission's system, including that minor portion of metropolitan requirements supplied by the Melbourne City Council, is better than in the previous year, the rise in the maximum demand being associated with an improvement in load factor.

Graph No. 2 illustrates the amount of energy supplied to the metropolitan area for all purposes from all sources of supply, and discloses a decided increase over the two preceding years, thus indicating a return to more normal conditions, particularly in industry.

Graph No. 3 shows the amount of energy delivered in bulk by the Commission to various distributing authorities and other consumers in the metropolitan area. There was an all-round contribution to the increase for the year.

Graph No. 4 records the maximum demand made on each of the Commission's generating stations during each year of operation. Yallourn, as the base load station, carries the greater part of the load, assisted by the hydro group, the Commission's metropolitan power houses (Newport " B " and Richmond) acting as peak-load stations. The maximum sustained demand on the system during 1932–33 was 117,500 kw. This is the highest yet recorded, and was 6,400 kw. in excess of the previous year's figure. The Yallourn station carried all the increase, the maximum demand there showing an increase of 8,500 kw. on the figure for the previous year.

Appendices Nos. 2 and 3 give details of the Commission's transmission and distribution systems.

Appendix No. 4 gives details of the amount of energy distributed by all undertakers in the metropolitan area.

Areas supplied with Energy.—In addition to the City of Melbourne, the following undertakings in the metropolitan area are supplied by the Commission in bulk :—The City Councils of Box Hill, Brunswick, Coburg, Footscray, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Preston, and Williamstown, and the Shire of Heidelberg. The local distribution of electricity is undertaken by the Commission in the following metropolitan municipalities :—Braybrook (Sunshine), Brighton, Camberwell, Caulfield, Collingwood, Essendon, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Kew, Malvern, Melbourne (Flemington), Moorabbin, Mordialloc, Oakleigh, Prahran, Richmond, St. Kilda, Sandringham, and South Melbourne.

The only extension of supply made during the year was to Healesville, bringing the number of centres served by the State Scheme up to 181.

TOWN OF YALLOURN.

Town of Yallourn.—Again no moneys were available for the erection of new houses at Yallourn, so that the number of dwellings of all classes in the town remained at 527. The inability of the Commission to meet all housing requirements has developed a tendency on the part of employees to erect dwellings for themselves on adjacent land, partly as the result of which the population of the township proper declined by 22 during the year. The position will be eased, however, during 1933–34, as the erection of 25 low-rental wooden houses has been authorized. This will enable a fair proportion of those still on the waiting list to be provided for.

The population figures for the Yallourn territory at 30th June, 1933, were as follow :—

Town of Yallourn	2,338
Brown Coal Mine	632
West Camp	259
South Camp	149
Outlying areas	38
Total	3,416

The population of the adjacent settlements totals 688.

Visitors to the number of 13,000 were conducted over the Yallourn works by the Commission's guides in the year under review. The number included 7,840 scholars from 70 different schools. It is of interest that numbers of the public using or touring the Prince's Highway make the small deviation to Yallourn, for the purpose of inspecting the Commission's large modern works and the pleasantly situated modern township. The Commission welcomes such manifestations of interest by the citizens of Victoria in their property.

Hospital.—Despite the fact that the reduction in the number of employees at Yallourn during recent years has made the work of the Medical and Hospital Society in the upkeep of the various services one of considerable difficulty, the finances of the Society are on a very sound basis. At the same time, the standard of the Hospital and general services (including the Health Centre), which the Society maintains by means of regular contributions from all employees in the territory, was kept at its usual high level. The interest of the community in the welfare and appearance of the Hospital remains keen and helpful.

Educational Facilities.—Following upon repeated representations as to the unsuitability and inadequacy of the present makeshift Technical School buildings at Yallourn, the Minister of Education (the Hon. J. W. Pennington, M.L.A.) visited the town on the 24th May, 1933, for the purpose of inspecting the existing facilities, and of discussing the whole matter with the Technical School Council. It was pointed out to him that additional workshop accommodation is necessary to meet the requirements of an increasing number of students attending the engineering classes and that an additional room for electrical technology is also required. Notwithstanding the fact that the fees charged at Technical Schools have been increased—in some instances by more than 100 per cent.—the enrolments at Yallourn had grown by approximately 20 per cent. The Minister announced that, if the State Electricity Commission would contribute 25 per cent. of the cost of a new school, he would recommend Cabinet to approve of the balance of the expenditure being provided from Unemployment Relief Funds. The Commission agreed to this proposal, provided that its share does not exceed £2,000, and that the design of the building is in accordance with the importance of the central site already made available to the department, and also with the general appearance and layout of the town. The amount of the Commission's contribution will be written out over a period of years. A satisfactory plan of the building was later prepared by the Public Works Department.

The need of a High School, where scholars may receive education in advance of the "Intermediate" standard, continues to be stressed by the Yallourn District Vocational Guidance Council.

Community and Welfare.—The various clubs and organizations contributed greatly to the active community spirit of the town. They were added to during the year by the formation of an enthusiastic croquet club, and the necessary playing lawns on the Recreation Reserve are now in course of preparation at the cost of that club.

INDUSTRIAL.

Disposition of the Commission's labour forces at 30th June, 1933 :—

	Operation.	Construction.
Yallourn	1,149	52
Electricity Supply Branches	933	182
Other Metropolitan Employees	213	25
Transmission lines	94	59
Sugarloaf–Rubicon Hydro-Electric Scheme ..	14	—
	2,403	318

Arbitration.—A second general application was made to the Court by various unions for a restoration of the 10 per cent. wage reduction. While the Court decided that the time was not opportune for the restoration to be made, it ruled that the base rates in the Commonwealth Award should be assessed on the Commonwealth Statistician's figure compiled on the "all items" table, instead of as previously on the so-called "all-houses" figure. The effect of the ruling was an advantage of approximately 5s. per week per man, the decision becoming effective from the 1st May in the main cases, and from subsequent dates in separate awards. The new basis represents an addition to the Commission's annual working expenses of approximately £30,000 a year.

Following an application to the Court, the rates of builders' labourers and carpenters at Yallourn were assessed on the Yallourn cost of living figure. In the case of builders' labourers this arrangement took effect on the 6th September, 1932, and in the case of carpenters on the 29th November, 1932.

There was no cessation of work owing to industrial disputes during the year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER ACT 1928.

Since the passing of the *Electric Light and Power Act* 1896, 216 Orders in Council have been granted. Of these, 121 have been issued to municipal councils, and 95 to companies or persons. Eighty Orders have been revoked, including a number relating to undertakings which have passed to the control of the Commission.

The Orders in Council that were recommended by the Commission during the year and approved by the Governor in Council are as follow :—

Number.	Undertaker.	Area.	Tariffs.			Remarks.
			Light.	Power.	Minimum Charge per Month.	
			s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
215	Omeo Electric Supply and Motor Co. Pty. Ltd., Omeo	Township of Omeo ..	1 6	0 6	7 6	A.C. 230/400 v.
217	A. J. Bird, Edenhope ..	Township of Edenhope	1 6	1 0	7 6	D.C. 230 v.
218	H. J. Block & Sons Pty. Ltd., Jeparit	Township of Bright ..	1 3	0 6	7 6	A.C. 230/400 v.
219	Corindhap Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Co., N.L., Corindhap	Mining purposes at Corindhap	..	..	..	This Order is granted for mining operations only, no supply being available for consumer purposes

Transfers of franchise were approved as follows :—

Daylesford Electric Lighting Order No. 52 from the India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. to the executors of the will of the late Martin Pollard.

River Latrobe Hydro Electric Co. Ltd., Warragul, No. 143 to the Neerim and River Latrobe Hydro Electric Co. Ltd. in respect of the area contained in the Shire of Buln Buln. The Order has been revoked in respect of the part of the original area contained in the Shire of Warragul.

With the approval of the Commission, charges for electricity were varied in :—

Rushworth—

Light increased from 10d. to 1s., power from 4d. to 6d.

Donald (new scale)—

Light—1s. per unit, discount 1d. per unit.

Power— 1 to 25 units .. 6d. per unit.
26 to 160 units .. 4d. per unit.
161 to 400 units .. 3½d. per unit.
401 upwards .. 2¾d. per unit.
(With a discount of 1d. per unit.)

Ouyen—
Light reduced from 1s. per unit to 11d. per unit.
Power reduced from 6d. to 5d. per unit.

Maryborough (new scale)—
Light—10d. per unit.
Power— 1 to 200 units .. 5d. per unit.
201 to 300 units .. 4d. per unit.
301 upwards .. 1¾d. per unit.

Mildura (new scale)—
Light—9d. per unit.
Power—Domestic .. .. 2½d. per unit.
Commercial .. 6d. to 1½d. per unit.

Mildura District (new scale)—
Light—1s. per unit.
Power—Domestic .. .. 4d. per unit.
Commercial .. 6d. to 2½d. per unit.

Dimboola (new scale)—
Light—1s. to 9d. per unit.
Power—6d. to 4d. per unit.

LICENSING OF WIREMEN.

The number of wiremen's licences issued to the 30th June, 1933, and also the number issued during the twelve months previous to that date, are given below :—

Grade.	Number Issued to 30th June, 1932.	Number Issued from 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933.	Total.
"A"	1,681	56	1,737
"B1"	214	19	233
"B"	1,224	36	1,260
"C"	1,575	30	1,605
Special "A"	66	3	69
Special "A" in force	..	..	6
Permits	3,468	117	3,585
Permits in force	..	..	55

During the year two examinations in theory and practice were held. The Board of Examiners reports a further slight decrease in the number of candidates who attended examinations, and also a decrease, in all grades, in the percentage of candidates who passed the examinations. One "A" grade licence was cancelled and one "A" grade licence was suspended during the year.

ELECTROLYSIS RESEARCH—METROPOLITAN AREA.

The Electrolysis Committee, consisting of representatives of :—
The Postmaster-General's Department,
The Victorian Railways Commissioners,
The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works,
The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board,
The Melbourne City Council,
The Metropolitan Gas Company,
The State Electricity Commission of Victoria,

has, through the Electrolysis Research Engineer operating in conjunction with its Technical Sub-Committee, continued the investigation of conditions alleged to be causing electrolytic corrosion on underground metallic structures in the metropolitan area. As a result of these studies, certain practical remedies were devised and put into operation.

The improvement in the conditions reported in the previous year was well maintained. The total number of faults in the metropolitan area reported to the Committee for 1932–33 was 121. This compares with faults reported in the three previous years as follows :— 1929–30, 261 ; 1930–31, 243 ; 1931–32, 174. A corresponding reduction in the costs of repairs to underground cables and water mains was registered.

The most marked diminution in damage was experienced on the telephone cable system, where the number of faults reported during the past twelve months was only 36 per cent. of those occurring in 1929–30. There is every indication that still greater improvement will be experienced in the future.

PART II.—FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

The Balance-sheet and General Profit and Loss Account, accompanied by summarized Operating Accounts of the Branch Undertakings of the Commission, as well as Schedules of Fixed Capital and of Debentures guaranteed by the Commission, are contained in Appendix No. 1.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the growth of fixed capital since the Commission commenced its activities :—

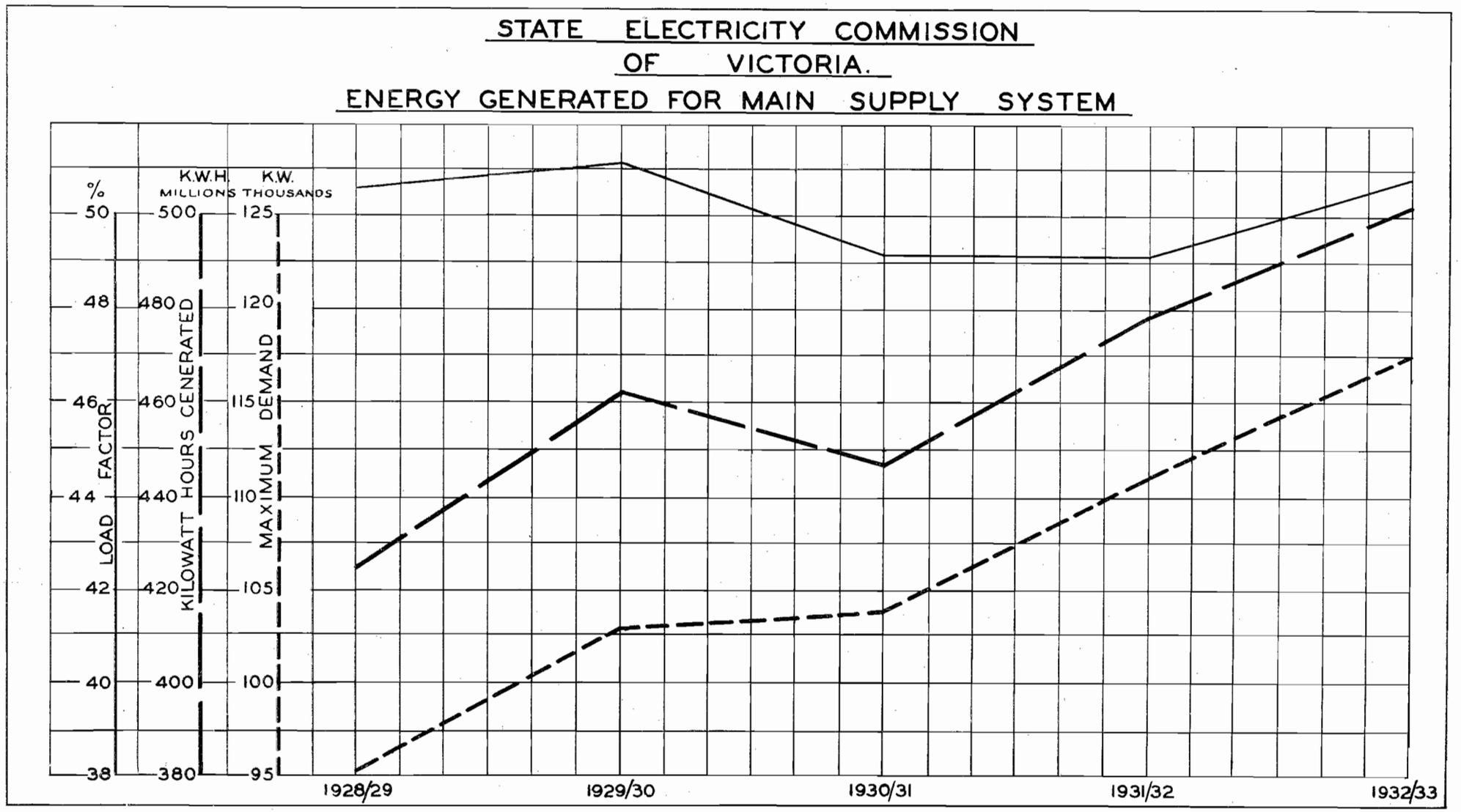
	£	s.	d.
1919–20	1,980	8	11
1920–21	213,238	2	11
1921–22	1,645,790	12	3
1922–23	3,993,825	12	1
1923–24	6,036,422	15	11
1924–25	7,246,767	11	1
1925–26	8,347,818	3	0
1926–27	9,586,181	15	6
1927–28	11,147,771	18	10
1928–29	12,220,583	19	1
1929–30	13,891,711	17	6
1930–31	18,501,539	16	4*
1931–32	19,267,749	10	0
1932–33	19,583,487	18	3

* Acquisition of Melbourne Electric Supply Company's Metropolitan and Geelong undertakings.

Apart from writings off and minor adjustments, the actual capital expenditure for the year was £347,989 16s. 3d.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF ALL ACTIVITIES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	£	£
Operating Accounts—		
Electricity Supply—Surplus		353,506
Briquetting—Loss	18,842	
Geelong Tramways—Loss	13,852	
		32,694
		320,812
Special Expenditure—		
Water power investigations, &c.	6,179	
Contribution to cost of using Wonthaggi coal at Geelong Power Station	590	
Administration of Electric Light and Power Act	16,899	
		23,668
Surplus of revenue over operating and other expenditure		297,144
To Exchange	146,644	
„ Contingency Reserve	80,000	
„ Provident Fund	26,486	
„ Redemption of Debentures	23,585	
„ Loan flotation expenses	12,000	
„ Writings off	5,000	
		293,715
Net Profit		3,429



The Main Supply System comprehends the generation and the transmission to and transformation at terminal stations of electricity for the requirements of the local distributing systems of the metropolitan area and the country districts.

The following facts should be noted :—

(*a*) The net profit is £398 more than that for the previous year.

(*b*) Adverse exchange began to operate on the 1st January, 1931. In the two and a half years that elapsed up to the 30th June, 1933, the Commission's total expenditure on this item was £356,300, including £146,644 paid during the year under review.

(*c*) The effect of adverse exchange has been to leave a considerable burden on the Commission's finances, after fully allowing in the annual expenditure for reductions determined by the Financial Emergency Act, as well as those in salaries and wages.

(*d*) Full depreciation on the whole capital investment was charged in the year's accounts. The amount thus charged is £453,093. The provision includes the Commission's contribution to the sinking fund created by the State in accordance with the financial agreement with the Commonwealth of Australia, dated 12th December, 1927.

(*e*) The redemption of debentures forming part of the purchase price of the assets acquired from the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd. was made from revenue, the amount involved during the year being £23,585 9s. 8d., making a total redemption of £72,773 11s. 6d. since the date of acquisition, viz., the September, 1930.

In regard to the administration of the Electric Light and Power Act, the amount of £16,899 in the accounts represents three years' accumulation of charges, which were held in suspense while the Commission unsuccessfully sought reimbursement from the State, on the grounds that the functions involved are purely Governmental, and not commercial, and have no relation to the State electricity scheme. The fact that up to 1930–31 the charges were borne by consolidated revenue shows that Parliament recognized this as a principle when it constituted the Commission, and included among its duties the administration of the Electric Light and Power Act, which applies to all electricity undertakings in Victoria and governs such things as the licensing of persons handling installations. As the regulatory work entailed is unquestionably essential in the public interest, the Commission decided to meet the expenditure out of the revenues it derives from its own consumers, but on the understanding that legislation would be introduced which would authorize it to charge fees for work done under the Act by its inspection department.

