

1926.  
—  
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 1925-26.

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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, 30th September, 1926.

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, 1926.

## FINANCIAL.

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

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue .. .. .				515,294	15	3
Working Expenses .. .. .	489,851	5	0			
Interest on Capital .. .. .	9,666	17	7			
				499,518	2	7
Surplus, exclusive of provision for Sinking Fund, and depreciation of assets .. .. .				15,776	12	8
Sinking Fund .. .. .	£6,236	0	0			
Depreciation of Assets .. .. .	£34,000	0	0			
				40,236	0	0
Loss for year 1925-26 after making the necessary provision for Sinking Fund and depreciation .. .. .				24,459	7	4
Subsidy from the Railway Department .. .. .				25,000	0	0
Depreciation Fund Account .. .. .				540	12	8

Inclusive of subsidies amounting to £140,625 received from the Railway Department, the financial position of the Mine at 30th June, 1926, was that, after allowing ample provision for Sinking Fund and depreciation that had accrued to date, and after recouping the Consolidated Revenue an amount of £24,160, representing emergency expenditure incurred in opening up the Mine, and including also an amount of £37,000 spent in connexion with the rehabilitation of the McBride Tunnel (charged to Working Expenses in the financial year ended 30th June 1925), the operations to the date covered by this Report show a credit balance of £21,660 10s. 3d. :—

	£	s.	d.
Credit balance at 30th June, 1925, including subsidy from Railway Department of £115,625 .. .. .			
Loss for year 1925-26, as shown above .. .. .	21,119	17	7
Subsidy from Railway Department .. .. .	3,339	9	9
Credit balance at 30th June, 1926 .. .. .	25,000	0	0
	21,660	10	3

## DEPRECIATION.

Including the depreciation which accrued during the financial year 1925-26, as above mentioned, I estimate the depreciation of the assets for the whole of the period from the opening up of the Mine to 30th June, 1926, is £429,954. This estimate, in my opinion, makes ample allowance for the whole of the depreciation which has accrued up to 30th June, 1926, and provision therefor has been made by the transfer of cash from Mine Income to the credit of the Depreciation Fund.

## SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the basis explained in my Report of 30th June, 1917, a contribution to the Sinking Fund of £6,236 is necessary in respect of the year 1925-26 to cover the provision 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 495,864 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs., and the quantity disposed of was 477,236 tons 1 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 follow :—

		tons. cwt. qrs.					
1925.							
June 24th to 30th ..	..	..	..	..	8,848	8	0
July ..	..	..	..	..	39,802	12	3
August ..	..	..	..	..	46,892	6	0
September ..	..	..	..	..	50,356	14	0
October ..	..	..	..	..	53,699	14	1
November..	..	..	..	..	55,733	10	2
December ..	..	..	..	..	31,834	19	0
1926.							
January ..	..	..	..	..	33,410	17	3
February ..	..	..	..	..	47,019	13	3
March ..	..	..	..	..	54,779	9	0
April ..	..	..	..	..	42,518	11	2
May ..	..	..	..	..	11,602	6	1
June 1st to 24th ..	..	..	..	..	736	18	2
					<u>477,236</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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 ..	233,493	5	1	5,927	5	3	201,360	11	1	440,781	2	1
Sold to Public Departments ..	18,260	6	0	..	..	..	1,962	18	3	20,223	4	3
Sold to General Public ..	6,820	3	1	..	..	..	9,411	11	0	16,231	14	1
	<u>258,573</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5,927</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>212,735</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>477,236</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

After a careful consideration of the factors likely to influence the output in the year under review, I estimated, in July, 1925, that an output of 556,000 tons would be obtained during the year ended 30th June 1926. The yield fell short of my estimate by 60,136 tons, but the output exceeded by 90,169 tons the quantity mined in the previous year. The difference in the output, as compared with the estimate, is accounted for principally by the undermentioned causes :—

	Approximate effect, loss in output, tons.
Strikes, stop-work meetings, &c. ..	112,000
Machinery mishaps ..	2,000

It will be observed from the foregoing that, had the stoppages mentioned above been avoided, the actual output would have exceeded my estimate by upwards of 50,000 tons. The reduction in output, as compared with my estimate, was chiefly due to a cessation of operations occasioned by a strike of engine-drivers, &c., which threw the mines idle from the 8th May to the 23rd June.

