

1924.

VICTORIA.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL  
MANAGER OF STATE COAL MINES,

INCLUDING

THE STATE COAL MINES BALANCE-SHEET, AND STATEMENT OF  
ACCOUNTS DULY AUDITED, ETC.,

FOR THE

YEAR 1923-24.

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 93 OF THE COAL  
MINES REGULATION ACT 1915.

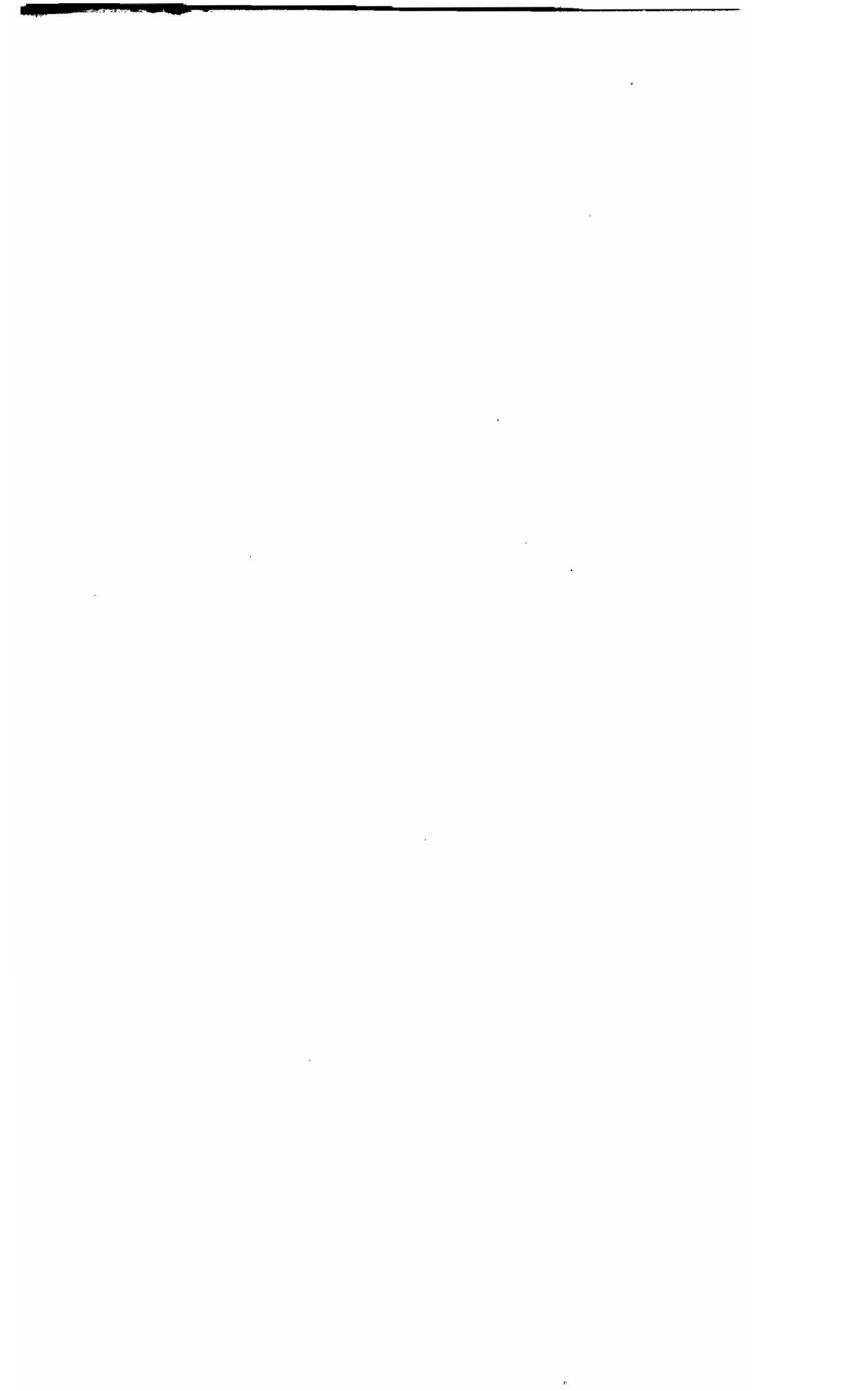
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# STATE COAL MINES, WONTHAGGI.