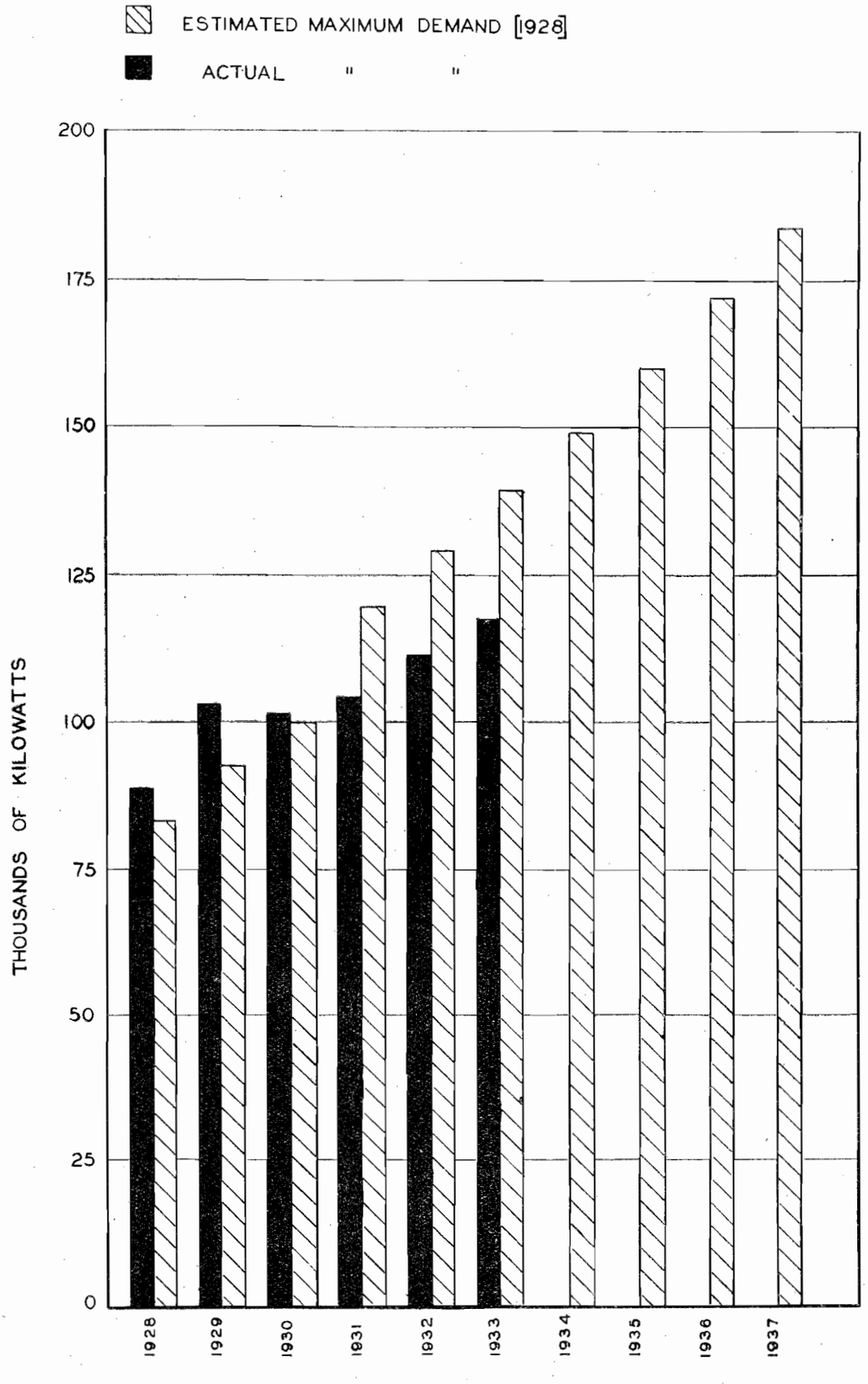
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—CONDITIONS OF SYSTEM LOADING, 1932–33.

There was a gratifying all-round improvement in the demand for electricity during the year, the total sales being 439,030,189 kwh., compared with 403,984,624 kwh. in 1931–32, 379,572,140 kwh. in 1930–31 and 394,754,454 kwh. in 1929–30. The last-mentioned year is useful for purposes of comparison, because until then the depression had not begun to make itself seriously felt. The fact that while sales in the year succeeding 1929–30 dropped by over 20,000,000 kwh., those for 1931–32 exceeded the 1929–30 figure by over 9,000,000 kwh., and those for 1932–33 by over 44,000,000 kwh., evidences a steady return to normal conditions. Although this is encouraging, electricity supply has still considerable leeway to make up. In the year preceding the depression, when the number of centres receiving supply was practically the same as it is now, the increase in sales, compared with the previous year, was nearly 37,000,000 kwh.—which was the average annual increment registered over a period of four years. Had this increment not been interrupted, sales during 1932–33 would have been approximately 505,000,000 kwh., or about 66,000,000 kwh. more than were actually recorded.

The extent to which the demand upon the system has been affected by the depression is disclosed by the diagram which appears in this section of the Report, showing the actual and estimated maximum loading since 1927–28. In that year the Commission presented a report to Parliament on the whole position and submitted a programme of progressive extensions to the State power system, involving the installation of three 25,000 kilowatt sets at Yallourn, the first to be installed before the winter of 1931, and the other two to follow as required, but all three to be available by 1933. In submitting its programme the Commission pointed out :—" The Commission has at its disposal statistical material and experience covering many years upon which to base conservative estimates as to the future, and upon which to make reliable forecasts of the probable load on the system for a series of years to come. Similar forecasts, made during the

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA

LOADING ON STATE POWER SYSTEM



past seven years, have been closely realized, the load having in no previous year fallen below the amount forecasted." The diagram shows that the estimates framed in 1927–28 were actually exceeded in that year and the two succeeding years immediately prior to the depression. The Commission's Annual Reports for 1930–31 and 1931–32 show how the abnormal conditions experienced in those periods brought about a considerable modification of the programme, and how, by working existing plant to its maximum capacity, and deferring expenditure as much as possible, the Commission was enabled to postpone for one year the installation of the first of the three 25,000 kw. sets provided for in the major extension scheme approved by Parliament in 1928, leaving the time when it would be necessary to instal the second set still open. The position to-day is that had the normal progress of the scheme not been interrupted, the maximum demand, according to the trend in the years preceding the depression, would have been at least 139,000 kw., or 21,500 kw. more than was actually registered. In such circumstances, it would have been necessary to have had the second 25,000 kw. set in operation during the winter of 1933, and the installation of the third set well advanced.

The analysis of the figures in this section of the report discloses the contribution of each class of consumer to the year's improvement. As the metropolitan industrial consumption represents one-third of the whole, the betterment of 11·5 per cent. in that field during the period was the greatest single contribution to the overall increase in the number of kwh. sold. The combined city and country industrial consumption was 10·6 per cent. better than in 1931–32, or 6·3 per cent. better than in 1929–30. This is a distinct improvement, seeing that in 1931–32 the combined industrial consumption was 5·4 per cent. below the 1929–30 figure. The commercial consumption, which in the previous year just about regained the 1929–30 level, also registered a satisfactory increase, and is now 7·1 per cent. above what it was in 1929–30.

The domestic consumption contributed very substantially to the year's improvement. Despite the depression, the domestic consumption has risen each year since 1929–30, so that the consumption figures are now 28 per cent. better than they were at that time. This is not only an evidence of the stability of the domestic load, but also of the favorable results which are accruing from the Commission's intensive and regulated development of this field.

Automatic reductions in the average unit charge under the Commission's Standard Tariffs meant a benefit of £60,000 to all classes of consumers during the year.

The increase in sales during the year was accompanied by a rise in both maximum demand and load factor. While the initial section of the Yallourn extension plant enabled the former to be met, the improvement in sales and system loading was particularly important and necessary, seeing that interest on the investment in this plant came into the accounts for the first time.

The contribution of the various branches to the year's result is shown in the published accounts, and the results of each branch are commented on later in this section of the Report.

VARIATION IN CONSUMPTION OF CONSUMER CLASSES AND BULK SUPPLY AUTHORITIES.

The following table shows the overall improvement during the year in the industrial and commercial demands for energy in the Commission's districts :—

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS—PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN TOTAL KWH. SOLD IN 1932–33, COMPARED WITH 1931–32 AND 1929–30.

—	Industrial.		Commercial.	
	1932–33 compared with 1931–32.	1932–33 compared with 1929–30.	1932–33 compared with 1931–32.	1932–33 compared with 1929–30.
	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan Electricity Supply	+11·5	+ 7·1	+ 6·9	+ 4·5
Geelong Electricity Supply	— 2·7	—15·1	+ 1·4	+ 3·9
Country (excluding Geelong)	+13·1	+25·2	+ 2·3	+18·5
Overall	+10·6	+ 6·3	+ 5·6	+ 7·1

DOMESTIC CLASS—PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN KWH. SOLD IN 1932–33, COMPARED WITH 1931–32 AND 1929–30.

—	1932–33 compared with 1931–32.	1932–1933 compared with 1929–30.
	%	%
Metropolitan Electricity Supply	**+7·7**	**+26·2**
Geelong Electricity Supply	**+8·6**	**+23·4**
Country (excluding Geelong)	**+6·4**	**+40·3**
Overall	**+7·5**	**+28·0**

Expressed as an increase in the consumption per domestic consumer, the improvement during the year was 8½ per cent., compared with 1931–32, or 27 per cent. compared with 1929–30, the number of kwh. used per domestic consumer rising from 333 in 1929–30 to 369 in 1930–31, to 390 in 1931–32, and to 423 in 1932–33.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL DISTRIBUTING AUTHORITIES.

The following table shows that all of the metropolitan distributing authorities purchased more bulk energy in 1932–33 than they did in 1931–32. The recovery was most marked in the industrial areas.

Bulk Supplies.

—	1932–33 compared with 1931–32.	1932–33 compared with 1929–30.
Box Hill	+ 9.5	+ 8·4
Brunswick	+ 15.2	+ 29·9
Coburg	+ 15.4	+ 17·8
Footscray	+ 21.1	+ 16·5
Heidelberg	+ 2.5	+ 2·3
Melbourne	+ 4.5	+ 0·9
Northcote	+ 8·3	+ 7·9
Port Melbourne	+ 3·9	+ 15·2
Preston	+ 12·4	+ 22·2
Williamstown	+ 14·9	+ 2·2
Overall	+ 8·5	+ 6·7

BRIQUETTE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Revenue	**£313,437**
Expenditure	**332,279**
Loss	**£18,842**
Sales	**302,484 tons**

The expenditure covers all charges, including interest and depreciation.

Sales, which show an increase of 8 per cent., or 22,000 tons, on those for 1931–32, were approximately 86,000 tons more than those for 1930–31, towards the end of which the extended factory came into operation, when the depression was at its worst.

The loss of £18,842 for the year is less than the conditions as they arose had led the Commission to anticipate. While ordinarily a loss was to be expected during the development of the market for the greatly increased output of the factory, involving as it did a large and sudden increase in capital expenditure, the intrusion of adverse business conditions made the task of the Commission in the matter one of extreme and unexpected difficulty. These conditions may be briefly summarized as follows :—(*a*) decreased spending power of the buying public ; (*b*) the Government distribution of 86,000 tons of free firewood under the aegis of the Sustenance Department ; and (*c*) the necessity for meeting the intensive competition of imported black coal. Despite this competition, the Commission did not find it necessary to reduce its prices below those which in 1930–31 anticipated the lower production costs of the extended factory.

The loss on the factory has to be considered in relation to the whole of the finances of the Commission and the benefits the briquetting enterprise confers upon the public generally, and the consumers of electricity particularly. These benefits were surveyed at length in the Commission's Thirteenth Annual Report, but it may again be pointed out that without the large consumption of brown coal by the factory there would be an increase in the cost of fuel to the Yallourn Power Station substantially in excess of the briquetting loss.

Both the industrial and household markets contributed to the increase in sales, although the turnover in the latter was again affected by the free distribution of firewood by the Government in the relief of distress. The industrial market for briquettes continues to expand. In fact, the penetration of the industrial market has been one of the outstanding features of the briquetting business. An analysis of the position since 1926–27 shows that each year the use of briquettes in industry has grown appreciably, the proportion of briquettes to the whole (local and imported black coal, coke, and briquettes) increasing from 3.15 per cent. in 1926–27 to 28 per cent. in 1931–32, the latest period for which complete figures are available.

The amount paid in railway freight on the carriage of briquettes during the year was approximately £150,000. This revenue is now only second to that derived by the railways from the carriage of wheat, which, however is seasonal loading, whereas the carriage of briquettes is regular throughout the year.

BRANCH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS.

From the statistical data contained in this section of the Report, the following summary is extracted :—

(*a*) The total number of consumers served at the end of the year was 188,300, an increase of 2,691 over the previous period.

(*b*) Sales of energy for all purposes within the Commission's branches amounted to 277,941,699 kwh., an increase of 22,560,253 kwh. over the previous year.

(*c*) The revenue from sales of energy within the Commission's branches amounted to £2,152,785, an increase of £89,474 over the previous year. The average price per kwh. was 1.859d., compared with 1.939d. in the previous year, or a reduction of 4.12 per cent., or 26 per cent., compared with the average price per kwh. in 1924–25. Had the same average price prevailed in 1932–33 as in 1931–32, consumers as a body would have paid £92,916 more for the energy used. On the basis of the average price in 1924–25 they would have paid £772,000 more.

The progress of the branches during the year is shown by the following :—

Metropolitan Electricity Supply.—This undertaking includes the seventeen suburban centres formerly served by the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd., together with Essendon–Flemington, Sunshine and Deer Park. The population of the area is 632,800 and the number of consumers 147,473, an increase of 975. Sales of energy amounted to 232,160,437 kwh., an increase of 20,236,847, which was the greatest single contribution to the over-all improvement.

Castlemaine District.—This district, which is served by the first section of the Melbourne–Ballarat–Bendigo–Geelong ring main, showed satisfactory progress. Consumers increased by 35, and sales of energy by 178,139 kwh., to 1,459,979 kwh.

Eastern Metropolitan District.—The number of consumers increased from 7,881 to 8,702, and sales of energy from 6,248,319 kwh. to 6,852,589 kwh. Healesville was added during the year to the centres in this district served by the Commission.

Geelong Electricity Supply.—Consumers increased by 283, from 8,966 to 9,249. There was a drop of 110,591 in the total number of kwh. sold. The drop was more than accounted for by the decrease in the industrial demand. The finances of this district were again adversely affected by a loss on the tramways section of the undertaking.

Gippsland District.—Good progress was again revealed by this district. The number of consumers increased from 6,383 to 6,558, and sales of energy from 5,569,798 kwh. to 6,011,973 kwh.

North-Eastern District.—This district continues to make excellent progress, the marked improvement recorded in the previous period being fully sustained. The betterment was contributed to by all classes of consumers, whose numbers increased from 6,677 to 6,845. Sales of energy increased by over 1,000,000 kwh.—from 9,763,594 to 10,765,575.

South-Western District.—Consumers increased from 6,126 to 6,339, and sales of energy from 4,908,728 kwh. to 5,023,653 kwh.

Western Metropolitan District.—This district includes Werribee, Point Cook, Altona, and Laverton. The number of consumers is 706. Sales of energy amounted to 930,408 kwh.

GEELONG TRAMWAYS.

A loss of £13,852 7s. was incurred after providing £5,946 for depreciation and notwithstanding a reduction in the cost of operating the tramways of approximately £4,000, which followed the previous year's improvement in this latter respect of about £6,000. The savings, however, were again partially offset by a further drop in revenue, which declined by £1,300, the number of car passengers carried being about 172,000 less than in the previous year. The principle governing the operation of tramways by the Commission is that any loss shall be borne by the electricity supply undertaking in the provincial centre concerned, and not become a charge upon electricity consumers as a whole. The limit of savings in operating the tramways has been reached, and the extent to which it will be possible in the future to reduce the burden of loss that has to be borne by electricity supply is entirely dependent upon the patronage given by the citizens to their local tramways.

COMMISSION'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS FOR LOCAL DISTRIBUTION

ALL BRANCHES.

	1931–32.	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	820,360	827,980
Number of Consumers	185,609	188,300
Percentage of Consumers to Population	22·62 per cent.	22.74 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in Classes—		
Bulk Supplies	5,048,036 kwh.	5,507,335 kwh.
Street Lighting	11,004,004 ,,	10,899,531 ,,
Domestic	59,382,046 ,,	63,808,876 ,,
Industrial	151,934,753 ,,	168,048,625 ,,
Commercial	28,012,557 ,,	29,677,282 ,,
Excluding adjustment for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year	255,381,396 ,,	277,941,649 ,,
Revenue	£2,063,311	£2,152,785
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	1·939d	1 859d.
Number of Motors	18,662	19,760
Total h.p. of Motors	163,949	169,646

METROPOLITAN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

	1930–31.*	1931–32.†	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	626,300	631,600	632,800
Number of Consumers	143,338	146,498	147,473
Percentage of Consumers to Population	22·88 per cent.	23·19 per cent.	23.3 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in Classes—			
Bulk Supplies	237,630 kwh.	272,396 kwh.	264,405 kwh.
Street Lighting	7,964,045 ,,	9,918,931 ,,	9,786,249 ,,
Domestic	37,771,450 ,,	49,360,879 ,,	53,133,386 ,,
Industrial	96,854,280 ,,	131,524,241 ,,	146,679,857 ,,
Commercial	16,937,833 ,,	20,847,179 ,,	22,296,540 ,,
Excluding adjustment for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year	159,765,238 ,,	211,923,626 ,,	232,160,437 ,,
Revenue	£1,252,167	£1,557,575	£1,631,210
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	1·88d.	1·764d.	1·686d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	66,560	68,566	73,386
Number of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	..	14,172	15,038
Total h.p. of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	108,010	131,365	135,647

* Includes ten months' figures only.
† Sunshine and Deer Park were transferred to Metropolitan Electricity Supply from Western Metropolitan District at the beginning of the year.

Commission's Electric Supply Undertakings for Local Distribution—*continued.*

CASTLEMAINE DISTRICT.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	5,470	13,550	13,550	13,550	13,550
Number of Consumers	528	2,275	2,361	2,393	2,428
Percentage of Consumers to Population	9·65 per cent.	16·8 per cent.	17·4 per cent.	17·66 per cent.	17.9 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in Classes—					
Street Lighting	15,694 kwh.	76,450 kwh.	107,058 kwh.	110,182 kwh.	114,318 kwh.
Domestic	42,069 ,,	256,065 ,,	483,290 ,,	547,377 ,,	598,683 ,,
Industrial— Large (Excluding adjustments for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year)	136,200 ,,	127,604 ,,	45,870 ,,	140,525 ,,	289,183 ,,
Industrial— Small	.. ,,	34,384 ,,	55,578 ,,		
Commercial	126,802 ,,	361,079 ,,	460,553 ,,	483,756 ,,	457,795 ,,
	320,765 ,,	855,582 ,,	1,152,349 ,,	1,281,840 ,,	1,459,979 ,,
Revenue	£6,601	£23,620	£29,505	£28,447	£29,010
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	4·938d.	6·625d.	6·15d.	5·325d.	4·76d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	160	350	350	360	430
Number of Motors	41	166	183	172	193
Total h.p. of Motors	330	683	769	757	929

EASTERN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	25,943	26,200	28,300	28,300	31,600
Number of Consumers	6,545	7,189	7,845	7,881	8,702
Percentage of Consumers to Population	25·22 per cent.	27·4 per cent.	27·72 per cent.	27·84 per cent.	27·2 per cent
Sales of Energy, in classes—					
Bulk Supplies	164,810 kwh.	199,330 kwh.	15,450 kwh.	—	—
Street Lighting	173,445 ,,	187,373 ,,	215,993 ,,	206,205 kwh.	216,307 kwh.
Domestic	1,726,876 ,,	2,331,636 ,,	2,826,097 ,,	3,003,430 ,,	3,123,383 ,,
Industrial— Large (Excluding adjustments for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year)	2,610,613 ,,	1,396,087 ,,	1,142,864 ,,	1,765,330 ,,	2,160,400 ,,
Industrial— Small	754,357 ,,	772,412 ,,	706,851 ,,		
Commercial	789,906 ,,	1,052,194 ,,	1,202,675 ,,	1,273,354 ,,	1,352,499 ,,
	6,220,007 ,,	5,939,032 ,,	6,109,930 ,,	6,248,319 ,,	6,852,589 ,,
Revenue	£78,563	£88,046	£90,362	£86,595	£90,485
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	3·03d.	3·558d.	3·558d.	3·33d.	3·169d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	1,778 (estd)	2,082	2,014	2,181	2,637
Number of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	337	439	469	496	475
Total h.p. of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	3,544	3,979	3,545	3,448	3,532

GEELONG ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

	1930–31.*	1931–32.	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	45,000	45,000	45,000
Number of Consumers	9,200	8,966	9,249
Percentage of Consumers to Population	20·45 per cent.	19·9 per cent.	21.1 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in Classes—			
Bulk Supplies	..	..	..
Street Lighting	177,072 kwh.	223,676 kwh.	223,465 kwh.
Domestic	1,411,679 ,,	1,863,145 ,,	2,023,788 ,,
Industrial— Large (Excluding adjustments for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year)	8,112,887 ,,	10,805,083 ,,	10,507,664 ,,
Industrial— Small	1,535,921 ,,	1,955,722 ,,	1,982,118 ,,
Commercial			
	11,237,559 ,,	14,847,626 ,,	14,737,035 ,,
Revenue	£102,366	£125,074	£126,429
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	2·186d.	2·02d.	2·059d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	3,402	4,193	4,181
Number of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	1,672	1,725	1,772
Total h.p. of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	16,676	17,336	17,380

*Includes ten months' figures only.