The average number of persons employed throughout the year as compared with the number employed during the previous financial year was as follows :—

	1924-25. Exclusive Strike Period.	1924-25. Inclusive Strike Period, 14th Jan. to 28th Feb., 1925.	1925-26. Exclusive Strike Period.	1925-26. Inclusive Strike Period, 8th May to 23rd June, 1926.
Coal miners ..	689	630	711	628
Wheelers ..	151	138	174	154
Others below ground ..	431	417	487	445
Surface men ..	417	406	449	406
			<u>1,821</u>	<u>1,633</u>

The increase in the number of employees under the headings "Wheelers" "Others below ground" and "Surface men," as compared with the number employed in these grades in the previous year, is due principally to the work involved in the rehabilitation of the McBride Tunnel and the development of the Dudley area, including the surface lay-out.

#### SELLING PRICE OF COAL.

The prices received at the Mine for the financial year ended 30th June, 1926, were as follow :—

##### *Sales to Railway Department.*

						Rate per ton, f.o.r., State Mine.	
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Screened	..	..	..	..	..	23	7
Run-of-mine	..	..	..	..	..	22	0
Slack	..	..	..	..	..	20	1

##### *Sales to Public Departments and to the General Public.*

Screened	..	..	..	..	..	26	0
Slack	..	..	..	..	..	23	0

In addition to the amount paid for coal supplied to the Railway Department at the rates quoted above, the Victorian Railways Commissioners also paid to the Mine a subsidy of £25,000.

Consequent upon an increase in the output of the Mine, and with a view to the betterment of the financial position of the Mine by the elimination of the quantity of State Mine coal used by the Railways Department in the Western and North Western districts of the State, it was decided on the 11th November, 1925, to offer State Mine screened coal and slack coal for sale to the general public.

At the date of writing slack coal to the extent of approximately 2,000 tons per week is being sold at 23s. 6d. per ton in trucks at the Mine for industrial purposes, and is being used by electricity supply undertakings and various manufacturers. Screened coal to the extent of approximately 600 tons per week is also being sold for industrial purposes as well as for household use, and at the date of writing the price of best black screened coal is 27s. per ton in trucks at the Mine. Taking price and quality into consideration, State Mine coal is an efficient and economical fuel and it is confidently expected that, within a short period, sales to the general public will absorb the full quantity available for disposal in this direction.

#### 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 Australasian Coal and Shale Employees Federation are governed by the awards of the Coal Industry Special Tribunal established under the *Industrial Peace Act 1920* to deal with the wages and conditions of employment of persons engaged in the coal industry. The wages of certain other groups are governed either by awards of tribunals established under the *Industrial Peace Act*, or by the awards of Wages Boards or of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration where applicable.

The net average earnings per shift of the contract miners, after deducting the cost of explosives, in each of the past thirteen years are as follows :—

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Financial year	1913-14	..	..	..	..	13	11·49
"	1914-15	..	..	..	..	13	11·64
"	1915-16	..	..	..	..	14	6·16
"	1916-17	..	..	..	..	16	2·10
"	1917-18	..	..	..	..	17	7·56
"	1918-19	..	..	..	..	17	10·01
"	1919-20	..	..	..	..	20	5·19
"	1920-21	..	..	..	..	24	3·64
"	1921-22	..	..	..	..	26	2·64
"	1922-23	..	..	..	..	25	7·30
"	1923-24	..	..	..	..	25	10·2
"	1924-25	..	..	..	..	26	11·3
"	1925-26	..	..	..	..	27	2·91

The amount disbursed in wages in each of the past thirteen years is as shown hereunder :—