State Coal Mine,  
Wonthaggi, 25th October, 1924

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report, together with the Balance-sheet and Statement of Accounts covering the operations of the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi, for the year ended 30th June, 1924.

## FINANCIAL.

The working of the Mine for the year resulted as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Revenue .. .. .	522,947	9	3	
Working Expenses .. .. .	£510,610	16	5	
Interest on Capital .. .. .	8,956	4	0	
	519,567	0	5	
Surplus, exclusive of provision for Sinking Fund and depreciation of assets .. .. .	3,380	8	10	
Sinking Fund .. .. .	£6,236	0	0	
Depreciation of assets .. .. .	£30,000	0	0	
Less Interest on investments of Depreciation Fund .. .. .	1,186	2	8	
	28,813	17	4	
	35,049	17	4	
Loss for year 1923-24, after making the necessary provision for Sinking Fund and depreciation .. .. .	31,669	8	6	
Subsidy from Railway Department .. .. .	35,625	0	0	
	3,955	11	6	
Net surplus for year .. .. .	3,955	11	6	

The financial position of the Mine at the 30th June, 1924, was that, after allowing ample provision for Sinking Fund and depreciation that had accrued up to date, and after recouping the Consolidated Revenue an amount of £24,160, representing emergency expenditure incurred in opening up the Mine, the operations to date show a credit balance of £20,852 ls. 9d., as under:—

		£	s.	d.
Profit from previous years .. .. .	16,896	10	3	
Loss for the year 1923-24, as shown above .. .. .	31,669	8	6	
	14,772	18	3	
Subsidy from the Railway Department .. .. .	35,625	0	0	
	20,852	1	9	
(Credit balance at 30th June, 1924 .. .. .	20,852	1	9	

## DEPRECIATION.

Including the depreciation which accrued during the financial year 1923-24, as above mentioned, I estimate the depreciation of the assets for the whole period from the opening up of the Mine to the 30th June, 1924, is £365,954. This estimate, in my opinion, makes ample allowance for the whole of the depreciation which has accrued up to the 30th June, 1924, and full provision therefor has been made by the transfer of cash from Mine Income Account to the credit of the Depreciation Fund.

## SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the basis explained in my Report for the financial year ended 30th June, 1917, a contribution to the Sinking Fund of £6,236 is necessary in respect of the year 1923-24 to cover the provision required up to the 30th June last, and such provision has been made by transferring cash to that amount from the Mine Income Account to the credit of the Sinking Fund. The amount of the "net surplus profits" arrived at on the basis prescribed by the Act has been allocated to the Sinking and Depreciation Funds respectively, as directed by the Act.

## STATISTICAL.

The gross output for the year was 499,009 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs., and the quantity disposed of was 468,803 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr., the difference being accounted for by—

- (a) Local consumption, including coal sold to miners; and  
(b) Allowances and waste.

The monthly consignments were as follows:—

				tons	cwt.	qrs.
1923.						
June 28th and 30th .. .. .	..	..	..	6,030	2	3
July .. .. .	..	..	..	45,957	13	2
August .. .. .	..	..	..	47,892	16	2
September .. .. .	..	..	..	40,205	6	0
October .. .. .	..	..	..	47,116	4	3
November .. .. .	..	..	..	45,568	1	0
December .. .. .	..	..	..	29,353	19	1
1924.						
January .. .. .	..	..	..	29,516	7	0
February .. .. .	..	..	..	22,333	7	0
March .. .. .	..	..	..	37,856	17	0
April .. .. .	..	..	..	36,317	9	1
May .. .. .	..	..	..	45,746	7	0
June 1st to 25th .. .. .	..	..	..	34,909	6	1
				468,803	17	1

The coal was disposed of in the following grades:—

				tons	cwt.	qrs.
Screened .. .. .	..	..	..	289,700	13	2
Run-of-mine .. .. .	..	..	..	5,249	12	1
Slack .. .. .	..	..	..	173,852	11	2
				468,803	17	1

and sales were made as under:—

	Screened.			Unscreened.			Slack.			Total.		
	tons	cwt.	qrs.	tons	cwt.	qrs.	tons	cwt.	qrs.	tons	cwt.	qrs.
Sold to Railway Department .. .. .	268,723	4	2	5,249	12	1	155,530	10	2	429,503	7	1
Sold to Public Departments .. .. .	20,986	18	3	..	..	..	14,409	9	1	34,496	8	0
Sold to General Public .. .. .	890	10	1	..	..	..	3,913	11	3	4,804	2	0
<hr/>												
	289,700	13	2	5,249	12	1	173,853	11	2	468,803	17	1