COMMISSION'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS FOR LOCAL DISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

GIPPSLAND DISTRICT.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	26,670	26,870	30,200	30,200	31,390
Number of Consumers	5,180	5,534	6,315	6,383	6,558
Percentage of Consumers to Population	19·4 per cent.	20·59 per cent.	20·91 per cent.	21·13 per cent.	20·9 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in classes—					
Street Lighting (Excluding adjustments for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year)	134,768 kwh.	163,600 kwh.	189,833 kwh.	191,004 kwh.	200,541 kwh.
Domestic	1,007,627 ,,	1,257,630 ,,	1,566,443 ,,	1,650,133 ,,	1,718,466 ,,
Industrial—Large	122,468	288,840 ,,	414,806 ,,	2,671,737 ,,	2,991,351 ,,
Industrial—Small	1,583,993 ,,	1,749,864 ,,	2,011,040 ,,		
Commercial	844,021	929,264 ,,	1,010,087 ,,	1,056,524 ,,	1,101,615
	3,692,877 ,,	4,389,198 ,,	5,192,209	5,569,398 ,,	6,011,973 ,,
Revenue	£60,384	£69,489	£78,319	£78,948	£80,105
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	3·924d.	3·8d.	3·62d.	3·4d.	3·198d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	1,610	1,730	2,020	2,020	2,100
Number of Motors	555	699	686	694	762
Total h.p. of Motors	2,710	3,260	3,647	3,722	3,956

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	32,700	34,200	34,200	36,410	36,940
Number of Consumers	5,777	6,045	6,070	6,677	6,845
Percentage of Consumers to Population	17·66 per cent.	17·7 per cent.	17·74 per cent.	18·34 per cent.	18·53 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in classes—					
Bulk Supplies (Excluding adjustments for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year)	4,014,310 kwh.	4,396,140 kwh.	4,213,321 kwh.	4,775,640 kwh.	5,242,930 kwh.
Street Lighting	156,147 ,,	158,142 ,,	161,598 ,,	163,378 ,,	170,981 ,,
Domestic	874,619 ,,	1,102,004 ,,	1,216,506 ,,	1,299,693 ,,	1,458,984 ,,
Industrial—Large	208,898 ,,	831,210 ,,	773,527 ,,	2,182,802 ,,	2,518,792 ,,
Industrial—Small	1,125,129 ,,	1,365,785 ,,	1,147,536 ,,		
Commercial	1,024,044 ,,	1,196,154 ,,	1,224,692 ,,	1,342,081 ,,	1,373,888 ,,
	7,403,147 ,,	9,099,435 ,,	8,737,180 ,,	9,763,594 ,,	10,765,575 ,,
Revenue	£85,585	£99,534	£97,387	£100,895	£108,213
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	2·774d.	2·625d.	3·021d.	2·48d.	2·413d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	2,640	2,559	2,995	2,690	2,874
Number of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	471	537	560	590	665
Total h.p. of Motors (Excluding Bulk Supplies)	2,181	3,023	3,385	3,152	3,640

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	31,200	31,200	31,200	31,200	32,200
Number of Consumers	5,485	5,741	6,011	6,126	6,339
Percentage of Consumers to Population	17·58 per cent.	18·4 per cent.	19·26 per cent.	19·63 per cent	19·7 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in classes—					
Street Lighting (Excluding adjustments for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year)	144,438 kwh.	156,438 kwh.	163,343 kwh.	153,751 kwh.	153,878 kwh.
Domestic	937,125 ,,	1,202,741 ,,	1,380,442 ,,	1,460,737 ,,	1,548,605 ,,
Industrial—Large	496,110 ,,	807,520 ,,	1,430,273 ,,	2,307,863 ,,	2,303,397 ,,
Industrial—Small	722,845 ,,	784,271 ,,	761,204 ,,		
Commercial	908,531 ,,	991,976 ,,	964,634 ,,	986,377 ,,	1,017,773 ,,
	3,209,049 ,,	3,942,946 ,,	4,699,900 ,,	4,908,728 ,,	5,023,653 ,,
Revenue	£62,236	£73,166	£75,943	£76,480	£77,806
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	4·654d.	4·454d.	3·878d.	3·74d.	3·717d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	(*a*) 1,212	(*a*) 1,340	(*a*) 1,570	(*a*) 1,680	(*a*) 1,720
	(*b*) 211	(*b*) 211	(*b*) 211	(*b*) 225	(*b*) 213
Number of Motors	578	597	767	726	772
Total h.p. of Motors	2,160	2,951	3,490	3,347	3,706

(*a*) Belmont Sub-station. (*b*) Supply to Bellarine Peninsula.

COMMISSION'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS FOR LOCAL DISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

WESTERN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.*	1932–33.
Population of Supply Area	10,300	10,300	10,300	4,100	4,500
Number of Consumers	1,928	1,997	1,919	685	706
Percentage of Consumers to Population	18·718 per cent.	19·4 per cent.	18·63 per cent.	16·7 per cent.	15·7 per cent.
Sales of Energy, in Classes—					
Street Lighting (Excluding adjustments for unread meters and service charges paid in advance at end of year)	82,410 kwh.	97,105 kwh.	94,317 kwh.	36,877 kwh.	33,792 kwh.
Domestic	433,157 ,,	517,811 ,,	560,000 ,,	196,652 ,,	203,581 ,,
Industrial—					
Large	3,113,383 ,,	3,431,601 ,,	2,433,345 ,,	537,172 ,,	597,981 ,,
Small	342,283 ,,	326,983 ,,	267,062 ,,		
Commercial	152,531 ,,	164,518 ,,	166,590 ,,	67,564 ,,	95,054 ,,
	4,123,764 ,,	4,538,018 ,,	3,521,314 ,,	838,265 ,,	930,408 ,,
Revenue	£27,749	£29,921	£26,662	£9,197	£9,527
Average Revenue per kwh. sold	1·615d.	1·582d.	1·817d.	2·63d.	2·457d.
Maximum Demand in kw.	1,742	1,916	1,885	326	371
Number of Motors	342	389	391	87	93
Total h.p. of Motors	4,604	5,136	5,222	822	856

* Sunshine and Deer Park were transferred to Metropolitan Electricity Supply at the beginning of the year.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

Although the Commission's merchandising activities were adversely affected right throughout the financial year as the result of the uncertainty created in the public mind by the Governmental and Parliamentary review of the policy involved, direct and appreciable benefits accrued from the continued efforts to develop, through the sales organization, all existing and potential markets for electricity.

Industrial—The use of electricity in industry continues to expand. The fact that conversions to electric drive and extensions to existing plants amounting to 1,500 h.p. were made on the part of relatively large factories represents a very satisfactory year's work, in view of the comparatively limited amount of industrial loading that remains to be secured. In addition, a number of minor conversions and extensions were recorded.

The introduction of the additional off-peak tariffs, mentioned in the Thirteenth Annual Report, was much appreciated by industrial consumers, and was responsible for extending the use of electricity, more particularly for heat processes.

A complete survey of the prospective industrial load within the area of Metropolitan Electricity Supply was completed. While this provides an accurate base from which to undertake the extension of electricity in this particular field, it confirms the position that future volume of industrial business is largely dependent upon the establishment of new industries.

Gold Mining.—The revival of the gold mining industry in Victoria led to a number of applications for supply of electricity for use therein, and in the North-eastern district the Commission is actively negotiating with prospective consumers. The position is different in central Victoria, for the reason that applications for supply cover territory located some distance from the Commission's trunk lines. However, the applications received from this area are being made the subject of detailed investigations.

Rural.—While generally the use of electricity in rural areas was energetically fostered, particular attention was devoted to extending its employment in farming pursuits. There was good progress in this respect, and the erection of a further fifteen sub-stations for rural supply was necessary. The objective of the Commission's Rural Service Section is to give practical service to primary producers and rural industrialists by enabling them to use the electricity that is available to the best advantage, as a means of decreasing labour and drudgery and costs of production.

Additional to the active fostering of the more regular and larger uses of electricity, much was done in regard to the latest applications of electricity in primary production. For instance, the hatching of chickens by electrical means was furthered, and the experiments conducted during the year tended to emphasize the commercial possibilities of electrical brooding.

Hot bed heating by electricity, which has been developing rapidly overseas, was introduced with partial success. Climatic conditions in Victoria are not favorable to its development, excepting in regard to special nursery work, where it should prove of distinct value.

Domestic.—Considerable attention was devoted to encouraging the more general use of electricity in the home, as this is a field which offers the greatest scope for development. Mainly as a result of the promotional work carried out, the average annual consumption of domestic consumers in the Commission's areas increased by 8½ per cent. to 423 kwh. This figure, however, is merely indicative of the room for improvement that exists, because consumptions of from 1,200 to 1,500 kwh. are not uncommon abroad. The fact that the average annual consumption per domestic consumer in Yallourn is now 1,300 kwh. illustrates the immediate possibilities as far as Victoria is concerned.

The introduction of a special night water-heating rate proved eminently satisfactory for domestic and other water-heating. Consumers are taking advantage of this tariff in increasing numbers.

TARIFFS.

The Commission made reductions in the charges for commercial lighting in Altona, Camperdown, Castlemaine, Echuca, Kyabram, Mooroopna, Rutherglen, Shepparton, Tatura, Terang, and Werribee, as from 1st July, 1933, and in Koroit and Port Fairy, as from 1st December, 1933. The average saving to the consumers concerned amounts to 15 per cent. The reductions rectify anomalies which resulted from the rates in force prior to the acquisition by the Commission of certain municipally and privately-owned undertakings.

In addition, the following reductions, which were forecasted in the Thirteenth Annual Report, were brought into effect :—

(1) A night (off-peak) water heating tariff of 0.375d. per kwh. in the metropolitan area, with relatively low rates in the various country districts.

(2) A night (off-peak) tariff for industrial power of 0.3d. per kwh. in the metropolitan area, with relatively low rates in country districts.

(3) A reduction of 10 per cent. in the standard charges for street lighting in rural areas, and a 5 per cent. reduction in standard street lighting rates in Geelong.

It should also be borne in mind that the forms of Tariffs instituted by the Commission possess generally the inherent property of automatic reduction, according to quantity, which largely accounts for the 4.12 per cent. reduction during the year (referred to elsewhere in this Report) in the average cost to the consumer of the unit.

Metropolitan Street Lighting Charges.—During the year those metropolitan municipal councils whose street lighting requirements are supplied by the Commission made strong representations in favour of a reduction in the charges for the service. The councils were advised that the finances of the Commission did not permit a reduction in street lighting charges, as it was having great difficulty in balancing its ledger, in view of the heavy burden of exchange and the interruption to the normal progress of electricity supply caused by the adverse business conditions that had prevailed. However, the Commission indicated that there were signs of improvement, and that developments would be watched, with the object of reviewing street lighting charges at the first opportunity. The Commission has since given the matter very close attention.

PART III.—DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATION.

COAL SUPPLY.

Yallourn Open Cut.

Overburden Removal.—During the year the removal of overburden from the Yallourn open cut was carried out partly by the dredge and partly by the No. 175B (Bucyrus) power shovel, both on a one-shift basis. The latter machine was engaged for three months on the main face, while the dredge was undergoing a major overhaul, and removed 117,400 cubic yards. It was then transferred to the western end of the open cut, and, working on a north-south alignment removed 201,300 cubic feet, thereby uncovering a reserve block of coal that is available for excavation by the No. 250R (Ruston) power shovel as an emergency measure in case of any damage or serious delay to either of the two coal dredges. The dredge after its overhaul resumed operations on the main face, and removed 556,600 cubic yards. A small quantity of overburden, viz., 12,450 cubic yards, was removed by class 14 dragline in cleaning up the south-western corner of the open cut, making the total from all machines for the year 887,750 cubic yards. The quantity of overburden removed from the open cut since operations commenced is 7,559,740 cubic yards. At the end of the year the area of the open cut had been increased from 152 acres to 177 acres at "grass level" and from 130 acres to 150 acres at the level of the surface of the coal.

Coal Winning.—During the year 2,567,712 tons of coal were excavated, or 4,307 tons more than in the previous year. The total quantity of coal excavated since the commencement of operations is 13,562,209 tons, of which 2,320,420 tons have been won from the lower (No. 2) face, where the dredge, working in conjunction with the electric steep haulage, is reaching down to the bottom of the coal.

Of the coal won during the year 1,274,908 tons went to the power station, and 1,355,886 tons to the briquetting factory. The basis of operations was three dredge shifts per day between the two machines, the extra shift being worked by either dredge, as conditions warranted.

No. 1 coal dredge, on the surface of the coal, continued to work on the same general alignment as in the previous year, pivoting from the western end of the face. No. 2 dredge continued to pivot from the eastern end of the face of coal on the lower level.

Boring.—Boring operations were continued throughout the year in the area between the railway line and the Morwell River, at distances from 11,000 feet to 13,000 feet south of the Latrobe River datum point. The seventeen bores put down aggregated 4,088 feet of boring, and showed coal of an average thickness of 197 feet, covered by overburden averaging 32 feet thick.

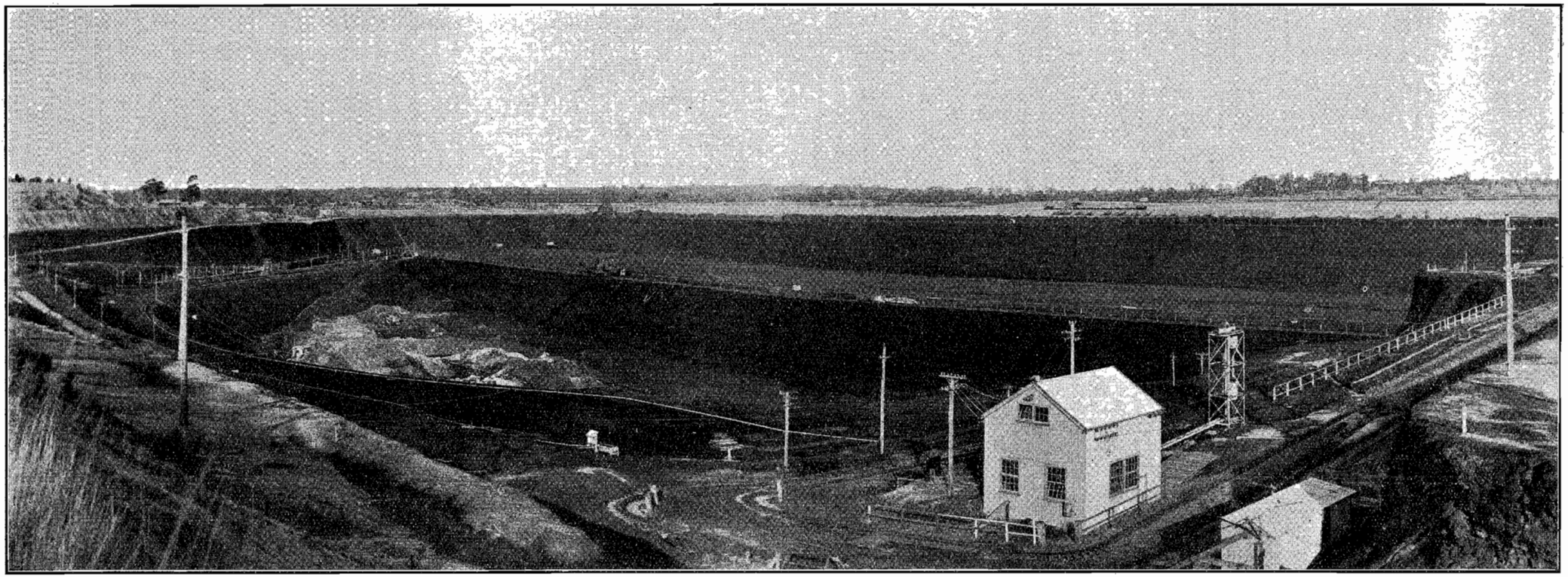
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

Yallourn Power Station.

Maximum load during year ended 30th June, 1933	**80,000 kw.**
Generated during year ended 30th June, 1933	**344,224,100 kwh.**
Received from briquetting factory during year	**41,934,150 kwh.**
Total	**386,158,250 kwh.**

The production of this power station was the highest yet recorded, being 61,615,700 kwh. more than in the previous year, and 32,000,000 kwh. more than the previous maximum output of the station in 1927–28. Including the energy received from the briquetting factory, the number of kwh. dealt with at the power station exceeded the figure for 1931–32 by about 66,000,000 kwh.

Supply from the station was maintained continuously, excepting for one interruption due to an opossum fouling the 11 kv. bus. Since then a system of bus protection has been completed. On the occurrence of a fault in any one of the nine zones into which the bus is divided, this system will automatically isolate the particular zone affected. At the same time, the differential protection on the generators was stabilized by installing biassing transformers in conjunction with more sensitive relays.



Yallourn Open Cut, 1933, showing No. 1 dredge on surface of coal, excavating to a depth of 90 feet, and No. 2 dredge on 90-feet level, excavating a further 90 feet to the bottom of coal in cut as at present developed. In background is the overburden dredge, and on the same level as No. 2 dredge a mechanical trackshifter. Cut is 177 acres at grass level and 150 acres on the top surface of coal. Total coal taken from cut to 30th June, 1933, is 13,562,209 tons.

Boiler Plant.—The reconstruction of the original boiler plant lines was actively pursued, and an accelerated programme resulted in all but three boilers being completed and placed in service. The last of the twelve boilers to be reconstructed will be put into service towards the end of October, 1933. Advantage was taken of the reconstruction to introduce improvements in both boiler and combustion equipment that have been dictated by experience gained during the initial years of operation at Yallourn and in other fields of brown coal utilization, in regard to construction, operation facilities and efficiency. The objective in view was not to increase the capacity of the plant, but to completely re-establish performances when using high moisture coal equalling those aimed at with the original plant, operating on the high grade low moisture coal available in the early history of Yallourn. The reconstruction work, which practically gives the Commission a new boiler plant, was designed and carried out entirely by the Commission's own establishment, supplied with materials and items of plant mainly manufactured by Victorian engineering works, more than 80 per cent. of the expenditure being on the products of Australian industry.

Two of the New Boilers, Yallourn Power Station Extension.

The first section of the extensions to the original plant, consisting of No. 7 turbo-alternator 25,000 kw., and four boilers in No. 2 boiler house (brought into service in 1931–32) operated most satisfactorily. The introduction of air preheaters and hydraulically actuated mechanical grates, which, at the time of installation, represented the very forefront of approved development, proved highly satisfactory, enabling rapid changes in load and similar operating exigencies to be met with the utmost facility. The turbine in the extended station is the first to have tandem cylinders.

Richmond Power Station.

Maximum load during the year ended 30th June, 1933 ...	**15,360 kw.**
Generated during year ended 30th June, 1933	**22,492,000 kwh.**

This station, which uses briquettes exclusively, operated without interruption. The output was approximately two and a half million kwh. less than in 1931–32.

NEWPORT "B" POWER STATION.

Maximum load during year ended 30th June, 1933 .. .. 14,400 kw.
Generated during year ended 30th June, 1933 .. .. 2,798,138 kwh.

This station was in commission during the last two months of the year only.

SUGARLOAF RUBICON HYDRO STATIONS.

Maximum load during year ended 30th June, 1933 .. .. 23,400 kw.
Generated during year ended 30th June, 1933 .. .. 111,120,000 kwh.

The output from this group was about 11,000,000 kwh. less than in the previous year. This was due to a long spell of dry weather during the early part of 1933, causing a deficiency in the supply of water. Advantage was taken of the prevailing conditions to thoroughly overhaul generating plant, repair races and desilt dams.

As a group, the stations gave continuity of supply, subject to a few minor interruptions.

YALLOURN–MELBOURNE 132,000-VOLT TRANSMISSION LINES.

Both the Yallourn–Yarraville and the Yallourn–Richmond main transmission lines operated without interruption, no troubles of any kind being experienced. As a routine, insulators were washed and earth wires inspected and repaired wherever necessary.

THOMASTOWN–NORTH-EASTERN 66,000-VOLT TRANSMISSION LINE.

An unusually heavy fall of snow in August resulted in an accumulation on a conductor at one point sufficient to bring it into contact with the one below it, thus causing an interruption of eleven minutes to the North-eastern supplies.