	£
Financial year 1913-14 .. .. .	158,812
„ 1914-15 .. .. .	178,049
„ 1915-16 .. .. .	159,026
„ 1916-17 .. .. .	197,694
„ 1917-18 .. .. .	228,506
„ 1918-19 .. .. .	242,530
„ 1919-20 .. .. .	322,563
„ 1920-21 .. .. .	319,224
„ 1921-22 .. .. .	420,632
„ 1922-23 .. .. .	362,464
„ 1923-24 .. .. .	446,786
„ 1924-25 .. .. .	429,254
„ 1925-26 .. .. .	474,861

Although strikes, stop-work meetings and the like were responsible for a cessation of fifty-three days, as compared with forty-nine days in 1924-25, the amount disbursed in wages exceeded by £45,607 the amount paid in the previous financial year, and the net average earnings of the contract miners were 3.61d. per shift above the average in the preceding year. The increase in the amount disbursed in wages is due to the fact that a larger number of persons was employed than in the preceding year, and also to an increase in the output per miner per shift arising from an increase of 18 per cent. in the average thickness of the coal seam. This latter favorable factor, which was due chiefly to the development of the Dudley Area, also favorably affected the cost of production by 10.67d. per ton, as compared with the cost of extraction in 1924-25.

#### BORING.

During the year one steam drill and one oil drill have been in continuous operation, with the exception of the period during which the mines were idle on account of the strike of engine-drivers previously referred to.

Bores completed during the year and in progress at the 30th June, 1926, numbered nineteen, and a total footage of 13,469 feet was drilled.

The steam drill completed two bores on the east side of Kirrak Area. One of these bores, which was in progress at 1st July, 1925, was sunk from a depth of 484 feet to a depth of 2,080 feet, and the other to a depth of 2,094 feet, but neither located a payable seam. At the close of the period covered by this report the steam drill is located at the site of the shaft it is proposed to sink for the ventilation of No. 4 Bench, Eastern Area, and here a bore has been drilled to a depth of 484 feet, and is still in progress.

The oil drill has been utilized for the closer boring of the Dudley Area and of an area to the west of it. Sixteen bores have been drilled for a total footage of 8,803 feet. The oil drill was then removed to a site north of the Powlett River near the township of Archies Creek, and on the 13th July, 1926, a seam of coal 3 feet in thickness was struck at a depth of 586 feet. The proximate analysis of the seam as ascertained in the Mines Department Laboratory is as under—

H <sub>2</sub> O (Moisture) .. .. .	6.20
V.H.C. (Volatile hydrocarbons) .. .. .	31.85
F.C. (Fixed Carbon) .. .. .	55.05
Ash .. .. .	6.90
	100.00

Prospecting by boring in this locality is being proceeded with.

*Gross Tonnage of Coal, State Mine Area.*—From the foregoing it will be observed that the results of boring in the year under review do not affect the estimate contained in my last Annual Report of the gross tonnage of coal in the State Mine area which, after taking into consideration the quantity mined during the year, is as follows :—

Estimate (Annual Report 1924-25) .. .. .	Tons. 16,994,000
Extracted during year (approximately) .. .. .	500,000
Allowance for loss in working .. .. .	50,000
	550,000
Estimated total gross tonnage, State Mine area .. .. .	16,444,000

### MCBRIDE TUNNEL.

The work of restoring the McBride Tunnel, following upon the disastrous fire of the 10th August, 1924, has been completed and normal coal-getting operations have been resumed. The output from No. 3 Bench West is being braced and screened at the Dudley Area heapstead. The output from the remaining benches and sections of the tunnel, amounting to 700 tons per day, is being braced and screened as formerly at the No. 5 heapstead.

The Stone Drive referred to in my Report for the financial year ended 30th June, 1924, has been completed and the area beyond the down-throw fault which was crossed by this drive is now being developed.

### Nos. 9 and 10 PITS.

On account of the exhaustion of a section in No. 10 pit the output has fallen from 300 tons per day to 250 tons per day.