The output for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1924, exceeded by 74,884 tons the quantity mined in the previous year. The gratifying increase in the output for the year under review, as compared with the yield for the previous year, is due to the fact that in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1924, work proceeded with considerably less interruption from industrial disputes than was the case in the previous year. During the year ended 30th June, 1923, operations were suspended for sixty-seven days on account of strikes and the like, whilst the time lost from these causes in the present year was seventeen days only.

After carefully considering the factors likely to affect the output for the year under review, I estimated, in June, 1923, that an output of 506,000 tons would be obtained between the 1st July, 1923, and the 30th June, 1924, and, as will be seen above, the actual yield very closely approximated this estimate.

The average number of employees throughout the year was 1,596, comprising:—

Coal miners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	697
Wheelers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	159
Others below ground .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	354
Surface men .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	386
						<hr/>
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,596

## SELLING PRICE OF COAL.

The prices received at the Mine for the financial year ended 30th June, 1924, were as under:—

						Rate per ton f.o.r. State Mine.
<i>Supplied to Railway Department.</i>						
Screened	..	..	..	..	..	21s. 9d.
Run-of-mine	..	..	..	..	..	20s. 11d.
Slack	..	..	..	..	..	19s. 8d.
<i>Supplied to Public Departments.</i>						
Screened	..	..	..	..	..	26s. 8d.
Slack	..	..	..	..	..	22s. 0d.
<i>Supplied to the General Public.</i>						
Screened	..	..	..	..	..	26s. 8d.
Slack	..	..	..	..	..	22s. 0d.

On the 4th December, 1922, an Act was passed which gave authority for the sale of screened coal to the general public. However, with the exception of a small quantity sold to the public of Wonthaggi, to Public Departments, and to semi-public institutions, the whole of the output is now being supplied to the Railway Department.

The prices paid by the Railway Department for coal supplied by the State Coal Mine, inclusive of thin seams, were based on the relative value, as ascertained by the Department, of the coal in comparison with first-grade coal obtained sea-borne from New South Wales, plus a preference of 1s. 3d. per ton on screened coal and a proportionate allowance on run-of-mine and slack coal.

In addition to the amount paid for coal supplied at the rates quoted above, the Department also paid to the Mine a subsidy of £35,625.

## LABOUR.

With the working Agreement of 6th March, 1916, as a basis, the wages and piece-work rates paid to employees who are members of the Australian Coal and Shale Employees Federation are in accordance with the awards of Charles Hibble, Esquire, Chairman of the several tribunals established under the *Industrial Peace Act* 1920, to deal with the wages and conditions of employment of persons employed in the coal industry. Wages of certain other groups of employees are in accordance with the Awards of Wages Boards or Awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration where applicable.

The amount disbursed in wages was £446,786, and the net average earnings of the contract miners, after deducting the cost of explosives, were £1 5s. 10.2d per shift, or an increase of 2.9d. per shift as compared with the net average earnings of contract miners in the previous financial year. The comparative absence of industrial troubles as compared with the previous year is primarily responsible for this result.

As a result of a reduction of 3 inches in the average thickness of the coal seam the output per miner per shift showed a slight falling off (0.15 tons) as compared with the output per miner per shift in the previous year, and this also was the chief contributing factor to an increase in the cost of extraction, which was 7.3d. per ton greater than last year.

Strikes, stop-work meetings, and the like were responsible for a cessation of work for fourteen full days and on six other days sectional stoppages occurred, due to similar causes, while seven partial stoppages were brought about as the result of machinery mishaps.

## BORING.

During the year one oil drill and one steam drill have been operating continuously in the "Kirrak" area.

Bores completed during the year and in progress at the 30th June, 1924, numbered nine, and the total footage of 9,022 feet was drilled.

Since May, 1924, a second oil drill was put into commission, and this drill has been operating in the central and McBride areas for the purpose of obtaining data essential to the progress of development in these areas, but not with a view to locating other coal measures. This boring plant completed seventeen bores of a total depth of 3,163 feet.

The result of the year's boring in the "Kirrak" area enables me to increase my estimate of payable coal in that area by 3,000,000 tons.