In this district lightning is usually a serious detriment to operations, and caused interruptions which totalled sixteen minutes.

BELMONT–WARRNAMBOOL 44,000-VOLT TRANSMISSION LINE.

Due to three poles being struck by lightning, supplies to Camperdown and centres beyond were affected for a period of 35 minutes; otherwise, uninterrupted supply was maintained.

The aluminium-cored, steel-reinforced conductors have suffered from the corrosive effects of salt air. Between Allansford and Port Fairy the effects were particularly evident, and the conductors were painted in order to arrest deterioration. This work, which is described later, was done while the lines were carrying load.

TERMINAL STATIONS.

Yarraville.—This station again operated very efficiently, and nothing more than routine maintenance was necessary.

Richmond.—This station, which came into operation in May, 1931, has continued to operate satisfactorily.

Thomastown.—Faults due to a magpie fouling the 22,000-volt equipment were promptly isolated by the protective devices. An interruption of supply for sixteen minutes occurred as the result of a failure of a 66,000-volt bushing on the oil circuit breaker of No. 1 transformer bank.

CENTRAL SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION.

All the main sub-stations gave excellent performance, and there were no interruptions on the 22 kv. system worthy of note. No new work was undertaken during the year.

With two minor exceptions, there was again an absence of faults on the 22,000-volt underground cable system. The routine testing of cables proved valuable in detecting incipient faults, thus enabling repairs to be undertaken and failures averted. The process of injecting petrolatum into 22,000-volt cables as an aid to insulation where the ends are considerably above ground level was continued with beneficial results.

The field study of the movement of oil in cables laid on a steep gradient, referred to in the Thirteenth Annual Report, was continued during the year. The process resolves itself into the prevention of voids at the upper levels and excess pressures at the lower levels. The practice adopted consists in providing an ample supply of oil at the higher end, and sufficient capacity of expansion chamber at the other end, so that any accumulation of oil there may be accommodated without setting up excess pressure.

MAIN AND BRANCH DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

Statistical information relating to overhead transmission lines, underground cables, and the number and capacity of sub-stations is contained in Appendices Nos. 2 and 3.

DISTRIBUTION AND SUB-STATIONS.

North-Eastern.—The only serious fault with respect to sub-station equipment and overhead lines was a simultaneous failure of a 66 kv. transformer winding in one unit and a fracture of a 66 kv. bushing in a second unit of four in the Wangaratta transformer bank. These faults were due to lightning followed by heavy rain.

The construction of the 22 kv. line from Shepparton to Numurkah was completed some little time after the close of the financial year, since when Numurkah has received an A.C. supply from the main supply system, the local generating station having been closed down.

Castlemaine.—Construction work, with the exception of the extension of the 22 kv. line and the erection of a 200 kva. sub-station to supply the Harcourt Co-operative Cool Stores, was confined to works of a minor nature.

No operating difficulties of any magnitude were encountered.

South-Western.—To provide separate sources of supply to Camperdown and Cobden a duplication of the Camperdown end of the feeder was completed early in the year.

To provide for additional loading and to maintain regular voltage, new and additional transformer capacity was installed at Colac, Warrnambool and Cobden.

Eastern-Metropolitan.—The major work executed was the construction of the 22 kv. 3-phase line from Lilydale to Healesville, the existing 6.6 kv. lines at the latter centre being supplied by a double transformation from 22,000/400 and 400/6,600 volts. Re-arrangement in respect of the capacity of several of the transformer sub-stations was effected to cope with the additional loading.

Gippsland.—Major faults were infrequent, the most serious being at Boolarra, where, as a result of one of the most violent wind storms experienced in Gippsland, roofing iron was blown across the South Gippsland feeder; otherwise, the line and sub-station equipment operated in a satisfactory manner.

INNOVATIONS IN OVERHEAD LINE MAINTENANCE.

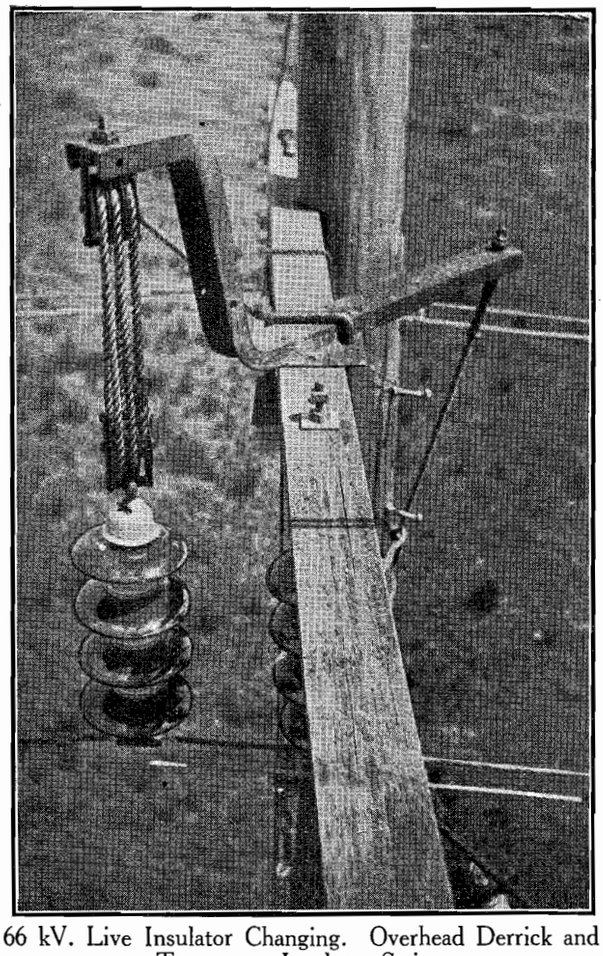
The new processes detailed in the Thirteenth Annual Report, viz., pole charring by oxy-acetylene torch, and insulator-washing and insulator-changing on "live" lines, were extensively used during the year.

The oxy-acetylene charring process is proving valuable as a means of pole examination, as it enables the amount of good timber remaining to be accurately gauged. At the same time, it is a useful deterrent to the inroad of further decay, an insurance which, on the basis of triennial applications of creosote, is secured at a cost of 1s. to 2s. per pole per annum, depending on the life of the pole.

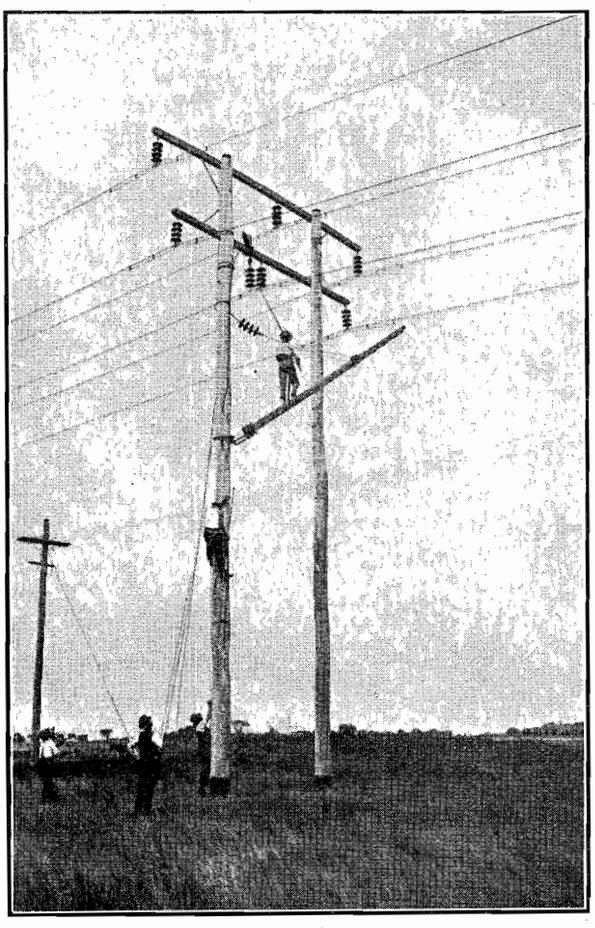
The changing of insulators on "live" lines has been extended to voltages of 66,000. Linesmen are specially trained for this work, and it is possible to complete the changing of a "live" suspension insulator string in one and a half hours, which represents a distinct saving of time, apart from the fact that the line remains on load. The accompanying photographs indicate the method followed.

The total replacements of insulator discs during the year were 368, and of pin insulators 435. The disc insulators on the main lines continue to give excellent service, there being only one failure which was not attributable to damage from outside influence.

Conductors affected by salt air were covered with a protective coat of elastic paint. The method adopted of painting the conductor without interrupting supply is to clip a metal bath over the conductor. This bath is filled with paint from a can attached to an insulated stick, and is then towed along the conductor from the ground level by means of a rope. The process was safely and effectively applied to 44,000-volt circuits. As an experiment, some sections of aluminium conductor with a bitumen-covered steel core were erected in affected areas.



66 kV. Live Insulator Changing. Overhead Derrick and Temporary Insulator String.



66 kV. Live Insulator Changing, General Arrangement.

WATER POWER INVESTIGATIONS.

The collection and study of stream flow records were actively continued throughout the year, and at the end of the period the Commission was maintaining 22 gauging stations, nineteen of which are equipped with automatic recording gauges. Careful maintenance of stations, and regular current meter measurements, ensure a high degree of accuracy in these gaugings, and such reliable data will be of great value in considering any future extension of the system which may become necessary. In this respect, the work being done in gathering information for a possible scheme on the Mitta River, in conjunction with the Hume Reservoir, is particularly important. A start was made on the testing of rock foundations at the sites of proposed dams, and drilling proceeded on the Mitta River below Gibbs Creek. Other dam sites on this river were surveyed and examined geologically, in close collaboration with the Mines Department.

The necessity for the verification of certain important hydrological aspects of the possible Kiewa scheme led to a study of meteorological data, and with the assistance of the Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau a meteorological and research station was established on the Bogong High Plains, where regular observations and research are now being maintained.

BRIQUETTING AND RESEARCH.

The output of Yallourn factory for the year was 307,952 tons, showing a decrease of 4.3 per cent. on the previous twelve months' production of 321,741 tons.

Three different sizes of briquettes were manufactured throughout the period, the largest being the two-piece ("H" type), the four-piece ("I" type), and the smallest, usually designated "nuts" ("N" type). For domestic purposes "H" briquettes are in general use; for industrial purposes all three types are used, but the proportional use for industrial purposes of the two smaller types has been steadily increasing for some years past, thus tending to reduce the output per press.

There was a marked increase in the output of electrical energy from the factory back-pressure turbines. The two 10,000 kw. turbines operated alternately. The maximum demand, supplied from one turbine, at times reached 10,500 kw. The energy generated amounted to 56,533,080 kwh.; all but 14,001,730 kwh. (used in the factory) went to the main supply system.

A belt conveyor system was completed along the full length of the press house, and exterior thereto, for the transport to the boiler house bunkers of waste briquettes and other combustible material regularly produced in the process of manufacture.

A stamp dust extraction plant, similar to that on the electrically driven presses, was installed on the steam presses.

A major breakage on the massive cast-iron frame of No. 5 press caused a restriction in output from the beginning of November to the end of December; otherwise, the whole plant operated without incident throughout the year.

Continuous Sludge Filtration Plant at Briquette Factory.

When the briquette factory commenced to operate in 1924, part of the dust passing from the driers into the drier stacks was recovered in a dry condition and made to join the stream of briquetting coal going to the presses. The finer dust from the driers, however, had to be sludged, as also had all the dust removed by the exhaust system from the closed conveyors handling the dried coal.

In 1927 the dust recovery system in the flues of the six driers then existing was replaced by electrical precipitation plant, which not only reduced the amount of dust escaping into the atmosphere, but recovered the dust it precipitated in dry form. Electrical precipitation plant was installed also in the flues of the six large new driers which came into operation in 1929 and 1930.

Satisfactory and safe methods of electrically precipitating the dust collected from the closed conveyors by the factory fan exhaust systems not having yet been devised, such portion of the exhausted dust as cannot be recovered dry has had to be sludged with water sprays. Last year it was found possible to make provision for the necessary moneys for a continuous sludge filtration plant at the factory. This came into operation in October, 1933.

The construction and operation of this sludge filtration plant involved a certain measure of pioneering problems, particularly as the general financial situation called for Australian construction. This was satisfactorily accomplished. The whole of the new plant, which includes features not embodied in any other filtering machinery in use in Australia, was fabricated by various Victorian manufacturers from drawings supplied by the Commission.

The filter operates in such a manner that the sludge is continuously removed from the filtered surfaces and conveyed to the boiler furnaces for consumption therein.

PART IV.—GENERAL.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ORGANIZATION.

During the year the Commission's various supply districts, including Metropolitan Electricity Supply, were consolidated under a single head, reporting direct to the Manager. Mr. G. G. Jobbins, M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), of the Commission's Staff, who was previously Engineer and Manager of Metropolitan Electricity Supply, was appointed to the charge of the consolidated districts, with the title of Engineer and Manager, Electricity Supply—Distribution and Sales.

STAFF.

It is with very great pleasure that the Commission again places on record its appreciation of the loyal and efficient services rendered by the staff. The service thus rendered is characteristic of that which has been given to the Commission since it was inaugurated, and is none the less whole-hearted now than it was during the very exacting constructional and developmental stages of the State power system.

(Sgd.) F. W. CLEMENTS, Chairman.
THOMAS R. LYLE, Commissioner.
ROBERT GIBSON, Commissioner.
D. J. McCLELLAND, Commissioner

(Sgd.) W. J. PRICE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 1.

AUDITOR-GENERAL.—VICTORIA.

Melbourne.

Auditor-General's Certificate.

I certify that the accounts have been examined with the books and vouchers, and I am of opinion the Balance-sheet fairly exhibits a true and correct view of the undertaking at the 30th June, 1933. The values of the stores have been accepted on the certificates of the storekeepers.

J. A. NORRIS,
Auditor-General,
24th October, 1933.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1933.

LIABILITIES.

	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CAPITAL LIABILITIES—			
Victorian Government Advances—			
Loan Act No. 3029	355,000		
,, ,, 3101	1,430,000		
,, ,, 3160	2,006,000		
,, ,, 3234	1,576,000		
,, ,, 3306	1,447,000		
,, ,, 3381	1,569,500		
,, ,, 3433	1,841,000		
,, ,, 3478	1,918,334		
,, ,, 3565	1,750,000		
,, ,, 3606	2,050,000		
,, ,, 3831	1,874,000		
,, ,, 3934	1,160,000		
,, ,, 3993	240,000		
	19,216,834		
Expenditure under above Acts		10,905,404 3 0	
Add Expenditure under Treasury Act No. 3598		1,250,000 0 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3825		1,000,000 0 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3274		2,500,000 0 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3345		1,500,000 0 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3934		907,337 5 3	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2026		64,715 10 2	
		18,127,456 18 5	
Deduct Redeemed or cancelled Securities		383,956 3 8	
		17,743,500 14 9	
Advances by Treasury from Public Account (Section 39, Act 3776)		61,062 0 0	
Debentures (as per Schedule)		1,863,583 7 9	
			19,668,146 2 6
CURRENT AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES—			
Sundry Creditors		29,736 15 5	
Sundry Creditors' Retention		10,384 5 7	
Consumers' Deposits		24,400 8 6	
Service Charges received in Advance		56,670 1 8	
Unclaimed Wages		198 7 1	
Consumers' Advances for Special Services		9,051 18 7	
Other Deposits and Trust Moneys		6,819 12 7	
Interest Accrued		111,442 15 4	
Salaries and Wages Accrued		15,353 11 0	
Insurances, Telephone Charges, and Rents Accrued		6,257 2 7	
Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities		16,357 6 3	
			286,672 4 7
RESERVES—			
Depreciation and Sinking Fund		2,669,386 3 4	
Doubtful Debts		3,887 0 10	
Contingency and other		150,638 12 10	
			2,823,911 17 0
			£22,778,730 4 1

ASSETS.

	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FIXED CAPITAL—			
Coal Supply Works	955,838 11 7		
Briquette Works	1,234,227 2 11		
Power Stations—			
Steam	4,173,115 6 3		
Hydro.	820,737 12 8		
Transmission Lines	2,155,744 15 1		
Terminal Stations	918,346 1 7		
Transmission Sub-stations	607,011 19 4		
Distributing Systems	4,997,729 1 0		
Tramways	199,413 17 8		
Townships	718,491 7 11		
General	1,243,888 14 4		
Unfinished Construction	1,567,876 3 7		
	19,592,420 13 11		
Deduct Proportion of cost of extensions payable by consumers	8,932 15 8		
			19,583,487 18 3
CURRENT AND ACCRUED ASSETS—			
Cash	33,322 2 5		
Sundry Debtors	462,137 14 0		
Stores	368,124 12 5		
Advances	85,425 18 2		
Investments	490,130 4 2		
Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Assets	2,071 15 4		
			1,441,212 6 6
RESERVE FUNDS—			
Sinking Funds	11,026 19 9		
			11,026 19 9
SUSPENSE—			
Overburden Removal and Disposal	560,980 17 11		
Preliminary Investigations	1,669 16 11		
Chargeable Work	1,537 16 10		
Paid in Advance Accounts	1,229 19 1		
Unamortised Loan Flotation Expense	227,839 1 10		
Work in Progress	7,633 15 3		
Balance of amount charged to Commission by Treasury in accordance with decision of Cabinet, 22nd July, 1922	47,023 6 8		
Hospital and Health Centre, Yallourn	33,231 18 5		
Miscellaneous	72,748 7 10		
Profit and Loss—			
Deficit as at 30th June, 1932	£792,536 16 5		
Less Profit for year 1932-33	3,428 17 7		
	789,107 18 10		
			1,743,002 19 7
			£22,778,730 4 1

There is a contingent asset and liability in respect of securities lodged as bona fides under Contracts to the extent of £23,287 19s. 7d., and held by the Bank on the Commission's behalf.

R. LIDDELOW,
Manager, 15th September, 1933.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Dr. *To Expenditure—*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Electric Supply—		
Purchased Power	28,778 2 5	
Generation and Transmission	1,257,538 13 2	
Distribution	952,233 15 7	
Bulk Supply Expenses	893 3 2	
	2,239,443 14 4	
Deduct Cost of Power transferred to Works	15,404 12 11	
		2,224,039 1 5
Briquetting—		
Manufacturing	220,921 2 3	
Distribution and Selling	158,861 0 2	
	379,782 2 5	
Deduct Cost of Briquettes transferred to Works	47,503 13 1	
		332,278 9 4
Tramways		48,032 15 0
Miscellaneous		6,276 5 0
Coal Subsidy		590 3 8
Sinking Fund Contributions		23,585 9 8
Provident Fund Contributions		26,485 12 10
Loan Flotation Expense		12,000 0 0
Exchange on Overseas Remittances		146,643 14 6
Administration of Electric Light and Power Act 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33		16,899 2 11
Proportion of amount charged to Commission by Treasury in accordance with decision of Cabinet, 22/7/22		5,000 0 0
Contingency Reserve		80,000 0 0
To Profit carried down		3,428 17 7
		2,925,259 11 11
To Balance as at 30th June, 1932		792,536 16 5
		£792,536 16 5

Cr. *By Income—*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Electric Supply—		
Bulk Supply	436,402 4 3	
Street Lighting	120,855 5 10	
Domestic	884,258 14 9	
Industrial	670,486 15 6	
Commercial	449,383 19 10	
Miscellaneous	8,585 4 2	
	2,569,972 4 4	
Add Meters unread 30th June, 1933, and Service Charges received in advance 30th June, 1932	159,217 0 0	
	2,729,189 4 4	
Deduct Meters unread 30th June, 1932, and Service Charges received in advance 30th June, 1933	151,643 6 1	
		2,577,545 18 3
Briquetting—		
Briquette Sales	308,540 2 4	
Add Briquettes on hand 30th June, 1933	67,504 7 8	
	376,044 10 0	
Deduct Briquettes on hand 30th June, 1932	62,608 10 1	
		313,435 19 11
Tramways		34,180 8 0
Miscellaneous		97 5 9
		2,925,259 11 11
By Profit for year		3,428 17 7
By Balance as at 30th June, 1933, carried to General Balance-sheet		789,107 18 10
		£792,536 16 5

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

BRANCH UNDERTAKINGS.