### EASTERN AREA.

In my last report I indicated that a main heading which had been driven to negotiate a down-throw fault of 400 feet and to develop an area of 2,250,000 tons of coal, had cut the coal seam. This area is now being developed and arrangements are being made to install an endless rope haulage. A commencement will shortly be made with the sinking of an air shaft 900 feet in depth for the purpose of providing for the requisite ventilation of the area.

A daily output of 600 tons is now being obtained from the Eastern Area.

### STATION AREA.

Operations in this pit are proceeding satisfactorily and an output of 180 tons per day is being obtained.

### DUDLEY AREA.

Mechanical haulages have been installed in both the East and West sections of this pit, from which an output of 900 tons per day is being obtained, including 140 tons per day ex No. 3 Bench, McBride Tunnel.

### DEVELOPMENT.

The development of the coal seams in the State Mine area is being maintained in accordance with the policy of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the maintenance of an output of approximately 550,000 tons per annum.

Boring operations are in progress for the purpose of prospecting an area north of the Powlett River and, as previously indicated, one of the boring plants operating in this area cut a seam of coal 3 feet in thickness at a depth of 586 feet.

### ELECTRICAL PLANT.

The main generating plant and sub-stations have continued in successful operation throughout the year.

The total number of units generated was 7,700,000 as against 7,100,000 during the year ended 30th June, 1925. The increase was mainly due to an increase in the output of coal, but is partially attributable also to the demand for power to operate the additional machinery and plant required on account of the increased length of the haulage roads, the greater extent of underground workings to be kept drained and the more extensive ventilating plants required to maintain an adequate air supply.

A remote control switchboard has been manufactured in the Mine workshops for use in conjunction with the main haulage engine which is being installed below ground at the Eastern Area, introducing a system of remote control which will accelerate the movement of coal from the North and South districts of the Eastern Area pit to the pit bottom at a minimum cost of operation.

A kerosene ejector has been fitted to the 1,000 k.w. turbo generator set, and the use of this apparatus will preserve and prolong the life of the steel blades of the turbine.

### WORKSHOPS.

The erecting shed and its equipment, referred to in my last report, has been completed and has facilitated the operations of the workshops. A power-driven coil former and taping machine has been added to the equipment of the shops, and it is also proposed to install an additional lathe and power drill to cope with the increasing amount of construction and repair work which, as previously reported, it has been found satisfactory and economical to carry out ourselves, and which, in the year under review, embraced practically the whole of the repair work of the Mine in addition to the manufacture of cages, timplers, screening plants, conveyors, pumps, winches, vans, &c.

## COAL INDUSTRY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

On or about the 24th February, 1926, the colliery proprietors of New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria were officially advised by the General Secretary of the Workers Industrial Union of Australia (Mining Department) that, in order to assist in the more equal distribution of trade in the coal industry, it had been decided that on and after the then 6th proximo (March) members of the Organization working on the production of coal on contract would not so work on any Saturday.

A compulsory conference was summoned, and as a result a reference under Section 20 of the Industrial Peace Act was made to the Tribunal by the Chairman, Charles Hibble, Esquire, the order being—

Whether members of the Claimant Organization on contract, i.e., producing coal, should continue to work (where required) on "back" Saturday as at present?

The Coal Industry Special Tribunal heard the dispute, but, as its members were equally divided for and against, the opinion of the Chairman had, under the *Industrial Peace Act 1920*, to prevail. Mr. Hibble's opinion was expressed as follows on the 25th March, 1926 :—

My opinion is the order of reference should be answered in the affirmative. That is to say all employees contract, and otherwise should, where required, continue to work on back Saturday as at present.

This Award shall come into operation on the date hereof (25th March, 1926) and shall remain in force for a period of five years, or until lawfully varied or annulled.

Mr. Hibble, at the invitation of both parties, also acted as a private Arbitrator in respect of several matters concerning wages and working conditions of miners and other members of the Workers Industrial Union of Australia (Mining Department) employed at the State Coal Mine. After hearing evidence Mr. Hibble issued an Award on the 9th July, 1926.

