1944.

VICTORIA.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

COVERING THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1944,

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

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

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APPENDICES.

SUPPLEMENT.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

FEATURES OF YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

—		1943-44.	1942-43.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage.
FINANCIAL.					
REVENUE—					
Electricity Supply	£	5,101,631	4,935,602	+ 166,029	+ 3·3
Briquetting (after Stock Adjustment and less Sales to Works)	£	316,847	341,631	— 24,784	— 7·2
Brown Coal	£	21,263	20,542	+ 721	+ 3·5
Tramways	£	143,086	135,900	+ 7,186	+ 5·3
Miscellaneous	£	45,953	56,413	— 10,460	— 18·5
	£	5,628,780	5,490,088	+ 138,692	+ 2·5
EXPENDITURE (including Reserves Appropriations, Writings off, &c.)	£	5,503,908	5,348,695	+ 155,213	+ 2·9
NET SURPLUS	£	124,872	141,393	— 16,521	— 11·7
ACCUMULATED PROFIT—At end of Year	£	129,727	4,855	+ 124,872	..
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—At end of Year	£	29,695,740	28,345,527	+ 1,350,213	+ 4·7
RESERVES—At end of Year	£	11,547,016	10,460,227	+ 1,086,789	+ 10·4
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND SALES.					
MAXIMUM COINCIDENT DEMAND ON GENERATING STATIONS (This Year—June 27th)	kW.	328,000	319,300	+ 8,700	+ 2·7
ELECTRICITY GENERATED	kWh.—millions	1,477·7	1,455·7	+ 22·0	+ 1·5
ELECTRICITY SALES	kWh.—millions	1,201·3	1,179·0	+ 22·3	+ 1·9
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS (excluding Bulk Supplies)		300,465	296,717	+ 3,748	+ 1·2
AVERAGE kWh. SOLD PER CONSUMER—					
Domestic		793	756	+ 37	+ 4·9
Industrial		60,170	65,920	— 5,750	— 8·7
Commercial		2,769	2,626	+ 143	+ 5·4
All Consumers (excluding Bulk Supplies)		2,608	2,628	— 20	— 0·8
AVERAGE PRICE PER kWh. SOLD—					
Domestic	d.	1·822	1·869	— 0·047	— 2·5
Industrial	d.	0·812	0·785	+ 0·027	+ 3·4
Commercial	d.	1·835	1·908	— 0·073	— 3·8
All Consumers (excluding Bulk Supplies)	d.	1·227	1·205	+ 0·022	+ 1·8
NUMBER OF FARMS SERVED		7,467	7,032	+ 435	+ 6·2
MOTORS CONNECTED—					
Number		59,483	54,285	+ 5,198	+ 9·6
Horse-power		365,746	345,924	+ 19,822	+ 5·7
BRIQUETTES—					
Produced	tons	416,715	414,959	+ 1,756	+ 0·4
Sold	tons	427,935	407,428	+ 20,507	+ 5·0
TRAMWAY PASSENGERS		16,870,691	16,477,698	+ 392,993	+ 2·4

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Honorable J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A.,
Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings,
Melbourne.

SIR,

In conformity with the provisions of Section 35 (*b*) of the State Electricity Commission Act No. 3776, we have the honour to present the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Commission covering the financial year ended 30th June, 1944, with Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period.

Operating Conditions.—During the year—the fifth year of war—the several power stations were again subjected to the risk of breakdown in consequence of being operated under conditions of overload and without normal provision for spares. Every effort was made to restore to the generating system some, at least, of the spare plant margin necessary as a safeguard against major interruption, but the continued shortage of labour—over 350 at Yallourn alone—and inability to obtain materials have seriously delayed maintenance and construction programmes, including the important plant extensions at Newport and Kiewa, and at the briquette factory. These adverse conditions are already affecting production costs of coal, electricity, and briquettes.

Financial.—The net surplus for the year was £124,872, after appropriation of the net profit (£517,593) had been made for the following purposes:—

(i) Strengthening reserves to meet future known expenditure and unforseen happenings: £310,000 has been reserved for rural extensions and contingencies.

(ii) Writing off non-productive expenditure of £82,721, mainly incurred in the developmental stages of Kiewa and in respect of the non-paying tramway systems in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

Electricity Sales to Industry were 17 million kWh. lower than in 1942–43—an early indication of the uncertainty forecast last year of maintaining the war-time revenues from industrial supplies.

Electricity Supply.—Over 1,200 million kWh. were sold in Victoria during the year, of which 98 per cent. was generated by the Commission's System. There are now 448,000 consumers, of whom 300,000 (67 per cent.) are supplied directly by the Commission. Country consumers were further reclassified for tariff purposes—35,000 benefiting by £27,000 for 1944.

The downward trend in the cost of electricity for domestic purposes is compared with the "cost of living" in the accompanying graph (page 6), which shows that over the last 20 years electricity costs have decreased by over 60 per cent., while the "cost of living" has increased by 20 per cent.

Shortage of Generating Resources.—The lack of spare plant is evident from the following particulars of the electricity generating system, at the close of the year under review:—

Installed capacity, without provision for breakdown ..	359,815 kW.
Assured capacity, with full provision for breakdown ..	281,000 kW.
Maximum demand recorded to 30th June, 1944	328,000 kW.

The installation of an 18,000 kW. turbo-generator at Newport was completed, but manufacturing and construction difficulties and losses at sea through enemy action delayed other plant installations, which are now progressing as follows:—

Kiewa.—No. 3 Development (originally planned for completion—autumn, 1942) two 12,000 kW. turbo-generators—

First set	Completion date—September, 1944
Second set	Completion expected—December, 1944

Newport.—Originally planned for completion—first set, 1941; second set, 1944; two 30,000 kW. turbo-generators and boiler plant—

First set	Completion expected—February, 1945
Second set	Shipment date of major sections from overseas—June, 1945

Briquette Factory Extensions.—The war-time difficulties mentioned in earlier reports continued to retard the completion of this project. However, it has now progressed sufficiently to provide an additional 200 tons per day in October, 1944: it is hoped that the maximum of 600 tons per day from the completed extensions will be gradually attained in the early months of 1945.

Retrospect—Twenty-five Years.—The Commission was founded in 1919 and, therefore, has now been in existence for a quarter of a century. A supplement to this Report records briefly the most important happenings in the establishment of the Commission and its development during that period.

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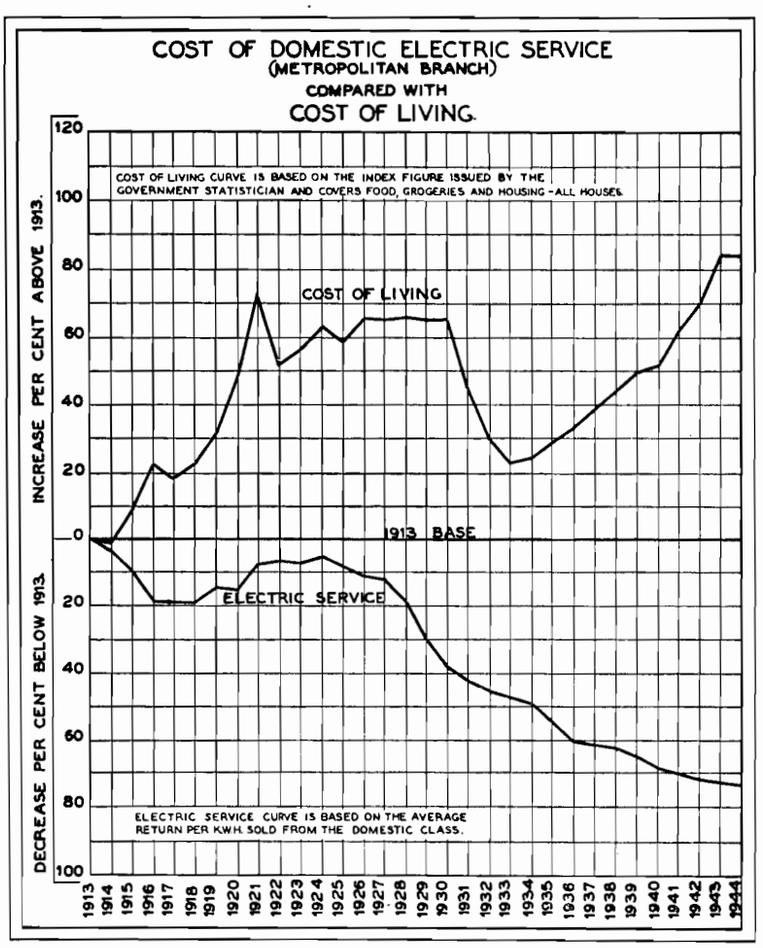


ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

The net surplus for the year was £124,872, as compared with £141,393 for 1942–43. This amount remains after providing for the usual annual charges, including depreciation, sinking fund, provident fund, loan flotation expenses, administration of Electric Light and Power Act, expenditure on war emergency and precautionary measures, &c., and appropriations of £100,000 to Contingency Reserve, £200,000 to Rural Development Reserve and £10,000 to a Rate Stabilization Reserve.

Electricity supply revenue totalled £5,101,631, an increase for the year of £166,029. Expenditure on account of Electricity Supply, exclusive of special expenditure and appropriations, amounted to £4,085,636—an increase of £391,376.

Revenue from Briquette Sales, after allowing for stocks on hand, amounted to £316,847, a decrease of £24,784, and expenditure totalled £377,717, an increase of £25,505.

Tramway losses were —Ballarat, £2,762 ; Bendigo, £17,350 ; and Geelong, £4,158 ; a total of £24,270, as compared with £14,008 for the previous year. Tramways revenue increased by £7,186.

The General Profit and Loss Account, Balance-sheet and Schedules of Fixed Capital, of Loans raised by the Commission and of Debentures guaranteed by the Commission are contained in Appendices Nos. 1 to 4.

LOAN LIABILITY.

The total loan liability of the Commission at 30th June, 1944, was £20,164,482. The commitments involved are :—

	£
Liability to the State of Victoria	16,607,374
State Electricity Commission of Victoria Loans	3,524,118
Municipal Debentures in respect of Undertakings acquired ..	32,990
	20,164,482

Loan liability has decreased this year by :—

	£
(*a*) Reduction of indebtedness to State through National Debt Sinking Fund	146,016
(*b*) Redemption of State Electricity Commission Loans ..	21,874
(*c*) Repayment of seventh instalment on £100,000 borrowed for tramway reconstruction	7,610
(*d*) Redemption of Municipal Debentures guaranteed by Commission	4,664
(*e*) Repayment of discount and flotation expenses	3,470
	183,634

RESERVES.

The Depreciation and Sinking Fund Reserves at 30th June, 1944, totalled £9,659,499, an increase of £857,168 for the year. Of the total, £1,117,799 was to the credit of the Commission in the National Debt Sinking Fund Reserve, £8,269,445 to the credit of the Depreciation Reserve (which, with the exception of £517,514 applied to the National Debt Sinking Fund Reserve, is invested in the business of the Commission), £224,752 to the credit of the State Electricity Commission Sinking Fund Reserve and £47,503 to the credit of the Commission in the National Recovery Loan Fund Reserve.

As a further provision for unforeseen happenings of a major nature, an appropriation of £100,000, bringing the total up to £800,000, was made to the Contingency Reserve. This reserve is invested outside the business in trustee securities.

The Rural Development Reserve, established in 1940–41 to facilitate extensions in rural areas, was strengthened by the transfer of £200,000, bringing the total of the reserve to £500,000.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

After deductions for retirements and the writing out of non-productive expenditure, the total expenditure on capital works increased by £1,350,213. The principal increases were in the following accounts :—

	£
Coal Production	57,004
Power Production, Steam Stations—Newport	425,945
Power Production, Water Stations—Kiewa	238,376
Transmission Systems—	
Main Transmission Systems	178,896
Provincial and Country Branches	66,367
Distribution Systems—	
Metropolitan	81,800
Provincial and Country Branches	79,438
Briquette Production : Factory Extension	131,426

WAR LOAN INVESTMENTS.

Investments in Commonwealth War Loans at 30th June, 1944, totalled £924,960. Of this sum, £325,300 is invested on behalf of the Staff Provident Fund ; the remainder, £599,660, is an investment of the Contingency Reserve and other funds.

POST-WAR WORKS PROGRAMME.

A list of works was submitted for inclusion in the Commonwealth's post-war programme of public works, covering the further stages of power production works at Kiewa and Newport, the establishment of a new open cut and briquette factory, the construction of transmission and distribution lines (including rural extensions) and deferred maintenance.

The State Works Co-ordinator has advised that the National Works Council has approved the inclusion of Commission works to the total of £5,415,000 in the first instalment of Commonwealth post-war public works. This includes £1,000,000 as initial expenditure on a new open cut and briquette factory.

FURTHER MAJOR DEVELOPMENT OF STATE'S BROWN COAL RESOURCES.

The 1942 and 1943 annual reports of the Commission referred to its recommendations in 1941 to the Government, viz., the necessity to extend the use of Victoria's brown coal resources for essential services. The boring programme and investigations by the Commission mentioned in those reports have been continued to ascertain the most suitable locations within the State for the establishment of a new open cut. These investigations indicate that favourable conditions probably exist in :—

(*a*) the Parish of Alberton West, near Gelliondale ;
(*b*) the Parish of Loy Yang, near Traralgon ;
(*c*) the Parish of Maryvale, near Morwell ;
(*d*) the Parish of Yinnar, near Yinnar.

Until the contour surveys and engineering studies have been completed, it is not possible to select the site. It will be several months yet before the Commission can present to the Government its recommendations and estimates.

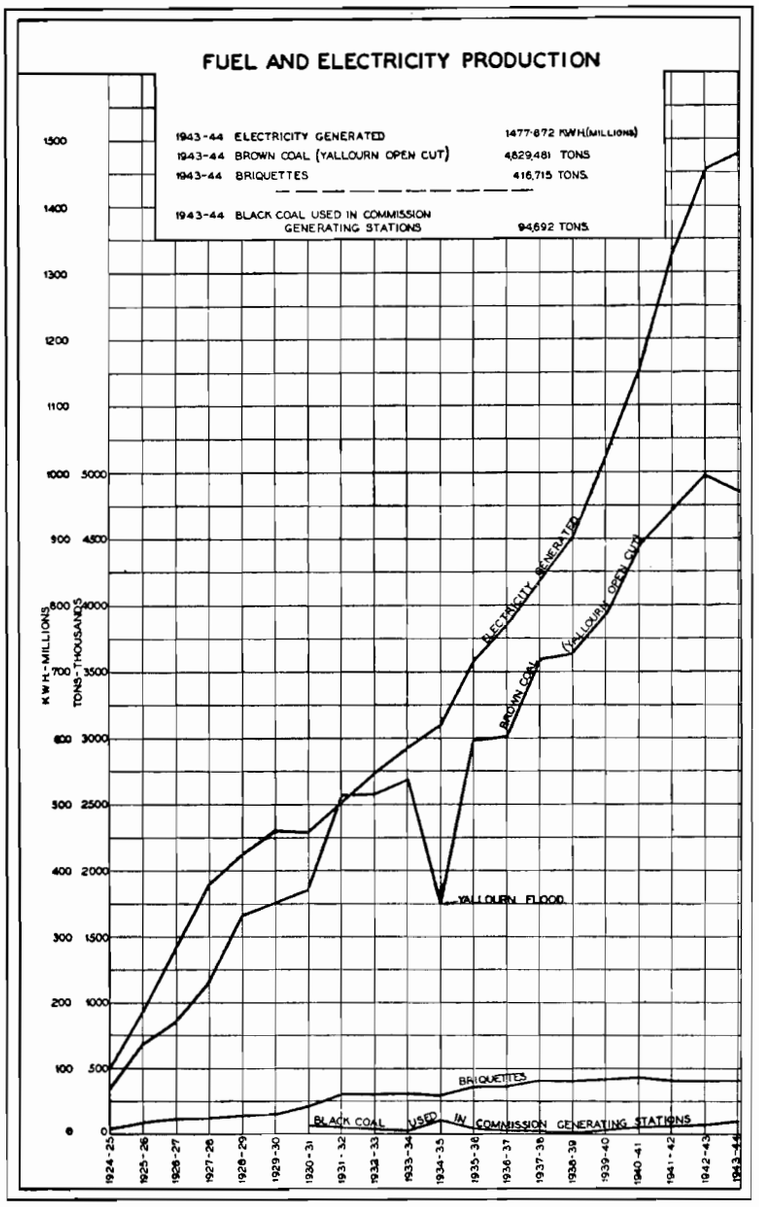
FUEL FOR POWER GENERATION.

The Commission's war-time annual reports and its public statements have directed attention to the critical situations which have periodically arisen at the metropolitan power stations (Newport and Spencer-street) because of the shortage of New South Wales black coal and the related control by the Commonwealth of the use of briquettes. However, the Commission is glad to report that conversion of certain boiler plant at Newport and Spencer-street Stations is now proceeding in anticipation of early completion of the briquette factory extensions, the extra output from which will be used first to supplant black coal

supplies for electricity generation. This will establish Commission operated power stations on the basis of complete independence of New South Wales black coal, as foreshadowed in the Commission's 1941 annual report. The consumption of black coal compared with that of brown coal and briquettes is shown on the chart "Fuel and Electricity Production."

. . . . . .

During the year, the Commission supplied the Victorian Railways Commissioners with electricity at off-peak periods to conserve their black coal; at least 30,000 tons were thus saved.



UTILIZATION OF THE HUME WATERS FOR POWER GENERATION.

The proposal of the River Murray Commission to increase the capacity of the Hume Reservoir from one and a quarter to two million acre feet has led to a re-investigation of the possible utilization for electricity generation of the water discharged from the reservoir.

Several conferences have been held with representatives of the Commonwealth and of New South Wales, which State would share any electricity output equally with Victoria. A proposal, which is still under investigation, contemplates the installation of two 21,000 kW. turbo-generators, with possibly a third set of equal capacity. However, as the water is conserved and controlled primarily for irrigation, the value of this by-product electricity depends on the ability of the two electricity systems to absorb it during the restricted summer irrigation period which, unfortunately, coincides with that period of the year when electricity demands are lowest. For the remainder of each year, generally there would be no electricity output from the proposed station.

YALLOURN BUSH FIRES.

On the afternoon of the 14th February, 1944, extensive bush fires, originating in timbered country to the north-west of Yallourn, outside the boundary of the Commission's territory, caused a serious outbreak of fire in the open cut and threatened the town of Yallourn. The wind velocity at the time was 40 miles per hour, the temperature 99 degrees, with humidity at 9 per cent.

There was no loss of life or serious injury. No Commission houses were destroyed, although several outbuildings and fences were burnt.

The fire in the cut was caused by embers caught up nearly 2 miles away by the exceptionally strong wind. There was minor damage to the two main coal-winning dredgers, but two large electrically operated shovels and two dragline excavators were severely damaged, as were dredger and transport tracks and the pumping stations in the cut.

The fire was extinguished on the morning of the 18th February, 1944, and coal deliveries from one dredger commenced that day.

Restrictions on the use of electricity were imposed, the system output being reduced by about 19 per cent. until the 22nd February, when restrictions to industrial consumers were lifted. Restrictions on other consumers were wholly removed by the 25th February.

The briquette factory ceased production from the 14th to 27th February.

On the 19th February the Government appointed a Royal Commission (Judge Stretton) to inquire into the place of origin and cause of the fires, the fire protection measures taken by the Commission and the necessity or otherwise for further measures for the protection of the undertaking and the town.

Consequent on the Royal Commission report, the Commission on the 27th June, 1944, submitted to the Government its report on all these matters, and by way of summary of the Royal Commission report pointed out that :—

(*a*) In relation to the works area, the Royal Commission has offered no criticism in respect of fire-fighting measures in and around the power station and briquette factory ; some suggestions for extension of existing measures are made in respect of the open cut.

(*b*) Outside the works area, the Royal Commission has made certain recommendations concerning the Commission's territory. These relate in part to the town, although mainly to the 8,000 acres of forest country in Commission ownership at Yallourn.

(*c*) The Royal Commission's other and far-reaching recommendations are concerned with an extensive area of country which neither is in the ownership nor is under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission's report also stressed strongly that additional precautions on its part will have no great practical value while grazing licences were issued in respect to an area of 70,000 acres, or more, north and west of Yallourn. Embers, perhaps carried many miles through this area, constitute the real fire risk to Yallourn.

The Commission has appointed a Special Committee to advise it on further protection measures in the forest areas in and adjacent to Yallourn This Committee consists of representatives of the Lands Department, the Forests Commission and this Commission's Yallourn administration. It is presided over by Mr. S. L. Kessell, M.Sc. (Adelaide), Dip. Forestry (Oxon). Commonwealth Timber Controller, who has been retained by the Commission as Forestry Consultant. Mr. Kessell's appointment has been made possible through the courtesy of the Director-General of Munitions. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade and the Country Fire Brigades Board have reviewed—some independently, and others jointly —protection measures relative to the works and town and have made recommendations in this regard. Within the limits of the resources of man power, equipment and materials, additional measures proposed by these several expert advisers are being implemented.

After the fire, an arrangement was made with the Commonwealth Government to send to America a senior member of the Commission's engineering staff (Mr. W. Thorn M.E.E. (Melb.), A.M.I. Aust.). As a result, orders have been placed in the United States of America for two electrically operated shovels—one (reconditioned) is expected to arrive towards the end of 1944, the other, a new shovel, will not be available for at least twelve months.

The Commission has expressed publicly its thanks to its personnel at Yallourn and elsewhere for their splendid endeavours on the 14th February, 1944, and later in rehabilitating assets and equipment vital to the full restoration of supply. It is desired to record in this Report that these efforts were in keeping with the highest traditions of service to the public.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT FOR YALLOURN.