OPERATING ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	Metropolitan Electricity Supply.	Castlemaine.	Eastern Metropolitan.	Geelong Electricity Supply.	Gippsland.	North-Eastern.	South-Western.	Western Metropolitan.	Grand Total.
EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Power	720,660 5 10	4,288 9 7	24,178 3 3	49,971 10 10	21,924 6 1	15,275 4 11	20,716 8 11	3,260 14 5	860,275 3 10
Transmission	..	7,182 0 2	6,684 4 11	..	12,498 17 5	28,414 5 8	18,102 3 8	1,616 9 0	74,498 0 10
Generation	..	..	129 9 9	..	..	7,151 14 0	..	..	7,281 3 9
Overhead and Underground Lines	69,404 4 7	1,317 6 6	5,836 7 1	6,504 2 10	3,437 5 9	4,853 3 8	5,496 0 9	1,329 2 11	98,177 14 1
Sub-stations	24,723 9 11	672 16 3	2,762 0 5	942 5 0	2,225 12 4	2,132 5 9	934 1 6	225 14 9	34,618 5 11
Meters	14,691 17 1	73 13 0	909 2 2	1,863 10 7	692 10 9	1,068 19 4	558 17 8	25 11 4	19,884 1 11
Consumers' Premises	16,622 1 6	790 4 3	1,788 16 0	1,302 11 9	1,769 5 0	1,388 1 10	361 4 1	52 13 4	24,074 17 9
Commercial Lamps	2,543 4 9	42 6 4	..	..	..	61 5 8	..	..	2,646 16 9
Public Lighting	26,959 0 2	599 6 9	815 2 3	1,573 2 11	936 14 4	1,063 4 7	673 18 0	180 11 0	32,801 0 0
Meter Reading, Billing, and Collecting	64,764 2 2	1,011 3 4	3,338 5 6	3,325 4 2	2,734 11 10	2,956 3 1	1,003 2 11	311 0 2	79,443 13 2
Administration—									
Local	59,350 15 11	4,005 14 10	10,674 1 4	8,085 3 2	9,840 1 8	10,946 16 6	10,771 15 0	687 17 11	114,362 6 4
Head Office	21,425 3 7	645 5 7	1,841 9 3	1,690 5 2	1,562 2 4	1,824 1 9	1,421 16 6	160 2 5	30,570 6 7
Superintendence—Head Office	993 4 1	420 18 11	477 16 4	..	486 3 7	485 14 8	566 8 5	158 15 6	3,589 1 6
Interest	227,467 14 3	5,354 12 11	14,262 4 0	12,481 10 6	11,206 15 10	10,299 9 0	10,202 15 2	1,213 10 10	292,488 12 6
Depreciation	94,205 0 7	3,142 16 11	7,928 12 6	8,153 0 0	6,165 13 10	6,137 17 6	4,900 19 11	601 0 0	131,235 1 3
Insurance	764 12 0	13 1 2	14 17 10	201 0 5	18 12 2	63 8 5	16 17 7	5 6 9	1,097 16 4
Workers' Compensation Insurance	800 6 4	27 11 5	72 11 8	57 1 8	77 18 2	122 1 11	10 6 6	5 13 10	1,173 11 6
Uncollectable Accounts	4,129 17 6	72 14 5	232 0 1	326 11 10	201 16 2	270 9 11	193 9 9	18 18 0	5,445 17 8
Total	1,349,505 0 3	29,660 2 4	81,945 4 4	96,477 0 10	75,778 7 3	94,514 8 2	75,930 6 4	9,853 2 2	1,813,663 11 8
INCOME.									
By Sales	1,639,585 1 9	29,017 16 9	90,936 8 3	126,086 11 3	79,706 5 1	107,862 18 6	77,651 14 9	9,511 3 5	2,160,357 19 9
Operating Surplus, from which has to be deducted exchange, sinking fund, provident fund and other indirect annual charges detailed in General Profit and Loss Account									346,694 8 1

Appendix No. 1—*continued.*

BRANCH UNDERTAKINGS.

Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1933.

	Metropolitan Electricity Supply.	Castlemaine.	Eastern Metropolitan.	Geelong Electricity Supply.	Gippsland.	North-Eastern.	South-Western.	Western Metropolitan.
Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fixed Capital—								
Power Stations—Steam	..	..	..	329,462 17 8	..	..	..	..
Transmission Lines	..	81,331 17 3	65,286 10 7	..	125,466 13 7	233,031 3 6	139,079 13 0	7,931 14 10
Transmission Sub-stations	..	..	..	..	6,348 11 1	61,548 15 2	46,626 6 9	..
Distributing Systems	3,535,058 12 10	115,471 16 8	337,441 6 5	272,215 4 6	245,537 15 1	224,957 12 7	224,190 2 9	25,894 3 5
Tramways	..	..	..	199,413 17 8	..	..	..	..
General	427,570 5 5	3,666 16 5	17,167 2 1	3,949 15 3	4,672 7 6	14,241 9 3	11,018 7 5	219 15 5
Unfinished Construction	113,480 11 5	1,939 10 9	1,056 0 11	191 9 4	..	11,519 9 5	582 19 1	..
	4,076,109 9 8	202,410 1 1	420,951 0 0	805,233 4 5	382,025 7 3	545,298 9 11	421,497 9 0	34,045 13 8
Deduct Proportion of Cost of Extensions Payable by Consumers	3,768 2 5	39 7 6	3,514 10 0	57 15 0	1,019 2 9	159 6 0	374 12 0	..
	4,072,341 7 3	202,370 13 7	417,436 10 0	805,175 9 5	381,006 4 6	545,139 3 11	421,122 17 0	34,045 13 8
Current and Accrued Assets—								
Cash	14,100 12 10	184 15 8	283 3 8	1,959 14 9	340 5 4	398 18 7	562 8 10	43 11 10
Sundry Debtors	285,929 19 8	4,781 4 11	14,421 16 11	18,349 9 6	11,610 18 2	18,480 5 5	12,424 4 2	1,518 1 9
Stores	85,723 19 6	4,536 18 8	7,115 11 0	23,907 2 7	9,259 6 0	13,826 0 11	4,690 15 10	366 3 5
Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Assets	1,685 5 11	17 6 10	49 3 10	15 7 10	22 12 1	31 3 5	3 16 9	1 19 9
Reserve Funds—								
Sinking Fund	..	3,811 15 4	2,364 2 7	..	4,152 16 8	636 12 0	61 13 2	..
Suspense—								
Preliminary Investigations	22 12 0	..	..	..	..	63 13 0	..	17 19 4
Chargeable Work	1,129 10 3	8 3 10	11 15 1	59 19 6	5 5 0	..	..	..
Paid in Advance Accounts	612 13 9	0 14 0	72 16 7	216 0 9	2 12 9	7 19 4	18 13 5	..
Miscellaneous Suspense	..	..	..	..	54 18 9	..	..	..
Work in Progress	1,758 6 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,463,304 7 7	215,711 12 10	441,754 19 8	849,683 4 4	406,454 19 3	578,583 16 7	438,884 9 2	35,993 9 9
Liabilities.								
Capital Liabilities—								
Head Office	2,273,800 1 11	182,314 17 5	337,745 19 6	772,128 8 8	338,922 0 0	477,597 3 8	361,045 4 3	28,132 16 4
Debentures	1,761,483 3 4	17,150 15 0	45,996 9 8	..	10,147 12 1	21,740 7 0	5,500 0 0	1,565 0 8
Current and Accrued Liabilities	112,116 8 10	2,560 11 0	11,012 8 5	6,412 6 4	8,288 6 0	11,964 1 2	7,731 10 9	966 15 2
Reserves—								
Depreciation	315,904 13 6	13,602 1 4	47,000 2 1	71,041 16 8	48,743 14 9	66,744 13 11	64,442 4 11	5,265 11 0
Doubtful Debts	..	83 8 1	..	100 12 8	353 6 5	537 10 10	165 9 3	63 6 7
Total	4,463,304 7 7	215,711 12 10	441,754 19 8	849,683 4 4	406,454 19 3	578,583 16 7	438,884 9 2	35,993 9 9

Appendix No. 1—*continued.*

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA

SCHEDULE OF FIXED CAPITAL AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1932, AND 30TH JUNE, 1933.

—	Expenditure to 30th June, 1932.	Expenditure for Year.	Total.	Less Written Off During Year.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1933.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COAL SUPPLY WORKS—						
Yallourn	910,293 11 3	29,045 2 6	939,338 13 9	6,627 4 9	932,711 9 0	
Brown Coal Mine	25,546 4 1	*Cr.* 2,419 1 6	23,127 2 7	..	23,127 2 7	
						955,838 11 7
BRIQUETTE FACTORY—YALLOURN—	1,221,051 15 11	13,175 7 0	1,234,227 2 11	..	1,234,227 2 11	
						1,234,227 2 11
POWER STATIONS—STEAM—						
Yallourn	2,855,312 9 11	5,530 6 1	2,860,842 16 0	..	2,860,842 16 0	
Newport "B"	835,763 5 9	175 0 9	835,938 6 6	..	835,938 6 6	
Richmond	146,871 6 1	..	146,871 6 1	..	146,871 6 1	
Geelong	328,112 13 1	1,350 4 7	329,462 17 8	..	329,462 17 8	
						4,173,115 6 3
POWER STATIONS—HYDRO.—						
Sugarloaf Rubicon	819,654 15 5	1,082 17 3	820,737 12 8	..	820,737 12 8	
						820,737 12 8
TRANSMISSION LINES—						
Yallourn to Yarraville	714,792 15 8	398 0 7	715,190 16 3	..	715,190 16 3	
Newport to Yarraville	26,785 18 5	..	26,785 18 5	..	26,785 18 5	
Sugarloaf to Thomastown	202,280 5 9	*Cr.* 212 16 5	202,067 9 4	..	202,067 9 4	
Sugarloaf–Rubicon Area	33,684 7 7	..	33,684 7 7	..	33,684 7 7	
Central Supply System	525,490 2 6	398 8 3	525,888 10 9	..	525,888 10 9	
Castlemaine District	81,160 1 2	171 16 1	81,331 17 3	..	81,331 17 3	
Eastern Metropolitan District	59,117 4 8	6,169 5 11	65,286 10 7	..	65,286 10 7	
Gippsland District	125,037 10 7	429 3 0	125,466 13 7	..	125,466 13 7	
North-Eastern District	233,024 9 0	6 14 6	233,031 3 6	..	233,031 3 6	
South-Western District	139,095 13 5	*Cr.* 16 0 5	139,079 13 0	..	139,079 13 0	
Western Metropolitan District	7,931 14 10	..	7,931 14 10	..	7,931 14 10	
						2,155,744 15 1
TERMINAL STATIONS—						
Yarraville	534,388 3 11	740 19 3	535,129 3 2	..	535,129 3 2	
Thomastown	100,607 10 5	1,111 19 11	101,719 10 4	..	101,719 10 4	
Richmond	214,189 17 5	*Cr.* 50 4 1	214,139 13 4	..	214,139 13 4	
Rubicon	67,411 14 9	*Cr.* 54 0 0	67,357 14 9	..	67,357 14 9	
						918,346 1 7
TRANSMISSION SUB-STATIONS—						
Central Supply System	488,099 7 5	4,388 18 11	492,488 6 4	..	492,488 6 4	
Gippsland District	6,233 15 2	114 15 11	6,348 11 1	..	6,348 11 1	
North-Eastern District	62,099 3 5	*Cr.* 550 8 3	61,548 15 2	..	61,548 15 2	
South-Western District	34,842 10 0	11,783 16 9	46,626 6 9	..	46,626 6 9	
						607,011 19 4
DISTRIBUTING SYSTEMS—						
Metropolitan Electricity Supply	3,595,754 1 10	*Cr.* 60,490 9 0	3,535,263 12 10	205 0 0	3,535,058 12 10	
Geelong Electricity Supply	265,382 5 7	6,832 18 11	272,215 4 6	..	272,215 4 6	
Castlemaine District	115,639 4 1	923 10 7	116,562 14 8	1,090 18 0	115,471 16 8	
Eastern Metropolitan District	319,060 3 0	20,209 1 4	339,269 4 4	1,827 17 11	337,441 6 5	
Gippsland District	239,324 6 3	7,531 8 10	246,855 15 1	1,318 0 0	245,537 15 1	
North-Eastern District	220,457 14 9	6,681 19 7	227,139 14 4	2,182 1 9	224,957 12 7	
South-Western District	219,440 12 0	4,811 10 9	224,252 2 9	62 0 0	224,190 2 9	
Western Metropolitan District	24,973 19 11	1,003 3 6	25,977 3 5	83 0 0	25,894 3 5	
Yallourn	15,621 2 7	..	15,621 2 7	..	15,621 2 7	
Brown Coal Mine	1,200 9 8	140 14 6	1,341 4 2	..	1,341 4 2	
						4,997,729 1 0
Carried forward						

SCHEDULE OF FIXED CAPITAL AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1932, AND 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

—	Expenditure to 30th June, 1932.	Expenditure for Year.	Total.	Less Written Off During Year.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1933.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward						
TRAMWAYS—						
Geelong	198,743 10 10	670 6 10	199,413 17 8	..	199,413 17 8	
						199,413 17 8
TOWNSHIPS—						
Yallourn	708,966 10 5	408 0 8	709,374 11 1	..	709,374 11 1	
Brown Coal Mine	9,116 16 10	..	9,116 16 10	..	9,116 16 10	
						718,491 7 11
GENERAL—						
Metropolitan Electricity Supply	255,494 7 3	177,469 16 0	432,964 3 3	5,393 17 10	427,570 5 5	
Geelong Electricity Supply	3,094 5 3	1,415 14 2	4,509 19 5	560 4 2	3,949 15 3	
Castlemaine District	3,805 9 11	165 16 8	3,971 6 7	304 10 2	3,666 16 5	
Eastern Metropolitan District	17,381 9 1	405 10 7	17,786 19 8	619 17 7	17,167 2 1	
Gippsland District	6,570 16 11	*Cr.* 1,371 5 11	5,199 11 0	527 3 6	4,672 7 6	
North-Eastern District	13,906 10 0	765 5 5	14,671 15 5	430 6 2	14,241 9 3	
South-Western District	11,035 16 8	407 10 1	11,443 6 9	424 19 4	11,018 7 5	
Western Metropolitan District	273 10 1	7 1 10	280 11 11	60 16 6	219 15 5	
Yallourn	486,514 9 10	6,096 4 4	492,610 14 2	5,166 15 2	487,443 19 0	
Metropolitan Area	268,933 0 7	10,372 11 2	279,305 11 9	5,366 15 2	273,938 16 7	
						1,243,888 14 4
	17,799,569 0 11	257,226 17 5	18,056,795 18 4	32,251 8 0	18,024,544 10 4	18,024,544 10 4
UNFINISHED CONSTRUCTION—						
Beginning of year—*Add*	1,476,746 1 2	..	..	..	..	..
Deduct	..	1,476,746 1 2	..	..	..	..
	19,276,315 2 1	*Cr.* 1,219,519 3 9	18,056,795 18 4	32,251 8 0	18,024,544 10 4	18,024,544 10 4
UNFINISHED CONSTRUCTION—						
End of year—*Add*	..	1,567,876 3 7	1,567,876 3 7	..	1,567,876 3 7	1,567,876 3 7
	19,276,315 2 1	348,356 19 10	19,624,672 1 11	32,251 8 0	19,592,420 13 11	19,592,420 13 11
Deduct Proportion of Cost of Extensions payable by Consumers ..	8,565 12 1	367 3 7	8,932 15 8	..	8,932 15 8	8,932 15 8
Total FIXED CAPITAL	19,267,749 10 0	347,989 16 3	19,615,739 6 3	32,251 8 0	19,583,487 18 3	19,583,487 18 3

SCHEDULE OF DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

District.	Undertaking.	Details.	Actual Rate.	Rate under Financial Emergency Act.	Original Issue.	Date of Acquisition.	Outstanding at Date of Acquisition.	Redeemed since Date of Acquisition.	Outstanding at 30th June, 1933.	Total Outstanding.
			%	%	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
METROPOLIS.										
Metropolitan Electricity Supply	Melbourne Electric Supply Company	First Mortgage Debenture Stock ..	5	5	250,000 0 0	1.9.30	197,463 0 0	7,513 14 0	189,949 6 0	
		Consolidated Debenture Stock ..	5	5	250,000 0 0	,,	188,596 0 0	24,477 17 8	164,118 2 4	
		Gold Bonds	7½	7½	513,769 0 0	,,	472,602 14 10	26,562 4 5	446,040 10 5	
		General Mortgage Debenture Stock ..	6	5	300,000 0 0	,,	275,595 0 0	14,219 15 5	261,375 4 7	
		Debenture Stock	6½	6½	300,000 0 0	,,	300,000 0 0	..	300,000 0 0	
		,, ,, ...	7	7	400,000 0 0	,,	400,000 0 0	..	400,000 0 0	
					2,013,769 0 0		1,834,256 14 10	72,773 11 6	1,761,483 3 4	1,761,483 3 4
COUNTRY.										
Castlemaine	Gisborne	Gisborne Shire .. .. Loan No. 3	6½	5.0375	900 0 0	1.10.28	781 15 5	255 4 0	526 11 5	
	Kyneton	Kyneton Shire .. .. ,, 3	5¾	5	12,000 0 0	1.10.29	10,830 0 0	790 0 0	10,040 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 5	6	5	3,800 0 0	,,	3,084 15 2	550 11 7	2,534 3 7	
	Sunbury	Bulla Shire .. .. ,, A	4¼	4¼	5,000 0 0	1.5.26	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	
	Woodend	Newham and Woodend Shire ,, 1	4	4	2,000 0 0	1.8.29	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	
	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, 2	5	5	750 0 0	,,	750 0 0	200 0 0	550 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, 4	6	5	1,500 0 0	,,	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, 5	6	5	1,000 0 0	,,	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
					26,950 0 0		20,646 10 7	3,495 15 7	17,150 15 0	17,150 15 0
Eastern Metropolitan ..	Dandenong ..	Dandenong Shire .. .. Loan No. 19	6¼	5	6,600 0 0	1.10.23	5,941 7 1	3,668 19 7	2,272 7 6	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 20	6	5	4,000 0 0	,,	3,946 19 0	1,372 8 6	2,574 10 6	
	Frankston	Frankston and Hastings Shire ,, 10	6½	5.0375	5,000 0 0	21.2.28	3,690 16 11	1,861 3 0	1,829 13 11	
	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, 11	6	5	3,000 0 0	,,	2,277 2 3	1,085 7 8	1,191 14 7	
	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, 13	6¼	5	4,000 0 0	,,	3,366 6 2	1,317 5 8	2,049 0 6	
	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, 15	6½	5.0375	3,000 0 0	,,	2,290 0 0	1,705 0 0	585 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,, 16	6½	5.0375	5,000 0 0	,,	4,665 15 5	852 7 10	3,813 7 7	
	Healesville	Healesville Shire .. .. ,, 2	6	5	8,000 0 0	1.4.33	6,215 0 0	..	6,215 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 3	6½	5.0375	2,000 0 0	,,	1,585 0 0	..	1,585 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 4	6½	5.0375	1,500 0 0	,,	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 7	6½	5.0375	1,500 0 0	,,	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 9	5¾	5	3,000 0 0	,,	2,728 11 2	27 1 4	2,701 9 10	
	Lilydale	Lilydale Shire .. .. ,, 16	6½	5.0375	3,000 0 0	1.4.25	2,869 12 7	467 6 3	2,402 6 4	
	Mornington ..	Mornington Shire .. .. ,, 7	6½	5.0375	4,445 0 0	1.8.30	3,195 0 0	660 0 0	2,535 0 0	
	,, ..	,, ,, ... ,, 9	6½	5.0375	1,200 0 0	,,	630 0 0	400 0 0	230 0 0	
	,, ..	,, ,, ... ,, 11	5¾	5	1,000 0 0	,,	895 16 8	107 6 1	788 10 7	
	Ringwood and Croydon	Lilydale Shire .. .. ,, 11	5	5	2,100 0 0	1.4.25	1,100 0 0	900 0 0	200 0 0	
	,, ,,	,, ,, ... ,, 13	6	5	1,200 0 0	,,	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	
	,, ,,	,, ,, ... ,, 16	6½	5.0375	2,000 0 0	,,	1,913 1 7	311 10 10	1,601 10 9	
	,, ,,	,, ,, ... ,, 17	6	5	4,000 0 0	,,	3,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	
	Sorrento and Portsea	Flinders Shire .. .. ,, 3	6	5	3,600 0 0	1.10.27	2,700 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,600 0 0	
	,, ,,	,, ,, ... ,, 4	6½	5.0375	5,000 0 0	,,	4,185 0 0	1,270 0 0	2,915 0 0	
	,, ,,	,, ,, ... ,, 5	6	5	3,500 0 0	,,	3,356 10 7	649 13 0	2,706 17 7	
					77,645 0 0		65,351 19 5	19,355 9 9	45,996 9 8	45,996 9 8
		Carried forward								