## ENGINEERS (COAL INDUSTRY) SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

On the 24th November, 1925, the following Award was issued for and on behalf of the Engineers (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal, by the Chairman Charles Hibble, Esquire :—

*Award.*

The wages of all adult engineers, fitters, mechanics, &c., and their assistants, shall, on and from the 9th November, 1925, be increased as follows :—

- (a) In the case of adult day-wage employees receiving the present minimum wage, such wage shall be increased by 1s. 6d. (one shilling and sixpence) per shift.
- (b) In the case of all other adult day-wage employees, their wage shall be increased by 1s. (one shilling) per shift; provided, however, that in no case shall the rate of any adult be less than 18s. (eighteen shillings) per shift.
- (c) Boys and Youths.—All boys and youths shall have their present day rates increased by 5 (five) per cent.

This award shall not apply to mechanics and their assistants employed in and about coal mines in the State of Victoria. All existing rates, customs and conditions not expressly altered by this award, and not in conflict with it, shall remain in force.

This Award shall come into operation on the 9th day of November, 1925, and shall be for a period of twelve months thereafter.

On the 29th January, 1926, a communication was received from the General Secretary, Amalgamated Engineering Union, claiming on behalf of the members of his Union increased wages and improved working conditions embodied in a general log of claims. The communication referred to went on to say that if the claims were not granted it was the intention of the Union to refer them to the Engineers (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal for determination.

The Commissioners advised the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union that they had given consideration to his communication but, that they were not prepared to concede the claims.



## ENGINE-DRIVERS' (COAL INDUSTRY) SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

On the 24th November, 1925, the Chairman, Charles Hibble, Esquire, for and on behalf of the Engine-drivers' (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal, issued an Award which granted the employees in and about the coal mines of Australia who are members of the Federated Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association similar increases in wages to those contained in his award affecting employees who are members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Subsequently the Award referred to above was repealed, and on the 24th February, 1926, a further Award was issued by Mr. Hibble, Chairman, for and on behalf of the Engine-drivers' (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal.

This Award prescribed the rates of wages that were to be paid to the various classes of employees who are members of the Federated Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association. It also dealt with hours of work, payment for overtime (Sundays and holidays) and conditions of employment. It also defined the duties of the various grades of employees.

Subsequent to the issue of Mr. Hibble's Award of the 24th February, 1926, a demand for further increases in wages and further improved working conditions was made by the General Secretary of the Federated Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association, and, as these were not granted, members of this Federation ceased work on the 8th May, 1926, and remained on strike until the 22nd June, 1926, and publicly declared that they would refuse to submit their claims for the arbitration of the Engine-drivers' (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal. Subsequently better counsels prevailed, and the futile strike which threw idle the collieries of Australia was brought to an end, the claimant organization agreeing at a compulsory conference on the 18th June, 1926, under the chairmanship of Charles Hibble, Esquire, to resume work on the 22nd idem.

The claims were then referred to the Engine-drivers' (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal, and as the members of the employers and employees representatives were in complete and equal disagreement, the opinion of the Chairman under the *Industrial Peace Act 1920* prevailed.

This opinion was expressed by Mr. Hibble for and on behalf of the Engine-drivers' (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal in an Award dated 16th July, 1926, when, in dismissing the whole of the claims, he said "My opinion is the application should be dismissed and it is dismissed accordingly."

## GENERAL.

The total quantity of coal produced at the State Coal Mine since its inception amounts to 7,000,000 tons, and this has favorably affected the prosperity of the State by keeping cash to the extent of £6,500,000 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, 1926, was £242,950, against which cash was held in the Sinking Fund amounting to £123,749, whilst the sum of £36,766 was also held in the Depreciation Fund.

Exclusive of the subsidy of £25,000 received from the Railway Department and previously referred to, there was a loss on working for the year under review of £24,459 7s. 4d. and, to a considerable extent, this loss is due to the ineffective and futile strike of the engine-drivers, which threw the collieries idle from the 8th May, 1926, to the 22nd June, 1926.

The organization, equipment and economical operation of the State Coal Mines compares excellently with that of the largest mines of New South Wales; on the other hand, the latter are immeasurably better off than the State Mine in respect of the size and regularity of the seam and the character of the coal formation, so that they can produce coal much cheaper than the State Coal Mine, where mining conditions are not so favorable. On this account, also, each increase in wages affects the State Mine three-fold as compared with the increase in the cost of extraction arising from such causes in the New South Wales collieries. From a comparative point of view the burden on the State Coal Mine will be appreciated when it is observed that the minimum wage for "off-hand" labour has increased by more than 100 per cent., and piece-work rates by approximately 90 per cent., since 1914.

Although the operations in each of the last four financial years have resulted in a loss, I am of opinion that a more favorable result may be expected in the ensuing year, arising chiefly from an anticipated increase in the output, the development of the Dudley Area, an increase in the thickness of the coal seam, an improvement in the quality of the coal, and the sale of coal to the general public—factors that will contribute to a decrease in working expenses and an increase in revenue.

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 Nos. 1 and 2 attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. BROOME,

General Manager.

Victorian Railways Commissioners,  
Melbourne.

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APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1926.

		1926.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1926.					
June 30.				June 30.	
To Working Expenses, including Salaries of £300 and over .. .. .	..	489,066	10 8	By Sale of Coal .. .. .	507,472 12 8
Interest .. .. .	..	9,666	17 7	Sundry Receipts .. .. .	7,822 2 7
Owners' Contribution to Accident Fund .. .. .	..	784	14 4		
		£499,518	2 7		
Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	..	15,776	12 8		
		£515,294	15 3		
				£515,294	15 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

		1926.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1926.					
June 30.				June 30.	
To Sinking Fund Account .. .. .	..	6,236	0 0	By Balance from Working Account .. .. .	15,776 12 8
Depreciation accrued for year .. .. .	..	34,000	0 0	Subsidy from Railway Department .. .. .	25,000 0 0
Depreciation Fund Account .. .. .	..	540	12 8		
		£40,776	12 8		
				£40,776	12 8

GEO. FALLOON,

Accountant, State Coal Mine.

30th September, 1926.

J. A. NORRIS,

Auditor-General,

26th October, 1926.

GEO. H. BROOME,

General Manager, State Coal Mines.

30th September, 1926.



## APPENDIX NO. 2.

## STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MINE TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1926.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14	15	16	
								Capital Raised.	Capital Expended.							Coal Raised.
Year.	£	£	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	145,407	2,468	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	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	145,419	6,107	939	13	5.51	28	
1913-14	225,141	220,316	510,490	239,298	237,939	1,699	..	25,000	9,578	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	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	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	..	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	..	..	30,000	177	64,798	322,516	8,804	1,390	20	5.19	15
1920-21	250,000	240,218	368,239	426,659	423,818	21,062	..	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
1924-25	250,000	250,000	405,695	499,043	498,775	268 <sup>d</sup>	..	30,000	6,236	112,802	429,254	9,148	1,688	26	11.3	17
1925-26	250,000	250,000	495,864	540,295	539,754	541 <sup>e</sup>	..	34,000	6,236	123,749	474,861	9,667	1,821	27	2.91	16½
			7,111,377	5,664,877	5,643,216	86,665	65,004	429,954	98,959	..	4,443,604	125,848				
				Surplus to date	..	..	21,661									
						86,665										

(a) Including 225,382 to adjust short payments to the Mine in former years.

(b) Inclusive of a subsidy of £35,625 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.

(d) Inclusive of a subsidy of £80,000 made to the Mine by the Railway Department and exclusive of which there was a loss in working of £79,782, including £37,000 spent towards rehabilitating McBride Tunnel.

(e) Inclusive of a subsidy of £25,000 made to the Mine by the Railway Department and exclusive of which there was a loss in working of £24,459.