In 1920, Parliament approved the establishment and development on present lines of the town of Yallourn. Since then, over £1,000,000 has been expended in developing a model town, primarily to provide housing needs for Commission employees. Essential and municipal services have been provided by the Commission, while communal, recreational and other amenities have been encouraged and assisted.

The Commission has always desired to have the local community allied with it in local government matters. The subject was reviewed by the Commission in 1928, 1934, and 1937 without finding a satisfactory solution of the many intricate problems involved. Further legislation is needed as the entire Yallourn territory legally still forms part of the Morwell and Narracan Shires, which, by their co-operation but at the cost of the Commission, have assisted the Commission to carry out certain of the municipal functions for the town.

In response to the request of the Government, subsequent to its decision on the 18th April, 1944, to grant municipal rights to the residents and also to afford them opportunity to own their own homes and to carry on their own trading activities, a comprehensive report on these matters was submitted. Printed copies are being made available to the residents. The report is under consideration by the Government.

RESTRICTIONS ON ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

During the war, extensions of transmitted supply to defence establishments and munition works were made for the Commonwealth, at a cost of over £400,000. Apart from extensions of this nature and the recent extensions to high priority farms, under the Commonwealth food production programme, the connexion of new consumers during the year was restricted to those on the line of existing mains.

In January last, a programme to provide for connecting 1,200 farms by the end of 1944 was accepted by the Commonwealth Director-General of Agriculture, its fulfilment depending on Commonwealth release to the Commission of extra labour and essential materials. The Commonwealth has experienced the utmost difficulty in augmenting the Commission's resources as intended, and therefore it now appears that, by the end of 1944, it will not be possible to give supply to more than 800 of these farms. Apart from this Commonwealth programme, 236 farms were connected during the year as part of the Commission's normal activities and without extension of the existing reticulation.

Plans exist for an immediate resumption as soon as general conditions permit of the Commission's long-range programme for extension to the unserved country areas, and the Commission's Rural Development Reserve of £500,000 will be used to finance the war-time arrears of work under an accelerated programme.

The following shows rural development in the five years preceding the war and the extent to which it has been retarded during the war years :—

	Country Consumers.	Farms Supplied.
1934–35	59,179	 1,375
1939–40	88,331	 5,147
1943–44	**104,220**	.. .. **7,467**

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TARIFFS.

The 1943 report recorded measures taken by the Commission in 1942 to reduce and to simplify the number of its tariffs. A further reduction, in conformity with this policy took effect from the 1st July, 1944. All country consumers (including those in the main provincial cities) now fall within one or other of two main tariff groups. Some 35,000 consumers benefited by this latest decision, which resulted in an initial loss of revenue of £27,000. Ten years ago, there were 75 different tariffs in operation throughout the Commission's areas of supply; now there are only 17 standard tariffs. (For details see Appendix No. 7.)

The overall average selling price in Commission areas in 1944 was less than one-half—in fact, that for the domestic consumers was only one-third—of the rates recorded in 1925. For last financial year alone, this represents a saving to consumers of four and a half million pounds. Of this saving, £673,000 is attributable directly to lower tariffs, the balance is the result of price reductions, which as consumption increases follow under the Commission's tariffs.

THE COMMISSION AND THE WAR.

(*a*) *War Precautions.*—Measures for protection of personnel and plant generally were retained. In keeping with some relaxations, the Commission's Auxiliary Police Force was reduced from 140 to 100 men.

During the year, £108,000 was spent on measures allied to the war, including the Auxiliary Police Force.

(*b*) *Man-power—Enlistment of Personnel.*—The Commission has 1,683 men and 27 women serving with the Defence Forces, and 52 men are on loan to Commonwealth Departments and the Allied Army administration. The Commission's normal complement, approximates 7,000 (including 450 women).

(*c*) *Lighting Restrictions.*—Prohibition on street lighting visible from the sea was continued throughout the year. (Since lifted). Restrictions on exterior lighting and on the use of electricity for shop and display windows continue under Commonwealth regulation.

(*d*) *Transport—Substitute Fuels.*—One hundred and thirty motor vehicles have been converted to use producer gas and 50 to use compressed town gas supplied from the Commission's high pressure gas station at Richmond.

Experiments established the practicability of briquetting of charcoal, but the economic results were not sufficiently encouraging for the Commission to manufacture these briquettes for general use in its motor vehicles.

(*e*) *Patriotic Fund—Staff and Employees.*—Men and women in the Commission's service continued, through their Patriotic Fund, to work on behalf of the Red Cross and Australian Comforts Fund. Including separate local efforts at Yallourn, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and other country centres, a total of about £26,000 has been subscribed to patriotic funds and over 17,000 knitted articles have been made and distributed to members of the fighting services.

YALLOURN TERRITORY.

Population.—4,188, of whom 3,384 are resident in the town of Yallourn.

Housing.—There are now 863 residences available, of which 33 were completed during the year. Towards the 142 unfulfilled applications for homes, 20 residences were in course of erection at the end of the year with contracts let for a further nine. The Commission continues to be concerned at its inability, owing to war exigencies, to overcome this housing shortage.

Sewerage of Town.—For the same reasons little progress has been made on the sewerage reticulation.

Hospital and Medical Services.—The Yallourn Medical and Hospital Society administers the medical and hospital services, which are financed by regular contributions from all employees. The hospital accommodates 44 (emergency capacity 71) and the daily average number of occupied beds during the year was 38 as against 35·1 in 1942–43.

The increased accommodation for nursing staff is complete and now will permit the engagement of trainees, who it is hoped will be drawn primarily from Yallourn and the neighbouring towns.

COAL SUPPLY.

YALLOURN OPEN CUT—COAL PRODUCTION.

	Tons.
1924–25	442,560
1928–29	1,660,698
1933–34	2,692,874
1938–39	3,643,490
1943–44	**4,829,481**

Coal Winning.—This year's operations brought the total coal excavated from the cut since the commencement of operations to 54·26 million tons. Of the coal won during the year, 3,215,266 tons were delivered to the Yallourn generating station and 1,614,215 tons to the briquette factory. The highest daily output was 20,465 tons on the 21st June, 1944.

Overburden Removal.—1,826,250 cubic yards of overburden were removed, compared with 2,153,650 cubic yards for the previous year, bringing the total removed at 30th June, 1944, to 21,733,200 cubic yards. Throughout the year operations had to be restricted because of manpower shortage.

The area of the open cut operations increased from 393 to 432 acres at grass level and from 346 to 369 acres at the surface of the coal.

Old Open Cut.—86,725 tons of coal were produced; 46,222 tons were used at the Yallourn generating station, and the remainder sold for industrial purposes. Last year's production was 39,610 tons.

POWER PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION.

The maximum coincident demand on generating stations for 1943–44 was 328,000 kW., an increase of 2·7 per cent. on the previous year's figures, the total electricity generated being 1,477·672 million kWh. as compared with 1,455·671 million kWh. for the previous year. All generating stations operated satisfactorily.

MAJOR EXTENSIONS PROGRAMME.

(Total Ultimate Development—Installed Capacity 207,000 kW.)

Newport Generating Station (Three–30,000 kW. sets).

Progress on the first of the new sets has been delayed, as the generator rotor reported last year as being lost at sea through enemy action has not yet been replaced. Shipment from England is expected during August or September, 1944.

The new turbine house is complete, and the erection of the boiler house is at an advanced stage.

The second set being manufactured by C. A. Parsons and Co. Ltd. is scheduled for shipment from England about the middle of 1945.

The 18,000 kW. Brush-Ljungstrom turbo generator was completed and placed in service on 21st April, 1944.

Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Ultimate Development—Installed Capacity 117,000 kW.

No. 3 Development (Installed Capacity—24,000 kW.). So far construction has been confined to this development, which provides for a generating station located about one and a half miles downstream from the junction of the Pretty Valley and Rocky Valley branches of the East Kiewa River.

The following progress has been made:—

Junction Dam.—Completed in September, 1943.

Head Race and Pressure Pipe Line Tunnels.—Completed early in the year.

Generating Station.—One of the two 12,000 kW. sets is likely to be in operation about September, 1944. The second set will not be available before the end of 1944, as portion of the plant was lost during transit from overseas and replacement has not been received.

The arrangement with the Allied Works Council to make available Civil Constructional Corps personnel ceased at the end of 1943 when normal conditions of employment were resumed at Kiewa.

A 66 kV. transmission line was constructed from Mt. Beauty to No. 3 generating station.

No. 4 Development (Installed Capacity—39,000 *kW.*). Work is to commence on this second stage of the Kiewa project as soon as construction resources are available.

. . . .

The possible serious effect on the Kiewa scheme of deterioration of the catchment area by forest denudation and consequent soil erosion was brought under the notice of the Soil Conservation Board. Conferences with the authorities interested are being arranged.

Main Transmission and Transformation.

A third 35,000 kVA. transformer was installed at the Brunswick terminal station.

To provide for increased industrial loading, two 10,000 kVA. transformers were installed at Sub-station "L" (Deepdene), the two 7,500 kVA. transformers thus released being transferred to sub-stations "B" (Collingwood) and "C" (Brunswick): a new 7,500 kVA. transformer was installed at sub-station "EL" (Brooklyn).

A 66 kV. regulator was installed at the Wangaratta switching station, which is now ready for use when No. 3 Kiewa generating station commences to operate.

The construction of two new 22 kV. overhead feeders from Brunswick terminal station to sub-stations "CO" (Coburg) and "P" (Preston) released the feeder between Thomastown and Brunswick terminal stations for conversion to 66 kV. operation.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Electricity sold to all consumers, including bulk supplies, increased by approximately 22 million kWh. or 2 per cent. This small increment, compared with those of earlier war and pre-war years evidences the downward trend of consumption at munition and other defence establishments.

The following figures of electricity sales (annual) show the extent of development since 1924–25 and its marked increase during the war (64·5 per cent.).

Year.	kWh. (Millions).
1924–25	201·249
1928–29	359·875
1933–34	476·205
1938–39	730·426
1943–44	**1,201·325**

Domestic Class.—Notwithstanding the Commonwealth restrictions on the manufacture and sale of electrical appliances, during the war the average yearly consumption per domestic consumer in the Commission's supply areas has grown:—

Year.	Average Consumption per Domestic Consumer. kWh.
1939–40	626
1940–41	658
1941–42	703
1942–43	756
1943–44	**793**

Commercial Class.—An increment of 5·8 per cent. on last year's sales, results mainly from military camps and other defence establishments grouped under this classification; there was no substantial change in sales to commercial consumers, the general body of which is still subject to various war-time restrictions.

Industrial Class.—Last year's sales decreased by 3·8 per cent. because of the reduced requirements for war production. However, an additional 19,822 horse-power of motors was connected.

Mining.—National Security Regulations continue to restrict the gold mining industry. There was a further decrease in the number of consumers from 30 to 26, and of sales from 8·3 million to 6·6 million kWh.: sales in 1939–40 were 17·7 million kWh.

Rural.—Reference is made earlier in this Report to the resumption of rural extension work under the Commonwealth Government's food production programme.

Public Lighting.—Consumption increased when National Security Regulations restored public lighting practically to normal.

COMMISSION'S ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS FOR LOCAL DISTRIBUTION.

The following summary of statistical data relating to the nine branches of the Commission's Electricity Supply Department is compiled from information contained in this Report :—

Revenue increased by £100,205 (2·5 per cent.) to £4,031,747.

Sales of Electricity increased by 5,557,697 kWh. (0·7 per cent.) to 792,415,944.

Consumers increased by 3,699 (1·3 per cent.) to 299,331.

Farms connected increased by 435 (6·2 per cent.) to 7,467.

Branch.	Area of Supply (Square Miles.)	Number of Consumers.	Electricity Sold kWh. (Millions).	Constructed this Year.				Number of Farms Served.
				Sub-stations.		Distribution Lines.		
				Number.	Capacity kVA.	H.V. Route Miles.	L.V. Route Miles.	
Metropolitan	217·3	198,102	588·325	24	7,025	10·3	6·0	755
Ballarat	151·3	11,926	16·075	2	35	3·6	2·8	161
Bendigo	65·4	8,514	13·049	5	1,295	1·7	2·1	111
Geelong	114·4	14,706	34·592	4	785	2·8	1·2	209
Eastern Metropolitan	489·0	18,737	29·495	19	450	5·4	8·6	1,398
Gippsland	1,029·0	15,475	36·423	13	705	8·5	23·4	2,414
Midland	384·9	7,197	12·522	9	280	7·0	2·6	246
North-Eastern	1,011·5	14,231	46·358	30	7,910	70·1	10·4	1,091
South-Western	750·0	10,443	15·577	44	857	19·6	7·9	1,082
Total	4,212·8	299,331	792·416	150	19,342	129·0	65·0	7,467

BRANCH TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The planned conversion of the metropolitan system of supply to standard three phase continues during war to be limited to sub-stations serving defence industries or to the relief of parts of the single phase system that are overloaded. Work proceeded in the suburbs of Brighton, Armadale, Caulfield, Kew, Prahran, and Elsternwick.

The 44 kV line in the South-western Branch now has been reconstructed for 66 kV. operation as far as Camperdown.

At Mulwala (North-eastern Branch) the main sub-station (66/22 kV. 5,000 kVA.) was brought into service during August, 1943. In May, 1944, supply to Albury was given at 22 kV. instead of at 3·3 kV. Transformation to 3·3 kV. is now undertaken by the City Council at its own sub-station.

ACQUISITION OF COUNTRY UNDERTAKINGS.

Agreements have been made with the Upper Yarra Electric Supply Co. Pty. Ltd. (Warburton) and the Seymour Shire Council for acquisition of the local supply undertakings on 1st July, 1944, and 2nd October, 1944, respectively. The local generating station at Warburton, augmented by additional plant, will continue in operation until resources are available for the construction of a transmission line, but the generating plant at Seymour will be available for use elsewhere.

TRAMWAYS—BALLARAT, BENDIGO, AND GEELONG.

A loss of £24,270 resulted from the operations of the three tramway systems, as compared with £14,008 last year—an increase of £10,262 (73·2 per cent.). The respective losses for Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong were £2,762, £17,350, and £4,158.

Total revenue was £143,086, an increase of £7,186 (5·3 per cent.). The number of passengers carried—16,870,691—was 392,993 (2·4 per cent.) greater than last year.

Total expenditure was £167,356, an increase of £17,448 (11·6 per cent.), attributable to increased wages of traffic personnel and to additional maintenance.

BRIQUETTE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

	Tons.
1928–29	141,064
1933–34	323,613
1938–39	399,924
1943–44	**416,715**

Production—

The factory output—416,715 tons—is 1,756 tons higher than for the previous year: 1,614,215 tons of raw brown coal were consumed in the process. The moisture content of the raw coal supplied to the factory slightly decreased, improving the proportion of coal to briquettes to 3·87 to 1 as against 3·93 last year.

For the second successive year, household briquettes were not produced. A new type "Y" industrial briquette is being manufactured to meet more adequately the needs of certain industries. The quantity produced was 28 per cent. of the factory output.

The plant continues to operate for seven days per week throughout the year, including statutory holidays, with the exception of short periods for major overhaul and for essential maintenance.

By-product electricity amounted to 73·355 million kWh. of which 53·148 million kWh. were delivered to the main system, the remainder being used at the factory.

Distribution—

Sales	427,935 tons
Revenue	£316,847
Expenditure	£377,717
Loss	£60,870

The loss arises from increased production costs generally, additional hours of working because of manpower shortage and consequential payment of overtime rates; also, over 100,000 tons per annum of briquettes previously sold on the higher priced domestic market continue to be diverted to war industry and munition factories. To meet the situation, it was decided to increase the price of briquettes by 2s. 6d. per ton to consumers having a weekly consumption in excess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Factory Extension.—Through delays in plant deliveries and the inability to secure skilled construction labour and tradesmen, the slow progress reported last year continued.

Buildings to house new plant are now practically complete. Three of the four twin presses have been assembled and the fourth placed on its foundation. Five of the six large coal driers have been installed and delivery of the sixth is expected at an early date.

INDUSTRIAL.

Wages employees at 30th June, 1944:—

—	Operation.	Construction.
Power Generation	640	451
Main Transmission Lines, Terminal and Sub-stations	218	218
Electricity Supply—Metropolitan Branch	187	125
Electricity Supply—Country Branches	261	216
Briquette Production and Distribution	296	124
Coal Winning—Yallourn	552	59
General Services and Workshops—Yallourn	500	55
General Services and Workshops elsewhere	788	31
Tramways—Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong	238	..
Total	3,680	1,279
Grand Total	4,959	

The industrial conditions of Commission employees are still affected by the following Commonwealth National Security Regulations :—

Industrial Peace, Economic Organization, Control of Absenteeism, Employment of Women, Hours of Work, and Manpower.

The extended working hours (52 per week for day workers and 50·4 per week for shift workers) introduced in the year 1942–43 at the instigation of the Commonwealth Director-General of Manpower were continued until May, 1944, when the hours of work obtaining generally in the service were reduced to 48 per week.

Alterations in base rates, due to increases in the cost of living, added £11,000 to the Commission's expenditure during the year.

There are 208 apprentices employed, principally in the engineering trades ; 44 were indentured during the year. Reports of the progress of apprentices generally were satisfactory. Fifty-two apprentices are serving with the various defence arms.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND OTHER REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITIES.

Electric Light and Power Act 1928.—At the close of the financial year 90 franchises were in force. Of these, 60 were issued to 42 municipal councils (several of which operate under more than one order) and 30 were issued to 26 companies or persons. No franchise was issued or cancelled during the year.

Under the Commonwealth Government's price stablization plan, recommendations for subsidy were submitted to the Prices Commissioner to assist the undertakings at Boort, Kilmore, and Murrayville in meeting increased production and distribution costs : further submissions are in course. No subsidy had been received at the close of the year.

Because of war conditions, regular inspections of electrical undertakings are still in abeyance. Special investigations were made where supply conditions were unsatisfactory or operating difficulties experienced.

Electricity supply undertakings which have adopted the multiple earthed neutral system of protection were granted further extensions of time because of the lack of material and labour resources.

Licensing of Electrical Mechanics.—Licences in force at 30th June, 1944 : Grade "A"—1,991, Grade "B1"—85, Grade "B"—560, Grade "C"—496. Two licensing examinations, each including theory and practice, were held.

Special conditional permits issued : 238 for periods not exceeding six months, and 402 for periods not exceeding twelve months.

Registration of Electrical Contractors.—At the 30th June, 1943, 384 registrations were in force ; three more than last year.

Electrical Approvals Board.—Under the Board's constitution, two of its members retire each year. This year Mr. A. J. Carmody (who acted in the place of Mr. S. G. Hall during the latter's leave of absence for service with His Majesty's Forces), representing the interests of supply undertakers, and Mr. H. C. Condie, representing the interests of the manufacturers in Victoria of electrical goods, were re-appointed to the Board. Appreciation is recorded of the valuable service of Mr. Hall, who had served as a member since the inception of the Board but no longer is directly associated with electricity supply.

Electrolysis Mitigation.—As most of the representatives of the several public utilities associated with the Melbourne Electrolysis Committee are engaged on war work, the regular meetings of the Main Committee were discontinued in December, 1941 ; but the Technical Sub-Committee has continued the investigation of electrolysis conditions in the metropolitan area and has instituted additional remedial measures. The number of faults reported showed no significant change.

MINISTER IN CHARGE OF ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS.

During the year the undermentioned Ministerial changes occurred. They were consequential to the completion of a long period of office as Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings by the Hon. Francis E. Old, M.L.A. The Commission has made in its minutes the following record concerning Mr. Old's service to the State and to the consumers of electricity :—

> " The Chairman reported that the Hon. F. E. Old, M.L.A., had ceased to hold office as Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings following the resignation of the State Government on the 10th September, 1943. The Hon. W. Slater, M.L.A., had succeeded the Hon. F. E. Old on the 14th September, 1943, in a Government formed by the Hon. J. Cain, M.L.A. ; this Government had resigned on the 16th September, 1943. The Hon. J. G. B. McDonald, M.L.A., then had been appointed Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings in a new Government which had assumed office on the 18th September, 1943, under the leadership of the Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A. The Chairman had waited on the new Minister on the 21st September, 1943, and had conveyed to him the Commission's respects and congratulations.
>
> It was resolved to place on record the Commission's appreciation of the very pleasant relations which had existed between Mr. Old and the Commission during the eight and a half years in which he held office as its Minister. During that time there had been extensive development of the State system of electricity supply, and, in the period prior to the war, rapid growth of the transmission and distribution systems serving rural communities, enabling a large number of country residents to receive the benefits to be derived from the use of electricity, particularly in the farming districts where the number of consumers had increased five-fold. The Chairman was asked to take appropriate action in conveying to Mr. Old the Commission's esteem and good wishes."

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS R. LYLE—FIRST CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Commission records its profound sorrow and regret at the death on the 31st March, 1944, of Sir Thomas R. Lyle, K.B., M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., who was associated with the undertaking for a period of eighteen years, first as Chairman of the Electricity Commissioners from the beginning of 1919 (when the undertaking was inaugurated) until 1921, and then as a Commissioner from 1921 until his retirement in 1937. The Commission's appreciation of the distinguished work of Sir Thomas Lyle is recorded in its Eighteenth Annual Report. The passing of time has emphasized the great importance of the part he played in the pioneering of the State's electrical undertaking.

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. T. P. Strickland, B.E., M.SC., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. AUST., M.E.I.C., M.AMER.I.E.E., was re-appointed by the Government as a Commissioner for a period of twelve months from 16th December, 1943.

Professor A. F. Burstall, PH.D. (CAMB.), M.SC. (BIRM.), D.SC. (MELB.), M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E. AUST., has been on leave of absence since 1st September, 1943, undertaking research work abroad with the British Ministry of Munitions. When his appointment as a Commissioner expired on 12th May, 1944, Professor Burstall was succeeded by Brigadier W. D. Chapman, M.C.E., M.INST.C.E., M.I.E. AUST., whom the Government appointed for a period of three years from 13th May, 1944.

While abroad, Professor Burstall, as a Commissioner, also was making investigations for the Commission. To allow these to be completed, he is now acting in the capacity of consultant to the Commission. His three years' service as a Commissioner coincided with a particularly critical period of the war, during which serious difficulties had to be surmounted in maintaining electricity supply. The Commission was fortunate in having the full benefit of Professor Burstall's extensive engineering knowledge and experience at such a time, and acknowledges with appreciation his valuable work and great help in planning for the continued development of the Commission's dual enterprises of electricity supply and briquetting.

PERSONNEL.

Of the large number of our men who have enlisted in His Majesty's Forces, 44 have died on service (30 killed in action); 79 have been reported missing or are prisoners of war. The Commission records with regret and sympathy the death on active service during the year of the following :—

ANSALDO, J. F., Private	Electricity Supply Department, Metropolitan Branch.
BOURNE, D. G., Private	Yallourn Administration.
COLLINS, J. A., Private	Electricity Supply Department, Metropolitan Branch.
COWLING, K. R., Pilot Officer	Electricity Supply Department, Bendigo Branch.
GRIFFITHS, A. J., Sergeant	Power Production Department, Civil Branch.
HUTCHESON, J., Pilot Officer	Power Production Department, Electrical Branch.
LAY, M. F., Flight Sergeant	Electricity Supply Department, Richmond.
LYON, J., Private	Power Production Department, Yallourn.
McCORMACK, D. W., Squadron Leader (D.F.C. and Bar)	Power Production Department, Electrical Branch.
***McLAY, R. M., Flight Sergeant**	Electricity Supply Department, Distribution Division.
***McNAUGHTON, G. E., Flying Officer**	Electricity Supply Department, Metropolitan Branch.
***O'FARRELL, P. T., Flying Officer**	Electricity Supply Department, Metropolitan Branch.
RUFFIN, C. A., Major	Electricity Supply Department, Geelong Branch.
SKINNER, S. G., Private	Yallourn Administration.
SMETHURST, S. W., Sergeant	Electricity Supply Department, Eastern Metropolitan Branch.
WIBLIN, G. L., Flight Sergeant	Administrative Department, Footscray Stores Branch.
***WILLIAMS, A. F., Flying Officer**	Electricity Supply Department, Gippsland Branch.

* Reported "Presumed Killed."

* * * * * *

The Commission records with pleasure the loyal and efficient service rendered by the staff under the stress of the abnormal and difficult conditions which have existed throughout the year, and also its appreciation of the personal sacrifice made by those who have enlisted.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

G. G. JOBBINS, *Chairman.*

ANDREW W. FAIRLEY, *Commissioner.*

T. P. STRICKLAND, *Commissioner.*

W. D. CHAPMAN, *Commissioner.*

W. J. PRICE,

Secretary.

10th November, 1944.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1944.

Expenditure—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Electricity Supply—		
Purchased Electricity	288,159 8 10	
Generation, Transmission, and Distribution	2,084,207 19 5	
Interest	995,596 10 5	
Depreciation	420,328 2 10	
Administration and General Expense	322,276 0 5	
	4,110,568 1 11	
Deduct—Electricity transferred to Works	24,932 10 4	
		4,085,635 11 7
Briquetting—		
Manufacture and Distribution	436,003 3 1	
Interest	63,336 17 10	
Depreciation	32,539 18 0	
Administration and General Expense	14,979 7 1	
	546,859 6 0	
Deduct—Briquettes transferred to Works	169,141 17 7	
		377,717 8 5
Brown Coal—		
Winning and Distribution	21,993 5 9	
Deduct—Brown Coal transferred to Works	8,041 6 5	
		13,951 19 4
Tramways—		
Power and Traffic Expenses	129,156 3 11	
Interest	8,227 0 8	
Depreciation	10,256 5 1	
Administration and General Expense	19,716 17 2	
		167,356 6 10
Sinking Fund Contributions		83,895 1 0
Loan Flotation Expense		50,000 0 0
Provident Fund Contributions		56,399 10 8
Pay Roll Tax		68,657 16 10
War Emergency Expenditure		56,780 15 7
Provision for Personnel serving with the Forces		70,955 12 0
Miscellaneous Expenses		79,837 0 8
Profit—carried down		517,593 7 11
		5,628,780 10 10
Contingency Reserve		100,000 0 0
Rate Stabilisation Reserve		10,000 0 0
Rural Development Reserve		200,000 0 0
Special Retirements		82,721 0 2
Surplus for Year		124,872 7 9
		517,593 7 11
Accumulated Surplus as at 30th June, 1944 carried to General Balance Sheet		129,727 2 9
		129,727 2 9

Income—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Electricity Supply—		
Bulk Supplies	1,118,467 13 5	
Public Lighting	139,749 3 6	
Domestic	1,548,901 13 5	
Industrial—General	1,365,426 8 10	
„ —Mining	18,826 0 7	
Traction	192,523 19 4	
Commercial	710,759 14 11	
Miscellaneous	6,976 0 4	
		5,101,630 14 4
Briquetting—		
Briquette Sales	326,723 0 6	
Add—Briquettes on hand 30th June, 1944	32,353 7 5	
	359,076 7 11	
Deduct—Briquettes on hand 30th June, 1943	42,229 14 2	
		316,846 13 9
Brown Coal—		
Brown Coal sales		21,263 13 11
Tramways—		
Traffic Receipts	142,597 16 2	
Advertising, Rents, &c.	488 1 8	
		143,085 17 10
Interest on Investments		25,528 19 6
Miscellaneous Income		20,424 11 6
		5,628,780 10 10
Profit—brought down		517,593 7 11
		517,593 7 11
Surplus for year		124,872 7 9
Accumulated Surplus—Beginning of Year		4,854 15 0
		129,727 2 9

Sales of Electrical Appliances.—The operating Accounts include in respect of this function

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1942–43	£7,146	£6,739
1943–44	£3,668	£2,892

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1944.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Liabilities—				£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Victorian Government Advances				18,242,686	9	7	
Deduct—Redeemed or cancelled Securities				1,635,311	17	10	
				16,607,374	11	9*	
Debentures and Inscribed Stock—							
Issued by Commission (see Schedule)	£3,682,000	0	0				
Deduct—Redeemed or cancelled Securities	157,882	3	1				
				3,524,117	16	11†	
Issued by Undertakings acquired by Commission (see Schedule)				32,990	0	2	
							20,164,482 8 10
Current and Accrued Liabilities—							
Sundry Creditors				99,985	13	6	
Sundry Creditors' Retentions				21,661	12	7	
Consumers' Deposits				10,074	18	3	
Service Charges received in advance				100,937	17	6	
Unclaimed Wages				901	16	10	
Consumers' Advances for Construction				177,597	11	8	
Other Deposits and Trust Moneys				18,110	12	2	
Interest Accrued				39,792	10	0	
Salaries and Wages Accrued				50,397	8	1	
Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Liabilities				100,082	17	2	
Bank Overdraft				255,669	5	9	
							875,212 3 6
Reserves—							
Depreciation and Sinking Fund				9,659,499	6	11	
Contingency				800,000	0	0	
Rate Stabilization				250,000	0	0	
Rural Development				500,000	0	0	
General				337,517	2	2	
							11,547,016 9 1
Profit and Loss Account—							129,727 2 9
							32,716,438 4 2

* Of this amount £7,207,933 10s. 7d. is deemed to have been raised overseas and to be repayable in sterling.
† This includes an amount of £899,229 raised in London—repayable in sterling.

ASSETS.

Fixed Capital—				£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Coal Production				1,227,873	5	0	
Briquette Production				1,281,531	13	2	
Power Production—Steam Stations				7,379,664	17	5	
,, ,, —Water Stations				812,808	12	7	
Transmission Systems				6,083,033	8	0	
Distribution Systems				6,865,056	0	6	
Tramways				172,198	16	0	
General				2,881,253	18	0	
Construction Work in Progress				3,078,967	17	3	
				29,782,388	7	11	
Deduct—Proportion of cost of extensions payable by consumers				86,648	15	4	
							29,695,739 12 7
Current and Accrued Assets—							
Cash on hand and in transit				23,280	3	1	
Sundry Debtors				499,558	8	4	
Materials and Supplies				844,467	14	10	
Advances				12,559	3	9	
Investments				53,094	10	0	
Prepayments				6,179	5	5	
Miscellaneous Current and Accrued Assets				238,298	5	0	
							1,677,437 10 5
Suspense Debits—							
Overburden Removal and Disposal				288,202	16	9	
Preliminary Investigations				2,471	0	6	
Unamortised Loan Flotation Expense				90,461	4	1	
Work in Progress				124,353	15	11	
Miscellaneous				81,109	5	3	
							586,598 2 6
Reserve Funds—							
Sinking Funds				56,663	15	1	
Contingency Fund				699,999	3	7	
							756,662 18 8
							32,716,438 4 2

There is a contingent asset and contingent liability in respect of securities lodged as bona fides under Contracts to the extent of £70,631 0s. 0d. held by the Bank on the Commission's behalf.

H. S. KILFOYLE, Chief Accountant.

R. LIDDELOW, Manager.
12th October 1944.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S CERTIFICATE.

In accordance with Section 32 of Act 3776 the accounts of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria have been audited.
In my opinion the above Balance-sheet presents a true and correct view of the affairs of the undertaking at the 30th June, 1944.

24th October 1944.

E. A. PEVERILL, Auditor-General.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

SCHEDULE OF FIXED CAPITAL AT 30th JUNE, 1944.

—	Expenditure during 1943-44.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1944.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coal Production—			
Yallourn	171,760 16 9	1,227,873 5 0	
			1,227,873 5 0
Briquette Production	22,053 0 10	1,281,531 13 2	
			1,281,531 13 2
Power Production—Steam Stations—			
Ballarat	4 9 8	..	
Geelong	2,339 19 3	347,762 9 3	
Newport	212,557 8 8	1,770,701 3 11	
Richmond	..	179,164 3 1	
Yallourn	20,901 16 3	5,082,037 1 2	
			7,379,664 17 5
Power Production—Water Stations—			
Sugarloaf–Rubicon	75 13 3	812,808 12 7	
			812,808 12 7
Transmission Systems—			
Main Transmission Systems	196,459 18 4	4,525,573 16 11	
Ballarat Branch	750 3 0	45,070 7 1	
Bendigo Branch	..	9,257 4 4	
Eastern Metropolitan Branch	4,994 6 4	222,624 17 6	
Geelong Branch	380 17 0	29,562 5 6	
Gippsland Branch	4,939 1 4	341,613 8 10	
Metropolitan Branch	..	10,598 17 4	
Midland Branch	43,355 16 4	121,169 17 7	
North-Eastern Branch	27,902 17 9	454,156 5 7	
South-Western Branch	6,681 1 6	323,406 7 4	
			6,083,033 8 0
Distribution Systems—			
Ballarat Branch	6,099 2 10	214,423 12 3	
Bendigo Branch	6,281 0 6	151,300 14 10	
Eastern Metropolitan Branch	15,897 13 9	460,660 6 2	
Geelong Branch	3,582 19 0	351,743 11 4	
Gippsland Branch	16,157 18 6	452,661 13 1	
Metropolitan Branch	100,855 3 0	4,403,843 5 11	
Midland Branch	4,095 4 5	179,082 3 10	
North-Eastern Branch	21,890 18 11	362,562 19 8	
South-Western Branch	6,873 1 7	261,485 15 2	
Yallourn and Brown Coal Mine	1,239 4 6	27,291 18 3	
			6,865,056 0 6
Tramways—			
Ballarat	1,286 7 9	47,392 0 3	
Bendigo	414 14 6	24,883 8 4	
Geelong	929 13 7	99,923 7 5	
			172,198 16 0
General—			
Ballarat Branch	5 17 10	29,627 5 1	
Bendigo Branch	20 3 11	48,865 12 6	
Eastern Metropolitan Branch	146 16 8	32,488 9 4	
Geelong Branch	396 16 2	28,585 16 5	
Gippsland Branch	267 3 2	38,687 12 8	
Kiewa Branch	12,878 15 4	41,085 3 2	
Metropolitan Branch	5,861 18 10	681,783 4 11	
Midland Branch	146 6 0	6,314 11 10	
North-Eastern Branch	3,287 3 2	42,321 5 1	
South-Western Branch	77 18 3	29,924 1 10	
Yallourn	44,965 0 5	1,357,171 1 7	
Head Office	22,482 14 9	544,399 13 7	
			2,881,253 18 0
	991,297 3 7	26,703,420 10 8	26,703,420 10 8
Construction Work in Progress	658,987 5 2	3,078,967 17 3	3,078,967 17 3
	1,650,284 8 9	29,782,388 7 11	29,782,388 7 11
Deduct—Proportion of Cost of Extension Payable by Consumers	2,803 5 1	86,648 15 4	86,648 15 4
	1,647,481 3 8	29,695,739 12 7	29,695,739 12 7

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

DEBENTURES AND INSCRIBED STOCK.

LOANS RAISED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION ACTS Nos. 4087 and 4512.

Loan No.	Original Issue.	Amount Subscribed to 30th June, 1944.	Rate.	Term.	Due.	Sinking Fund.	Redeemed to 30th June, 1944.	Outstanding at 30th June, 1944.
	£	£	%	Yrs.		%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
State Electricity Commn. of Victoria, Loan No. 1	600,000	600,000	3½	20	1954	1	48,391 0 0	551,609 0 0
" " " " " 2	382,000	382,000	3½	20	1954	1	34,380 0 0	347,620 0 0
" " " " " 3	100,000	100,000	4	15	1951	1	8,000 0 0	92,000 0 0
" " " " " 4	800,000	800,000	3⅞	10	1948	1	48,000 0 0	752,000 0 0
" " " " " 5	900,000	900,000	4¼	10	1949	1	..	900,000 0 0
" " " " " 6	200,000	200,000	4¼	10	1949	1	8,524 12 1	191,475 7 11
" " " " " 7	150,000	150,000	4½	15	1955	1	..	150,000 0 0
" " " " " 8	250,000	250,000	3·8125	10	1950	1	10,586 11 0	239,413 9 0
" " " " " 9	300,000	300,000	3·4375	16	1957	1	..	300,000 0 0
	3,682,000	3,682,000					157,882 3 1	3,524,117 16 11

ISSUED BY UNDERTAKINGS ACQUIRED BY THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA

Municipality.	Loan No.	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, 1944.
		%	%	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bendigo Branch.								
Marong Shire	2	5⅞	5	1,700	1.7.31	1,591 17 11	529 3 3	1,062 14 8
Eaglehawk Borough	8	4¼	4¼	3,500	1.10.35	3,150 13 3	1,860 15 10	1,289 17 5
" " ..	9	3¾	3¾	4,500	"	4,345 9 8	1,573 6 7	2,772 3 1
				9,700		9,088 0 10	3,963 5 8	5,124 15 2
Eastern Metropolitan Branch.								
Flinders Shire	5	5	4¼	3,500	1.10.27	3,356 10 7	2,793 13 10	562 16 9
Frankston and Hastings Shire ..	16	6½	5·0375	5,000	21.2.28	4,665 15 5	4,031 19 9	633 15 8
Healesville Shire	2	6	4½	8,000	1.4.33	6,215 0 0	3,140 0 0	3,075 0 0
" "	3	6½	4½	2,000	"	1,585 0 0	790 0 0	795 0 0
" "	9	5¾	5	3,000	"	2,728 11 2	865 8 1	1,863 3 1
Lilydale Shire	16	6½	5·0375	3,000	1.4.25	2,869 12 7	1,601 11 1	1,268 1 6
" "	16	6½	5·0375	2,000	"	1,913 1 7	1,067 13 11	845 7 8
Mornington Shire	11	5¾	5	1,000	1.8.30	895 16 8	701 3 7	194 13 1
				27,500		24,229 8 0	14,991 10 3	9,237 17 9
Gippsland Branch.								
Maffra Shire	1	4¾	4¾	6,500	1.9.24	5,660 0 11	3,135 4 10	2,524 16 1
" "	2	5	5	1,000	"	877 5 7	719 8 9	157 16 10
				7,500		6,537 6 6	3,854 13 7	2,682 12 11
Metropolitan Branch.								
Werribee Shire	3	4¾	4¼	1,000	10.4.24	818 1 5	787 7 3	30 14 2
" "	4	5½	4¼	1,000	"	856 16 2	759 10 11	97 5 3
				2,000		1,674 17 7	1,546 18 2	127 19 5
Midland Branch.								
Kyneton Shire	3	5¾	4¼	12,000	1.10.29	10,830 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,830 0 0
Newham and Woodend Shire ..	2	5	5	750	1.8.29	750 0 0	300 0 0	450 0 0
				12,750		11,580 0 0	5,300 0 0	6,280 0 0
North-Eastern Branch.								
Mansfield Shire	3	4½	4½	500	1.6.28	500 0 0	..	500 0 0
" "	6	6	5	1,200	"	1,200 0 0	..	1,200 0 0
Numurkah Shire	7	7	5·425	2,500	1.10.31	1,922 4 11	1,531 1 9	391 3 2
Rodney Shire	1	5	5	3,000	1.10.26	2,286 7 8	2,191 13 10	94 13 10
Rutherglen Shire	4	6	5	350	1.2.26	296 1 8	249 1 5	47 0 3
Towong Shire	1	4⅛	4⅛	6,500	1.11.40	4,565 0 0	1,050 7 6	3,514 12 6
Wangaratta Borough	8	6½	4¼	6,500	12.3.27	6,078 12 8	3,175 14 8	2,902 18 0
" "	9	6	4¼	1,500	"	1,412 2 5	756 18 9	655 3 8
Yarrawonga Shire	3	4	4	3,500	1.8.25	2,600 0 0	2,400 0 0	200 0 0
" "	6	5	4¼	500	"	406 1 8	374 18 2	31 3 6
				26,050		21,266 11 0	11,729 16 1	9,536 14 11
GRAND TOTAL				85,500		74,376 3 11	41,386 3 9	32,990 0 2

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

TABULATION OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, AND OPERATING ACCOUNTS.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital.			Revenue.					Operating Expenditure including Writings Off, &c.	+ Surplus. — Deficit.	
	Capital Expenditure.	Loan Liability.	Reserves.	Electricity Supply.	Briquetting.	Tramways.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Year.	To date.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1924	6,234,213	6,522,482	22,532	392,999	..	..	19,798	412,797	471,282	— 58,485	— 58,462
1925	7,759,825	8,293,765	43,936	617,286	40,468	..	41,602	699,356	963,638	— 264,282	— 322,744
1926	**9,032,464**	**10,120,794**	**67,616**	**713,252**	**122,379**	..	**19,476**	**855,107**	**1,125,077**	— **269,970**	— **592,714**
1927	10,742,104	11,849,698	262,942	975,362	179,184	..	16,124	1,170,670	1,367,324	— 196,654	— 789,368
1928	12,762,939	13,567,546	493,935	1,262,787	192,256	..	10,698	1,465,741	1,463,868	+ 1,873	— 787,495
1929	**14,530,684**	**15,126,107**	**833,618**	**1,427,751**	**226,186**	..	**7,858**	**1,661,795**	**1,657,181**	+ **4,614**	— **782,881**
1930	16,397,608	16,778,413	1,151,139	1,624,255	264,459	..	9,153	1,897,867	1,892,601	+ 5,266	— 777,615
1931	18,553,592	19,286,428	1,593,462	2,234,756	276,930	30,971	2,236	2,544,893	2,562,846	— 17,953	— 795,568
1932	**19,337,273**	**19,735,177**	**2,135,205**	**2,456,696**	**357,056**	**35,450**	**717**	**2,849,919**	**2,846,888**	+ **3,031**	— **792,537**
1933	19,667,259	19,668,146	2,823,912	2,577,547	313,435	34,180	97	2,925,259	2,921,830	+ 3,429	— 789,108
1934	19,748,318	19,109,659	3,332,096	2,717,992	309,936	33,510	74	3,061,512	3,028,393	+ 33,119	— 755,989
1935	**20,305,078**	**19,527,309**	**3,757,812**	**2,995,707**	**297,858**	**77,121**	**10,098**	**3,380,784**	**3,374,306**	+ **6,478**	— **749,511**
1936	20,866,242	18,806,748	4,380,047	3,164,703	348,650	78,207	8,180	3,599,740	3,572,012	+ 27,728	— 721,783
1937	21,638,314	18,682,415	5,008,027	3,339,560	337,227	76,142	7,500	3,760,429	3,721,528	+ 38,901	— 682,882
1938	**22,698,893**	**19,242,265**	**5,672,343**	**3,539,974**	**394,634**	**75,567**	**1,008**	**4,011,183**	**3,957,354**	+ **53,829**	— **629,053**
1939	24,268,880	19,422,927	6,449,707	3,685,107	377,022	78,664	1,099	4,141,892	4,020,992	+ 120,900	— 508,153
1940	25,369,679	20,524,010	7,300,198	3,894,893	400,125	78,211	3,700	4,376,929	4,250,416	+ 126,513	— 381,640
1941	**26,116,795**	**20,678,339**	**8,218,078**	**4,241,264**	**379,847**	**89,571**	**13,374**	**4,724,056**	**4,563,376**	+ **160,680**	— **220,960**
1942	26,955,737	20,523,266	9,256,460	4,657,450	330,756	109,955	55,488	5,153,649	5,069,227	+ 84,422	— 136,538
1943	28,345,527	20,348,116	10,460,227	4,935,602	341,631	135,900	76,955	5,490,088	5,348,695	+ 141,393	+ 4,855
1944	**29,695,740**	**20,164,482**	**11,547,016**	**5,101,631**	**316,847**	**143,086**	**67,216**	**5,628,780**	**5,503,908**	+ **124,872**	+ **129,727**

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

ELECTRICITY SALES—REVENUE—CONSUMER STATISTICS.

	Year Ended 30th June.	Sales—kWh. (Millions).						Revenue.				Consumer Statistics—excluding Bulk Supplies.								
		Bulk Supplies.	Public Lighting.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Commercial.	Total.	Total.	Per kWh. Sold.			Population of Area of Supply.	Number of Consumers.	Percentage of Consumers to Population.	kWh. Sold per Consumer (Average).			Motors Connected.		Number of Farms Supplied.
									Domestic.	Industrial.	Commercial.				Domestic.	Industrial.	Commercial.	Number.	H.P.	
								£	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*									
Electricity Supply Department.	1937	220·031	12·408	100·994	240·551	49·372	623·356	3,331,934	2·635	0·897	2·915	984,000	235,942	24·0	520	61,910	1,509	29,063	213,667	2,615
	1938	**241·988**	**12·950**	**110·597**	**258·274**	**54·080**	**677·889**	**3,528,396**	**2·559**	**0·884**	**2·714**	**1,018,000**	**249,244**	**24·5**	**540**	**57,820**	**1,611**	**32,386**	**227,903**	**3,426**
	1939	257·394	14·282	122·134	273·372	59·915	727·097	3,685,538	2·420	0·877	2·567	1,050,000	260,733	24·8	566	53,540	1,734	36,282	245,697	4,367
	1940	285·031	16·804	141·172	311·916	67·224	822·147	3,881,022	2·165	0·848	2·338	1,080,000	271,749	25·2	626	53,730	1,917	41,530	275,458	5,147
	1941	**311·546**	**16·516**	**155·726**	**367·438**	**73·547**	**924·773**	**4,241,264**	**2·059**	**0·819**	**2·262**	**1,104,000**	**284,373**	**25·8**	**658**	**56,920**	**2,081**	**46,114**	**299,988**	**5,771**
	1942	369·236	10·509	173·951	441·734	78·168	1,073·598	4,657,452	1·973	0·800	2·112	1,123,000	292,341	26·0	703	62,300	2,245	50,465	322,283	6,131
	1943	404·121	11·694	192·067	483·305	87·821	1,179·008	4,935,602	1·869	0·785	1·908	1,141,000	296,717	26·0	756	65,920	2,626	54,285	345,924	7,032
	1944	**422·287**	**15·984**	**203·979**	**466·137**	**92·938**	**1,201·325**	**5,101,631**	**1·822**	**0·812**	**1·835**	**1,149,000**	**300,465**	**26·1**	**793**	**60,170**	**2,769**	**59,483**	**365,746**	**7,467**
Branches for Local Distribution	Metropolitan **1944**	**0·644**	**12·759**	**155·126**	**366·268**	**53·528**	**588·325**	**2,694,491**	**1·576**	**0·797**	**1·740**	**726,357**	**198,102**	**27·27**	**878**	**99,987**	**2,978**	**38,050**	**238,480**	**755**
	1943	0·562	9·448	146·524	387·190	53·165	596·889	2,665,226	1·617	0·759	1·765	722,188	197,048	27·28	835	111,961	2,954	34,287	225,602	722
	Ballarat **1944**	..	**0·393**	**3·569**	**7·223**	**4·890**	**16·075**	**129,798**	**3·543**	**1·047**	**1·933**	**52,366**	**11,926**	**22·77**	**369**	**29,603**	**2,653**	**2,366**	**11,917**	**161**
	1943	..	0·238	3·431	11·033	4·463	19·165	133,713	3·587	0·861	2·072	53,420	11,622	21·76	367	46,553	2,411	2,249	11,352	144
	Bendigo **1944**	..	**0·486**	**2·619**	**7·750**	**2·194**	**13·049**	**89,651**	**3·535**	**0·765**	**2·355**	**32,804**	**8,514**	**25·95**	**366**	**77,501**	**1,858**	**1,601**	**11,946**	**111**
	1943	..	0·378	2·419	6·063	2·110	10·970	84,150	3·688	0·848	2·456	32,786	8,343	25·45	346	63,155	1,810	1,490	11,288	118
	Geelong **1944**	..	**0·465**	**5·909**	**23·531**	**4·687**	**34·592**	**206,511**	**3·009**	**0·816**	**2·379**	**58,760**	**14,706**	**25·03**	**476**	**111,523**	**2,362**	**4,493**	**30,888**	**209**
	1943	..	0·304	5·363	24·986	4·627	35·280	204,862	3·153	0·798	2·443	58,760	14,503	24·68	439	126,192	2,323	4,388	30,513	196
	Eastern **1944**	**1·991**	**0·484**	**13·920**	**5·408**	**7·692**	**29·495**	**223,969**	**2·081**	**1·236**	**1·820**	**63,368**	**18,737**	**29·57**	**898**	**9,244**	**3,268**	**1,646**	**9,616**	**1,398**
	Metrop'tn 1943	1·820	0·361	12·920	4·725	7·365	27·191	210,636	2·121	1·233	1·895	61,053	18,146	29·72	861	9,140	3,161	1,486	8,839	1,313
	Gippsland **1944**	..	**0·362**	**7·478**	**22·920**	**5·663**	**36·423**	**216,959**	**2·472**	**0·938**	**1·885**	**65,202**	**15,475**	**23·73**	**685**	**11,646**	**2,374**	**4,649**	**26,726**	**2,414**
	1943	..	0·220	6·799	20·208	4·244	31·471	198,717	2·582	0·997	2·137	64,336	15,115	23·49	637	10,686	1,806	4,321	25,105	2,285
	Midland **1944**	..	**0·260**	**2·704**	**6·781**	**2·777**	**12·522**	**89,811**	**3·052**	**0·900**	**2·205**	**36,271**	**7,197**	**19·84**	**483**	**64,580**	**2,028**	**1,249**	**7,931**	**246**
	1943	..	0·176	2·673	7·129	2·510	12·488	88,426	3·039	0·912	2·311	36,144	6,980	19·31	491	74,261	1,832	1,176	7,470	226
	North-Eastern **1944**	**13·346**	**0·472**	**6·189**	**18·147**	**8·202**	**46·358**	**259,724**	**2·748**	**0·924**	**1·779**	**63,374**	**14,231**	**22·46**	**587**	**25,924**	**3,001**	**3,108**	**19,136**	**1,091**
	1943	12·049	0·408	5·708	14·362	6·129	38·656	229,209	2·851	0·952	2·096	63,800	13,773	21·59	558	22,028	2,283	2,691	17,190	1,005
	South-Western **1944**	..	**0·247**	**5·025**	**8·109**	**2·196**	**15·577**	**120,833**	**2·603**	**1·126**	**2·612**	**46,000**	**10,443**	**22·70**	**646**	**9,770**	**1,341**	**2,246**	**8,926**	**1,082**
	1943	..	0·141	4·884	7·609	2·114	14·748	116,603	2·624	1·152	2·720	44,720	10,102	22·59	646	9,805	1,314	2,123	8,387	1,023
	Total **1944**	**15·983**	**15·928**	**202·539**	**466·137**	**91·829**	**792·416**	**4,031,747**	**1·826**	**0·830**	**1·852**	**1,144,502**	**299,331**	**26·15**	**791**	**51,656**	**2,745**	**59,408**	**365,566**	**7,467**
	1943	14·431	11·674	190·721	483·305	86·727	786·858	3,931,542	1·873	0·799	1·926	1,137,207	295,632	26·00	754	56,912	2,601	54,211	345,746	7,032

Note.—Above figures do not include allowances for unread meters prior to 1941.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA

STANDARD TARIFFS AS AT 1ST JULY, 1944.

Tariffs.	Metropolitan.	Provincial City and Town.	Country.	
	Standard Metropolitan Tariffs.	Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Large Towns.	Smaller Towns and Rural Areas.	Miscellaneous.
	1	2	3	4
Residential Tariff (Domestic and Commercial Residential Premises)—				
Service charge per month per assessable room	11d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.	
Rate per kWh.	0·9d.	1·25d.	1·4d.	
Maximum overall rate per kWh.	5·0d.	8·0d.	8·0d.	
Commercial and Industrial Lighting—				
Block Tariff—rates per kWh. (based on monthly consumption) ..	First 20 at 4d. Balance at 3d.	First 100 at 5d. Balance at 3·5d.	First 100 at 5·5d. Next 200 at 4·5d. Balance at 3·5d.	
Commercial and Industrial—Power and Heating—				
Block Tariff—rates per kWh. (based on monthly consumption) ..	First 200 at 2d. Next 4,800 at 1·2d. ,, 20,000 at 0·9d. ,, 100,000 at 0·8d. Balance at 0·7d.	First 200 at 2·25d. Next 4,800 at 1·5d. ,, 20,000 at 1·0d. ,, 100,000 at 0·8d. Balance at 0·7d.	First 50 at 2·5d. Next 150 at 2·25d. ,, 4,800 at 1·5d. ,, 20,000 at 1·0d. ,, 100,000 at 0·9d. Balance at 0·75d.	Tariffs for the following centres are the same as shown in Column No. 2, except the Residential Tariff :— Croydon Heathmont Ringwood Tariffs for the following centres are the same as shown in Column No. 3, except :— Kilsyth and Montrose (Residential Tariff) Lara and Lara Lake (Commercial and Industrial Power and Heating) Details of tariffs for above centres will be supplied on request.
Prescribed hours—rate per kWh.	11 p.m.–7 a.m.—0·3d.	10.30 p.m.–6.30 a.m.*—0·35d.	10 p.m.–6 a.m.—0·35d.	
Rental for Two-rate meter per month	5s.	5s.	5s.	
Maximum Demand Tariff (see Note (2) below)	£9 10s. per kW. per annum 0·225d. per kWh. 500kW. (Minimum Demand Charge). Reset monthly			
Commercial Cooking Tariff—per kWh.	0·9d.	1·25d.	1·4d.	
Water Heating—Night Tariff per kWh.	11 p.m.–7 a.m.—0·35d.	10.30 p.m.–6.30 a.m.*—0·45d.	10 p.m.–6 a.m.—0·45d.	
Minimum Charge .. .. per month	2s. 6d.	3s.	3s. 6d.	

* In Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong only; elsewhere 10 p.m.–6 a.m.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL ALL-PURPOSES TARIFF

Applicable throughout all areas of supply.

Block Tariff—rates per kWh. (based on monthly consumption)	First 20 at 4d. Next 480 at 3d. ,, 4,500 at 1·9d. ,, 20,000 at 0·9d. ,, 100,000 at 0·8d. Balance at 0·7d.
Prescribed hours—rate per kWh.	11 p.m.–7 a.m.—0·3d.
Rental per Two-rate meter per month	5s.

A consumer adopting the Special Industrial All-Purposes Tariff must agree to pay a minimum charge of £10/5/10 per month, which will cover any consumption up to the first 1,000 kWh., irrespective of the hours during which the consumption may be recorded.

NOTES.—1. Details regarding the application of the above tariffs are shown in the Commission's published tariff schedules which are available on request.

2. The Maximum Demand Tariff is available only to consumers entering into a five-year agreement providing for high tension supply and for monthly payments based on the minimum demand indicated or half the stipulated rate of supply, whichever is the greater.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATE OF VICTORIA.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS AT 30TH JUNE, 1944.

SUMMARY.

—	Population.	Consumers.		*Kilowatt-hours Sold.	
		Number.	Percentage of Grand Total.	Number.	Percentage of Grand Total.
STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—					
Metropolitan	717,879	196,245	43·81	579,562,391	51·44
Provincial Cities	125,079	31,075	6·94	58,352,915	5·18
Country	305,732	73,145	16·32	141,121,920	12·53
TOTAL	1,148,690	300,465	67·07	779,037,226	69·15
OTHER UNDERTAKINGS—					
Metropolitan (receiving Bulk Supply from State Electricity Commission of Victoria)	409,200	117,333	26·19	325,339,859	28·87
Country (Local Generation)	130,000	30,261	6·74	22,280,726	1·98
TOTAL	539,200	147,594	32·93	347,620,585	30·85
GRAND TOTAL	1,687,890	448,059	100·00	1,126,657,811	100·00

* Retail sales to Victorian consumers by Electricity Supply undertakings.

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Metropolitan.							
Brighton	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C. 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
Broadmeadows (Fawkner and Glenroy and portions of North Essendon and Pascoe Vale only)	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.8.22
Camberwell	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
Caulfield	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
Collingwood	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.9.30
Essendon	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.8.22
Fitzroy	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.9.30
Hawthorn	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
Kensington/Flemington	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.8.22
Kew	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	717,879	196,246	1	1.9.30
Malvern	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
Moorabbin	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.9.30
Mordialloc	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.9.30
Mulgrave (part)	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.9.30
Oakleigh	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.9.30
Prahran	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
Richmond	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph.				1.9.30
St. Kilda	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
Sandringham	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				1.9.30
South Melbourne	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				1.9.30
Sunshine	,,	Sunshine	A.C., 3 ph...				1.3.27
Ballarat.							
City of Ballarat (including Alfredton, Ballarat East, Ballarat North, Brown Hill, Canadian and Mt. Pleasant)	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph... D.C., 3 wire	40,930	9,781	2	1.7.34
Borough of Sebastopol	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				
Ballarat Shire (Wendouree only)	,,	,,	A.C., 3 ph...				

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Bendigo.							
City of Bendigo (including Golden Square, Long Gully and White Hills)	Bend.	Bendigo ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..	32,299	8,372	2	1.7.34
Borough of Eaglehawk ..	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3ph... ..				1 2.36
Huntly Shire (Portion only, including Epsom)	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.				19.5.37 (Epsom 29.12.39)
Marong Shire (Portion only, including Kangaroo Flat)	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..				1.7.34
Strathfieldsaye (Portion only) ..	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..				1.7.34
Geelong.							
City of Geelong	Geel.	Geelong ..	A.C., 3 ph... .. D.C., 3 wire ..	51,850	12,922	2	1.9.30 (Fyansford 10.10.38)
City of Geelong West ..	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..				
Newtown and Chilwell ..	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..				
Corio Shire (North Geelong, North Shore and Fyansford)	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..				
South Barwon Shire (Belmont, Grovedale and Highton)	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..				
Bellarine Shire (Whittington) ..	,,	,, ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..				
Country.							
Acheron	N/E.	Alexandra ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	70	16	3	24.11.37
Agnes	Gipps.	Foster ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	100	21	3	1.11.38
Airey's Inlet	S/W.	Lorne ..	A.C., 1 ph.* ..	40	24	3	24.12.36
Airly	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 1 ph... ..	100	31	3	16.6.37
Alexandra	N/E.	Alexandra ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..	998	311	3	11.4.27
Allansford	S/W.	Warrnambool ..	A.C., 1 ph.* ..	400	71	3	20.11.24
Allansford Rural	S/W.	Warrnambool ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.*	610	130	3	26.9.28
Altona	Metro.	Werribee ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,500	657	2	9.12.24
Alvie	S/W.	Colac ..	A.C., 1 ph.* ..	130	26	3	15.10.24
Anglesea	S/W.	Lorne ..	A.C., 1 ph.* ..	80	76	3	21.12.36
Archies Creek	Gipps.	Korumburra ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	250	30	3	1.9.40
Ardmona	N/E.	Shepparton ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	355	173	3	25.3.38
Arundel	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 1 ph... ..	(See Keilor)		3	21.11.35
Ascot	Ball.	Ballarat ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	25	3	3	7.12.38
Avoca	Mid.	Maryborough ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..	886	255	3	1.8.40
Bacchus Marsh	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,477	508	3	3.6.41
Baddaginnie	N/E.	Benalla ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	92	21	3	23.7.36
Badger Creek	E/M.	Healesville ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	160	38	3	1.4.33
Bairnsdale	Gipps.	Bairnsdale ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	4,300	1,233	2	1.4.27
Bairnsdale Rural	Gipps.	Bairnsdale ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	200	2	3	13.2.36
Bald Hills	Ball.	Ballarat ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	25	3	3	13.7.38
Balintore	S/W.	Colac ..	A.C., 1 ph.* ..	50	6	3	1.6.37
Ballan	Ball.	Ballarat ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	945	170	3	1.3.40
Ballarat Rural	Ball.	Ballarat ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..	70	15	3	1.7.34
Ballendella	N/E.	Rochester ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	150	49	3	20.3.40
Balmattum	N/E.	Benalla ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	34	10	3	8.10.37
Barnawartha	N/E.	Wodonga ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	283	32	3	7.10.27
Barwon Heads	Geel.	Queenscliff ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	350	246	3	6.9.24
Batesford	Geel.	Geelong ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	150	26	3	28.2.39
Bayles	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	220	64	3	11.9.35
Bayswater	E/M.	Ringwood ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	466	234	3	24.7.26
Beaconsfield	E/M.	Dandenong ..	A.C., 1ph... ..	251	74	3	18.6.28
Beeac	S/W.	Colac ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	470	105	3	21.5.24
Belgrave	E/M.	Belgrave ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,877	926	2	24.8.25
Bena	Gipps.	Korumburra ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	320	78	3	10.7.30
Benalla	N/E.	Benalla ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..	4,843	1,235	2	1.5.26
Benalla Rural	N/E.	Benalla ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	90	21	3	26.5.37
Bennison	Gipps.	Foster ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	80	19	3	29.10.38
Berwick	E/M.	Dandenong ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	1,027	240	3	7.5.28
Birregurra	S/W.	Colac ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	400	116	3	30.10.24
Bittern	E/M.	Frankston ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	153	23	3	22.12.37
Boisdale	Gipps.	Maffra ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	520	135	3	13.7.37
Bona Vista	Gipps.	Warragul ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	90	26	3	30.12.38
Bonegilla	N/E.	Wodonga ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	40	12	3	18.12.40
Bonnie Doon	N/E.	Alexandra ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	270	41	3	31.1.41
Bookar	S/W.	Camperdown ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	30	2	3	10.8.37
Boolarra	Gipps.	Traralgon ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	400	67	3	29.10.24
Boolarra South	Gipps.	Leongatha ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	90	16	3	1.8.40
Boronia	E/M.	Ringwood ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	671	358	3	23.1.27
Bostock's Creek	S/W.	Camperdown ..	A.C., 1 ph.* ..	50	15	3	15.12.24
Bowen Vale	Mid.	Maryborough ..	A.C., 1 ph... ..	50	4	3	10.5.40
Bowser	N/E.	Wangaratta ..	A.C., 3 ph... ..	90	4	3	23.4.34
Braeside	Metro. and E/M.	Dandenong ..	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	67	20	3	27.6.30

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Country—*continued.*							
Brandy Creek	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph...	57	12	3	15.2.39
Briagolong	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 1 ph...	550	71	3	5.3.37
Briar Hill	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 3 ph...	311	114	3	12.5.26
Bridgewater	Bend.	Bendigo	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	300	95	3	27.4.40
Bright	N/E.	Myrtleford	A.C., 3 ph...	1,570	207	3	1.12.41
Broadmeadows	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	300	61	3	18.11.35
Bruthen	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph...	600	105	3	1.10.30
Bulla	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 1 ph...	194	15	3	10.11.36
Bullock Swamp	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.*	50	13	3	12.9.24
Buln Buln	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph...	164	40	3	1.12.30
Bundalaguah	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 1 ph...	250	36	3	13.11.36
Bundoora	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph...	62	36	3	31.12.27
Bungaree	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph...	150	30	3	14.5.40
Bung Bong	Mid.	Maryborough	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	20	4	3	21.4.41
Buninyong	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph...	650	99	3	14.1.37
Bunyip	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph...	775	115	3	15.10.28
Burramine	N/E.	Yarrawonga	A.C., 1 ph...	72	4	3	12.9.35
Byrneside	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 1 ph...	63	13	3	24.5.37
Caldermeade	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph...	150	54	3	6.9.35
Campbellfield	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	350	47	3	14.9.36
Campbell's Creek	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 1 ph...	334	18	3	28.11.41
Camperdown	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 3 ph...	3,700	798	2	30.12.23
Camperdown Rural	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.*	1,250	349	3	9.1.36
Caramut	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	170	20	3	12.8.38
Carisbrook	Mid.	Maryborough	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	210	98	3	24.11.37
Carranballac	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	60	5	3	18.10.39
Castlemaine	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	6,460	1,312	2	31.12.29
Catani	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph...	125	42	3	27.10.36
Chewton	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	713	72	3	23.9.38
Chiltern	N/E.	Rutherglen	A.C., 3 ph...	1,200	153	3	1.9.26
Chocolyn	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph...	20	2	3	14.1.38
Clayton	Metro. and E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,035	184	3	30.4.26
Clematis	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph...	45	30	3	24.8.34
Cloverlea	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph...	190	60	3	7.4.30
Clunes	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph...	1,230	214	3	9.2.38
Clydebank	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 1 ph...	100	19	3	9.4.36
Cobden	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 3 ph...	760	234	3	26.3.24
Cobram	N/E.	Cobram	A.C., 3 ph...	1,040	253	3	1.10.28
Cobrico	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.*	20	1	3	22.12.38
Colac	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	6,000	1,657	2	1.9.23
Colac Rural	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,100	235	3	9.1.36
Coldstream	E/M.	Healesville	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	110	37	3	1.7.33
Congupna	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph.	58	13	3	7.9.34
Coragulac	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.*	100	18	3	30.4.24
Cora Lynn	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	300	77	3	9 8.35
Cororooke	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 3 ph.	400	62	3	27.3 24
Couangalt	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	(See Gisborne)		3	1.8.37
Cowwarr	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	350	82	3	8.11.24
Cranbourne	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	632	116	3	12.9.28
Cressy	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.	300	49	3	19.11.41
Creswick	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,811	275	3	24.11.37
Crib Point	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 1 ph.	1,531	175	3	23.8.29
Crossley	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	80	14	3	16.3.38
Croydon	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,302	841	4	1.4.25
Cudgee	S/W.	Warrnambool	A.C., 1 ph.*	40	3	3	7.12.38
Dalmore	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	150	26	3	29.1.37
Dalyston	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	165	26	3	15.11.40
Dandenong	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	5,920	1,829	2	1.10.23
Darlington	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.*	110	15	3	22.4.38
Darnum	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C. 3 ph.	190	37	3	20.12.24
Dawson	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 1 ph.	30	6	3	16.4.37
Daylesford	Ball.	Daylesford	A.C., 3 ph.	3,000	709	2	31.10.40
Deer Park	Metro.	Sunshine	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	430	69	3	14.2.29
Dennington	S/W.	Warrnambool	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	310	61	3	1.2.29
Derrinallum	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	150	41	3	20.4.38
Devenish	N/E.	Yarrawonga	A.C., 3 ph.	208	42	3	14.2.40
Diamond Creek	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	514	109	3	10.5.29
Digger's Rest	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	103	22	3	15.3.29
Dingley	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	234	49	3	10.10.29
Donnybrook	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	106	19	3	11.3.41
Dookie	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 1 ph.	284	66	3	8.3.37
Driffield	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	100	17	3	6.4.38
Dromana	E/M.	Sorrento	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,239	296	3	8.12.27
Drouin	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 3 ph.	1,255	303	3	1.10.24
Drouin Rural	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	105	10	3	13.11.28
Drouin West	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	50	11	3	18.2.39
Drysdale	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 1 ph.	1,200	178	3	13.2.24
Dumbalk	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	150	48	3	14.9.36

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Country—*continued.*							
Dumbalk North	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	100	77	3	7.8.39
Dunkeld	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.	370	55	3	10.8.39
Dunolly	Mid.	Maryborough	A.C., 3 ph.	625	172	3	31.3.38
East Oakleigh	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 3 ph.	118	48	1 and 3	19.7.26
Eastern View	S/W.	Lorne	A.C., 1 ph.*	40	8	3	7.9.39
Echuca	N/E.	Echuca	A.C., 3 ph.	5,140	991	2	10.11.24
Echuca Rural	N/E.	Echuca	A.C., 1 ph.	250	48	3	12.11.36
Eildon Weir	N/E.	Alexandra	A.C., 1 ph.	115	21	3	28.4.39
†Eldorado	N/E.	Wangaratta	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	204	23	3	1.4.39
Elliminyt	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.	(See Colac)		2	1.7.24
Ellinbank	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	65	28	3	9.9.36
Elphinstone	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 1 ph.	111	10	3	4.11.38
Eltham	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	766	237	3	12.8.26
Emerald	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	307	128	3	7.8.34
Epping	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	143	51	3	15.7.36
Euroa	N/E.	Euroa	A.C., 3 ph.	3,232	539	3	20.3.28
Exford	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 1 ph.	(See Melton)		3	20.12.39
Ferny Creek	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	180	36	3	2.9.27
Fish Creek	Gipps.	Foster	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	370	104	3	9.7.38
Flinders	E/M.	Mornington	A.C., 1 ph.	504	86	3	28.10.38
Flynn	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	150	38	3	5.9.38
Foster	Gipps.	Foster	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	700	177	3	30.4.38
Frankston	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	5,700	1,787	2	21.2.28
Freshwater Creek	S/W.	Lorne	A.C., 1 ph.*	20	4	3	30.4.41
Gainsbroough	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	125	18	3	28.9.36
Gapsted	N/E.	Myrtleford	A.C., 3 ph.	100	18	3	13.4.44
Garfield	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	600	96	3	1.8.29
Garvoc	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	150	17	3	25.9.37
Geelong Rural	Geel.	Geelong	A.C., 3 ph.	100	19	3	10.10.38
Girgarre	N/E.	Kyabram	A.C., 3 ph.	259	73	3	19.5.38
Gisborne	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,093	137	3	1.10.28
Glen Alvie	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	250	30	3	23.12.40
Glen Forbes	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 3 ph.	300	5	3	11.3.43
Glengarry	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	150	51	3	14.8.28
Glenormiston	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 3 ph.	100	19	3	10.9.29
Glenvale	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	30	15	3	12.4.40
Glen Waverley	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	396	68	3	1.6.28
Goorambat	N/E.	Benalla	A.C., 3 ph.	73	21	3	19.2.40
Gordon	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	300	29	3	29.5.40
Gormandale	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	200	70	3	14.10.38
Gnotuk	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	120	17	3	1.3.36
Grahamvale	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	(See Shepparton East)		3	20.7.37
Grassy Spur	Gipps.	Foster	A.C., 1 ph.	40	11	3	26.10.39
Greensborough	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 3 ph.	844	239	3	23.3.26
Greenvale	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	100	8	3	15.7.38
Hallam	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	118	42	3	27.8.37
Harcourt	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	389	55	3	9.4.33
Harkaway	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	67	20	3	31.7.40
†Harrietville	N/E.	Myrtleford	A.C., 3 ph.	150	40	3	29.6.40
Harrisfield	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	303	35	3	22.10.35
Hastings	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 1 ph.	564	123	3	28.3.27
Haunted Hills	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	350	72	3	18.9.36
Hawkesdale	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	220	12	3	26.4.40
Hazelwood	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	150	58	3	9.9.36
Hazelwood North	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	120	40	3	21.12.37
Healesville	E/M.	Healesville	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,426	597	3	1.4.33
Heathmont	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 1 ph.	98	31	4	25.3.37
Hepburn Springs	Ball.	Daylesford	A.C., 3 ph.	500	235	3	1.10.40
Hexham	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	120	14	3	8.7.38
Heyfield	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	820	179	3	15.9.24
Hillside	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 1 ph.	50	17	3	29.5.36
Illowa	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	100	11	3	30.9.37
Inverloch	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	450	120	3	1.10.34
Iona	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	413	23	3	10.7.42
Irrewarra	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.*	150	21	3	23.2.26
Jancourt	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	50	4	3	25.5.39
Jindivick	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	185	74	3	23.8.38
Johnsonville	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	120	34	3	24.1.36
Jordanville	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	69	19	3	7.10.38
Joyce's Creek	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 1 ph.	55	2	3	16.12.39
Jumbunna	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	350	40	3	24.10.30

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Country—*continued.*							
Kalimna Point	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C. 1 ph.	140	13	3	6.12.28
Kalkallo	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	33	8	3	11.3.41
Kallista	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	269	140	3	19.8.27
Kalorama	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	222	85	3	31.5.34
Kardella	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	70	9	3	23.9.36
Kariah	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.*	20	5	3	12.11.38
Katamatite	N/E.	Cobram	A.C., 1 ph.	238	37	3	14.7.39
Katunga	N/E.	Numurkah	A.C., 3 ph.	20	10	3	10.12.41
Keilor	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 1 ph.	326	55	3	21.11.35
Keysborough	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	155	32	3	21.8.41
Kiewa	N/E.	Wodonga	A.C., 1 ph.	155	58	3	12.4.39
Killarney	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	80	9	3	14.5.35
Kilmany South	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 1 ph.	125	8	3	1.7.39
Kilsyth	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 1 ph.	160	46	4	1.4.25
Kingston	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	270	28	3	16.9.39
Kirkstall	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	80	4	3	9.4.40
Kolora	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	70	13	3	21.3.25
Kongwak	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	250	78	3	10.10.30
Koonwarra	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	100	16	3	24.9.40
Koo-wee-rup	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	900	187	3	1.8.35
Koo-wee-rup North	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	182	19	3	28.11.41
Koroit	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 3 ph.	1,700	216	3	1.12.28
Korongah	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	30	4	3	4.5.38
Korrine	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	40	9	3	19.12.40
Korumburra	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	3,000	623	2	1.12.24
Korumburra Rural	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	100	19	3	1.11.35
Kyabram	N/E.	Kyabram	A.C., 3 ph.	2,170	538	2	1.12.26
Kyabram Rural	N/E.	Kyabram	A.C., 1 ph.	450	90	3	6.10.28
Kyneton	Mid.	Kyneton	A.C., 3 ph.	3,765	878	2	1.10.29
Ky Valley	N/E.	Kyabram	A.C., 1 ph.	250	10	3	27.7.40
Lake Bolac	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	150	41	3	5.8.38
Lake Gillear	S/W.	Warrnambool	A.C., 1 ph.*	50	3	3	8.7.38
Lakes Entrance	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	1,000	197	3	19.12.28
Lancaster	N/E.	Kyabram	A.C., 1 ph.	118	15	3	1.6.35
Lancefield	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	716	114	3	27.3.29
Lang Lang	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	800	138	3	2.9.35
Lara	Geel.	Geelong	A.C., 3 ph.	300	62	4	1.9.30
Lara Lake	Geel.	Geelong	A.C., 3 ph.	(See Lara)		4	1.9.30
Lardner	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	105	26	3	7.2.39
Laverton	Metro.	Werribee	A.C., 1 ph.	500	83	3	22.11.38
Learmonth	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph.	350	59	3	19.3.38
Leigh Creek	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	36	6	3	27.8.40
Lemnos	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 1 ph.	412	30	3	1.12.38
Leongatha	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 3 ph.	2,000	606	3	15.2.24
Leongatha Rural	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	60	51	3	1.8.28
Leongatha South	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	150	42	3	24.9.40
Leopold	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 1 ph.	(See Drysdale)		3	13.2.24
Lilydale	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,372	457	3	1.4.25
Lindenow	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	250	63	3	6.4.35
Lindenow South	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	150	27	3	6.4.35
Linton	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph.	450	66	3	7.9.39
Lismore	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	450	86	3	26.4.38
Lismore Rural	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	600	98	3	26.4.38
Loch	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	450	112	3	18.8.30
Lockwood	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	172	80	3	23.12.36
Longford	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 3 ph.	50	3	3	8.3.35
Longwarry	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	390	107	3	11.10.28
Lorne	S/W.	Lorne	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	450	338	3	15.12.36
Lorne Rural	S/W.	Lorne	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.*	220	7	3	24.12.36
Lovely Banks	Geel.	Geelong	A.C., 1 ph.	100	8	3	17.5.41
Lower Ferntree Gully	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	895	306	3	24.8.25
Lower Plenty	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	161	61	3	13.3.28
Lucknow	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 3 ph.	150	53	2	1.8.27
Lyndhurst	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 3 ph.	270	18	3	19.1.38
Lysterfield	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	120	19	3	17.7.37
Macarthur	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.	350	66	3	3.4.40
Macarthur Rural	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.	450	94	3	3.4.40
Macedon	Mid.	Kyneton	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,444	277	3	14.6.29
Maffra	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 3 ph.	2,800	633	2	1.9.24
Maffra Rural	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 1 ph.	310	41	3	14.8.28
Maldon	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,169	187	3	1.7.36
Malmsbury	Mid.	Kyneton	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	816	43	3	22.12.37
Mansfield	N/E.	Alexandra	A.C., 1 ph.	836	276	3	1.6.28
Mardan	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	150	32	3	31.7.36
Marshall	Geel.	Geelong	A.C., 1 ph.	70	19	3	6.10.39
Maryborough	Mid.	Maryborough	A.C., 3 ph.	6,500	1,494	2	1.10.37
Maryvale	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	90	21	3	6.8.37
Meeniyan	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	300	106	3	14.9.36
Melton	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	395	89	3	20.12.3

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Country—*continued.*							
Melton South	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 1 ph.	(See Melton)		3	31.1.40
Mernda	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	220	26	3	28.9.37
Merricks North	E/M.	Mornington	A.C., 1 ph.	30	14	3	24.5.40
Merrigum	N/E.	Kyabram	A.C., 3 ph.	329	113	3	22.2.27
Metropolitan Farm (Werribee)	Metro.	Werribee	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	320	44	3	15.12.33
Metung	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	200	38	3	23.12.35
Mickleham	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	84	9	3	12.6.39
Milawa	N/E.	Wangaratta	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	100	30	3	27.7.39
Miner's Rest	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph.	50	8	3	14.2.38
Mirboo	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	70	39	3	7.8.39
Mirboo East	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	70	10	3	1.8.40
Mirboo North	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	700	183	3	1.10.24
Moe	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 3 ph.	1,196	365	3	23.9.23
Moe East	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	268	46	3	24.6.38
Moe Rural	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	270	35	3	14.7.30
Monbulk	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	302	97	3	30.11.36
Monegeetta	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	76	17	3	3.5.29
Monomeith	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	75	22	3	17.1.36
Montmorency	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	457	140	3	11.5.26
Montrose	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	338	111	4	1.4.25
Moolap	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 1 ph.	(See Drysdale)		3	30.1.25
Moolort	Mid.	Maryborough	A.C., 1 ph.	83	5	3	14.2.38
Mooroodue	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	40	20	3	2.3.25
Mooroolbark	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 1 ph.	55	13	3	16.9.36
Mooroopna	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph.	1,733	287	3	1.10.26
Morang South	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	238	29	3	28.9.37
Mornington	E/M.	Mornington	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,560	818	2	1.8.30
Mortlake	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 3 ph.	1,000	264	3	16.5.24
Morwell	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,650	641	2	1.4.26
Morwell Bridge	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	250	61	3	26.11.28
Mossiface	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	100	14	3	1.10.30
Mountain View	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	105	12	3	14.6.40
Moyarra	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	100	25	3	26.6.30
Moyne View	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	30	5	3	27.5.37
Mt. Dandenong	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	130	119	3	20.6.33
Mt. Duneed	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 1 ph.*	40	7	3	5.10.39
Mt. Eliza	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	571	197	2	21.2.28
Mt. Evelyn	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 1 ph.	374	108	3	9.1.28
Mt. Martha	E/M.	Mornington	A.C., 1 ph.	444	162	3	1.8.30
Mt. Waverley	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	159	43	3	1.6.28
Myer's Flat	Bend.	Bendigo	A.C., 1 ph.	25	8	3	29.6.40
Myrtlebank	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 1 ph.	50	40	3	3.3.38
Myrtleford	N/E.	Myrtleford	A.C., 3 ph.	850	286	3	1.12.40
Nalangil	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.	100	23	3	19.12.24
Nanneella	N/E.	Rochester	A.C., 1 ph.	513	117	3	17.10.38
Nar-Nar-Goon	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	460	80	3	23.5.34
Narracan East	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	50	7	3	23.7.40
Narre Warren	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	141	48	3	13.11.28
Narre Warren North	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	112	16	3	10.11.38
Nathalia	N/E.	Nurmurkah	A.C., 3 ph.	1,050	216	3	1.10.31
Nayook	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	80	18	3	15.1.35
Neerim	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	180	37	3	15.1.35
Neerim East	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	90	49	3	21.12.36
Neerim Junction	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	150	38	3	3.5.35
Neerim North	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	50	18	3	11.4.38
Neerim South	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	485	199	3	15.1.35
New Gisborne	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 1 ph.	248	33	3	1.3.29
Newry	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	380	79	3	25.10.26
Newstead	Mid.	Castlemaine	A.C., 3 ph.	389	81	3	20.4.37
Nicholson	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	70	3	3	12.12.34
Nilma	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	180	86	3	23.12.27
Noble Park	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 3 ph.	1,572	282	2	5.12.24
Noojee	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	135	44	3	15.1.35
Noorat	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	320	100	3	5.12.24
North Wonthaggi (portion only)	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	30	5	3	17.2.41
Notting Hill	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	200	41	3	21.7.27
Numurkah	N/E.	Numurkah	A.C., 3 ph.	1,611	410	3	1.10.31
Nyora	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	250	47	3	1.10.35
Oaklands Junction	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C., 1 ph.	90	7	3	10.12.35
Ocean Grove	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 1 ph.	300	134	3	27.9.24
Officer	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	207	53	3	12.4.28
Olinda	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	479	207	3	30.9.27
Orrvale	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	(See Shepparton East)		3	20.2.36
Outtrim	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	250	23	3	13.11.39
Pakenham	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	624	180	3	18.6.28
Panmure	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	200	26	3	3.9.37

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Country—*continued.*							
Paynesville	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	350	58	3	25.2.38
Penshurst	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.	720	131	3	16.9.38
Penshurst Rural	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.	400	92	3	16.9.38
Picola	N/E.	Nurmurkah	A.C., 3 ph.	180	16	3	1.11.40
Pirron Yallock	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.*	50	9	3	21.12.36
Point Cook (portion only)	Metro.	Werribee	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	40	8	3	1.7.40
Point Lonsdale	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	250	177	3	30.12.23
Pomborneit North	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	100	20	3	1.9.26
Pomborneit South	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.*	90	12	3	1.9.26
Poowong	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	400	121	3	11.9.30
Poowong East	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	180	40	3	17.10.38
Portarlington	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 1 ph.	800	149	3	27.2.24
Port Fairy	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 3 ph.	1,950	432	3	21.12.28
Port Fairy North	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	(See Port Fairy)		3	1.7.36
Port Fairy Rural	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.*	640	145	3	10.11.30
Port Franklin	Gipps.	Foster	A.C., 1 ph.	150	32	3	23.7.38
Portsea	E/M.	Sorrento	A.C., 3 ph.	494	157	3	1.10.27
Powlett River (portion only)	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	50	9	3	17.1.41
Queenscliff	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 3 ph.	2,950	578	3	30.12.23
Ranceby	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	60	4	3	23.6.41
Raywood	Bend.	Bendigo	A.C., 1 ph.	160	37	3	3.7.40
Red Hill	E/M.	Mornington	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	440	88	3	30.6.37
Research	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	120	6	3	24.5.40
Riddell	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	439	66	3	7.3.29
Ringwood	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	3,840	1,023	4	1.4.25
Rochester	N/E.	Rochester	A.C., 3 ph.	1,826	401	3	1.8.35
Rockbank	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	132	24	3	3.4.39
Rokeby	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	50	8	3	4.4.35
Romsey	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	751	127	3	19.3.29
Rosebrook	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	150	9	3	30.9.36
Rosebud	E/M.	Sorrento	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,757	559	3	8.12.27
Rosedale	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	500	89	3	15.8.27
Rubicon	N/E.	Alexandra	A.C., 1 ph.	62	3	3	4.9.27
Ruby	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	70	27	3	19.4.28
Rutherglen	N/E.	Rutherglen	A.C., 3 ph.	1,402	357	3	15.10.26
Ryanstown	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	150	13	3	14.1.41
Rye	E/M.	Sorrento	A.C., 1 ph.	342	111	3	16.12.27
Sale	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 3 ph.	6,000	1,192	2	1.7.24
Sale Rural	Gipps.	Sale	A.C., 1 ph.	260	75	3	12.12.28
Sassafras	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	615	215	3	9.7.27
Scarsdale	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	230	10	3	5.9.39
Scoresby	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	139	29	3	23.9.37
Seaford	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,088	321	2	21.2.28
Selby	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	95	44	3	12.12.35
Shepparton	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph.	7,590	1,912	2	1.1.25
Shepparton East	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,263	226	3	25.2.36
Shepparton Rural	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 1 ph.	90	21	3	17.8.39
Sherbrooke	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	175	46	3	29.7.27
Shoreham	E/M.	Mornington	A.C., 1 ph.	30	5	3	24.5.40
Silvan	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	241	47	3	13.6.28
Skipton	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	590	94	3	27.10.39
Smeaton	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	200	34	3	16.4.38
Smythesdale	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	280	16	3	2.9.39
Somers	E/M.	Mornington	A.C., 1 ph.	209	70	3	24.12.35
Somerton	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	90	9	3	22.7.38
Somerville	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	390	80	3	19.12.26
Sorrento	E/M.	Sorrento	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,442	462	3	1.10.27
South Belgrave	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	173	16	3	17.2.37
South Gisborne	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	(See Gisborne)		3	1.5.37
South Purrumbete	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	200	5	3	25.5.39
Southern Cross	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	20	6	3	31.8.38
Springhurst	N/E.	Rutherglen	A.C., 3 ph.	229	50	3	6.9.26
Springvale	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,350	627	2	5.12.24
St. Albans	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	878	132	3	14.2.30
St. James	N/E.	Yarrawonga	A.C., 3 ph.	260	42	3	14.2.40
Stanhope	N/E.	Kyabram	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	402	129	3	14.6.38
Stavely	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	20	2	3	8.11.40
Stoneyford	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.*	100	10	3	20.12.37
Stony Creek	Gipps.	Leongatha	A.C., 1 ph.	70	28	3	14.9.36
Stratford	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,000	179	3	20.12.26
Strathallan	N/E.	Echuca	A.C., 1 ph.	30	2	3	5.11.35
Strathmerton	N/E.	Cobram	A.C., 1 ph.	170	20	3	19.2.35
Streatham	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	180	24	3	28.9.39
Sunbury	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph.	1,270	242	3	1.5.26
Swan Marsh	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.*	100	19	3	4.6.37
Swan Reach	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	150	38	3	11.7.30
Sydenham	Mid.	Bacchus Marsh	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	97	20	3	14.10.38

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch.	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Country.—*continued.*							
Talbot	Mid.	Maryborough	A.C., 1 ph.	442	86	3	27.8.38
Tallangatta	N/E.	Wodonga	A.C., 3 ph.	850	227	3	1.11.40
Tallygaroopna	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph.	228	20	3	22.10.33
Tally Ho	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 3 ph.	167	49	3	9.3.28
Tambo Upper	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	100	15	3	24.12.37
Tandarook	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.	50	4	3	25.5.39
Tangambalanga	N/E.	Wodonga	A.C., 3 ph.	170	38	3	12.4.39
Tanjil South	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	96	29	3	27.5.37
Tarago	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	50	14	3	23.8.38
Tatura	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 3 ph.	1,506	344	3	1.11.26
Tecoma	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 3 ph.	(See Belgrave)		2	3.9.28
Teetora Road	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	105	32	3	27.5.41
Terang	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,350	609	2	4.3.24
Terang Rural	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	900	294	3	9.1.36
Tesbury	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 1 ph.*	200	4	3	15.5.39
The Basin	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 1 ph.	354	36	3	13.9.39
Thomastown	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 3 ph.	150	38	3	1.6.28
Thornton	N/E.	Alexandra	A.C., 1 ph.	170	61	3	19.7.27
Thorpdale	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	165	44	3	23.12.37
Tinamba	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 1 pb.	350	126	3	11.7.28
Tongala	N/E.	Echuca	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	478	227	3	12.9.26
Toolamba West	N/E.	Shepparton	A.C., 1 ph.	(See Ardmona)		3	1.12.39
Toongabbie	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	200	28	3	11.3.29
Toora	Gipps.	Foster	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	450	157	3	10.5.38
Tooradin	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	250	58	3	14.1.37
Toorloo Arm	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	55	5	3	13.2.40
Torquay	Geel.	Queenscliff	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	300	178	3	1.9.30
Torwood	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	50	18	3	22.1.40
Tourello	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	14	2	3	10.8.38
Tower Hill	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	40	6	3	30.6.35
Trafalgar	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 3 ph.	1,125	351	3	16.10.23
Trafalgar Rural	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	350	138	3	3.4.28
Traralgon	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	4,000	970	2	24.11.23
Traralgon Rural	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	200	26	3	27.11.28
Traralgon South	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 1 ph.	120	24	3	12.8.37
Tremont	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 1 ph.	430	110	3	2.9.27
Trentham	Mid.	Kyneton	A.C., 3 ph.	887	176	3	8.5.39
Triholm	Gipps.	Korumburra	A.C., 1 ph.	70	3	3	17.10.38
Tullamarine (portion only)	Metro.	Melbourne	A.C., 1 ph.	40	9	3	18.3.39
Tungamah	N/E.	Yarrawonga	A.C., 3 ph.	308	74	3	14.2.40
Tyabb	E/M.	Frankston	A.C., 1 ph.	260	43	3	20.1.28
Tyers	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	260	62	3	15.10.23
Tylden	Mid.	Kyneton	A.C., 1 ph.	274	24	3	6.7.39
Tynong	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	280	74	3	14.1.29
Upper Beaconsfield	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	325	66	3	1.8.34
Upper Ferntree Gully	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,131	279	3	24.8.25
Upper Maffra West	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 1 ph.	250	43	3	6.10.37
Upwey	E/M.	Belgrave	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,675	491	2	24.8.25
Valencia Creek	Gipps.	Maffra	A.C., 1 ph.	100	15	3	11.6.38
Vervale	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	115	7	3	10.7.42
Violet Town	N/E.	Benalla	A.C., 3 ph.	680	129	3	1.3.36
Waaia	N/E.	Nurmurkah	A.C., 3 ph.	50	15	3	5.11.40
Wahgunyah	N/E.	Rutherglen	A.C., 3 ph.	560	97	3	1.2.26
Wallace	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 3 ph.	150	22	3	17.5.40
Walpa	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 1 ph.	50	12	3	16.5.35
Wangaratta	N/E.	Wangaratta	A.C., 3 ph.	5,721	1,416	2	12.3.27
Wangaratta North	N/E.	Wangaratta	A.C., 3 ph.	26	9	3	20.5.36
Wangaratta South	N/E.	Wangaratta	A.C., 3 ph.	57	20	3	3.5.38
Wangoom	S/W.	Warrnambool	A.C., 1 ph.*	200	3	3	9.5.39
Wantirna	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 3 ph.	85	19	3	1.2.28
Warburton	E/M.	Healesville	A.C., 3 ph.	1,500	289	3	1.7.44
Warncoort	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.*	30	7	3	19.12.25
Warragul	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	3,100	876	2	1.12.30
Warragul Rural	Gipps.	Warragul	A.C., 1 ph.	250	86	3	19.6.28
Warrandyte	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 1 ph.	318	159	3	21.12.35
Warrion	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.	80	17	3	18.8.24
Warrnambool	S/W.	Warrnambool	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	10,000	2,421	2	30.12.23
Warrnambool Rural	S/W.	Warrnambool	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.*	250	24	3	9.1.36
Warrong	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	20	3	3	20.4.40
Watsonia	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 3 ph.	99	42	3	24.3.26
Waubra	Ball.	Ballarat	A.C., 1 ph.	110	18	3	18.12.40
Weerite	S/W.	Camperdown	A.C., 3 ph.	30	10	3	8.6.28
Wellsford	Bend.	Bendigo	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	20	4	3	25.1.43
Welshpool	Gipps.	Foster	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	330	83	3	13.8.38
Werribee	Metro.	Werribee	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	2,950	709	2	10.4.24
Werribee South	Metro.	Werribee	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	500	96	3	24.11.36
Westbury	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	40	12	3	27.5.37
Westmere	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	50	14	3	30.9.38

CENTRES SERVED BY STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTOIRA—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Branch	Location of Officer-in-Charge.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs as per Appendix No. 7 Column No.	Date Supply First Undertaken by Commission.
Country—*continued.*							
Wheeler's Hill	E/M.	Dandenong	A.C., 1 ph.	141	27	3	1.2.26
Whittlesea	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	426	99	3	28.9.37
Whorouly	N/E.	Myrtleford	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	30	4	3	2.6.42
Willatook	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	20	3	3	23.5.40
Willaura	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.	400	104	3	23.9.38
Willaura Rural	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.	1,100	174	3	23.9.38
Willowgrove	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 1 ph.	60	32	3	22.5.39
Winchelsea	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 1 ph.	700	115	3	30.6.24
Wiseleigh	Gipps.	Lakes Entrance	A.C., 1 ph.	100	5	3	24.10.30
Wodonga	N/E.	Wodonga	A.C., 3 ph.	3,381	599	3	1.11.33
Wodonga Rural	N/E.	Wodonga	A.C., 1 ph.	40	9	3	8.8.38
Wonga Park	E/M.	Ringwood	A.C., 1 ph.	85	6	3	18.5.38
Woodend	Mid.	Kyneton	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	1,454	325	3	1.8.29
Woodglen	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	30	12	3	16.4.40
Wool Wool	S/W.	Colac	A.C., 3 ph.	30	8	3	15.10.24
Woorndoo	S/W.	Terang	A.C., 1 ph.*	40	9	3	8.12.38
Wunghnu	N/E.	Nurmurkah	A.C., 3 ph.	210	21	3	1.10.33
Wy Yung	Gipps.	Bairnsdale	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	50	9	3	28.9.28
Yackandandah	N/E.	Wodonga	A.C., 3 ph.	363	111	3	20.12.39
Yallock	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	100	12	3	25.11.37
Yangery	S/W.	Port Fairy	A.C., 1 ph.*	120	7	3	22.6.38
Yannathan	Gipps.	Koo-wee-rup	A.C., 1 ph.	275	85	3	8.2.36
Yan Yean	E/M.	Greensborough	A.C., 1 ph.	128	22	3	28.9.37
Yarra Glen	E/M.	Healesville	A.C., 1 ph.	328	63	3	15.3.34
Yarragon	Gipps.	Trafalgar	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	596	202	3	1.11.23
Yarrawonga	N/E.	Yarrawonga	A.C., 3 ph.	2,874	653	3	1.8.25
Yering	E/M.	Healesville	A.C., 1 ph.	37	12	3	24.2.34
Yeringberg	E/M.	Healesville	A.C., 1 ph.	45	14	3	7.7.33
Yinnar	Gipps.	Traralgon	A.C., 3 ph. and 1 ph.	450	147	3	28.11.27

* = 230 V. only. † = Non-permanent supply.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations.	Branch Title.	Location of Branch Headquarters.	Telephone.
Metro.	Metropolitan	238–242 Flinders-street, Melbourne	C. 10310 JM 1525
Ball.	Ballarat	1–7 Wendouree-parade, Ballarat	1825
Bend.	Bendigo	Cr. Hargreaves and Williamson-streets, Bendigo	1700
E/M.	Eastern Metropolitan	197 Lonsdale-street, Dandenong	182
Geel.	Geelong	Corio-terrace, Geelong	1941
Gipps.	Gippsland	108–116 Franklin-street, Traralgon	114
Mid.	Midland	40 Lyttleton-street, Castlemaine	238
N/E.	North-Eastern	80 Bridge-street, Benalla	192
S/W.	South-Western	119–121 Murray-street, Colac	660

System of Supply.—A.C. Single-phase—Metropolitan area, 200–400 volts,
Other areas, 230–460 volts.
A.C. Three-phase, 230–400 volts.
D.C. Three-wire, 230–460 volts.

APPENDIX No. 8—*continued.*

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS (MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE).

Municipality or Centre.	Supply Authority.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs.	
METROPOLITAN.						
Supplied in Bulk by State Electricity Commission.						
City of Melbourne (excl. Flemington)	Melbourne City Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. / A.C., 3 ph., 230–400v.	74,900	27,786	Metropolitan Standard Tariffs apply in all these territories with the exception of that of the Melbourne City Council, which has the following Metropolitan Standard Tariffs only:—Residential, All-Purposes, Night Rate Water Heating. In addition to the above, the Melbourne City Council has Tariffs different from Standard for commercial and industrial lighting, radiators, and power and heating.	
Box Hill, Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	Box Hill City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	24,120	7,573		
Brunswick ..	Brunswick City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	54,300	14,771		
Coburg ..	Coburg City Council	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	46,843	11,799		
Footscray and part of Braybrook Shire	Footscray City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	63,500	14,452		
Heidelberg (excl. Greensborough)	Heidelberg City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	31,000	7,997		
Northcote ..	Northcote City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	43,000	11,861		
Port Melbourne	Port Melbourne City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	12,750	3,553		
Preston ..	Preston City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	35,500	10,408		
Williamstown ..	Williamstown City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	23,300	7,133		
			409,213	117,333		
COUNTRY.					Lighting.	Power.
Apollo Bay ..	H. A. Block	D.C., 230 v. ..	500	145	1s. 3d. to 1s. ..	6d. to 2½d.
Ararat ..	Ararat Town Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	5,500	1,270	9d. to 1·25d. ..	3½d. to ·75d.
*Aspendale, Chelsea, and Carrum	Carrum E.S. Co. Ltd. ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	8,500	2,935	Similar to State Electricity Commission's Frankston centre.	
Beaufort ..	Ripon Shire Council	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	1,400	288	10d.	4d.
Beechworth ..	Beechworth Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	2,600	482	1s.	6½d.
Berriwillock ..	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Wycheproof)	11d. to 9d. ..	5d. to 3¼d.
Beulah ..	Karkarooc Shire Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	450	135	1s. 3d. ..	4d.
Birchip ..	Birchip E S. Co. Ltd. ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	500	197	1s.	6d. to 4d.
Boort	Boort Co-op. Butter and Ice Co. Ltd.	D.C., 230 v. ..	575	190	1s. 3d. to 9d.	6d. to 4d.
Broadford ..	Broadford Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,294	239	9d.	6d.
Cardross ..	Mildura City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Mildura)	9½d. to 6¾d. ..	Dom. 2¾d. Ind. 4¾d. to 1d.
Casterton ..	Casterton E.S. Co. Pty. Ltd. ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,900	428	9d. to 7d. ..	4d. to 1·1d.
Charlton ..	Charlton E.L. and P. Co. Ltd.	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,284	356	1s. to 7d. ..	5d. to 3d.
Cohuna ..	Gunbower Co-op. Butter Factory and Trading Co. Ltd.	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	1,050	288	1s. to 9d. ..	6d. to 2d.
Coleraine ..	Hamilton E.S. Co. Ltd. ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	1,000	218	1s. to 9d. ..	6d. to 1·65d.
———— ..	Corindhap Hydraulic G.S. Co. N.L.	A.C., 3 ph.	..	..	No supply to consumers	
Corryong ..	Shire of Upper Murray ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	550	184	1s. 3d. ..	6d. to 3d.
Culgoa ..	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Wycheproof)	11d. to 9d. ..	5d. to 3¼d.
Dimboola ..	Dimboola Shire Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	1,690	458	1s. to 8d. ..	6d. to 3d.
Donald ..	Donald Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,500	390	1s. and 10d. ..	6d. to 1⅞d.
*Doncaster and Templestowe	Doncaster Shire Council ..	A.C., 1 ph., 200–400 v.	2,500	597	7d.	4d. to 3d.
Dumosa ..	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Wycheproof)	11d. to 9d. ..	5d. to 3¼d.
Edenhope ..	Edenhope E.S. Co. Pty. Ltd.	D.C., 230 v. ..	600	77	1s. 3d. ..	9d.
Elmore ..	Elmore E.L. and P. Co. Ltd.	D.C., 230 v. ..	700	174	1s. 2d. ..	9d.
Goroke ..	Goroke Butter and Freezing Co.	D.C., 230 v. ..	300	45	1s. 4d. to 9d. ..	6d. to 3d.
Gunbower ..	Gunbower Co-op. Butter Factory and Trading Co. Ltd.	D.C., 230 v. ..	180	42	1s. to 9d. ..	6d. to 2d.
Hamilton ..	Hamilton E.S. Co. Ltd. ..	D.C., 230 v. / A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	6,000	1,529	6d. to 4d. ..	4d. to 2d.
Heathcote ..	McIvor Shire Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	1,000	227	1s. 4d. ..	8d. to 6d.
Heywood ..	S. F. Block	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	720	125	1s. 3d to 1s.	6d to 3d.
Hopetoun ..	Karkarooc Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	700	187	10d. and 9d. ..	4d.
Horsham ..	Horsham Town Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. / A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	6,000	1,519	9d. to 6d. ..	4d. to 1¼d.
Inglewood ..	Inglewood Borough Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,000	217	1s. and 9d. ..	6d. to 2d.
Irymple ..	Mildura City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Mildura)	9½d. to 6¾d. ..	Dom. 2¾d. Ind. 4¾d. to 1d.
Jeparit ..	S. F. Block	D.C., 230 v. ..	850	215	1s.	6d.
Kaniva ..	Kaniva Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	1,200	203	1s.	6d. and 5d.
Kerang ..	Kerang Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	3,000	683	7d. to 4d. ..	4d. to 1½d.
Kilmore ..	Kilmore Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,000	237	10d. to 6d. ..	4d. to 2d.
Koondrook ..	Kerang Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	700	101	1s. 3d. ..	9d. to 3½d.
Korong Vale ..	Korong Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(See Wedderburn)	1s. 1d. ..	5½d. to 3d.
Manangatang ..	J. Andrews	D.C., 230 v. ..	350	45	1s. 4d. ..	6d. to 1d.
Merbein ..	Mildura City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Mildura)	9½d. to 6¾d. ..	Dom. 2¾d. Ind. 4¾d. to 1d.

* Supplied in bulk by State Electricity Commission.

APPENDIX No. 8—*continued.*

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS (MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE)—*continued.*

Municipality or Centre.	Supply Authority.	System of Supply.	Population.	Number of Consumers.	Tariffs.	
					Lighting.	Power.
COUNTRY—*continued.*						
Mildura ..	Mildura City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	15,000	3,780	City, 7d. to 5¾d.; District, 9½d. to 6¾d.	City — Dom. 2d., Ind. 4½d. to 0·9d. Dist. —Dom. 2¾d., Ind. 4¾d. to 1d.
Minyip ..	Dunmunkle Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	700	171	1s.	8d. to 2d.
Mitiamo ..	C. W. Sims Jnr.	D.C., 230 v. ..	150	21	1s. 6d. to 6d. ..	1s. to 3d.
					Optional Tariff—4s. per month, plus 1s. per unit for first 12 units and 6d. per unit for all over.	
Murchison ..	Waranga Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	650	154	1s. 1d. to 9d. ..	5½d. to 2d.
Murrayville ..	Walpeup Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	370	74	1s. 3d. ..	5d. to 3d.
Murtoa ..	Dunmunkle Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,222	318	9d.	4d. to 2d.
Nagambie ..	Goulburn Shire Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	750	198	10d. ..	6d.
Natimuk ..	H. C. Woolmer	A.C., 230–400 v. ..	550	100	1s. 3d. to 1s.	6d. to 4d.
Nhill	Lowan Shire Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	1,990	511	9d.	5d. to 2d.
Nullawil ..	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Wycheproof)	11d. to 9d. ..	5d. to 3¼d.
Omeo	Omeo E.S. and Motor Co. Pty. Ltd.	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	600	85	1s. 6d. ..	6d.
Orbost ..	Orbost Butter and Produce Co. Ltd.	D.C., 230 v. ..	2,000	404	10d. to 8d. ..	5d. to 2d.
Ouyen ..	Walpeup Shire Council ..	D.C., 230–460 v. ..	1,050	257	11d. ..	3d. to 2d.
Phillip Island ..	Phillip Island Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	1,200	133	1s. 1d. and 1s.	7d. and 6d.
Portland ..	Portland Borough Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	2,600	756	10d. to 6d. ..	5d. to 3d.
Pyramid ..	Gordon Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	450	101	1s. 3d. to 6d.	6d. to 3d.
Quambatook ..	Kerang Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	500	104	1s. 1d. to 1s.	6d. to 4d.
Rainbow ..	Frank Dawson Pty. Ltd. ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,007	204	1s. to 8d. ..	6d.
Red Cliffs ..	Mildura City Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230-400 v.	..	(Incl. in Mildura)	9½d. to 6¾d. ..	Dom. 2¾d. Ind. 4¾d. to 1d.
Rupanyup ..	Dunmunkle Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	700	155	1s. 1d.	8d. to 2d.
Rushworth ..	Waranga Shire Council ..	D.C., 230 v. ..	1,200	300	8d.	3½d. to 2d.
Sea Lake ..	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	..	(Incl. in Wycheproof)	11d. to 9d. ..	5d. to 3¼d.
Serviceton ..	C. C. Wallis	D.C., 230 v. ..	150	36	1s. ..	6d.
Seymour ..	Seymour Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	5,000	761	10d. and 9d. ..	3d. to 2d.
Stawell ..	Stawell Borough Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	5,000	1,144	9d.	4d. to 3d.
St. Arnaud ..	St. Arnaud Borough Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	2,700	689	11d. to 6d. ..	5d. to 2½d.
Swan Hill (Borough) ..	Swan Hill Borough Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	4,800	1,040	8d. to 3d. ..	5d. to 1½d. *less* 45%
Swan Hill (Rural Supply)	Swan Hill Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	1,180	605	1s. 1d. to 6d. ..	5d. to 3d.
Underbool ..	A. J. Gloster	D.C., 230 v. ..	250	39	1s. 6d. ..	8d. to 6d.
Warracknabeal ..	Warracknabeal E.L. Co. Ltd. ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	2,800	670	10d. and 9d. ..	6d. to 3d.
Wedderburn (Incl. Korong Vale)	Korong Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	1,510	Wedderburn, 167 Korong Vale, 92	1s. 1d. ..	5½d. to 4½d.
Wonthaggi ..	State Coal Mine	A.C., 3 ph., 240–415 v.	7,300	1,463	7d.	3d. to 1½d.
Wycheproof (Incl. Sea Lake and Intermediate Towns)	Wycheproof Shire Council ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	2,200	527	11d. to 9d. ..	5d. to 3¼d.
Yarram ..	Yarram H.E. Co. Ltd. ..	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	6,161	454	11d. and 10d.	4d. to 2d.
Yea	Yea Shire Council	A.C., 3 ph., 230–400 v.	950	263	10d. to 9d. ..	4d. to 3d.

NEW SOUTH WALES UNDERTAKINGS (BULK SUPPLIES).

(Not included in Summary.)

Municipalities of Albury, Berrigan, Coreen, Corowa, and Moama purchased from the State Electricity Commission of Victoria 13,728,351 kWh. during the year.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

COUNTRY UNDERTAKINGS ACQUIRED—INCREASED DEVELOPMENT SINCE ACQUISITION.

Location.	Acquisition Date.	After Acquisition. Year 1943-44.		Prior to Acquisition.			Average Revenue per kWh. Sold.	
		kWh. Sold.	Revenue.	kWh. Sold.	Revenue.	For Year Ended.	1943-44.	Prior to Acquisition.
			£		£		*d.*	*d.*
Metropolitan Branch.								
Werribee	10.4.24	2,444,134	17,321	61,190	2,575	30.9.23	1·70	10·10
Ballarat Branch.								
Ballan	1.3.40	59,978	1,038	13,261	964	30.6.39	4·15	17·45
Daylesford	31.10.40	809,051	6,548	184,853	5,091	30.10.40	1·94	6·61
Hepburn Springs	1.10.40	91,185	1,563	46,002	1,701	30.6.40	4·11	8·87
Wallace	17.5.40	94,183	497	1,320	90	30.6.39	1·27	16·36
Bendigo Branch.								
Eaglehawk	1.2.36	336,946	5,412	198,580	4,472	30.9.35	3·85	5·40
Eastern Metropolitan Branch.								
Dandenong	1.10.23	2,820,510	21,331	77,300	4,006	30.9.23	1·82	12·44
Frankston	21.2.28	3,337,464	25,673	293,000	8,859	30.9.27	1·85	7·25
Healesville	1.4.33	825,083	8,841	108,910	4,196	30.9.31	2·57	9·24
Lilydale	1.4.25	1,434,075	7,368	39,950	1,816	30.9.24	1·23	10·91
Mornington	1.8.30	1,445,369	12,968	120,000	4,634	30.9.28	2·15	9·26
Ringwood and Croydon	1.4.25	2,336,012	19,416	181,600	4,393	30.9.24	2·00	5·81
Sorrento and Portsea	1.10.27	1,372,488	14,019	47,500*	2,440	30.9.27	2·45	12·33*
Gippsland Branch.								
Bairnsdale	1.4.27	1,984,838	15,598	100,272	2,948	30.6.23	1·89	7·06
Drouin	3.10.24	684,357	4,392	19,500	743	30.9.21	1·54	9·15
Garfield	1.8.29	67,888	699	8,864	465	30.12.27	2·47	12·59
Inverloch	1.10.34	82,459	913	4,000*	200	30.6.34	2·66	12·00*
Koo-wee-rup	1.8.35	381,226	2,863	17,481	686	9.8.33	1·80	9·42
Korumburra	1.12.24	1,077,145	7,617	85,000	3,427	30.9.23	1·70	9·68
Leongatha	15.2.24	849,061	6,639	50,640	2,012	30.6.23	1·88	9·53
Maffra	1.9.24	2,412,462	12,341	62,000	2,651	30.9.22	1·23	10·26
Morwell	1.4.26	12,244,546	34,777	52,062	1,772	30.9.25	0·68	8·17
Neerim South–Noojee	15.1.35	638,940	4,330	59,550	1,193	30.6.33	1·63	4·81
Sale	1.7.24	3,778,668	24,480	114,155	3,687	30.6.24	1·55	7·75
Toora–Foster	1.5.38	503,356	4,038	116,330	2,348	30.6.36	1·93	4·84
Thorpdale	23.12.37	46,672	472	5,000*	312*	23.12.37	2·43	14·98*
Warragul	1.12.30	1,422,410	12,172	150,000*	4,830	30.11.30	2·91	7·73*
Welshpool	13.8.38	52,870	642	5,280	172*	13.8.38	2·05	7·82*
Midland Branch.								
Avoca	1.8.40	106,194	1,670	46,410	1,922	30.6.40	3·77	9·94
Bacchus Marsh	2.6.41	974,763	7,621	253,913	4,225	30.9.40	1·88	3·99
Castlemaine	31.12.29	2,576,626	16,363	175,904	7,130	31.12.28	1·52	9·73
Dunolly	1.4.38	76,220	1,234	32,667	1,188	30.9.37	3·89	8·73
Gisborne	1.10.28	142,900	1,412	17,000	1,074	30.9.27	2·37	15·16
Kyneton	1.10.29	704,963	7,490	143,340	5,433	30.9.27	2·55	9·09
Maryborough	1.10.37	1,816,804	15,392	421,013	10,215	30.9.37	2·03	5·82
Sunbury	1.5.26	376,086	4,120	58,501	2,490	30.9.24	2·63	10·21
Trentham	8.5.39	84,909	1,283	21,000*	989	30.9.38	3·63	11·30*
Woodend	1.8.29	285,660	3,209	51,000	2,555	30.9.27	2·70	12·02
North-Eastern Branch.								
Alexandra	11.4.27	312,959	2,877	64,000*	1,875	30.9.26	2·21	7·00*
Benalla	1.5.26	1,242,903	12,785	70,800	3,373	30.9.24	2·47	11·43
Bright	1.12.41	191,201	1,811	49,200	1,801	31.10.41	2·27	8.79
Cobram	1.10.28	349,479	3,174	19,500	1,416	30.9.27	2·18	17·43
Euroa	20.3.28	423,236	4,835	46,618	1,782	30.9.25	2·74	9·17
Kyabram	1.12.26	930,621	7,466	92,312	3,462	4.7.25	1·93	9·00
Mansfield	1.6.28	206,806	2,395	25,000	1,341	30.9.27	2·78	12·88
Mooroopna	1.10.26	1,241,396	6,212	40,000	1,457	30.9.25	1·20	8·74
Myrtleford	1.12.40	322,869	2,779	59,260	2,089	30.6.40	2·07	8·46
Nathalia and Numurkah	1.10.31	570,606	5,843	96,763	3,619	30.9.31	2·46	8·97
Rochester	1.8.35	574,026	4,748	191,310	4,223	31.7.35	1·99	5·30
Rutherglen	15.10.26	348,111	3,458	28,392	1,377	30.9.24	2·38	11·64
Shepparton	1.1.25	3,594,619	26,791	163,400	4,625	30.6.24	1·79	6·79
Stanhope	14.6.38	258,930	1,990	5,150*	341	14.6.38	1·84	15·89*
Tallangatta	1.11.40	211,618	2,293	118,033	3,119	30.9.40	2·60	6·34
Tatura	1.11.26	605,507	4,906	40,000	1,710	30.6.25	1·94	10·26
Violet Town	1.3.36	66,546	981	14,650*	1,160	30.9.35	3·54	19·00*
Wahgunyah	1.2·26	66,486	749	7,233	263	30.9.22	2·70	8·73
Wangaratta	12.3·27	2,729,591	19,763	151,600	4,788	30.9.25	1·74	7·58
Wodonga	1.11·33	601,805	6,502	64,500*	3,000*	30.6.33	2·59	11·16*
Yarrawonga	1.8·25	1,016,122	7,682	47,000	2,149	30.9.24	1·81	10·97
South-Western Branch.								
Camperdown	1.1.24	847,832	7,978	97,664	4,122	30.9.23	2·26	10·13
Colac	1.9.23	1,854,324	17,900	99,000	2,673	30.9.22	2·32	6·48
Koroit	1.12.28	228,181	2,267	50,000	2,319	30.9.28	2·38	11·13
Lorne	15.12.36	442,735	3,995	24,000	1,658	30.9.36	2·17	16·58
Mortlake	16.5.24	226,687	2,393	35,306	1,626	30.9.22	2·53	11·05
Terang	4.3.24	517,182	5,746	78,839	3,439	30.9.23	2·67	10·47
Total	..	70,760,879	504,081	5,223,878	174,711	..	1·71	8·03

* Approximate only.

COMPARISON OF TOTAL FIGURES.

	kWh. Sold.	Revenue. £	Average Revenue per kWh. *d.*
After acquisition	70,760,879	504,081	1·71
Prior to acquisition	5,223,878	174,711	8·03
Increase in sales and revenue	1,254·6%	188·5%	Decrease 6·32 = 78·7%

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

Description.		Increase during Year ended 30th June, 1944.		Total at 30th June, 1944.	
		Route Miles.	Cable Miles.	Route Miles.	Cable Miles.
OVERHEAD LINES.					
Yallourn to Yarraville	132 kV.	..	..	110·0	660·0
Yallourn to Richmond	132 kV.	..	..	80·0	480·0
Yarraville to Geelong	66 kV.	..	..	45·3	136·0
Sugarloaf to Thomastown	66 kV.	..	..	62·0	345·0
Thomastown to Bendigo	66 kV.	..	..	93·4	557·7
Newport to Ballarat	66 kV.	..	..	54·5	163·5
Main Metropolitan Transmission Lines	66 kV.	..	..	16·0	64·5
	22 kV.	2·0	12·0	172·6	577·7
Branches—					
Metropolitan	22 kV.	10·6	32·4	59·8	174·4
	7·2, 6·6, 4·16 kV.	— 0·3	5·2	313·2	907·0
	Low tension	6·0	25·4	1,719·7	6,471·3
Ballarat	22 kV.	3·3	9·1	141·8	415·2
	6·6 kV.	0·3	0·9	34·5	101·3
	Low tension	2·8	6·9	175·8	636·0
Bendigo	22 kV.	1·7	2·8	62·8	191·2
	Low tension	2·1	6·7	134·4	541·3
Eastern Metropolitan	22 kV.	21·9	51·5	391·7	1,009·0
	6·6 kV.	— 16·5	— 43·2	97·3	226·4
	Low tension	8·6	29·3	568·0	1,803·8
Geelong	22 kV.	2·8	7·2	96·2	254·0
	6·6 kV.	..	..	58·6	217·9
	Low tension	1·2	6·4	173·7	628·8
Gippsland	22 kV.	8·5	20·6	977·7	2,438·1
	6·6 kV.	..	..	1·2	2·3
	Low tension	23·4	78·5	623·1	2,050·6
Midland	22 kV.	7·0	16·9	302·6	832·9
	6·6 kV.	..	..	1·6	4·7
	Low tension	2·6	8·8	201·8	666·5
North-Eastern	66 kV.	4·2	12·5	332·9	1,011·1
	22 kV.	65·9	193·7	736·9	2,043·7
	Low tension	10·4	42·5	357·4	1,249·9
South-Western	44 kV.	..	..	116·3	487·5
	22 kV.	21·5	53·8	722·4	1,578·6
	6·6 kV.	— 1·9	— 5·8	95·7	235·4
	Low tension	7·9	19·7	309·8	812·3
Yallourn	6·6 kV.	..	..	4·9	14·7
	Low tension	0·7	3·0	12·1	36·8
Summary—	132 kV.	..	..	190·0	1,140·0
	66 kV.	4·2	12·5	604·1	2,277·8
	44 kV.	..	..	116·3	487·5
	22 kV.	145·2	400·0	3,664·5	9,514·8
	7·2, 6·6, 4·16 kV.	— 18·4	— 42·9	607·0	1,709·7
	Low tension	65·7	227·2	4,275·8	14,897·3
		196·7	596·8	9,457·7	30,027·1

UNDERGROUND CABLES.	Cable Miles.	Cable Miles.
22 kV.	1·26	146·21
11, 7·2, 6·6, 4·16 and 3·3 kV.	— 129·16*	328·44
Pilot, telephone, and supervisory	11·37	76·93
Low tension	1·00	108·77
	— 115·53	660·35

SUB-STATIONS.	Number.	Capacity kVA.	Number.	Capacity kVA.
Terminal Stations	..	35,000	8	418,200
Main Metropolitan Transmission Sub-stations	1	30,000	30	385,500
Distribution Sub-stations at Line Voltage	..	..	7	21,500
Branches—				
Metropolitan	24	7,025	766	203,010
Ballarat	2	35	101	6,885
Bendigo	5	1,295	51	20,570
Eastern Metropolitan	19	450	490	16,357
Geelong	4	785	147	22,820
Gippsland	13	705	743	19,485
Midland	9	280	177	14,100
North-Eastern	30	7,910	443	51,570
South-Western	44	857	640	25,555
Yallourn	..	..	11	1,375
	151	84,342	3,614	1,206,927

* Adjustment.

THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

ITS INAUGURATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(Compiled by W. R. Armstrong, Publicity Officer, State Electricity Commission of Victoria.)

As this year marks the silver jubilee of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a brief survey of its activities during the 25 years of its existence is not only appropriate, but also provides the opportunity of acknowledging the work, the wisdom, and the foresight of those who initiated and pioneered the State undertaking of electricity and fuel supply. While the undertaking is young enough for the work of its initiators and pioneers to come within the range of first hand knowledge, its progress along the lines laid down by them has reached a stage which allows this work to be viewed in its true perspective and a proper appraisement of its value to be made.

It is interesting to reflect that while one of the indirect effects of to-day's global war has been to emphasise for Victoria the need of complete self-reliance on its own natural resources, the war of 1914–18 was fraught with similar local problems which compelled public attention to the need of embarking on the development of these resources as a means of rescuing the State from a condition of almost complete dependence on imported fuel for the generation of electricity. The difference to-day is that the power resources of Victoria are in an advanced state of development which comprehends the needs of the next decade, and that the emphasis has now been laid on Victoria's fuel requirements for purposes additional to electricity supply, and including the manufacture of town's gas. Here again the work of the Commission has been most important, for its briquetting enterprise—initiated as a means of providing regular fuel supplies for its heat power stations, existing and prospective, in the metropolis and elsewhere beyond Yallourn, as well as of demonstrating the economic value of brown coal as industrial and domestic fuel—has pointed the way to complete independence of imported black coal.

Conditions Preceding the Establishment of a State Electrical Authority.

The 1918 legislation establishing the Electricity Commissioners was prompted by (1) the situation of extreme urgency which had arisen, especially in the metropolitan area, where a shortage of power was imminent, and where the existing power stations for general supply were unsuitable for large extensions, and (2) the inadequacy for all purposes of Victoria's own limited and less valuable black coal seams, coupled with the fact that recurring and harrassing industrial dislocations gave no guarantee of continuous supplies of black coal from the first-class seams of New South Wales. Moreover, plentiful and regular supplies of power were so essential to the State's industrial progress that the development of the key industry of electricity itself was a matter of national concern.

At the time there were twelve electricity undertakings—ten municipal and two private—in the metropolitan area. The position in this respect had been stable since 1900, when the Melbourne City Council bought out all competing interests in the city area proper. The undertakings which generated electricity were the Melbourne City Council, the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd. (which supplied most of the area south of the Yarra River) and the North Melbourne Electric Tramways and Lighting Company Ltd. The last named operated in the Essendon–Flemington area, while the other two undertakings sold their surplus energy in bulk to the various suburban Municipal distributing authorities (Box Hill, Brunswick, Coburg, Footscray, Heidelberg, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Preston and Williamstown). All the metropolitan municipal undertakings continue to function under indeterminable orders issued before the advent of the State system, from which they now take supply in bulk. The Railways Commissioners were also supplying electricity in bulk to several large industrial consumers from the Railways 25-cycle generating station at Newport.

While all the undertakings mentioned did valuable pioneering work, the lack of uniformity in respect of systems, voltages and tariffs in a common area of supply further aggravated the position in the metropolitan area. In the country, private companies operated in the provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. Except for the larger towns (in which either municipal or private undertakings were established), none of the rural centres of the State had a service of electricity at all.

There was nothing in the situation which could be looked upon as the basis of a system of supply which would meet Melbourne's expanding requirements, quite apart from the immediate and future electrical needs of the State as a whole.

Investigation of Victorian Brown Coal Resources.

After a visit to Germany and Austria, the late Mr. James Stirling, then Government Geologist and Mining Representative of Victoria, submitted to the then Agent-General of Victoria (the late Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G.) a report dated 6th May, 1901, and entitled " Notes on the Brown Coal Industry in Germany and Austria ". In this report, which was tabled in the Victorian Parliament on 30th July, 1901, the late Mr. Stirling recommended the Government to promote by every possible means similar development of our brown coal for manufacturing purposes, and envisaged the utilization of the Victorian deposits for various purposes, including those for which it is being used to-day. There had been an attempt, from 1889 to 1894, to exploit these deposits commercially by the Great Morwell Brown Coal Mining Company, which established the " old cut ", or Old Brown Coal Mine, on the opposite side of the Latrobe River to the Yallourn open cut. The result was not encouraging, and the deposits were generally regarded as an unknown quantity, hardly likely to compensate Victoria for its lack of rich black coal seams.

Fortunately, however, there were men of standing and expert knowledge who never ceased to advocate the exploitation of these deposits as a national enterprise. Fortified by a knowledge of the success of brown coal power stations in Germany, and possessed of data as to the quality, extent, and accessibility of the Victorian deposits as the result of systematic borings authorized in 1913 by the then Minister of Mines (the late Hon. Peter McBride, M.L.A.), they made strong representations in favour of the utilization of our brown coal as the solution of the State's immediate and future power problems. The moving spirit in the initiation and execution of the important work of proving the State's brown coal deposits by borings and analysis was Mr. (now Dr.) H. Herman, then Director of Geological Survey. He had early recommended a definite State policy for the protection and utilization of these deposits, and to him is due much of the credit for their ultimate recognition as a great national asset; for his researches, expert advice, enthusiasm, and organizing work were the chief factors in the events from 1913 onwards.

In 1916 the matter became the chief concern of the Institute of Victorian Industries, an organization formed primarily by private individuals, but with representatives appointed by the Government of the day. On 16th April, 1916, it presented to the Government a report by its executive committee, and in a summary recommended that as a definite policy the State should take immediate steps in the direction of utilizing brown coal for Victoria's power requirements and for the production of 120 tons of briquettes a day. This report was signed by H. Herman, chairman of the Brown Coal Sectional Committee; by Professor Payne, as chairman of the Institute, and by the late J. E. Stevens, as secretary.

The Institute supplemented its report by personal representations to the Government of the day (that led by the late Sir Alexander Peacock), and he and members of his Cabinet visited the Morwell field early in 1917, which was a year of unremitting effort on the part of the advocates of brown coal.

Mr. H. R. Harper, then City Electrical Engineer, and afterwards Chief Engineer of the State Electricity Commission, figured prominently in the discussions. In his presidential address to the Victorian Institute of Engineers, on 21st March, 1917, he pointed out that the increasing price of black coal gave Victorian brown coal its great opportunity, especially if its development were associated with a large scheme for the supply of electricity to Melbourne, and if possible, throughout the State. He indicated that tests on brown coal were about to be made at the Melbourne City Council Power Station. Subsequently these tests were carried out, several thousands of tons of Morwell brown coal being supplied for the purpose by the Mines Department.

Brown Coal Advisory Committee.

In June, 1917, the Peacock Government appointed the Brown Coal Advisory Committee (Mr. H. Herman, chairman; the late Mr. F. W. Clements, Engineer and Manager, Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd.; Mr. H. R. Harper, City Electrical Engineer, and Mr. W. Stone, Chief Electrical Engineer, Victorian Railways) to report on the commercial utilization of brown coal, particularly for the purpose of generating electricity. Its report, which was presented to the late Hon. T. Livingston, then Minister of Mines, on 25th September, 1917, dealt exhaustively with the reservation, protection, and utilization of Victorian brown coal. The Committee's principal conclusion was that a power

station at Morwell, with transmission to Melbourne, would best meet the requirements of the metropolis, starting from 1921; its recommendations form the genesis of the State system, as it exists to-day. However, these recommendations were not given immediate legislative effect, the critical days of the big German offensive and changes in Government being deterring factors.

First Declaration of Public Policy on Victorian Electricity Supply.

Nevertheless, the Institute of Victorian Industries kept the matter alive, and took the first opportunity of placing it before Mr. (now Sir) H. S. W. Lawson, on the formation of his Ministry in March, 1918. On the 27th June, 1918, Mr. Lawson, in the course of his policy speech at Castlemaine, said :—

> " Having in view the advantages which the more general use of cheap electricity would confer upon industry and rural communities, the Government is determined to introduce legislation designed to control such projects in the future. If we do this, we shall escape many of the errors of other countries in which enterprises, instead of being developed upon some definite plan, have merely grown. We shall begin with a controlling body with the knowledge and powers requisite to the complete co-ordination of the whole of the generating and distribution system as far as possible. Such a body will be created by Parliament, and consist of technical and business men ".

Introduction of the 1918 Legislation.

For the first time, therefore, a Victorian Government committed itself to State enterprise in the development of Victoria's power resources. Legislation quickly followed. Notwithstanding the great amount of study and painstaking research involved, and the fact that there was little precedent to guide the framers of legislation so purely experimental as far as Australia was concerned—and hardly less so in regard to the rest of the world—the Electricity Commissioners Bill was presented to Parliament on the 10th December, 1918. It was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. the late S. Barnes (then Minister of Mines), and in the Legislative Council by the Hon. (now Sir) Arthur Robinson, Solicitor-General and Minister of Public Works, who was responsible for the actual preparation of this new legislation. In the latter's address to the House he stated that the main object of the Bill was to enable data to be collected and placed before Parliament, so that further legislation could be enacted in the full light of the facts. It can now be added that the structure of the original Act has remained unaltered, and that within its framework the Victorian State Electricity System has been developed. This and the further legislation indicated by the then Solicitor-General are regarded as models, and have been copied as such, both in Australia and abroad.

In view of the importance of the measure, and the revolutionary nature of the changes it portended in the course and rate of electrical development in Victoria, the Government circulated a memorandum among members, explaining the purpose of the proposed legislation. After quoting the conclusions and recommendations of three committees appointed by the British Government in an attempt to find a remedy for the chaotic and uneconomic conditions in the electricity supply industry which had developed in Great Britain as a result of a multiplicity of undertakings and generating stations, the Victorian Government pointed out that the problem there was complicated by the magnitude of the interests which had become vested in the industry. Similar conditions, it was stressed, had already manifested themselves in Victoria, but that as electricity was only in its primary stages of development here, the enactment of the Bill would help to remove existing anomalies, while preventing future complications.

The Bill was well received by Parliament, and was passed without division. It was given the Royal Assent on 7th January, 1919. Its favourable reception by both Houses of Parliament is attributable to (1) the urgency of the need it was designed to meet, (2) the clarity of its provisions, and (3) the lucid exposition of these provisions by its sponsors, following the circulation of the Government's informative memorandum.

The 1918 Act envisaged the ultimate co-ordination, unification, amalgamation, concentration, and interconnexion of all State and other electrical undertakings.

The rights of municipalities under the Electric Light and Power Act 1915, in regard to existing undertakings and orders, were not affected, but the Commissioners were entrusted with the administration of that Act, and also were empowered to recommend the enactment of regulations, and to submit proposals for further legislation to carry into effect any of the objects of the *Electricity Commissioners Act* 1918.

The First Commissioners.

The first Electricity Commissioners were appointed in Feburary, 1919. The tremendously important foundational work performed by them, in implementing the State scheme and laying down the policy to be followed in its development, is apt to be overlooked in the rapid flow of events which culminated in the reconstitution of the Commission as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria under its 1920 Act. The first Commissioners were :—

Chairman : Professor (and afterwards Sir) Thomas Lyle, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., a distinguished electrical authority and mathematician, who had occupied the position of Professor of Natural Philosophy, Melbourne University, 1889–1915.

The Hon. George Swinburne, M.INST.C.E., who did monumental work as Minister for Water Supply and Agriculture, 1904–1908.

Mr. (now Sir) Archibald McKinstry, B.Sc., M.E.E. (MELB.), at the time Australian representative of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company Ltd., England, and now Managing Director of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox Ltd., England.

Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Gibson, a leading Victorian manufacturer, who later became Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board, took the place of Sir Archibald McKinstry in July, 1919, upon the latter's return to England.

It is clear that in making its appointments, the aim of the Government was to ensure that the scheme should be implemented and controlled by men of proved judgment, whose combined knowledge and experience would enable them to deal effectively with both the financial and technical questions involved. The same policy has been evident in succeeding appointments by various Governments.

The first Secretary of the Commission, Mr. R. Liddelow (now Manager), was appointed in April, 1919. Mr. H. R. Harper, was appointed Chief Engineer in May, 1919, on which date also Mr. A. G. M. Michell, M.C.E. (MELB.), F.R.S., was appointed Consulting Hydraulic Engineer. Mr. C. T. Briggs, M.I.E.AUST., was appointed to the position of Mechanical Engineer in September, 1919. In October, 1919, Mr. Lindesay C. Clark was engaged as consultant to advise on the methods of working which might be adopted in opening up the brown coal field at Morwell.

Other early appointments were :—Mr. J. M. Pollock, A.M.I.E. AUST., Chief Draughtsman, August, 1919; Mr. H. S. Kilfoyle, F.C.A.A., Chief Accountant, November, 1919; Mr. A. L. Galbraith, B.C.E., A.M.I.E. AUST., Civil Engineer, January, 1920 ; Mr. W. J. Price, DIP.COM., F.A.I.S. (now Secretary), May, 1920 ; Mr. J. M. Bridge, B.E. (once Engineer-in-charge Coal Supply and General Superintendent, Yallourn—now Consultant to the Commission), June, 1920 ; Dr. H. Herman, D.Sc., B.C.E., M.M.E., Engineer-in-charge Briquetting and Research, (now retired, and acting as Commission Consultant), October, 1920 ; Mr. C. H. Kernot, M.I.E. AUST., M.AM.S.C.E. (now Chief Construction Engineer, Power Production Department), November, 1920; Mr. C. W. Saxton, A.M.I.E., AUST. (now Superintendent of Generation), November, 1920; Mr. A. R. La Gerche, F.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Architect, now retired), November, 1920 ; Mr. R. A. Hunt, D.S.O., B.C.E., A.M.I.E. AUST., now General Superintendent, Yallourn, February, 1921 ; Mr. E. Bate, M.C., B.Sc., WHIT.SCH., A.M.I.E. AUST., now Chief Engineer, Power Production Department, April, 1921 ; Mr. R. J. McKay, B.E., A.C.S.E. (MECH.), A.M.I.C.E. (LOND.), now Engineer in charge Coal Supply, May, 1921. Mr. R. D. Dixon, D.S.O., A.M.I.E. AUST., Oct. 1921—at time of retirement, General Superintendent, Yallourn.

The Electricity Commissioners' Principal Report.

The first duty of the Electricity Commissioners, as set out in section 10 (1) of the 1918 Act. was " to submit a scheme for a coal winning and electrical undertaking in the neighbourhood of Morwell, and the distribution of electricity therefrom, and also a report setting forth the results of an inquiry into the relative practicability of utilizing water for electrical undertakings."

The report, entitled " The Utilization of Coal and Water Power for the Production of Electrical Energy ", is dated 26th November, 1919. Although precise in its analysis of various aspects and possibilities, the report subscribes to the " grand view " of Victoria's electrical future, as indicated by its first paragraph :—" It will be necessary to take a much wider view than Section 10 of the Act implies. Consideration has, therefore, been given to the ultimate requirements of the State as a whole, and while realizing the immediate pressing need of steps being taken to provide an adequate supply of electrical energy for the metropolitan area, any scheme to satisfy that requirement must be considered only as

providing the nucleus of a system for the production of electrical energy from all sources within Victoria, and its distribution in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole State, both for industrial and domestic purposes. . . . . In the light of experience in other parts of the world, we feel that the scheme for providing for the requirements of the metropolitan area in the year 1923 must be regarded as the first step of a greater scheme, having for its ultimate objective the linking together of all available sources of power supply, whether coal or water, for the benefit of the State ".

Keynote of the State Electricity System.

This last observation of the Commissioners forms the keynote of the State scheme, as envisaged by them. The policy they laid down and afterwards did so much to maintain, ever since has governed the outlook and actions of those entrusted with the control of the undertaking. All the Commissioners who signed the 1919 report have died, but the Commission long had the benefit of their services. The Hon. Geo. Swinburne (who died in September, 1928), resigned in 1926 ; Sir Robert Gibson continued as a Commissioner until his death in January, 1934, while Sir Thomas Lyle (who died in March, 1944) did not retire until January, 1937, thus completing an unbroken period of service of eighteen years. Other names which have a similarly treasured place in the annals of the undertaking will come into this record, and the undertaking can indeed be counted fortunate in having had the services of able, sincere and public-spirited men in its inauguration, construction and development—men who never missed a single opportunity of increasing its value as a beneficient State enterprise.

The possible schemes which the Electricity Commissioners brought within the scope of their initial inquiries were (*a*) the Morwell brown coal field, (*b*) the Altona brown coal field, and (*c*) the Kiewa Hydro-Electric scheme. They recommended (at an estimated cost of £2,737,392) the establishment of a power station of an initial capacity of 54,000 kilowatts on the Morwell field, with transmission to Melbourne, as fulfilling all essentials, including (i) certainty and continuity of supply, (ii) economic soundness, and (iii) capability of expansion. The Kiewa scheme was reserved for development at the appropriate time, as dictated by the growth and nature of the demand for electricity.

As provided in the 1918 Act, the Government submitted the Electricity Commissioners' recommendations to an independent expert (the late Mr. C. H. Merz, of Messrs. Merz and McLellan, English Electrical Engineers, who had planned and supervised the electrification of the Melbourne suburban railway system and the erection of the Railways Department Power Station at Newport). The scheme was endorsed by Mr. Merz and adopted by the Government. The first appropriation of moneys therefor (£355,000) was made by Parliament, on the motion of the Premier, Hon H. S. W. Lawson, on 15th December, 1919.

Shaping Policy.

The year 1920 was an exceedingly busy one for the Electricity Commissioners and their officers, in the preparation of plans and specifications preliminary to inviting tenders for the vast initial constructional works; in the mobilization of staff and labour forces, and provision for their accommodation at the works site (now Yallourn), and in shaping the methods and policy to be followed in facilitating the widespread electrification of the State on the best lines, and in the shortest possible time.

At this early stage the Commissioners obtained the assistance of one whose influence in the building up of the State system on the foundations so well laid by the Electricity Commissioners was so potent and far-reaching as to give him the pivotal place in its history. On 1st October, 1920, Lieutenant-General (afterwards General) Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., D.ENG., M.INST.C.E., fresh from his triumphs as the leader of the Australian troops in France, was appointed General Manager, the understanding with the Government being that he should become permanent Chairman as soon as the necessary legislation could be enacted.

Sir John Monash's appointment as General Manager coincided with a persistent agitation in favour of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric scheme as a basis of the State system. There were widely differing opinions on the relative merits of Morwell and Kiewa, with consequent uncertainty in the public mind as to the right course for Parliament to follow in laying the foundations of the State undertaking. The Electricity Commissioners therefore prepared a special report to the Minister (the Hon. Sir Arthur Robinson, M.L.C.), on the Kiewa Hydro-Electric scheme. This report was laid before both Houses of Parliament, and in view of the importance of the Morwell–Kiewa controversy in relation to two Commissioners' Bills then before Parliament—Bill to constitute the Commission and to further amend

the 1918 Act, and the Electricity Supply Loan Bill to appropriate money for a start with the Morwell scheme—the Commissioners were invited to attend in the Committee Room at Parliament on the evening of 14th December, 1920, in order that members could "informally discuss with them the subject matter of both Bills then before the House".

However, the issue was not settled until a Select Committee of Parliament had examined and reported on all the facts. After taking full evidence, this Committee on 16th December, 1920, recommended that the State scheme be proceeded with immediately on the lines recommended by the Electricity Commissioners, namely, a central generating station at Morwell, an auxiliary station in the metropolis and the utilization of water power at a subsequent date. The Commissioners' two Bills then were quickly passed.

Thus Parliament endorsed both the policy and physical aspects of the State scheme which have governed its construction and development ever since.

The appointment of Sir John Monash as first permanent Chairman increased the number of Commissioners from three to four, Sir Thomas Lyle, Hon. Geo. Swinburne and Sir Robert Gibson continuing to hold office. The change in the constitution of the Commission became effective on 1st January, 1921. The work Sir John Monash did for the people of Victoria during the ten years he was Chairman of the Commission added lustre to a name already world famous. If his colleagues were fortunate in his leadership, he was similarly fortunate in his colleagues, for they took their full share of the burden in the heavy formative years. When the Hon. Geo. Swinburne resigned in 1926 his place was taken by the late Mr. F. W. Clements, M.INST.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.E.AUST., Chief Engineer and Managing Director of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd., one of the pioneers of electricity supply in Australia and a sound administrator and engineer, who became the Commission's Chairman on the death of Sir John Monash, on 8th October, 1931. Mr. Clements continued as Chairman until he retired six years later, in December, 1937, when his place was filled by Mr. G. G. Jobbins, M.I.E.E., M.I.E. AUST., the Commission's present Chairman, who at the time of his appointment, was Engineer and Manager of the Commission's Electricity Supply Department. Before joining the Commission's service he was Engineer and Manager of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd.

A record of appointments to the office of Commissioner subsequent to those mentioned above is as follows:—On the elevation of Mr. Clements to the Chairmanship, Mr. D. J. McClelland, M.C.E. (MELB.), M.INST.C.E. (ENG.), M.I.E.AUST., was appointed to take his place on the 8th August, 1932. Mr. McClelland remained a Commissioner until 3rd March, 1941, when he resigned. Sir Thomas Lyle resigned on the 9th January, 1937, and was succeeded by Mr. Commissioner Andrew W. Fairley. After the death of Sir Robert Gibson on 1st January, 1934, Mr. C. A. Norris, C.B.E., F.I.A. (LOND.), was appointed and served until his death on 30th September, 1941, when he was succeeded by Mr. Commissioner T. P. Strickland, B.E., M.SC., M.I.E.E., M.I.E.AUST., M.E.I.C., M.AMER.I.E.E., Professor A. F. Burstall, PH.D. (CAMB.), M.SC. (BIRM.), D.SC. (MELB.), M.E.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.AUST., was appointed to succeed Mr. McClelland, and Brigadier W. H. Chapman, M.C.E., M.I.E.AUST., M.INST.C.E., succeeded Professor Burstall on the 12th May, 1944. The late Mr. Commissioner Norris, and those who ceased to be members after actively assisting in the Commission's affairs, left their impress on the State scheme, and the work of all will have beneficial and far-reaching effects.

Developmental Planning.

The realization by the Electricity Commissioners that the field of retail distribution must be available to them if they were to give effect to the objectives of the State scheme was evident in its decision as early as 2nd August, 1920, "that arrangements must be entered into at once to formulate a scheme for the taking over of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd. on the expiration of its Order in 1925". Shortly afterwards consideration was given to the approaching expiry of the Order of the North Melbourne Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, and to the dissatisfaction expressed by consumers at the lack of electrical development in the Essendon-Flemington area of supply. In 1922, Parliament was asked to ratify the Commission's purchase of the Essendon-Flemington undertaking, in which the Commission was already retailing, and to approve plans for serving the North-Eastern, South-Western, and Gippsland districts, and the several municipalities on the outer fringe of the metropolis. The Commission's proposals in regard to retail distribution were strenuously opposed in metropolitan municipal and other quarters, and the Essendon-Flemington acquisition became the subject of inquiry by a Select Committee of Parliament, which also examined

the Commission's recommendations for extensions to the North-Eastern and South-Western districts. After full endorsement by the Select Committee all these proposals were ratified by Parliament. Thus retail distribution by the Commission of State-generated electricity was established as a policy, and the Commission was given a mandate to go ahead with its vast distribution schemes for the whole of the State. This policy was affirmed by Parliament in subsequent acquisitions, including the very important undertakings of the Melbourne Electric Supply Company Ltd. in Melbourne and Geelong (effective in 1930), and those of the Electric Supply Company of Victoria Ltd. in Ballarat and Bendigo (effective in 1934), acquisition of the former Company's assets involving a sum of over £3,000,000, and the latter's £272,000.

By 1925 the Commission was able to announce the completion of its plans for the formation of electric supply districts in the metropolitan and country areas, under the management of District Superintendents (now Branch Managers), and retailing State generated and transmitted electricity. The first districts so constituted were Essendon–Flemington, Eastern-Metropolitan, South-Western, Western-Metropolitan, Gippsland, and North-Eastern.

To-day, the Commission generates over 98 per cent. of the electricity produced in Victoria for general purposes, and there are nine districts (or branches) for local distribution, viz. :—Metropolitan, Ballarat, Bendigo, Eastern Metropolitan, Geelong, Gippsland, Midland, North-Eastern, and South-Western. Between them they serve 300,465 consumers—metropolitan and country—in 552 centres, 120 of which were included in the 66 local undertakings acquired as the first steps in the formation of homogeneous and economic electric supply areas. The development since acquisition of the country undertakings is to be measured by the fact that while sales therein have expanded more than twelve-fold, the revenue received has increased by only 188½ per cent., while the average price per kilowatt hour has been reduced by 78·7 per cent. (from 8·03d. to 1·71d.).

At present, 7,500 farms are receiving supply. The number was being added to at the rate of 1,000 a year until the war, with its s ortages of manpower and materials, intervened to create a pause in the Commission's rural developmental programme. This programme was based on a continuous, five-year plan—continuous in that as works were completed, new ones were added, to keep the programme quite fluid.

Tariffs.

As the result of direct reductions in scheduled charges, and the incidence of the Commission's standard tariffs in reducing the kilowatt hour cost as consumption increases, the average charge per kilowatt hour retailed in all the areas served by it has been lowered since 1924–25 from 2·62d. to 1·23d. or by 53 per cent. On the basis of the present consumption of electricity this represents a benefit to the Commission's consumers of £4,500,000 per annum.

Vicissitudes.

The advantages which Victoria has reaped from the development of the immense Morwell (now Yallourn) brown coal field are so outstanding and unqualified, that to-day it is hard to imagine any other alternative having received serious consideration as the foundation of the State system. However, Yallourn has had its vicissitudes, and there were occasions in the early days when only the faith of the Commission and its principal officers in the fundamental soundness of the scheme saved it from being criticized into impotency. One of the first problems which confronted the Commission was the high-moisture content of the coal in the new open cut on the south side of the Latrobe River, compared with that of the coal in the old or Morwell mine on the north bank of the stream, on which the Commission's estimates and its original boiler plant were based. However the combustion problems were solved so satisfactorily, that not long after the Yallourn Power Station began to function (on 24th June, 1924), the boilers were giving a higher degree of efficiency than they were rated to produce on the drier coal across the river. When it became necessary in 1930 to commence the duplication of the Yallourn Power Station as the most economical alternative for meeting the expanding electricity needs of the State, all the experience formed in the combustion of the high moisture coal was embodied in the new boiler installation, which always has operated with the highest degree of efficiency.

The complete inundation of the Yallourn open cut in the unparalleled floods of December, 1934, was another set back, and before the cut again could be made operative, it had to be emptied of 5,000,000,000 gallons of water, going down to a depth of 200 feet. This was done in about five months by pumps mounted on pontoons, and worked in series as the level of the water was lowered. The levee banks between the cut and the river now afford protection against a flood at least 30 per cent. greater than that of 1934, when the discharge in the Latrobe River was five times greater than that of the previous highest flood known (October, 1927).

The cut suffered in the disastrous bush fires of February, 1944. Two power shovels were rendered useless and the two coal dredgers and their tracks were made temporarily inoperative. This was the only occasion in the history of the Commission when electricity had to be rationed, but then only to the extent of 19 per cent. for nine days. Even this rationing would have been unnecessary had not the war set back the Commission's plans for progressive additions to the generating system (the development of the Kiewa Hydro-Electric scheme and the extensions at Newport) for several years.

In common with most public utilities, the Commission's undertakings have had to sustain heavy demands in meeting the war's necessities, while suffering severely from the war's dislocations. Yet, despite the tremendous strain thus put on plant and personnel, breakdowns have been avoided. Heavy arrears of maintenance and development have accumulated, but everything possible in the way of planning and financial provision for overtaking these arrears has been done.

In surveying the Commission's operations, the signal advantage of a national system in being able to plan ahead for the expanding electrical needs of the whole State is evident, for until the inescapable setbacks of the world war this planning had ensured the timeliness and adequacy of each succeeding addition to the State's electricity supplies.

The physical setbacks which the Commission has suffered are not the only ones with which it has had to contend over the years. Deficits during the initial constructional and developmental periods, were inevitable. It was just as inevitable that these losses should be in proportion to the size of the works undertaken. As the scheme was the first of its kind in Australia, the public had no precedent by which to judge its progress, and was inclined to view its possibilities in the light of each year's financial results. To the uninitiated, these were alarming enough, as after four years of commercial operation (Newport "B" Metropolitan auxiliary station began to function in the middle of 1923), the Commission's accumulated deficit was about three-quarters of a million pounds, added to which was the constantly growing capital expenditure for expansion and for effecting the standardization of supply and the amalgamation of undertakings. The briquette undertaking, established on an experimental basis with an output of but 320 tons a day, needed considerable enlargement to place it on a commercial footing, and as briquettes were competitive with other fuels, and were adding to the accumulated losses, the criticisms of this particular section of the State undertaking were no less persistent and embarrassing than those applied to the electricity undertaking. On the 29th July, 1925, the Commission, feeling that much of the criticism was due to general failure to appreciate the magnitude of the undertakings, and a tendency to ignore their potentialities for the eventual benefit of the whole community, asked the Government for an inquiry into its plans and operations by an outside competent authority.

On 3rd March, 1926, Mr. Willits H. Sawyer of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., was appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the status and affairs of the Commission and into the scope and working of the State Electricity Commission Acts. Twelve questions were referred to the Royal Commissioner, covering every phase of the Commission's operations and planning. He found that fundamentally the undertaking as a whole was economically sound and must go forward.

Future of Victorian Brown Coal, with Particular Relation to Fuel Supply.

During the present world war the general fuel position in Victoria has deteriorated progressively, owing to recurring industrial dislocations on the black coal fields of New South Wales.

The interest of the State Government in the matter, towards the end of 1940, resulted in a most important turn being given to briquetting policy. With the intention of making Victoria independent of outside sources of fuel, the Premier (Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.), asked that the possibility of Victoria's brown coal resources being used as an alternative to New South Wales black coal for solid fuel requirements be explored.

After a preliminary conference presided over by the Chairman of the Commission (Mr. G. G. Jobbins), at which the Chairman of the Victorian Railways Commissioners (Mr. N. C. Harris) and the Chairman of Directors of the Metropolitan Gas Company (Sir H. Luxton), attended the following Investigatory Committee was appointed :—Dr. H. Herman (Chairman)—representing the State Electricity Commission ; Mr. W. O. Galletly, representing the Railways Department ; and Mr. C. F. Broadhead, representing the Metropolitan Gas Company.

After a thorough examination of the whole position, the Committee found that the potential market for briquettes is at present 1,200,000 tons per annum; in ten years' time it will be about 1,500,000 tons, and in twenty years' time about 1,700,000 tons. Such figures do not include any provision for gas-making, for pulverized locomotive fuel, for replacement of any portion of gas coke that may be withdrawn as a result of total gasification, or for any future increase in the fuel requirements of industries now using black coal. Therefore, the Committee was of opinion that extensions of the briquetting works to a capacity of 5,450 tons a day, or 1,635,000 tons a year, within a period of twenty years or less, would be attended with no apparent risk of the progressive outputs not being completely absorbed at prices economical to the consumer and without loss to the briquetting undertaking.

On the presentation of the Committee's report, the Commission in October, 1941, recommended that the Government cause it (the Commission)—

(1) to prepare a long-range plan under which Victorian brown coal resources would be further utilized for the production of the State's solid fuel requirements, such a plan to provide for a period of at least the next ten years and to have regard to the scope for expansion envisaged by the Investigatory Committee ; and

(2) to undertake such coal field explorations and other investigations as would permit the Commission's recommendations to be in such detail that the Government, if it adopted the Commission's report, could submit it to Parliament for approval as a scheme.

Following the Committee's investigations and the Commission's recommendations, the Premier, in August, 1943, announced the adoption by the Government of a policy of brown coal development in Victoria aimed at making the State progressively more self-contained in the matter of fuel supplies, and envisaging a total yearly production of briquettes up to 2,000,000 tons.

In terms of this policy outlook, the Commission is now engaged in planning the establishment of a second briquette factory on a new open cut.

The Tradition of Service.

Probably, the public generally is not aware of the hard and unremitting work which was called for in the establishment and construction of the Commission's undertakings, as well as in the solution of the many problems, technical, financial, and administrative, which had to be faced, especially during the pioneering period. Sustained and intense effort was called for, and freely given. Every one felt the stimulation of sharing in the beginnings of something they knew to be great in itself and of tremendous and permanent benefit to the State. In the work of the pioneers—Commissioners, officers, and rank and file—the tradition of service was born. The memory of what they did in those strenuous early days will strengthen this tradition, and if this review of 25 years' progress does nothing more than that it will have fulfilled its purpose.

By Authority: H. E. Daw, Government Printer, Melbourne.