SCHEDULE OF DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

District.	Undertaking.	Details.	Actual Rate.	Rate under Financial Emergency Act.	Original Issue.	Date of Acquisition.	Outstanding at Date of Acquisition.	Redeemed Since Date of Acquisition.	Outstanding at 30th June, 1932.	Total Outstanding.
			%	%	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		COUNTRY—*continued.*								
		Brought forward								
Gippsland	Korumburra ..	Korumburra Shire .. Loan No. 4	4	4	2,500 0 0	1.12.24	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, .. ,, 5	4	4	700 0 0	,,	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, .. ,, 7	4	4	1,000 0 0	,,	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, .. ,, 8	5	5	700 0 0	,,	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
	Maffra	Maffra Shire .. .. ,, 1	4¾	4¾	6,500 0 0	1.9.24	5,660 0 11	1,058 12 4	4,601 8 7	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 2	5½	5	1,000 0 0	,,	877 5 7	231 2 1	646 3 6	
	Morwell	Morwell Shire .. .. ,, 2	7	5.425	1,500 0 0	1.4.26	1,015 0 0	1,015 0 0	..	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 3	6	5	500 0 0	,,	265 0 0	265 0 0	..	
					14,400 0 0		12,717 6 6	2,569 14 5	10,147 12 1	10,147 12 1
North-Eastern ..	Alexandra	Alexandra Shire .. Loan No. 1	6	5	4,500 0 0	11.4.27	3,832 18 10	3,832 18 10	..	
	Benalla	Benalla Shire .. .. ,, A	6	5	15,000 0 0	1.5.26	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	..	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, B	6½	5.0375	3,000 0 0	,,	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	
	Euroa	Euroa Shire .. .. ,, 3	5	5	600 0 0	20.3.28	311 4 0	221 14 0	89 10 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 4	7	5.425	2,000 0 0	,,	967 5 10	967 5 10	..	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 7	6½	5.0375	1,200 0 0	,,	939 4 0	490 0 6	449 3 6	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 9	6¼	5	1,500 0 0	,,	1,320 4 0	559 7 8	760 16 4	
	Mansfield	Mansfield Shire .. .. ,, 6	6	5	1,200 0 0	1.6.28	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 8	6	5	800 0 0	,,	800 0 0	250 0 0	550 0 0	
	Mooroopna ..	Rodney Shire .. .. ,, 1	5	5	3,000 0 0	1.10.26	2,286 7 8	604 2 6	1,682 5 2	
	Nathalia	Numurkah Shire .. .. ,, 4	4¾	4¾	4,200 0 0	1.10.31	2,600 0 0	300 0 0	2,300 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 8	6¼	5	3,500 0 0	,,	2,257 15 5	464 17 5	1,792 18 0	
	Numurkah	,, ,, ... ,, 3	4½	4½	700 0 0	,,	300 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 5	4¾	4¾	800 0 0	,,	200 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 7	7	5.425	2,500 0 0	,,	1,922 4 11	122 2 0	1,800 2 11	
	Rutherglen ..	Rutherglen Borough .. ,, 2	4½	4½	3,000 0 0	15.10.26	2,094 3 8	715 15 0	1,378 8 8	
	Wahgunyah ..	,, Shire .. ,, 4	6	5	350 0 0	1.2.26	296 1 8	70 0 0	226 1 8	
	Wangaratta ..	Wangaratta Shire .. ,, 8	6½	5.0375	6,500 0 0	12.3.27	6,078 12 8	793 12 7	5,285 0 1	
	,, ...	,, ,, .. ,, 9	6	5	1,500 0 0	,,	1,412 2 5	195 10 6	1,216 11 11	
	Yarrawonga ..	Yarrawonga Shire .. ,, 3	4	4	3,500 0 0	1.8.25	2,600 0 0	800 0 0	1,800 0 0	
	,, ..	,, ,, .. ,, 4	4½	4½	800 0 0	,,	576 3 8	217 17 5	358 6 3	
	,, ..	,, ,, .. ,, 5	5	5	500 0 0	,,	387 11 1	98 4 9	289 6 4	
	,, ..	,, ,, .. ,, 6	5	5	500 0 0	,,	406 1 8	144 5 6	261 16 2	
					61,150 0 0		50,788 1 6	29,047 14 6	21,740 7 0	21,740 7 0
South-Western ..	Camperdown ..	Hampden Shire .. .. Loan No. 1	4	4	8,000 0 0	8.1.24	2,600 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 3	4	4	1,400 0 0	,,	750 0 0	450 0 0	300 0 0	
	Koroit	Koroit Borough .. .. ,, 1	4¼	4¼	6,500 0 0	1.12.28	4,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,800 0 0	
	Terang	Hampden Shire .. .. ,, 2	4	4	3,000 0 0	4.3.24	1,600 0 0	900 0 0	700 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 4	4	4	1,500 0 0	,,	850 0 0	450 0 0	400 0 0	
					20,400 0 0		9,800 0 0	4,300 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
Western Metropolitan	Werribee	Werribee Shire .. .. Loan No. 1	5	5	4,000 0 0	10.4.24	2,200 0 0	1,800 0 0	400 0 0	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 3	4¾	4¾	1,000 0 0	,,	818 1 5	265 17 2	552 4 3	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 4	5½	5	1,000 0 0	,,	856 16 2	243 19 9	612 16 5	
	,, ...	,, ,, ... ,, 5	6½	5.0375	1,000 0 0	,,	760 0 0	760 0 0	..	
					7,000 0 0		4,634 17 7	3,069 16 11	1,565 0 8	1,565 0 8
	TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				207,545 0 0	..	163,938 15 7	61,838 11 2	102,100 4 5	102,100 4 5
	TOTAL FOR METROPOLIS				2,013,769 0 0	..	1,834,256 14 10	72,773 11 6	1,761,483 3 4	1,761,483 3 4
	GRAND TOTAL				2,221,314 0 0		1,998,195 10 5	134,612 2 8	1,863,583 7 9	1,863,583 7 9

APPENDIX No. 2.

OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES.

Description.	Erected during Year ending 30th June, 1933.		Total Erected to 30th June, 1933.	
	Route Miles.	Cable Miles.	Route Miles.	Cable Miles.
132,000-Volt Transmission Lines.				
Yallourn–Yarraville	..	..	110	660
Yallourn–Richmond	..	..	80	240
Eastern Metropolitan District.				
22,000-volt Lines	19·37	54·74	131·022	360·106
6,600-volt Lines	7·315	21·945	94·290	252·495
Geelong Electricity Supply.				
6,600-volt Lines	3·31	9·9	83·57	250·70
Gippsland District.				
22,000-volt Lines	4·761	13·913	276·60	777·55
6,600-volt Lines	..	..	11·70	27·75
Metropolitan Area.				
22,000-volt Lines	..	..	141·0	423·0
6·6, 7·2, and 4·16 kv.	7·8	17·4	263·17	672·55
North-Eastern District.				
66,000-volt Lines	..	..	223·7	696·1
22,000-volt Lines	23·85	70·90	134·19	529·02
6,600-volt Lines	..	..	10·78	27·16
North-Western District.				
66,000-volt Lines	..	..	52·5	157·5
22,000-volt Lines	4·75	14·25	41·95	121·95
South-Western District.				
44,000-volt Lines	..	..	116·200	484·896
22,000-volt Lines	..	..	20·600	61·900
6,600-volt Lines	1·868	4·388	139·668	354·738
Western Metropolitan District.				
22,000-volt Lines	0·2	0·7	29·2	87·7
6,600-volt Lines	0·1	0·6	29·6	89·3
Yallourn District.				
11,000-volt Lines	..	..	1·415	8·49

SUMMARY OF OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES.

Description.	Erected during Year ending 30th June, 1933.		Total Erected to 30th June, 1933.	
	Route Miles.	Cable Miles.	Route Miles.	Cable Miles.
132,000 Volts	..	..	190·0	900·0
66,000 Volts	..	..	276·2	853·6
44,000 Volts	..	..	116·200	484·896
22,000 Volts	52·931	154·503	774·562	2,361·226
11,000 Volts	..	..	1·415	8·49
6,600 Volts	18·443	48·533	632·778	1,674·693
Total	71·374	203·036	1,991·155	6,282·905

UNDERGROUND CABLES.

Class of Cable.	Cable Miles Laid during Year ended 30th June, 1933.	Total Cable Miles Laid at 30th June, 1933.
22,000 Volts	..	101·182
6,600 Volts	1·643	384·823
400 Volts	0·002	3·695
Pilot and Telephone	..	56·299
Supervisory Control	0·006	10·376
Miscellaneous	0·22	12·758
Totals	1·871	569·331

APPENDIX No. 3.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF SUB-STATIONS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1933.

	No.	*Total Kva*
Terminal Stations	4	186,900
Central Supply Transmission Sub-stations ..	16	165,500
Distribution Subs. at Line Voltage	14	23,650
Transformer and Transmission Distribution Sub-stations—		
METROPOLITAN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.		
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	496	123,010
CASTLEMAINE DISTRICT.		
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	40	1,655
EASTERN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.		
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	169	6,474
GEELONG ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.		
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	55	9,055
GIPPSLAND DISTRICT.		
Transmission Sub-stations	3	900
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	137	6,022
NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.		
Transmission Sub-stations	7	11,000
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	64	5,255
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.		
Transmission Sub-stations	5	5,250
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	89	4,350
SUGARLOAF–RUBICON AREA.		
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	2	450
TOWN OF YALLOURN, ETC.		
Transformer Distribution Sub-stations ..	28	7,125
Total Installed ..	1,129	556,596

APPENDIX No. 4.

ENERGY MADE AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES FOR USE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—	State Electricity Commission.	Melbourne City Council.	Melbourne Electric Supply Company.	Total for General Purposes.	Railway Purposes Newport "A" Power Station.	Grand Total for all Purposes.
	Kwh.	Kwh.	Kwh.	Kwh.	Kwh.	Kwh.
1925–26 ..	157,035,322	15,600,000	80,616,400	253,251,722	177,695,192	430,946,914
1926–27 ..	235,010,590	12,240,000	52,375,000	299,625,590	178,126,299	477,751,889
1927–28 ..	302,839,997	14,071,976	4,380,550	321,292,523	176,135,807	497,428,330
1928–29 ..	335,721,263	15,769,915	..	351,491,178	173,020,880	524,512,058
1929–30 ..	369,232,691	14,396,740	..	383,629,431	175,276,998	558,906,429
1930–31 ..	350,633,126	13,927,480	..	364,560,606	164,871,512	529,432,118
1931–32 ..	377,334,359	7,984,370	..	385,318,729	155,608,442	540,927,171
1932–33 ..	399,449,114	12,081,000	..	411,530,114	160,209,177	571,739,291

APPENDIX No. 5.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

District.	Population.	System of Supply.	Number of Consumers.	Domestic Light and Power.		Other Tariffs
				Service Charge per Room per Month.	Unit Charge.	
				s. d.		
Brighton	632,800	A.C., 1 ph., 200–400 v. ..	147,473	1 0	1¼d.	See Standard Metropolitan Tariffs at foot of page
Collingwood		A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v. ..				
Camberwell		A.C., 1 ph., 200–400 v. ..				
Caulfield		,, ,, ..				
Essendon		A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v. ..				
Flemington		,, ,, ..				
Fitzroy		,, ,, ..				
Hawthorn		A.C., 1 ph., 200–400 v. ..				
Kew		,, ,, ..				
Mentone		,, ,, ..				
Malvern		,, ,, ..				
Mordialloc		,, ,, ..				
Oakleigh		,, ,, ..				
Prahran		,, ,, ..				
Richmond		A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v. ..				
St. Kilda		A.C., 1 ph., 200–400 v. ..				
Sandringham		,, ,, ..				
South Melbourne		A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v. ..				
Sunshine		,, ,, ..				

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS SERVED BY MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS PURCHASING BULK SUPPLY FROM COMMISSION.

District.	Population.	Supply Authority.	System of Supply.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs.
City of Melbourne	102,000	Melbourne City Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. / A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	25,462	The Commission's Standard Metropolitan Tariffs (see statement below) apply in all these centres.
Box Hill ..	13,400	Box Hill City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230-400 v.	5,500	The Melbourne City Council has the Standard Two-part Domestic Tariff in operation, but its power tariffs are :—Block Rate : First 500 units in any one month, 1¾d. per unit; next 500 units in any one month, 1d.; all further consumption in any one month, 0·8d. per unit. Restricted Hour Flat Rate : Up to 500 units during any one month, 1¾d. per unit; for next 500 units in any one month, 1d. per unit; for next 9,000 units, 0.8d. per unit; all further consumption, 0·65d. per unit. Maximum Demand Rate : 2d. per unit for the quantity of electricity equivalent to 90 hours' use per month of consumers' maximum demand, and 0·3d. per unit for all units over that quantity.
Brunswick ..	56,200	Brunswick City Council ..	,, ,, ..	13,092	
Coburg ..	40,200	Coburg City Council ..	,, ,, ..	9,279	
Footscray ..	51,800	Footscray City Council ..	,, ,, ..	10,900	
Heidelberg ..	25,500	Heidelberg Shire Council	,, ,, ..	6,044	
Northcote ..	41,500	Northcote City Council ..	,, ,, ..	10,380	
Port Melbourne	13,100	Port Melbourne City Council	,, ,, ..	2,700	
Preston ..	29,200	Preston City Council ..	,, ,, ..	7,500	
Williamstown ..	20,200	Williamstown City Council	,, ,, ..	6,200	

STANDARD METROPOLITAN TARIFFS.

CLASS I.—COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES.

Lighting.—

Tariff "A"—Block Rate—

For electricity consumed between two consecutive monthly meter readings—

Up to and including 500 kilowatt hours .. .. 5¾d. per kilowatt-hour

For all further consumption in the same period .. .. 3d. ,, ,,

Meter Rental.—See below.

Pavement Lighting.—

Tariff "B."—Two-part Rate (Service plus Energy Charge)—

Service Charge—

(Payable monthly in advance and whether any or no electricity is consumed during the period in respect of which the charge is made)—

(*a*) For each 100 watts rating or part thereof of lamps connected .. .. 2s. 6d. per month.

This service charge, together with the energy charge given below, is for a metered supply of electricity under time switch control.

(*b*) For each 100 watts rating or part thereof of lamps connected—

1s. 6d. per month in the case of lamps burning until midnight.

2s. 3d. per month in the case of lamps burning after midnight.

This service charge is for renewal of lamps and cleaning of fittings.

Energy Charge—

1¼d. per kilowatt-hour, payable monthly upon rendering of account.

The foregoing tariff is available under contract, which shall be for a period of not less than twelve calendar months, the Consumer to provide and maintain wiring and fittings, and to operate the lamps every night from half an hour after sunset until 11 p.m. or later.

Lamps to be of the general service type of not less than 200 watts rating.

Minimum Installation—1,200 watts.

No meter or time switch rental.

Appendix No. 5—*continued.*

Power and Heating—

Tariff "C"—

Option I.—Block Rate—

For electricity consumed between two consecutive monthly meter readings—

Up to and including	500 kilowatt-hours	..	2d. per kilowatt-hour.
For the next	4,500 ,,	..	1¼d. ,, ,,
For the next	20,000 ,,	..	0·9d. ,, ,,
For all further consumption in the same period		..	0·8d. ,, ,,

Option II.—Two-rate (Prescribed Hours)—

For electricity consumed between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. .. .. 0·3d. per kilowatt-hour

For electricity consumed during other portions of the day, Block Rates as set forth under Option I. above will apply.

Any consumer applying to be charged under Option II. shall be deemed to have agreed to his being charged accordingly for a period of not less than twelve consecutive calendar months.

The Commission reserves the right to—

Alter the times between which the rate of 0·3d. per kilowatt-hour applies to any other spread of hours convenient to it for the consumer or locality concerned;

Require any consumer who takes a large proportion or all of his power or heating consumption under Option II. to enter into a special agreement including conditions deemed appropriate by the Commission to the particular circumstances.

Meter Rental.—See below.

Commercial Cooking—

Tariff "F"—

For electricity consumed in connexion with electric cooking where an electric range, electric oven, or like device of not less than 3-kilowatt capacity is used .. .. 1¼d. per kilowatt-hour.

Meter Rental.—See below.

Class II.—Domestic Supply.

Lighting, Power, Heating, and Cooking (Private Houses and Flats)—

Tariff "G"—Two-part Rate (Service plus Energy Charge)—

Service Charge—

Payable on an annual basis, quarterly in advance.

Private Houses and Flats—

1s. per room per month (minimum charge 4s. per month), whether the room is lighted or not, whether the room is erected at the time the application is made or at some time thereafter, and whether any or no electricity is consumed during the period in respect of which the charge is made.

Each room is assessed on the basis that every 350 square feet of floor area or part thereof constitutes one room. Maximum charge in respect of any one room, 3s. per month.

The following are exempt in assessing service charge:—Passages, pantries, cupboards, bathrooms, lavatories, cellars, entrance halls and porches, cloak rooms, sculleries, private workshops and garages, washhouses, vestibules and verandahs unless such vestibules and verandahs are used as living rooms, and outside lights for drives, paths, yards, and the like.

Private Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens, and Croquet Lawns—

5s. per month per court, green or lawn, payable quarterly in advance and whether any or no electricity is consumed during the period for which the charge is made, which shall be for not less than twelve consecutive calendar months.

Energy Charge—

1¼d. per kilowatt-hour, payable quarterly upon rendering of account.

No meter rental.

Class III.—Commercial, Industrial, and Domestic Supplies.

Water Heating—

Tariff "H" (continuously operated)—

For each 100 watts rating or part thereof of Heating Element continuously operated throughout the year:—

A fixed charge, including electricity, of 3s. 9d. per month, payable quarterly in advance.

Any consumer applying to be charged under this Tariff shall be deemed to have agreed to his being charged for the wattage specified in his application for a period of not less than twelve consecutive calendar months.

No meter rental.

Tariff "I" (Night Rate)—

For electricity consumed through a separate meter by heating elements which are switched on only between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. (11 a.m. on Sundays) by means of a time switch .. .. .. 0·375d. per kilowatt-hour.

The Commission reserves the right to—

Vary the times between which the restricted hour service is given;

Require consumers to enter into agreements including conditions deemed appropriate by the Commission in special cases.

No meter or time-switch rental.

Boosting Elements—

Electricity consumed by boosting elements will be charged for according to meter registrations and at the appropriate rate for the class of supply concerned.