Gross Tonnage of Coal, State Coal Mine Area.—After allowing for the year's output, and adding the 3,000,000 tons referred to above, I estimate the gross tonnage of coal still remaining for extraction at 21,451,058 tons :—

	Tons.	Tons.
Estimate as per last year's Report .. .. .	..	14,142,058
Extracted during year (approx.) .. .. .	500,000	
Allow for loss in working .. .. .	50,000	
	-----	550,000
		-----
		13,592,058
Add Kirrak area (1922-23 Report) .. .. .	4,859,000	
Add Kirrak area development (1923-24) .. .. .	3,000,000	
	-----	7,859,000
		-----
Estimated total gross tonnage State Coal Mine Area .. .. .	..	21,451,058

#### NOS. 9 AND 10 PITS.

The output from these pits has been maintained at about 350 tons per day. The section opened up beyond the 40-foot up-throw fault shows promise.

In the western rise section mining conditions have been adversely affected by a bad roof, and the coal seam itself is thinner than was anticipated, whilst the section is also intersected by numerous small faults.

Including the doubtful western rise section the gross tonnage remaining in the area commanded by No. 10 Pit is estimated to be 500,000 tons.

#### MCBRIDE TUNNEL.

The daily output from McBride Tunnel is approximately 950 tons, or a reduction of 50 tons per day as compared with the output obtained during the year ended 30th June, 1923. The reduction in output has been occasioned by the thinning out of the seam and bad roof conditions in No. 3 bench.

The development of No. 4 bench is still proceeding, and we are now negotiating a down-throw fault of 35 feet, and a stone drive 280 feet in length is being driven to open up the area on the other side of the fault.

The two surface headings in the north section were completed since the date of the period covered by this Report, and when the McBride Tunnel is re-opened these will provide improved travelling facilities for miners and others employed in No. 3 bench, and will also tend to improve the ventilation in this section.

#### EASTERN AREA.

The output for the year averaged approximately 550 tons per day, and was less by 50 tons per day than the output obtained from this source in the previous financial year. The reduction in output was due to the fact that a 40-foot down-throw fault cut across the workings on the south side and made it necessary to re-develop the whole of this section.

Development in this area is still proceeding. The main heading and the back heading are being driven each 1,200 feet to negotiate a down-thrown fault of 400 feet, and to develop an area of coal estimated to contain 2,250,000 tons.

#### STATION AREA.

The output was approximately 150 tons per day, or 25 tons per day less than in the previous year. The falling off in output was due to the workings having reached the boundary on the west side, and coal-getting operations are confined to pillar extraction at present.

Another opening is now being driven from the surface on the south side of the present tunnel to develop the area beyond the present boundary, from which it is separated by an up-throw fault of 70 feet.

#### DEVELOPMENT

In my last Annual Report I referred to the fact that the present average daily output of approximately 2,000 tons is the maximum obtainable from the area in which we are at present operating, and I indicated that it was proposed to proceed with the development of an area known as the Dudley Area, situated north of the present McBride Tunnel workings and containing an estimated quantity of 1,975,200 tons of workable coal.

The development of this area has proceeded rapidly since the date of my last Report, and at the date of writing the ventilating shaft has been sunk a distance of 200 feet, and it has yet to be sunk a further distance of 110 feet only to the lower seam.

The main drawing shaft has been sunk to the upper seam, a distance of 70 feet, and it is now being continued to the lower seam.

The electric winder was removed from No. 9 Pit and re-erected at Dudley area and this will be used as the main winding engine.

Changing rooms, including bath room and drying room, have been built and the erection of the heapstead and its equipment with tipplers and screening plant is in progress.

The Railway Department is now proceeding with the installation of the necessary sidings and it is anticipated that an output of 50 tons per day will be obtainable early in January next, increasing rapidly to 200 tons per day and subsequently to 600 tons per day of two shifts.

The output obtainable from this source (together with an increased output from the Eastern area) will enable me to maintain our present output upon the exhaustion of Station area, and will counterbalance any diminution in the output from McBride Tunnel.

I again desire to direct attention to the great difficulty in the way of developing the State mine for a large and constant output on account of the irregular and faulted nature of the coal measures which renders the work of development heavy and the cost of production high as compared with normal coal-fields and normal conditions.

As I have previously indicated the management of the Mine aims at obtaining an output of 600,000 tons of coal per year, but last year the output was approximately 500,000 tons only, and on account of the cost involved, and for the reasons given in the foregoing paragraph, it will be seen that it is difficult to forecast development and to guarantee a definite output.

As forecasted in my last Annual Report I now find myself able, as the result of boring operations conducted throughout the year, to increase my estimate of the gross tonnage of workable coal in the Kirrak area, in which area I now estimate that the coal reserves are upwards of 7,000,000 tons.

The development of this area will be undertaken in accordance with a preconsidered policy of development which was expressed in the following terms by the Victorian Railways Commissioners in their Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1923 :—

“ Our policy in working the mine which, under Act No. 2240, is vested in the Commissioners ‘ for the purposes of the Victorian Railways,’ has been based upon the belief that the object of so vesting the property was to stabilize the coal supplies to the Victorian Railways and to develop the field in such a way as to prolong its life as far as is consistent with the practical continuity of mining operations, having regard to the best interests of the railways.

This policy, however, is not merely of advantage to this Department, because the town of Wonthaggi depends for its existence solely upon the mine, and it is not desirable to create a mushroom growth and decay which, when the field ultimately becomes exhausted, would impose upon the residents and the Government losses greater than are necessary.”

As previously indicated the output for the year under review amounted to approximately 500,000 tons, and, provided that there is no serious interruption of work, I consider it possible to maintain an output of half a million tons and upwards per annum.

#### ELECTRICAL PLANT. †

The main generating plant and sub-stations have continued in successful operation throughout the year. The total number of units generated was 6,760,000, as against 5,000,000 during the year ended 30th June, 1923.

The installation of a—

1,000 k.w. Metropolitan-Vickers steam turbine alternator and exciter, with condenser and auxiliary plant, and

1 Rees-Thompson water tube boiler (equipped with chain grate stoker) having an evaporative capacity of 20,000 lb. of water per hour generating steam at 150 lb. per square inch,

have relieved the original plant of the excessive overloads it was previously carrying, and the capacity of the mine power house is now 2,500 k.w., and should be equal to meeting all our requirements for a considerable time.

The additional units have been in continuous service for the past six months with very satisfactory results.

Another sub-station with the necessary equipment and transmission lines has been erected at Dudley Area to cope with the sinking and development of the area.

## WORKSHOPS.

As previously indicated practically the whole of the repair work of the mine has been carried out at the mine workshops. The construction of the storage hoppers and the coal and ash handling plant for the new power plant boiler unit was undertaken and completed and several winches, pumps, fans and coal skips were manufactured. At present there is under construction the cages, tippers, screening plant and conveyors which will, when completed, be installed at the new Dudley area.

## MCBRIDE TUNNEL DISASTER.

Since the close of the period covered by this report a disastrous fire which was, unfortunately, attended with fatal results, occurred in the McBride Tunnel. On Sunday, the 10th August, 1924, an employee observed a smoky haze issuing from the fan outlet from No. 14 airshaft, which is used as an up-cast shaft in connexion with the ventilation of the McBride Tunnel workings.

Within an hour the Mine Manager and a number of men entered the tunnel and located the fire, which was found to be at No. 3 bench on the ramp road, or about 4,000 feet from the tunnel mouth.

Pumps, hoses, &c., were brought into operation and the fire was damped down. From that point it was impossible to determine the extent of the fire, and with this object in view Mr. J. Johnson, Assistant Mine Manager, Mr. W. Parry, Oversman, Mr. J. Beswick, Deputy, and Mr. G. Beech, Electrical Foreman, undertook exploratory work on the other side of the fire.

The party was equipped with Draeger rescue apparatus, and they proceeded by way of a little airshaft towards the back of the fire with the object of concentrating the smoke and directing it up the north main jig in order to enable them to come around to the north section and down the east and so play water on the fire from the other side.

After leaving the bottom of the shaft they proceeded some distance in good air, but shortly after establishing a Draeger station and while they were in the act of donning the Draeger apparatus an explosion occurred. The party was overcome by the rush of foul air. Mr. Beech, was, however able to proceed unassisted to the surface, and rescue operations were undertaken immediately. Mr. Beswick was found by the rescue party and brought to the surface, but after repeated attempts, in which they were driven back by foul air, the rescue party, headed by Mr. J. McLeish, Mine Manager, had reluctantly to abandon their attempts to recover Messrs. Johnson and Parry.

At this stage I felt certain beyond any possible suspicion of doubt that Messrs. Johnson and Parry were dead, and although I regretted very much the necessity of leaving the bodies of these brave men in the mine, I had no option but to seal the shaft with the rest of the openings, for to permit any further attempts to recover the bodies would, in my opinion, almost certainly have led to the loss of further lives, as the danger of an explosion was a very real one.

Gangs of men worked at the various openings throughout the night, and by Monday morning all the openings were sealed and water was being directed into the mine for the purpose of flooding the fire area.

On the 7th September it was ascertained by plumbing No. 14 air shaft that the fire area had been submerged, and after the deleterious gases had been diluted by running the fan for a few days, steps were taken to recover the bodies of Messrs. Johnson and Parry, and they were obtained and brought to the surface on the 10th September.

I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of placing upon record my appreciation of the bravery of Messrs. Johnson, Parry, Beech, and Beswick, and my extreme regret that the two former should have lost their lives in an heroic effort to stem the progress of the fire which threatened to involve the complete cessation of operations and cause extensive damage to the McBride Tunnel Pit.

The heroic attempts of the party to rescue Messrs. Johnson and Parry were equal to the very best mining traditions, and there was no dearth of willing assistance amongst the rank and file who were willing, and some who did, courageously risk their lives in the attempts to rescue their comrades.

Operations for the unwatering and thereconditioning of the pit are now in progress, but it will be some little time yet before coal-getting operations can be recommenced. A fairly conservative estimate of the loss occasioned by the disaster is £20,000 and this, of course, will adversely affect our finances for the financial year ending on the 30th June next.

In considering the origin of the fire there are certain possible causes which I think may be eliminated and, shortly after its occurrence, I expressed the opinion that I did not think it arose from—

- (a) An explosion or ignition of gas ;
- (b) from spontaneous combustion ; and
- (c) from an electrical fault ;

my reasons being—

- (a) the fire occurred in the Main Intake Airway at a point where an accumulation of gas was practically impossible owing to the strong current of air,



- (b) there was no accumulation of small coal or other material to give rise to spontaneous combustion, and no "Gob stink" was noticeable a few hours previous to the fire ;
- (c) owing to the rugged construction of the electrical gear, the protective devices, the low potential, and the small current in the circuit it is most unlikely that the fire was due to an electrical fault.

The mine has always been a naked light mine as, owing to the good ventilation, there has been no danger from a gas explosion, and on this account there has been no restriction placed upon smoking. After getting all the evidence available and carefully considering same, I am of the opinion that the fire originated in the telephone cabin at No. 3 bench ramp road, and that same was caused by the careless use of fire, i.e., by a lighted cigarette butt, by a match carelessly thrown down, or from some such similar cause.

#### GENERAL.

As compared with last year in which there was an interruption of 67 days, operations were suspended in the year under review due to strikes and the like for seventeen days only.

The operations of the Coal Industry Special Tribunal established under the *Industrial Peace Act 1920*, were considerably curtailed, and its only activities concerned minor disputes in a few of the collieries in the Northern District of New South Wales.

Since the close of the period covered by this report a communication has been received from the General Secretary of the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia (Mining Department) claiming on behalf of the members of his union employed in the collieries of Australia—

- (1) A weekly minimum wage of £5 10s., and
- (2) a reduction from eight to seven, bank to bank, in the number of hours that constitute a full working shift.

A compulsory conference was convened by Charles Hibble, Esq., Chairman, Coal Industry Special Tribunal, and on the 5th September, Mr. Hibble held that a dispute within the meaning of the *Industrial Peace Act 1920* existed, and referred the dispute to the Coal Industry Special Tribunal for adjudication. His order of reference was as follows :—

- (1) That all persons employed in and about coal mines in the Commonwealth, being members of the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia (Mining Department) shall receive a minimum weekly wage of not less than £5 10s.
- (2) That the working hours for all persons employed in and about coal mines in the Commonwealth, being members of the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia (Mining Department), shall be seven, bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and six  $\frac{3}{4}$  hours, bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meals on Saturdays.

The total quantity of coal produced at the State Coal Mine since its inception amounts to approximately 5,250,000 tons, and this has favorably affected the prosperity of the State by keeping cash to the extent of nearly £4,500,000 sterling for circulation within the State which would otherwise have been paid away in support of industries outside the State.

The capital liability of the Mine at 30th June, 1924, was £242,950 against which cash was held in the Sinking Fund amounting to £102,350 9s. 4d. The sum of £84,362 10s. 8d. is also held in the Depreciation Fund, and this sum is available for constructing works or acquiring works, plant and machinery (which would otherwise be chargeable to Capital) or for replacing, renewing or making good any kind of plant or machinery wholly or partially worn out or which has become obsolete.

The Balance-sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year, and a general comparative statement of the results of the working of the mine since its inception are embodied in Appendices numbers 1 and 2 attached.

I have the honour to be,  
Sirs,  
Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. BROOME,  
General Manager.

The Victorian Railways Commissioners,  
Melbourne.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.  
BALANCE-SHEET AT 30TH JUNE, 1924.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS	
Loan Liability Act No. 2630	..	150,000	0	0	..	..	..	Unexpended Balance of Loan Moneys	..
Less redeemed from Sinking Fund	..	7,050	0	0	..	..	..	Works, Machinery, and Plant constructed or purchased from Capital, as per last Balance-sheet	36,402 9 4
Loan Liability Act No. 2429	..	142,950	0	0	..	..	..	Less Depreciation written off	9,270 0 0
Deduct Expenses of Flotation	..	100,000	0	0	..	..	..	Works, &c., constructed from Depreciation Fund, as per last Balance-Sheet	27,132 9 4
Stores Suspense Account	..	242,950	0	0	..	..	..	Constructed during the Year	109,583 11 7
Sundry Creditors—	..	601	8	2	..	..	..	Less Depreciation written off	59,046 1 4
On Stores Account	..	..	..	..	242,348	11	10	Stores on Hand	168,629 12 11
Sundries	..	..	..	..	29,914	19	1	Less Stores Reserve	20,730 0 0
Sinking Fund Account—	..	..	..	..	9,338	14	11	Sundry Debtors	37,522 7 1
Forward from 1922-23	..	5,380	15	5	..	..	..	Cash at credit of State Coal Mine Suspense Account	2,226 12 7
Interest earned	..	3,957	19	6	..	..	..	Bank Deposit Receipts and other Securities held as Deposits on Contracts, &c.	35,295 14 6
Appropriated 30/6/24	..	..	..	..	109,400	9	4	Sinking Fund—	992 11 6
Depreciation Fund Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Government Stock (at cost)	1,579 0 0
Balance at 30/6/23	..	16,896	10	3	..	..	..	Cash	3,854 12 1
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account 30/6/24	..	3,955	11	6	20,852	1	9	Depreciation Fund—	96,114 9 4
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Government Stock (at cost)	6,236 0 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cash	102,350 9 4
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Depreciation Fund—	34,661 2 3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Government Stock (at cost)	49,701 8 5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cash	84,362 10 8
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		£411,854 16 11

GEO. FALLOON,  
Accountant, State Coal Mine,  
25th October, 1924.

J. A. NORRIS,  
Auditor-General.

GEO. H. BROOME,  
General Manager, State Coal Mines,  
25th October, 1924.

APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1924.

		1924.		1924.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1924.					
June 30.					
To Working Expenses, including Salaries of £300 and over .. .. .	..	509,834	10 10	..	..
Interest .. .. .	..	8,956	4 0	..	..
Owners' Contribution to Accident Fund .. .. .	..	776	5 7	..	..
Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	..	519,567	0 5	..	..
		..	..	3,380	8 10
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		£522,947	9 3	£522,947	9 3
		<hr/>		<hr/>	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

		1924.		1924.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1924.					
June 30.					
To Sinking Fund Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation accrued for year .. .. .	..	30,000	0 0	..	..
Deduct Interest earned during the year on the Investments of the Depreciation Fund .. .. .	..	1,186	2 8	..	..
Depreciation Fund Account .. .. .	..	28,813	17 4	..	..
		..	..	3,955	11 6
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		£39,005	8 10	£39,005	8 10
		<hr/>		<hr/>	

GEO. FALLOON,  
Accountant, State Coal Mine,  
25th October, 1924.

J. A. NORRIS,  
Auditor-General.

GEO. H. BROOME,  
General Manager, State Coal Mines.  
25th October, 1924.

APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.  
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account from the commencement of the Mine to the 30th June, 1924.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£	s.	d.
Stock issued under the provisions of Act 2630	..	*150,000	0 0
Stock issued under the provisions of Act 2429	..	100,000	0 0
		250,000	0 0
Deduct Expenses of Flotation	..	601	8 2
		150,000	8 2
		Land Purchased	..
		Shaft Sinking, Development, &c.	..
		Buildings, Poppet Heads, &c.	..
		Machinery	..
		Electric Plant	..
		Rails, Tubs, Ropes, Plant, &c.	..
		Horses, Harness, &c.	..
		Office Furniture and Scientific Instruments	..
		Cash at Credit of Loan Account	..
		239,431	15 3
		9,966	16 7
		£249,398	11 10

\*Note—Of this amount £7,050 has been redeemed from Sinking Fund.

GEO. FALLOON,  
Accountant, State Coal Mine,  
25th October, 1924.

GEO. H. BROOME,  
General Manager, State Coal Mines,  
25th October, 1924.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

## STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MINE TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1924.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Year.	Capital Raised.	Capital Expended.	Coal Raised.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provision included in Expenditure as per Column 6, for Depreciation.	Amount included in Expenditure for Sinking Fund.	Amount at Credit of Sinking Fund after allowing for interest on Investments and for Repayments of Capital.	Wages Paid.	Interest paid on Capital.	Average No. of Employees.	Miners, net average earnings per Shift.	Estimated Coal Reserves.
	£	£	Tons.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		s. d.	Million Tons.
1909-10	36,000	35,906	41,274	24,861	46,695	..	21,834	..	7,050	..	37,112	..	900	14 4 00	20
1910-11	141,000	95,730	396,042	171,766	160,459	11,307	..	5,745	7,050	2,468	145,407	..	946	13 1 00	20
1911-12	161,605 <sup>c</sup>	167,701	470,261	198,762	207,579	..	8,817	10,709	7,942	4,303	175,274	4,303	1,191	13 8 00	26
1912-13	203,866	203,956	462,559	213,174	205,980	7,194	..	25,546	9,000	6,107	145,419	6,107	939	13 5 51	28
1913-14	225,141	220,316	510,490	239,298	237,599	1,699	..	25,000	9,578	6,332	158,812	6,332	1,011	13 11 49	28
1914-15	250,000	241,356	567,057	268,105	256,629	11,476	..	33,000	10,800	8,436	178,086	8,436	1,130	13 11 64	28
1915-16	250,000	241,084	452,798	246,000	243,224	2,776	..	30,954	10,760	50,490	159,027	8,804	1,015	14 6 16	28
1916-17	250,000	240,816	372,007	242,918	263,548	..	20,630	25,000	..	52,274	197,694	8,803	1,161	16 2 10	19
1917-18	250,000	240,653	382,867	294,538	289,379	5,159	..	25,000	..	54,235	228,506	8,804	1,226	17 7 56	16
1918-19	250,000	240,239	343,318	285,099	293,510	..	8,411	27,000	177	56,446	242,530	8,804	1,255	17 10 01	16
1919-20	250,000	240,225	424,985	426,405 <sup>a</sup>	405,343	21,062	..	30,000	6,236	64,798	322,516	8,804	1,390	20 5 19	15
1920-21	250,000	240,218	368,239	426,659	428,818	2,841	..	32,000	6,236	73,469	319,224	8,804	1,193	24 3 64	15
1921-22	250,000	240,033	504,165	567,404	549,017	18,387	..	36,000	12,472	88,786	420,632	8,804	1,554	26 2 64	18
1922-23	250,000	240,033	424,126	461,978	467,290	..	5,312	30,000	..	92,297	362,464	8,804	1,566	25 7 30	19
1923-24	250,000	240,033	489,630	558,572	554,617	3,955 <sup>b</sup>	..	30,000	6,236	102,350	446,786	8,956	1,596	25 10 20	21
			6,209,818	4,625,539	4,604,687	85,856	65,004	365,954	86,487	..	3,539,489	107,033			
				Surplus to date	..	..	20,852								
						85,856	85,856								

(a) Including £25,382 to adjust short payments to the Mine in former years.

(b) Inclusive of a subsidy of £36,625 made to the Mine by the Railway Department and exclusive of which there was a loss in working of £31,670.

(c) £7,050 repaid from Sinking Fund.