Meter Rental—

Tariff "A" (Block Rate); Tariff "C" (Option I.—Block Rate); and Tariff "F":—

For all 200 and 230 volt two-wire meters	.. ..	6d. per month per meter.
For all 200 and 230 volt three-wire or three-phase meters and all 400-volt meters	.. ..	1s. ,, ,,

Tariff "C" (Option II.—Two-rate):—

For all two-rate meters	.. ..	5s. ,, ,,

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

COUNTRY CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

District.	Population.	System of Supply. Single-Ph. 230/460-V. Three-Ph. 230/400-V.	No. of Consumers.	Domestic Light and Power.		Commercial Light and Power. (*c*)		(*a*) Industrial Power and Heating Two-part Tariff.			(*b*) Industrial Power and Heating Two-part Tariff. —Service Charge per H.P. per Month as under (*a*).	(*d*) Commercial and Industrial Lighting.	(*e*) Intermittent Power.	(*f*) Water Heating.	
				Service Charge per Room per Month.	Charge per Unit.	Service Charge per Room per Month.	Charge per Unit.	Service Charge per H.P. per Month. H.P., 1–50.	Charge per Unit.		Charge per Unit.	Charge per Unit.	Charge per Unit.	Continuous Rate per 100 watts per Month	Night Rate, Charge per Unit.
				s. d.	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*
Alexandra ..	850	A.C., 3 ph.	202	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Allansford ..	296	A.C., 1 ph.	35	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
*Altona ..	2,000	,,	253	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1		0·35	1 0	4½	5 6	0·5
Alvie	150	,,	70	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Ardmona ..	..	A.C., 3 ph.	..	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Bairnsdale ..	4,000	,,	833	1 3	1½	1 9	1½	5 0	1		0·35	0 9	4	5 6	0·5
Bayswater ..	450	A.C., 1 ph.	84	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Barnawartha ..	240	,,	24	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Barwon Heads ..	600	,,	161	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 6	1¼		0·70	1 0	5½	6 6	0·75
Beaconsfield ..	150	,,	25	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Beeac	300	,,	95	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Belgrave ..	1,800	A.C., 3 ph.	507	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Bena	180	,,	34	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Benalla ..	4,000	,,	725	1 3	1¼	1 9	1¼	5 0	1		0·35	0 9	5	5 6	0·5
Berwick ..	650	A.C., 1 ph.	91	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Birregurra ..	400	,,	82	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Boolarra ..	685	A.C., 3 ph.	52	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Bostock Creek ..	50	A.C., 1 ph.	24	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Boronia ..	700	,,	53	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Briar Hill ..	200	,,	44	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Bruthen ..	580	,,	88	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Bunyip ..	600	,,	56	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
†Camperdown ..	3,500	A.C., 3 ph.	622	1 3	1¾	1 9	1¾	6 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	5	7 0	0·75
†Castlemaine ..	5,650	,,	750	1 3	1¾	1 9	1¾	5 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Chiltern ..	1,500	,,	112	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Clayton ..	250	A.C., 1 ph.	71	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Cobden ..	650	A.C., 3 ph.	182	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Cobram ..	850	D.C., 230 v	143	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 6	1¾		..	1 6	6	..	..
Colac	4,950	A.C., 3 ph.	1,192	1 3	1¼	1 9	1¾	6 0	1¼		0·70	0 8	5	7 0	0·75
Cororooke ..	150	,,	106	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Cowwarr ..	200	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	68	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Cranbourne ..	300	A.C., 1 ph.	74	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Crib Point ..	150	,,	100	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Croydon ..	1,800	A.C., 3 ph, and 1 ph.	485	1 0	1¼	1 6	1¼	5 0	1		0·35	0 7	3	5 6	0·5
Dandenong ..	5,700	,,	1,090	1 2	1¼	1 9	1½	5 0	1		0·35	0 9	4	5 6	0·5
Darnum ..	100	A.C., 3 ph.	49	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Deer Park ..	100	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	13	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1		0·35	1 0	5½	5 6	0·5
Dennington ..	310	A.C., 1 ph.	..	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Diamond Creek ..	100	,,	66	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Diggers Rest ..	50	,,	17	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Dingley ..	100	,,	28	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Dromana ..	350	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph	152	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Drouin ..	850	A.C., 3 ph.	175	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 9	5	5 6	0·5
Drysdale ..	800	A.C., 1 ph.	69	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 6	1¼		0·70	1 0	5½	6 6	0·75
†Echuca ..	4,032	A.C., 3 ph.	748	1 3	1¾	1 9	1¾	5 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Eltham ..	700	A.C., 1 ph.	106	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Evelyn (see Silvan)															
Euroa	2,300	D.C., 230 v	398	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	7 6	1¾		..	0 9	5	..	..
Ferntree Gully ..	1,200	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	182	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Ferny Creek ..	50	A.C., 1 ph.	22	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Frankston ..	3,000	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,242	1 2	1¼	1 9	1½	5 0	1		0·35	0 9	4	5 6	0·5
Garfield ..	200	A.C., 1 ph.	55	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Geelong ..	29,700	A.C., 3 ph. D.C. 3 wire	9,118	(See Schedule at foot hereof)											
Gisborne ..	600	A.C., 3 ph.	107	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Glengarry ..	120	,,	18	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Glen Waverley ..	350	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	32	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Greensborough ..	930	A.C., 3 ph.	210	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Hastings ..	488	A.C., 1 ph.	72	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Healesville ..	2,400	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	471	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1		0·35	0 10	4	5 6	0·5
Heyfield ..	700	A.C., 3 ph.	128	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Jumbunna ..	400	A.C., 1 ph.	35	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Kallista ..	150	A.C., 1 ph.	34	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Kangaroo Flat ..	835	A.C., 3 ph.	60	1 6	1¾	..	..	..	..		..	1 0	6	..	..
Kilsyth ..	150	A.C., 1 ph.	33	1 0	1¼	1 6	1¼	5 0	1		0·35	0 7	3	5 6	0·5
Kolora and supply *en route*	..	,,	92	1 6	1½	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼		0·70	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Kongwak ..	80	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	18	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
‡Koroit ..	2,000	A.C., 3 ph.	235	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	6 6	1¼		0·70	1 0	5½	7 0	0·75
Korumburra ..	3,000	,,	565	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1		0·35	0 10	4½	5 6	0·5
*Kyabram ..	1,700	,,	388	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1		0·35	1 0	5½	5 6	0·5
Kyneton ..	3,195	,,	649	1 3	1¾	1 9	1¾	5 0	1		0·35	0 9	5	5 6	0·5
Lakes Entrance ..	900	A.C., 1 ph.	148	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Lancefield ..	600	A.C., 3 ph.	95	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Leongatha ..	1,700	,,	433	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1		0·35	0 10	4½	5 6	0·5
Lilydale ..	1,800	,,	275	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1		0·35	0 10	4	5 6	0·5
Loch	130	A.C., 1 ph.	67	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Longwarry ..	300	A.C., 3 ph.	43	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Lower Plenty ..	50	A.C., 1 ph.	27	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1		0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Macedon ..	250	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	191	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1		0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5

* Commercial and Industrial Lighting Charges reduced from 1s. to 10d. on 1/7/1933.——† Commercial and Industrial Lighting Charges reduced from 1s. to 9d. on 1/7/1933.——‡ Commercial and Industrial Lighting Charges reduced from 1s. to 10d. on 1/12/1933.——§ Commercial and Industrial Lighting Charges reduced from 10d. to 9d. on 1/7/1933.——‖ Commercial and Industrial Lighting Charges reduced from 11d. to 10d. on 1/7/1933.

Appendix No. 5—*continued.*

Country Centres Served by State Electricity Commission of Victoria—*continued.*

District.	Population.	System of Supply. Single-Ph. 230/460-V. Three-Ph. 230/400-V.	No. of Consumers.	Domestic Light and Power.		Commercial Light and Power. (*c*)		(*a*) Industrial Power and Heating Two-part Tariff.		(*b*) Industrial Power and Heating Two-part Two-rate Tariff. —Service Charge per H.P. per Month as under (*a*).	(*d*) Commercial and Industrial Lighting.	(*e*) Intermittent power.	(*f*) Water Heating.	
				Service Charge per Room per Month.	Charge per Unit.	Service Charge per Room per Month.	Charge per Unit.	Service Charge per H.P. per Month. H.P., 1–50.	Service Charge per H.P. per Month. Charge per Unit.	Charge per Unit.	Charge per Unit.	Charge per Unit.	Continuous Rate per 100 watts per Month.	Night Rate. Charge per Unit.
				s. d.	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*
Maffra.. ..	2,000	A.C., 3 ph.	488	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1	0·35	0 10	4½	5 6	0·5
Mansfield ..	650	A.C., 1 ph.	191	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Merrigum ..	200	A.C., 3 ph.	55	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Mirboo North ..	600	,,	127	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Moe	400	,,	174	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Monegeetta ..	50	A.C., 1 ph.	11	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Montrose ..	100	,,	67	1 0	1¼	1 6	1¼	5 0	1	0·35	0 7	3	5 6	0·5
‖Mooroopna ..	1,500	A.C., 3 ph.	215	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1	0·35	0 11	5½	5 6	0·5
Montmorency ..	400	A.C., 1 ph.	41	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Mornington ..	2,100	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	610	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1	0·35	0 10	4	5 6	0·5
Mortlake ..	1,000	A.C., 3 ph.	240	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼	0·7	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Morwell ..	1,365	,,	289	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1	0·35	0 9	4½	5 6	0·5
Mulgrave ..	350	A.C., 1 ph.	103	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Nalangil ..	..	,,	61	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼	0·7	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Narre Warren ..	100	,,	13	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Nathalia ..	860	A.C., 3 ph.	171	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Newry ..	300	,,	30	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Nilma ..	100	A.C., 1 ph.	23	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Noble Park ..	500	,,	94	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Noorat ..	120	A.C., 3 ph.	61	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼	0·7	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Numurkah ..	1,350	,,	329	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1	0.35	0 9	5	5 6	0·5
Ocean Grove ..	50	A.C., 1 ph.	37	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 6	1¼	0·7	1 0	5½	6 6	0·75
Officer	50	,,	5	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Olinda ..	250	,,	73	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Pakenham ..	400	,,	83	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Pomborneit ..	50	,,	21	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼	0·7	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Poowong ..	100	,,	43	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Portarlington ..	600	,,	119	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 6	1¼	0·7	1 0	5½	6 6	0·75
‡Port Fairy ..	2,000	A.C., 3 ph.	276	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	6 6	1¼	0·7	1 0	5½	7 0	0·75
Portsea ..	150	,,	106	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Point Lonsdale ..	700	A.C., 1 ph.	116	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 6	1¼	0·7	0 10	5½	6 6	0·75
Queenscliff ..	1,900	A.C., 3 ph.	458	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	6 0	1½	0·7	0 10	5	6 6	0·75
Riddell ..	350	A.C., 1 ph.	22	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Ringwood ..	3,000	A.C., 3 ph.	626	1 0	1¼	1 6	1¼	5 0	1	0·35	0 7	3	5 6	0·5
Romsey ..	600	,,	93	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Rosebud ..	200	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	164	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Rosedale ..	520	A.C., 1 ph.	71	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Ruby	50	A.C., 3 ph.	7	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
‖Rutherglen ..	1,160	,,	261	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1	0·35	0 11	5½	5 6	0·5
Rye	50	A.C., 1 ph.	30	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Sale	3,971	A.C., 3 ph.	831	1 3	1½	1 9	1½	5 0	1	0·35	0 9	4	5 6	0·5
Sassafras Area ..	500	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	125	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
§Shepparton ..	6,000	A.C., 3 ph.	1,160	1 3	1¾	1 9	1¾	5 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Sherbrooke ..	..	A.C., 1 ph.	31	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Silvan Line and Evelyn	650	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	45	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Springhurst ..	100	A.C., 3 ph.	28	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Springvale ..	1,250	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	271	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Somerville ..	200	,,	58	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Sorrento ..	500	A.C., 3 ph.	294	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Stratford ..	800	,,	100	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Sunbury ..	2,000	,,	190	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1	0·35	1 0	5½	5 6	0·5
St. Albans ..	600	A.C., 2 ph. of 3-ph. system	60	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1	0·35	1 0	5½	5 6	0·5
Swan Reach ..	..	A.C., 1 ph.	..	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Tally Ho ..	110	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	8	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
‖Tatura ..	1,300	A.C., 3 ph.	258	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	5 6	1	0·35	0 11	5½	5 6	0·5
*Terang ..	2,255	,,	472	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	6 6	1¼	0·7	1 0	5½	7 0	0·75
Thomastown ..	..	,,	4	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Thornton ..	150	A.C., 1 ph.	42	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Tinamba ..	50	,,	25	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Tongala ..	250	A.C., 3 ph.	88	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Toongabbie ..	150	A.C., 1 ph.	13	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Torquay ..	..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	131	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼	0·7	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Traralgon ..	2,300	A.C., 3 ph.	524	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1	0·35	0 8	4½	5 6	0·5
Trafalgar ..	700	,,	238	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Tremont ..	200	A.C., 1 ph.	61	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Tyabb	..	,,	25	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	7 0	0·5
Tyers	250	,,	49	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Tynong ..	50	,,	20	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Upwey ..	200	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	151	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	0 10	5	5 6	0·5
Wahgunyah ..	500	A.C., 3 ph.	69	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	0 9	6	5 6	0·5
Wangaratta ..	4,300	,,	879	1 3	1¾	1 9	1¾	5 0	1	0·35	0 9	5	5 6	0·5
Warrion ..	..	A.C., 1 ph.	..	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼	0·7	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Warrnambool ..	8,000	A.C., 3 ph.	1,472	1 3	1¾	1 9	1¾	6 0	1¼	0·7	0 9	5	7 0	0·75
Warragul ..	1,914	,,	525	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1	0·35	0 9	4	5 6	0·5
*Werribee ..	1,700	,,	451	1 4	1½	1 10	1½	5 6	1	0·35	1 0	4½	5 6	0·5
Winchelsea ..	705	A.C.,1 ph.	101	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	7 0	1¼	0·7	1 0	6	7 0	0·75
Woodend ..	1,000	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	213	1 6	1¾	2 0	1¾	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	6	5 6	0·5
Yarragon ..	400	A.C., 3 ph.	79	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5
Yarrawonga ..	1,650	D.C., 230 v	349	1 4	1¾	1 10	1¾	7 6	1¾	..	1 0	6	10 0	..
Yinnar ..	685	A.C., 3 ph.	37	1 6	1½	2 0	1½	6 0	1	0·35	1 0	5	5 6	0·5

Total Population, 182,916. Total Consumers, 40,880.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

NOTES.

(*a*) Service charge subject to discount of 5 per cent. if three motors, 10 per cent. if four motors, 15 per cent. if five motors, and 20 per cent., if six or more motors are installed.
Energy charge subject to discount of 5 per cent. if more than 5,000 units, 10 per cent. if more than 25,000 units, and 11 per cent. if more than 50,000 units be consumed per month.

(*b*) Supply between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. or 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.
Service charge subject to the same discounts as for Commercial Power Two-part Tariff.

(*c*) Applicable to licensed hotels and boarding-houses.

(*d*) Unit charge subject to the following consumption discounts:—Up to 300 units per month, no discount; over 300 units per month, 10 per cent. on all units supplied; over 500 units per month, 20 per cent. on all units supplied; over 1,000 units per month, 40 per cent. on all units supplied.

(*e*) Applicable to the supply of small quantities of electricity for intermittent power, cooking or heating in shops, offices, or to motive power users with an installed capacity of not less than five horse-power.
Subject to following consumption discounts:—Up to 250 units per month, no discount; over 250 units per month, 10 per cent. on all units supplied; over 400 units per month, 20 per cent. on all units supplied; over 600 units per month, 30 per cent. on all units supplied; over 800 units per month, 40 per cent. on all units supplied.

(*f*) If the total horse-power installed is between 51–100 the S/C per H.P. per month is 6d. less; if between 101–200, 1s. less; if between 201–500, 1s. 6d. less; and if over 500, 2s. less.

(*g*) Industrial Power and Heating, Two-part Two-rate Tariff, and Water Heating Night Rate Tariff.

GEELONG ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TARIFFS.

CLASS I.—COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES.

Lighting—
Tariff "A"—Block Rate—
For electricity consumed between two consecutive monthly meter readings—
Up to and including 500 kilowatt-hours .. .. 6½d. per kilowatt-hour.
For all further consumption in same period .. .. 4d. „ „
Meter Rental.—See below.

Power and Heating—
Tariff "C"—Block and Max. Demand Rates—
For electricity consumed between two consecutive monthly meter readings—
Up to and including 500 kilowatt-hours .. .. 2½d. per kilowatt-hour.
For the next 1,000 kilowatt-hours .. .. 1¾d. „ „
For all further consumption in the same period the consumer shall have the option of being charged according to one of the following alternatives:—
1. At the rate of 1¾d. per kilowatt-hour.
2. At the rate of 8s. 4d. per kilowatt of maximum demand and 0·6d. per kilowatt-hour consumed.
Provided that for each 1s. increase above or decrease below the standard cost of 30s. per ton, for 29 million B.T.U.'s in the fuel delivered into the bunkers at the Commission's Power Station, the sum of 0.01d. shall be respectively added to or subtracted from the above sum of 0·6d.
Any consumer electing to be charged under Option II. above shall be deemed to have agreed to his being charged accordingly for a period of not less than twelve consecutive calendar months.

Commercial Cooking—
Tariff "F"—
For electricity consumed in connexion with electric cooking where an electric range, electric oven, or like device of not less than 3 kilowatt capacity is used .. .. 1½d. per kilowatt-hour.
Meter Rental.—See below.
Minimum Charge under any of the above tariffs, 4s. per month.

CLASS II.—DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

Lighting, Power, Heating and Cooking (Private Houses and Flats)—
Tariff "G"—Two-part Rate (Service plus Energy Charge)—
Service Charge—
(Payable on an annual basis, quarterly in advance).
Private Houses and Flats—
1s. 3d. per room per month (minimum charge 5s. per month), whether the room is lighted or not, whether the room is erected at the time the application is made or at some time thereafter, and whether any or no electricity is consumed during the period in respect of which the charge is made.
Each room is assessed on the basis that every 350 square feet of floor area or part thereof constitutes one room. Maximum charge in respect of any one room, 3s. 9d. per month.
The following are exempt in assessing service charge—
Passages, pantries, cupboards, bathrooms, lavatories, cellars, entrance halls and porches, cloak rooms, sculleries, private workshops and garages, washhouses, vestibules and verandahs unless such vestibules and verandahs are used as living rooms, and outside lights for drives, paths, yards and the like.
Private Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens and Croquet Lawns—
6s. per month per court, green or lawn, payable quarterly in advance and whether any or no electricity is consumed during the period for which the charge is made, which shall be for not less than twelve consecutive calendar months.
Energy Charge—
1½d. per kilowatt-hour, payable quarterly upon rendering of account.
No Meter Rental.

CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.

Water Heating—
Tariff "H" (continuously operated)—
For each 100 watts rating or part thereof of Heating Element continuously operated throughout the year—
A fixed charge, including electricity, of 4s. 6d. per month, payable quarterly in advance.
Any consumer applying to be charged under this Tariff shall be deemed to have agreed to his being charged for the wattage specified in his application, for a period of not less than twelve consecutive calendar months.
No Meter Rental.
Tariff "I"—(Night Rate)—
For electricity consumed through a separate meter by heating elements which are switched on only between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. (11 a.m. on Sundays) by means of a time switch .. .. .. 0·6d. per kilowatt-hour.
The Commission reserves the right to—
Vary the times between which the restricted hour service is given.
Require consumers to enter into agreements including conditions deemed appropriate by the Commission in special cases.
No Meter or Time Switch Rental.

Boosting Elements—
Electricity consumed by boosting elements will be charged for according to meter registrations and at the appropriate rate for the class of supply concerned.

Meter Rental—
Tariff "A" (Block Rate).
Tariff "C" (Option I.—Block Rate) and
Tariff "F"—
For all 220 and 230 volt two-wire meters .. .. 6d. per month per meter.
For all 220 and 230 volt three-wire or three-phase meters and all 400 volt meters .. .. .. 1s. per month per meter.
Tariff "C" (Option II.—Max. Demand)—
For all Max. Demand meters .. .. 5s. per month per meter.

Appendix No. 5—*continued.*

COUNTRY ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS OPERATED BY MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE UNDERTAKERS.

Locality.	Population.	Supply Authority.	System of Supply.	No. of Consumers.		Price per Unit.	
				Light.	Power.	Lighting.	Power.
Ararat ..	5,200	Ararat Borough Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	750	(total)	9d.	3½d.
*Aspendale, Chelsea, and Carrum	7,000	Carrum E.S. Co.	,, ..	1,600	..	8d.	4d.
Avoca ..	800	Avoca E.S. Co.	D.C., 230 v. ..	130	40	1s. 3d. to 1s. ..	6d. to 3d.
Bacchus Marsh	1,450	Bacchus Marsh Shire Council ..	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	343	(total)	1s. to 9d. ..	6d. to 4½d.
Ballarat ..	40,000	Electric Supply Co. of Victoria Ltd.	,, ..	4,500	(total)	9d., and 9d. to 5d.	3½d. to 1½d., with fuel clause
			D.C., 220–440 v. ..				
Ballan ..	450	Ballan E.S. Co. Ltd.	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	109	..	1s. 3d. ..	Dom., 9d.; Ind., 6d.
Beaufort ..	1,400	Ripon Shire Council	,, ..	200	..	10d.	6d.
Beechworth ..	2,600	Beechworth Shire Council ..	,, ..	300	..	1s.	6d. (maximum)
Bendigo ..	35,000	Electric Supply Co. of Victoria Ltd.	,, ..	5,253	(total)	9d., and 9d. to 5d.	4d. and 1½d., with fuel clause
			D.C., 220–440 v. ..				
Beulah ..	550	Karkarooc Shire Council	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	129	25	1s. 3d. ..	9d. to 4d.
Birchip ..	1,031	Birchip E.S. Co. Ltd.	D.C., 230 v. ..	220	..	1s.	6d.
Boort ..	750	Boort Co-op. Butter and Ice Co. ..	,, ..	175	56	1s. 3d. to 9d. ..	6d. to 4½d.
Bright ..	650	Block and Sons Pty. Ltd. ..	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	..	..	1s. 3d. ..	6d.
Broadford ..	1,000	Broadford Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	200	..	9d.	6d.
Casterton ..	1,900	Casterton E.S. Co.	,, ..	250	15	1s.	7½d. to 4d.
Charlton ..	1,215	Charlton E.L. Co.	,, ..	350	(total)	1s. to 9d. ..	4½d.
Cohuna ..	..	Federal Milk Pty. Ltd.	,, ..	210	(total)	1s.	6d.
Coleraine .	900	Coleraine and W.D.B.F. Co. Ltd. ..	,, ..	161	13	1s. 2d. ..	10d. to 6d.
Corindhap ..	..	Corindhap Hydraulic G.S. Co., N.L.	A.C., 3 ph. ..	No supply to consumers			
Daylesford ..	3,200	India Rubber G.P. and T.W. Co. ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	495	..	10d. ..	5d.
Dimboola ..	1,500	Dimboola Shire Council	,, ..	400	94	1s. to 9d. ..	6d. to 4d.
Donald ..	1,800	Donald Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	400	..	1s.	6d.
†Doncaster ..	3,200	Doncaster Shire Council	A.C. 1 ph., 200–400 v.	350	..	8d. Doncr., 9d. T'stowe	4d. to 1d.
Dunolly ..	580	Bet Bet Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	105	..	1s. to 10d. ..	8d.
Eaglehawk ..	4,719	Eaglehawk Borough Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	630	..	9d.	5½d., and 4½d. to 1½d.
Edenhope ..	400	Bird, A. J.	D.C., 230 v. ..	..	..	1s. 6d. ..	1s.
Elmore ..	700	Elmore Elec. Supply Co. ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	162	..	1s.	7d. to 4½d.
Foster ..	650	Toora Foster Elec. Co. Ltd. ..	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	See Toora		1s.	4d. to 1d.
Goroke ..	200	W. A. Bland	D.C., 230 v. ..	..	..	1s. 6d. ..	6d.
Hamilton ..	5,098	Hamilton E.S. Co.	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,008	(total)	10d. to 8d. ..	6d. to 1½d.
Heathcote ..	1,200	McIvor Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	235	..	1s. 1d. ..	6d.
Hepburn ..	200	Hepburn Springs E.S. Co. ..	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	132	..	1s.	6d.
Hopetoun ..	800	Karkarooc Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	94	41	1s. 4d. ..	9d. to 4d.
Horsham ..	5,129	Horsham Borough Council ..	D.C. 230–460 v. ..	905	124	9d.	4d. to 2⅛d.
Inglewood ..	1,100	Inglewood Borough Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	180	..	1s.	6d. to 5d.
Inverloch ..	120	C. W. Wyeth	D.C. 110 v. ..	12	..	1s.	1s.
Jeparit ..	800	H. J. W. Block	D.C., 230 v. ..	225	(total)	1s.	6d.
Kaniva ..	550	Lawloit Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	130	6	1s. 2d. ..	6d.
Kerang ..	2,750	Kerang Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	550	(total)	10d.	5d. to 4d.
Kilmore ..	900	Kilmore Shire Council	,, ..	180	(total)	10d.	4d.
Koondrook ..	400	Kerang Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	60	..	1s. 3d. ..	9d.
Koo-wee-rup ..	500	Koo-wee-rup E. L. Co.	A.C. 1 ph., 230 v. ..	70	..	Domestic light, 2s. per room per month, and 2d. per unit	
Korong Vale ..	500	Korong Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	182	4	1s.	6d.
Lake Boga ..	300	Swan Hill Shire Council	,, ..	..	..	1s. 3d. ..	6d.
Lorne ..	250	Winchelsea Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	120	..	1s. 6d. to 1s.	
Maryborough ..	5,175	Maryborough Borough Council ..	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	1,130	(total)	10d.	5d. to 2d.
Mildura ..	6,000	Mildura Town Council	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	1,200	(total)	Town, 9d.; District, 1s.	Town 2½d. & 6d. to 1½d., District 2⅛d. and 6d.
			A.C., 230–400 v. ..				
Minyip ..	700	Dunmunkle Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	165	(total)	1s. 2d. ..	8d. to 4d.
Murrayville ..	400	Walpeup Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	80	..	1s. 3d. ..	6d. to 3d.
Murchison ..	600	Waranga Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	100	..	1s. 4d. ..	7d. to 1½d.
Murtoa ..	1,140	Dunmunkle Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	296	..	10d.	5d. to 4d.
Nagambie ..	750	Goulburn Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	150	..	10d.	6d. to 5d.
Natimuk ..	559	H. C. Woolmer	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	105	..	1s. 3d. ..	9d.
Neerim ..	300	Neerim & Riv. Latrobe Hydro E. Co.	,, ..	..	..	9d.	4d.
Nhill	1,700	Lowan Shire Council	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	400	..	1s. 1d. ..	7d. to 3d.
Nyah ..	600	Swan Hill Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	40	..	1s. 3d. ..	6d.
Omeo	..	Omeo Power Co.	,, ..	..	..	1s. 3d. ..	6d.
Orbost ..	2,000	Orbost Butter and Cheese Co. ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	300	20	10d.	6d.
Ouyen ..	950	Walpeup Shire Council	,, ..	160	..	11d.	5d. to 3d.
Pyramid ..	475	Gordon Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	78	12	1s. 3d. ..	9d.
Phillip Island ..	1,000	Phillip Island Shire Council ..	,, ..	50	..	1s. 1½d. ..	7d.
Portland ..	2,700	Portland Borough Council ..	,, ..	..	..	1s.	6d.
Quambatook ..	500	Kerang Shire Council	D.C., 230 v. ..	100	4	1s. 3d. ..	9d. to 6d.
Rainbow ..	900	Rainbow E.L. Co.	,, ..	145	4	1s. to 8d. ..	1s. to 6d.
Rochester ..	1,487	Commonwealth E.S. Co. ..	,, ..	360	12	1s. to 6d. ..	7d. to 6d.
Rupanyup ..	700	Dunmunkle Shire Council ..	,, ..	125	..	1s. 3d. ..	8d.
Rushworth ..	1,200	Waranga Shire Council	,, ..	275	(total)	1s.	6d. to 1½d.

* The lighting tariff is applicable to commercial and industrial lighting, and the power tariff to intermittent power; the unit rate in both instances being subject to consumption discounts as set out under country centres served by the Commission. The other tariffs available at Carrum are similar to those for Frankston.

† The industrial power and heating two part tariff for Mulgrave (served by Commission) is also available at Doncaster.

APPENDIX No. 5—*continued.*

COUNTRY ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS OPERATED BY MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE UNDERTAKERS—*continued.*

Locality.	Population.	Supply Authority.	System of Supply.	No. of Consumers.		Price per Unit.	
				Light.	Power.	Lighting.	Power.
Sea Lake ..	600	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	175	(total)	1s. 4d. ..	6d. to 4½d
Seymour ..	2,525	Seymour Shire Council	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	450	(total)	10d. to 6d. ..	5d. to 2d.
Stawell ..	5,000	Stawell Borough Council ..	„ ..	510	85	10d. ..	5d. to 2d.
St. Arnaud ..	3,500	St. Arnaud Borough Council ..	„ ..	434	..	1s. and 11d. ..	6d. and 5d.
Swan Hill ..	3,031	Swan Hill Shire Council	„ ..	450	100	1s. 3d. to 2½d..	5d. to 1d., and 6d. to 1½d.
Toora ..	350	Toora Foster Elec. Co. Ltd. ..	„ ..	170	(total)	1s. to 11d. ..	4d. to 3d.
Trentham ..	750	Kyneton Shire Council	„ ..	120	..	1s. 3d. ..	6d.
Ultima ..	250	Swan Hill Shire Council	„ ..	30	..	1s. 3d.	6d.
Violet Town ..	600	Violet Town Shire Council ..	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	91	23	1s. 6d. ..	6d. and 3d.
Warburton ..	1,000	Yuthong Electric Coy.	D.C., 230 v. ..	140	..	1s. per month per 25 c.p. lamp at 9d. per unit	4½d.
Warracknabeal	2,875	Warracknabeal E.L. Co.	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	350	..	1s.	6d. to 4d.
Wedderburn ..	1,000	Korong Shire Council	„ ..	182	4	1s.	5d.
Wodonga ..	2,300	Wodonga E.S. Co.	D.C., 230 v. ..	216	..	9d.	7d. to 5d.
Wonthaggi ..	6,000	State Coal Mine	A.C., 415–240 v. ..	1,100	194	7d.	3d. to 1½d.
Wycheproof ..	800	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	160	(total)	1s. 3d. ..	6d. to 4½d.
Yarram ..	1,200	Yarram H.E. Co.	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	250	..	10d. ..	4d. and 2d.
Yea	950	Yea Shire Council	„ ..	70	..	11d. ..	6d. to 4d.

Total Population, 202,009. Total Consumers, 32,538.

APPENDIX No. 6.

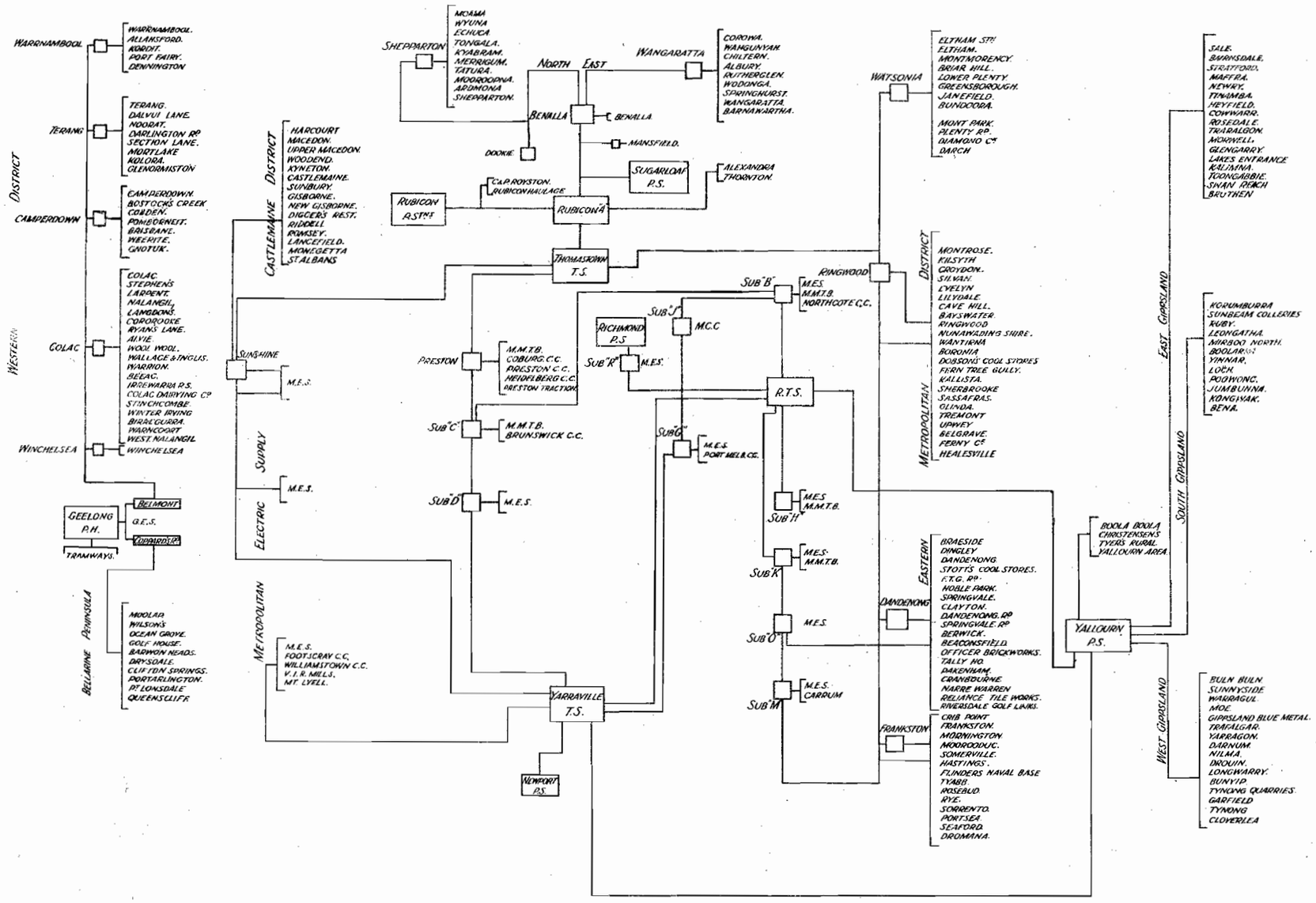
LIST OF UNDERTAKINGS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA, SHOWING INCREASED DEVELOPMENT SINCE ACQUISITION. (EXCLUDES MELBOURNE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY'S UNDERTAKINGS).

District and Town.	Acquisition Date.	After Acquisition Year 1932-33.		Prior to Acquisition.			Average Revenue per Unit Sold.	
		Units Sold.	Revenue.	Units Sold.	Revenue.	For Year Ending.	1932-33.	Prior to Acquisition.
			£		£		*d.*	*d.*
METROPOLITAN AREA.								
Essendon and Flemington ..	1.8.22	15,490,944	122,623	1,720,000	35,800	31.7.22	1·90	4·99
Sunshine	1.3.27	3,602,395	19,309	272,680	4,622	30.6.25	1·28	4·07
WESTERN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.								
Werribee	10.4.24	382,920	5,748	61,190	2,575	30.9.23	3·60	10·10
EASTERN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.								
Dandenong	1.10.23	1,264,500	13,029	77,300	4,006	30.9.23	2·47	12·44
Frankston	21.2.28	1,003,175	12,547	293,000	8,859	30.9.27	3·00	7·25
Lilydale	1.4.25	378,084	4,428	39,950	1,816	30.9.24	2·81	10·91
Mornington	1.8.30	254,426	5,555	120,000	4,634	30.9.28	5·24	9·26
Ringwood and Croydon ..	1.4.25	660,006	8,298	181,600	4,393	30.9.24	3·01	5·81
GIPPSLAND DISTRICT.								
Bairnsdale	1.4.27	654,343	8,947	100,272	2,948	30.6.23	3·28	7·06
Drouin	3.10.24	211,594	2,464	19,500	743	30.9.21	2·79	9·15
Garfield	1.8.29	24,891	541	8,864	465	30.12.27	5·21	12·59
Korumburra	1.12.24	728,616	7,525	85,000	3,427	30.9.23	2·47	9·68
Leongatha	15.2.24	293,001	4,407	50,640	2,012	30.6.23	3·61	9·53
Maffra	1.9.24	773,965	7,178	62,000	2,651	30.9.22	2·22	10·26
Morwell	1.4.26	136,187	2,523	52,062	1,772	30.9.25	4·44	8·17
Sale	1.7.24	850,874	10,479	114,155	3,687	30.6.24	2·95	7·75
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.								
Camperdown	1.1.24	500,628	8,058	97,664	4,122	30.9 23	3·86	10·13
Colac	1.9.23	788,853	13,306	99,000	2,673	30.9.22	4·05	6·48
Koroit	1.12.28	100,212	2,259	50,000	2,319	30.9.28	5·41	11·13
Mortlake	16.5.24	138,919	2,699	35,306	1,626	30.9.22	4·66	11·05
Terang	4.3.24	275,281	5,415	78,839	3,439	30.9.23	4·72	10·45
CASTLEMAINE DISTRICT.								
Castlemaine	31.12.29	317,753	7,404	175,904	7,130	31.12.28	5·59	9·75
Gisborne	1.10.28	33,314	982	17,000	1,074	30.9.27	7·07	15·16
Kyneton	1.10.29	322,765	6,180	143,340	5,433	30.9.27	4·59	9·09
Sunbury	1.5.26	190,090	3,534	58,501	2,490	30.9.24	4·46	10·21
Woodend	1.8.29	115,569	2,600	51,000	2,555	30.9.27	5·4	12·00
NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.								
Alexandra..	11.4.27	102,525	1,976	64,000 (approx.)	1,875	30.9.26	4·62	7·00 (approx.)
Benalla	1.5.26	401,587	7,507	70,800	3,373	30.9.24	4·48	11·43
Cobram	1.10.28	52,776	1,679	19,500	1,416	30.9.27	7·63	17·43
Euroa	20.3.28	116,560	3,338	46,618	1,782	30.9.25	6·87	9·17
Kyabram	1.12.26	269,482	4,563	92,312	3,462	4.7.25	4·06	9·00
Mansfield	1.6.28	75,119	1,919	25,000	1,341	30.9.27	6·13	12·88
Mooroopna	1.10.26	197,096	2,976	40,000	1,457	30.9.25	3·62	8·74
Nathalia and Numurkah ..	1.10.31	199,975	5,079	96,763	3,619	30.9.31	6·09	8·97
Rutherglen	15.10.26	119,673	2,840	28,392	1,377	30.9.24	5·69	11·64
Shepparton	1.1.25	1,300,071	15,406	163,400	4,625	30.6.24	2·84	6·79
Tatura	1.11.26	136,882	2,466	40,000	1,710	30.6.25	4·32	10·26
Wahgunyah	1.2.26	24,824	662	7,233	263	30.9.22	6·4	8·73
Wangaratta	12.3.27	1,119,884	12,719	151,600	4,788	30.9.25	2·72	7·58
Yarrawonga	1.8.25	177,482	4,007	47,000	2,149	30.9.24	5·42	10·97
Totals		33,787,241	355,176	4,957,385	150,508		2·52	7·28

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—COMPARISON OF TOTAL FIGURES.

	Units Sold.	Revenue.	Average Revenue per Unit Sold.
		£	*d.*
After acquisition	14,693,902	213,244	3·48
Prior to acquisition	2,964,705	110,086	8·91
Increase in sales and revenue ..	11,729,197	103,158	2·11

APPENDIX No. 7.



STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION
DIAGRAM OF SUPPLY SYSTEM
AS AT JUNE 30TH 1933

BY AUTHORITY
H. J. GREEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE