

1938.  
—  
VICTORIA

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE STATE COAL MINE,

INCLUDING

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

FOR THE

YEAR 1937-38.

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 93 OF THE COAL MINES  
REGULATION ACT 1928.

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# STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

State Coal Mine,  
Wonthaggi,  
9th August, 1938.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit 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 1938.

## FINANCIAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	191,461	17	1
Working Expenses .. .. .	329,401	0	7			
Interest on Capital .. .. .	1,203	0	5			
	..			330,604	1	0
Deficit, exclusive of depreciation of assets .. .. .	..	..	..	139,142	3	11
Depreciation of assets .. .. .	10,000	0	0			
Loan redemption .. .. .	8,796	19	7			
	..			18,796	19	7
Loss for year 1937-38 after providing for Loan redemption and making the necessary allowance for depreciation .. .. .				157,939	3	6

The financial position of the Mine, as at 30th June, 1938, may be summarized as follows:—

### *Assets.*

	£	£
Depreciation Fund—Government Stock and Cash at Treasury	50,001	
Cash and Securities held as deposits on contracts .. .. .	597	
Stores on hand at book values .. .. .	31,127	
Coal on hand .. .. .	3,683	
Sundry Debtors .. .. .	22,712	
Works, machinery, and plant at book values .. .. .	247,213	
	355,333	

### *Liabilities.*

Capital—Balance of Loan Liability .. .. .	21,279	
Due to Treasury for Stores Advance .. .. .	30,193	
Sundry Creditors .. .. .	2,365	
Due to Consolidated Revenue in respect of losses on working .. .. .	661,147	
Less amount of State Mine income appropriated to Consolidated Revenue in 1929-30 .. .. .	50,000	
	611,147	
		664,984
Deficiency .. .. .		309,651

The value of the assets which may be regarded as practically liquid is £108,120, and the book value of the fixed assets of the property is £247,213.

The book value of the fixed assets is arrived at as follows:—

	£
Original Capital Expenditure (see Capital Account, page 12)	249,398
Expenditure from Depreciation Fund .. .. .	768,394
	1,017,792
Amount written off for depreciation of assets .. .. .	770,579
	247,213

#### DEPRECIATION.

Including depreciation allowed for in the accounts for the financial year 1937-38 (£10,000), ample allowance has been made for the whole of the depreciation which has accrued up to the 30th June, 1938.

#### SINKING FUND.

The Loan Liability of £30,075 9s. 9d. has been reduced to £21,278 10s. 2d. by the provision in the accounts in the year under review of an amount of £8,796 19s. 7d.

#### DISPOSITION OF OUTPUT.

The quantity of coal "braced" during the year was 270,575 tons 4 cwt. Exclusive of miners coal, local consumption, allowances and waste, the tonnage disposed of commercially was 248,717 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs.

The coal was disposed of in the following grades:—

Screened .. .. .	143,227	9	0
Run-of-Mine .. .. .	3,179	15	2
Slack .. .. .	102,310	13	1
	248,717	17	3

and sales were made as under:—

	Screened.			Run-of-Mine.			Slack.			Total.		
	tons	cwt.	qrs.	tons	cwt.	qrs.	tons	cwt.	qrs.	tons	cwt.	qrs.
Sold to Railway Department .. .. .	128,909	11	1	..	..	..	69,595	6	2	198,504	17	3
Sold to Public Departments .. .. .	4,143	14	3	..	..	..	3,379	8	1	7,523	3	0
Sold to General Public .. .. .	10,174	3	0	3,179	15	2	29,335	18	2	42,689	17	0
	143,227	9	0	3,179	15	2	102,310	13	1	248,717	17	3

#### LABOUR.

Wages, piecework rates and conditions of employment are governed by awards of the State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal which was established on 19th June, 1932, Act No. 4030.

Eleven (11) awards issued during the year included the following:—

1. Award No. 43 of 9th July, 1937, which had the effect of increasing the basic wage of 12s. 6d. per day for employees working on a basis of twelve shifts per fortnight to 13s. per day, and of increasing the basic wage of 13s. 8d. per day for employees working on the basis of less than twelve shifts per fortnight to 14s. 2d. per day. Proportionate increases were also provided for under this award for apprentices, boys, and youths.
2. Award No. 44 of 18th October, 1937, which provided:—
  - (a) for the repeal, as from 25th October, 1937, of Award No. 37 suspending contract rates;
  - (b) for contract rates which were in force prior to Award No. 37 being increased by 5 per cent. as from 25th October, 1937.
  - (c) for contract miners being paid not less than the basic wage in force for the time being together with a margin of 1s. 11d. per day, and a further margin of 1s. 6d. per day for underground work;

(d) for adult male employees (except those for whom weekly rates are prescribed) being paid a basic wage of 13s. 8d. per day when working on a basis of twelve shifts a fortnight, and 14s. 11d. per day when working on a basis of less than twelve shifts per fortnight, and in addition the margins prescribed in the appropriate awards in operation.

Proportionate increases were also provided for under this award for apprentices, boys, and youths, and weekly rates for foremen, overmen, and deputies.

3. Award No. 45 which prescribed rates of pay for the new grade of operators and assistant operators of "Biskol" and "Hardiex" coal cutting machines, and granted increased margins to persons employed in the tackle gang.
4. Awards Nos. 47 and 51 which prescribed increased rates of pay for shaft sinker, leading hand; shaft sinker; bracedman, shaft sinking; and tippler, shaft sinking.
5. Award No. 48 by which the hours of work, per fortnight, were reduced from 92 to 88, except those of the power-house staff and a few other grades.
6. Award No. 52 which prescribed rates of pay for the new grade of operator of Sullivan Electric Coalcutting Machines, and of their assistants.

Compared with the financial year 1936-37, the additional expenditure involved in the year under review as the result of awards of the State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal was £15,200, or for a full year £20,500.

The time lost during the year as the result of strikes, stopwork meetings and the like was—

No 20 Shaft	..	..	..	..	17 days.
Dudley Area	..	..	..	..	13½ days.
Western Area	..	..	..	..	12½ days.
No. 18 Shaft	..	..	..	..	14 days.

In addition I regret to report that two fatal accidents occurred as the result of which five (5) days were lost at each pit.

In the previous year, up to the date of the explosion on 15th February, 1937, 10 days had been lost on account of industrial disputes and subsequently, 40 days were lost at No. 20 Shaft and 57 days at No. 18 Shaft, Dudley Area, and Western Area.

By Award No. 37 of 9th April, 1937, contract rates were suspended in all pits working under safety lamp conditions, and provision made for coal miners in such pits to be paid the prescribed miner's shiftwork rate.

On 18th October, 1937, this award was repealed by Award No. 44 which also provided that as and from 25th October, 1937, the contract rates in force prior to Award No. 37 becoming operative, should be increased by 5 per cent.

The net average earnings of contract miners for the period subsequent to the general re-introduction of contract rates on 25th October, 1937, were 21s. 11·6d. per shift. There has, however, been a gradual improvement in output per miner per shift, with the result that the net average earnings in fortnight ended 25th June, 1938—the last fortnight in the financial year—were 23s. 1d. per shift.

The average daily wage of adult employees (exclusive of contract miners) working below ground during fortnight ended 25th June, 1938, was 19s. 4·77d.

At 30th June, 1938, the number of persons employed was 1,328; at a similar date last year the number was 1,140.

The amount disbursed in wages for the year was £290,533.

## BORING.

Two drills were in operation during the year. They were engaged in the closer boring of the Northern Area, No. 18 Shaft Area, and the North-West portion of Kirrak Area.

In all 20 bores were sunk and one was deepened. Total boring amounted to 21,444 feet.

This completed boring of the existing State Mine Area and both drills have been withdrawn from commission.

On the completion of the boring a carefully revised estimate of reserves of coal in the State Mine Area was prepared. The total gross tonnage available for extraction at 30th June, 1938, is estimated at 9,663,000 tons.

The result of the closer boring of the north-western portion of the Kirrak Area has influenced me in excising approximately 77 acres, previously estimated to contain 436,000 gross tons of coal.

On account of the thinning out of the coal seam, and an intrusion of dirt bands in the bottom level, Northern Area, a revision of the estimated reserves in this area has been made and a total of 704,000 gross tons has been excised from previous estimates.

## EASTERN AREA.

The only section of this pit at present in operation is No. 18 Shaft Section. As mentioned in previous reports it is much interrupted by the dislocation of the coal seam, and by the intrusion of "want" faults. The districts in which operations are proceeding are No. 1 South Slant Heading; No. 1 South Main Heading; No. 3 South; No. 2 East; No. 3 East; and No. 2 North.

The output from this pit at the close of the period covered by this report was 580 tons per day.

## DUDLEY AREA.

This pit, the development of which was commenced in 1924, ceased to operate at the end of the financial year. The material is being recovered and withdrawn.

The total quantity of coal extracted from the Dudley Area pit was approximately two million tons.

## NORTHERN AREA.

In the top seam, the coal measures in No. 1 North District became exhausted. In the No. 2 North District the downthrow fault of 26 feet, referred to in my last report, has been negotiated, and the area beyond the fault is now being worked.

The Main East Heading has reached its boundary, and the extraction of pillars is taking place.

In the bottom seam the 35-ft. upthrow fault, referred to in my last report, has been negotiated, and development work beyond the fault is proceeding.

The present output from this pit is approximately 510 tons per day.

## WESTERN AREA.

With the advancement of the workings, there has not been any increase in the thickness of the coal seam. From an analysis of the boring results, it was estimated that the thickness of the coal seam was 36 inches.

The average thickness of the seam as disclosed by actual operation is 31 inches, and this contains a dirt band of 5 inches, leaving the actual thickness of the coal seam only 26 inches.

The intrusion of the dirt band, and a reduction of 10 inches in the estimated thickness of the coal seam, have materially increased the estimated cost of extraction.

As mechanized mining seems to offer a prospect of reducing the cost of production in this pit, an electric coalcutting machine was installed for the purpose of experiment. Technically the experiment was a success, and consideration is now being given to the use of modern machines.

At present the output from Western Area is approximately 220 tons per day.

## DEVELOPMENT.

The development of the Kirrak Area, which was referred to in my last report, commenced on 15th May, 1937, with the construction of the vehicular road, and the erection of transmission lines, surface buildings, and pithead gear.

Shaft sinking operations commenced in February last. At the date of this report the winding shaft had been sunk to a depth of 646 feet and the air shaft (upcast shaft) to a depth of 303 feet.

A revised estimate of the total quantity of extractable coal contained in this area of some 879 acres, is 3,028,000 tons. The result of the boring indicates that the average thickness of the seam may be regarded as 34 inches, and that the usual faulting associated with the State Mine coal seam may be expected. The depth of the seam from the surface varies from 960 feet to 1,200 feet, and at the site of the winding shaft the depth is 1,050 feet.

The pits at present operating have varying expectations of life, as shown hereunder :—

Eastern Area (No. 18 Shaft pit)	..	..	7 years.
Northern Area (No. 20 Shaft pit)	..	..	10 years.
Western Area (No. 21 Shaft pit)	..	..	18 years.
Kirrak Area (No. 23 Shaft pit)	..	..	13 years from 1940-41.

As indicated previously in this Report, the boring of the existing State Mine Area has now been completed, and unless provision is to be made for further development to supplement production as the older workings are exhausted, there will be a substantial dislocation of labour when pits Nos. 18 and 20 finish operating.

If the present staff is to be maintained, and the present output retained, upon the exhaustion of pits Nos. 18 and 20, it is suggested that an area from two to six miles east and north-east of the Kirrak Area, in which promising geological conditions exist, should be tested by scout boring at an estimated cost of £5,000.

#### STONE DUSTING.

Provision has been made that on every road, or part of a road which is accessible, the coal dust, except any part of it which is so wet that it is impossible for it to be raised as a cloud into the air, shall be treated with incombustible dust in such manner, and at such intervals, as will ensure that the dust on the floor, the roof, and the sides, respectively, shall always contain not more than 40 per cent. of combustible matter.

For the purpose of testing the composition of the dust mixture, representative samples are collected as often as may be necessary, but not less frequently than once a month, and are tested in the Mine Laboratory by competent persons.

Each sample collected is well mixed and a portion of the mixture is sieved through a piece of metallic gauze having a mesh of 28 to the linear inch. A weighted quantity of the dust which has passed through the sieve is dried at 212° F., and the weight lost is reckoned as moisture. The sample is then brought to a red heat in an open vessel until it no longer loses weight. The weight lost by incineration is reckoned as combustible matter for purposes of the test.

In view of the constantly increasing knowledge of this subject, the precautions against coal dust set out above are to be regarded only as those existing at the State Coal Mine at the date of this Report.

#### ELECTRICAL PLANT.

The power station plant has continued to operate satisfactorily.

In order to provide for the power requirements at Kirrak Area, and to provide sufficient reserve plant, it is proposed to replace the 500 kw. Browett-Lindley reciprocating engine and B.T.H. alternator and the 500 kw. Curtis mixed pressure turbine and B.T.H. alternator—both of which were installed in 1912—with either a 1,875 kw. or 2,500 kw. turbo-alternator. Tenders for this new turbo-alternator have been received and are now being considered.

9,492,770 units were generated during the year compared with a generation of 9,325,390 units in the previous year.

#### WORKSHOPS.

The whole of the workshops plant has been maintained in good order and condition. Sundry plant has been manufactured and practically the whole of the repair work has been carried out in our own shops.

#### MECHANIZATION.

The thin, faulted and irregular nature of the State Mine seam, its irregular inclination, and the intrusion of dirt bands are the factors which have operated against the introduction of mechanized mining.

Mechanized mining is, to-day, however, in England being used under more difficult natural conditions than was the case until recently. On this account, and with a view to reducing the cost of production by the introduction of mechanical mining, inquiries are now being made, both in Australia and England, for types of coal cutting machines, conveyors, and loaders, suitable to our conditions, with a view to undercutting the coal and conveying and loading it underground by mechanical means.

### RESCUE STATION AND FIRST-AID CLASSES.

The Rescue Station, which was established in 1928 and equipped with apparatus and staffed with properly trained men, has been maintained in an efficient state ready for any emergency.

The Rescue Brigade at present consists of 32 competent men and 2 partly trained men.

Practices are held regularly and the whole of the equipment has been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

In January of the present year, District Officer Patterson, of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, inspected the whole of the apparatus and reported that it was in good order. He also examined the personnel of the brigade as to their knowledge of gases, apparatus, assembling, testing, and fitting, and in practical work. Of the 32 members who presented themselves for examination, 29 obtained certificates of competency.

Resulting from a continuance of First-Aid classes conducted by us during the year, 29 employees qualified for the first year certificate, 13 for the second year, and 7 for the third year (Medallion) certificate.

### ROYAL COMMISSION.

Between the 27th July, 1937, and 21st September, 1937, Judge Richardson was engaged as a Royal Commission inquiring into—

“Whether any alterations, and if so, what alterations, should be made to existing statutory provisions, rules, regulations, and practices to secure the future safe working of the State Coal Mine.”

On 10th November, 1937, after an exhaustive inquiry involving the consideration of a large body of evidence, both practical and expert, His Honour submitted his report on this matter, in which he recommended that certain specific amendments be made to—

- (a) the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1928*; and
- (b) the special rules, &c., of the State Coal Mine.

So far as its safety provisions are concerned, the present Act is merely a re-enactment of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909*, which came into force on 1st February, 1910, and which was based mainly on the English Coal Mine Act of that time, and to some extent on the then existing New South Wales Coal Mines Regulation Act. Both the English and New South Wales enactments have since been extensively amended and have also been considerably amplified by regulations, &c., so as to keep step with advances in mining theory and practice, but Victorian legislation has lagged behind.

The amendments now recommended by His Honour Judge Richardson are designed to bring the Victorian Act into accord with modern English and New South Wales legislation as represented, on the one hand, by the numerous regulations made under the Imperial Coal Mines Act, and on the other hand by the New South Wales Coal Mines Regulation Act.

These precedents, however, were not slavishly followed, advantage being taken of the attendance of New South Wales and Victorian experts to subject relevant coal-mining legislation to a critical survey in the light of up-to-date practice and research, with the result that such precedents have, in some instances, been improved upon.

The report may, therefore, be regarded as indicating the most modern views as to sound coal-mining practice, consequently the repeal of the present Act and its re-enactment in the amended form as recommended by the report of the Royal Commission is a matter of urgent necessity.

The management is accepting as its guide the recommendations of the Royal Commission, but this has created a position under which working practices may not accord with Victorian law and consequently should be terminated without delay by legislative enactment.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Without comment I quote hereunder recognized world authorities:—

Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., M.D., LL.D. :—“By accumulated human endeavour, skill, and experience, coal mining has been changed from a dangerous and unhealthy occupation to one in which the combined risks to health and life are considerably below the average.”

Professor H. F. Bulman and Sir R. A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., M.Sc. :—“In spite of their dangerous occupation and liability to accident, miners live longer and enjoy better health than most men.”



## GENERAL.

From the Balance-sheet it will be seen that after the payment of working expenses, loan redemption, and interest charges, and after allowing £10,000 for depreciation, the operation of the Mine for the financial year ended 30th June, 1938, resulted in a loss of £157,939 3s. 6d.

The organization, equipment, and economical operation of the State Coal Mine compares favourably with that of the largest mines of New South Wales. On the other hand, the latter are immeasurably better off in respect of the size and regularity of the seam and the character of the coal formation so that they can produce coal more cheaply than the State Coal Mine with its thin, dirty, irregular, and faulted seams, and the serious mining difficulties associated with these conditions. As the price of Maitland coal forms the basis of the price paid for State Mine coal used for railway purposes, the difficulties of the situation will be obvious.

At 30th June, 1938, the financial position of the Mine discloses a deficiency of £309,651, but the late Mr. Robert Lee, A.O.S.M., M.I.M.M., Consulting Engineer of New Zealand, who was appointed by the Government to conduct a special investigation into the Mine in 1934, estimated "on a conservative basis" that the saving to the State and to the general public by the operation of the State Coal Mine from 1916-17 to 1920-21 was "more than £516,500."

Mr. Lee also found that the ability of the Mine to supply such a large part of Victoria's coal requirements has a stabilizing effect upon the New South Wales price which, in turn, controls the "equated" price paid by the Railway Department for the State Mine coal used by it.

The Mine was of considerable value and benefit to the community during the war-time years and during a prolonged stoppage of operations in the Northern District of New South Wales for a period of fifteen months in 1929-30.

The foregoing is written to support the view I have previously expressed that the result of the operation of the State Coal Mine since its inception cannot be judged solely upon the Balance-sheet which does not reflect the true value of the Mine to the community.

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,

J. McLEISH,

General Manager.

The Victorian Railways Commissioners,  
Melbourne.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.  
BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasurer of Victoria—							
For Loans ..	..	250,000	0	0	191,637	3	6
Less redeemed from Sinking Fund ..	..	228,721	9	10	65,576	1	9
					21,278	10	2
For Advances from Consolidated Revenue (to be recouped) ..	..				661,146	17	7
For Advances for purchase of Stores ..	..				30,193	4	9
Sundry Creditors—							
On Stores Accounts ..	..	933	8	11			
Sundries ..	..	1,431	10	2			
					2,364	19	1
Sinking Fund—							
Balance at 30th June, 1937 ..	..	219,924	10	3			
Contribution, 1937-38 ..	..	8,796	19	7			
					228,721	9	10
ASSETS.							
Works, Machinery, and Plant as per Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1937 ..	..				191,637	3	6
Expended during current year ..	..				65,576	1	9
					257,213	5	3
Less Depreciation written off ..	..				10,000	0	0
Stores on hand ..	..						
Coal on hand ..	..						
Sundry Debtors—							
For Coal ..	..	5,381	11	10			
For Sundries ..	..	1,945	5	11			
Sundry Charges in Suspense ..	..						
Workers' Compensation Insurance Premiums paid in advance ..	..						
Cash ..	..				46	12	4
Deposits held on Contracts ..	..				550	16	1
Depreciation Fund—							
Government Stock at Cost ..	..	50,000	0	0			
Cash ..	..				0	13	3
Profit and Loss—							
Balance at 30th June, 1937 ..	..	434,494	7	0			
Less interest earned in Depreciation Fund Investments, 1937-38 ..	..				4,061	15	2
					430,432	11	10
Loss for current year ..	..				157,939	3	6
Balance on Profit and Loss at 30th June, 1938 ..	..				588,371	15	4
					943,705	1	5

L. J. WILLIAMSON,  
Comptroller of Accounts.  
16th September, 1938.

E. A. PEVERILL,  
Auditor-General.  
24th September, 1938.

J. McLEISH,  
General Manager, State Coal Mine.  
15th September, 1938.

APPENDIX No. 1—*continued.*

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1938.

1938.		1938.	
June 30.	£ s. d.	June 30.	£ s. d.
To Working Expenses, including Salaries of £300 and over..	.. 328,843 18 8	By Sale of Coal ..	.. 179,814 17 3
Owners' Contribution to Accident Fund ..	.. 557 1 11	Sundry Receipts ..	.. 11,646 19 10
		Balance carried to Profit and Loss ..	.. 137,939 3 6
	<u>329,401 0 7</u>		<u>329,401 0 7</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

1938.		1938.	
June 30.	£ s. d.	June 30.	£ s. d.
To Balance transferred from Working Account ..	.. 137,939 3 6	By Balance (Loss for year) ..	.. 157,939 3 6
Sinking Fund ..	.. 8,796 19 7		
Interest on Loans ..	.. 1,203 0 5		
Depreciation for the year ..	.. 10,000 0 0		
	<u>157,939 3 6</u>		<u>157,939 3 6</u>

L. J. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller of Accounts.

16th September, 1938.

E. A. PEVERELL,

Auditor-General.

24th September, 1938.

J. McLEISH,

General Manager, State Coal Mine

15th September, 1938.

APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure in Capital from commencement of the Mine to 30th June, 1938.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	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	..	..	..
Deduct Expenses of Flotation	..	..	..	250,000	0	0	..	..	..
				601	8	2	..	..	..
							249,398	11	10
							4,127	9	4
							84,780	7	4
							25,035	18	4
							36,554	2	0
							53,245	16	6
							42,219	10	2
							2,115	16	4
							1,319	11	10
							249,398	11	10

\* This amount has been redeemed from Sinking Fund.

† Of this amount £78,721 9s. 10d. has been redeemed from Sinking Fund.

L. J. WILLIAMSON,

Comptroller of Accounts.

16th September, 1938.

E. A. PEVERILL,

Auditor-General.

24th September, 1938.

J. McLEISH,

General Manager, State Coal Mine.

15th September, 1938.

STATE COAL MINE, WONTHAGGI.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MINE TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1938.

1	Year.	2	Capital Raised.	3	Capital Expended.	4	Coal Raised.	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14	15	16	
												Provision Included in Expenditure as per Column 6.	Staking Fund.							Wages Paid.
		£	£	£	£	£	Tons.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	Million tons.	
1909-10	..	36,000	35,906	24,861	41,274	..	41,274	21,834	..	..	21,834	..	..	..	37,112	..	900	14	4.00	20
1910-11	..	141,000	95,730	171,766	336,042	11,307	336,042	..	7,050	..	..	7,050	..	7,050	145,407	2,463	946	13	1.00	20
1911-12	..	161,605 <sup>a</sup>	167,701	198,762	470,261	..	470,261	8,817	10,709	..	..	10,709	..	6,046	175,274	4,303	1,191	13	8.00	26
1912-13	..	203,866	203,956	213,174	462,559	7,194	462,559	..	25,546	..	..	25,546	..	16,962	145,419	6,107	939	13	5.51	28
1913-14	..	225,141	220,316	239,298	510,490	1,699	510,490	..	9,578	..	..	9,578	..	26,953	158,812	6,332	1,011	13	11.49	28
1914-15	..	250,000	241,356	268,105	567,057	11,476	567,057	..	33,000	..	..	33,000	..	38,535	178,086	8,436	1,130	13	11.64	28
1915-16	..	250,000	241,084	246,000	432,798	2,776	432,798	..	30,951	..	..	30,951	..	50,490	159,027	8,804	1,015	14	6.16	23
1916-17	..	250,000	240,316	242,918	372,007	..	372,007	20,630	25,000	..	..	25,000	..	52,274	197,694	8,803	1,161	16	2.10	19
1917-18	..	250,000	240,653	294,538	352,867	5,159	352,867	..	25,000	..	..	25,000	..	54,235	238,506	8,804	1,226	17	7.56	16
1918-19	..	250,000	240,239	285,099	343,318	..	343,318	8,411	27,000	..	..	27,000	..	56,446	342,530	8,804	1,255	17	10.01	16
1919-20	..	250,000	240,225	426,405 <sup>c</sup>	424,985	21,062	424,985	..	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	64,798	322,516	8,804	1,390	20	5.19	15
1920-21	..	250,000	240,218	426,659	368,239	2,841	368,239	..	32,000	..	..	32,000	..	73,469	319,224	8,804	1,193	24	3.64	15
1921-22	..	250,000	240,033	567,404	504,165	18,387	504,165	..	36,000	..	..	36,000	..	88,786	420,632	8,804	1,554	26	2.64	18
1922-23	..	250,000	240,033	467,290	424,126	..	424,126	5,312	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	92,297	362,464	8,804	1,566	25	7.30	19
1923-24	..	250,000	240,033	555,803	489,630	3,955 <sup>b</sup>	489,630	..	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	102,350	446,786	8,956	1,396	25	10.20	21
1924-25	..	250,000	250,000	500,232	495,695	268 <sup>d</sup>	495,695	..	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	112,802	429,254	9,148	1,688	26	11.3	17
1925-26	..	250,000	250,000	539,754	495,864	541 <sup>e</sup>	495,864	..	34,000	..	..	34,000	..	123,749	474,861	9,667	1,821	27	2.91	16 <sup>1</sup>
1926-27	..	250,000	250,000	678,365	612,269	8,774	612,269	..	56,000	..	..	56,000	..	141,452	479,195	9,674	1,540	26	6.03	15 <sup>2</sup>
1927-28	..	250,000	250,000	720,697	596,032	15,053	596,032	..	55,000	..	..	55,000	..	147,467	490,950	9,674	1,543	27	11.56	16 <sup>1</sup>
1928-29	..	250,000	250,000	812,969	635,103	30,575	635,103	..	55,000	..	..	55,000	..	..	498,961	3,820	1,615	27	3.75	15 <sup>1</sup>
1929-30	..	250,000	250,000	849,808	662,159	76,205 <sup>f</sup>	662,159	..	35,000	..	..	35,000	..	..	546,111	3,572	1,774	27	0.73	14 <sup>1</sup>
1930-31	..	250,000	250,000	558,781	565,444	..	565,444	..	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	..	417,551	3,315	1,774	24	9.85	14
1931-32	..	250,000	250,000	509,347	526,278	..	526,278	21,325	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	..	447,551	3,315	1,774	27	0.73	14 <sup>1</sup>
1932-33	..	250,000	250,000	225,536	320,675	..	320,675	88,114	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	..	376,728	3,048	1,638	24	9.98	13 <sup>1</sup>
1933-34	..	250,000	250,000	211,339	316,526	..	316,526	89,854	30,000	..	..	30,000	..	..	210,857	2,770	1,328 <sup>g</sup>	20	6.00	13
1934-35	..	250,000	250,000	245,556	384,778	..	384,778	77,134	10,000 <sup>h</sup>	..	..	10,000 <sup>h</sup>	..	..	204,407	2,480	1,330 <sup>g</sup>	20	9.00	12 <sup>1</sup>
1935-36	..	250,000	250,000	231,024	366,002	..	366,002	89,918	10,000 <sup>m</sup>	..	..	10,000 <sup>m</sup>	..	..	246,972	2,180	1,101 <sup>g</sup>	20	5.55	13
1936-37	..	250,000	250,000	164,610	247,451	..	247,451	86,882	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	..	249,227	1,867	1,150 <sup>g</sup>	21	5.72	10 <sup>1</sup>
1937-38	..	250,000	250,000	195,524	270,575	..	270,575	133,836	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	..	214,182	1,541	1,140 <sup>g</sup>	21	4.53 <sup>j</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>
								153,877	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	..	247,034	1,203	1,326 <sup>g</sup>	21	11.65 <sup>k</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>
					12,614,669	217,272	11,006,747	..	770,954	185,635	..	..	770,954	..	8,655,779	170,989				
				Deficit to date ..		588,372		..												
						805,644		805,644												

(a) £7,050 repaid from Sinking Fund. (b) Inclusive of a subsidy of £35,695 of which the sum of £1,040 14s. 0d. was repaid in 1927-28, and the balance in 1928-29 made to the Mine by the Railway Department and exclusive of which there was a loss in working of £31,670. (c) Inclusive of £25,382 to adjust short payments to the Mine in former years. (d) Inclusive of a subsidy of £80,000 of which the sum of £37,267 15s. 10d. was repaid in 1926-27, and the balance in 1927-28, made to the Mine by the Railway Department and exclusive of which there was a loss in working of £7,732, including £7,000 spent towards rehabilitating McBride Tunnel. (e) Inclusive of a subsidy of £25,000 (repaid in 1924-25) made to the Mine by the Railway Department and exclusive of which there was a loss in working of £24,450. (f) Excessive of £50,000 appropriated to Consolidated Revenue by Act No. 3838, see Annual Report 1929-30. (g) Prior to the 30th June, 1932 the number shown is the average number of persons employed on the last day of the financial year. (h) Includes interest earned on Depreciation Fund Investments. (i) To 15th May, 1937. (j) Shift rates in lieu of contract rates operative at all pits (excluding Western Area) as from 17th May, 1937; in accordance with State Coal Mine Tribunal Award No. 37. (k) Contract rates from 25th October, 1937, to 25th June, 1938. Shiftwork rates operative (excluding Western Area) until 24th October, 1937, average net earnings per shift for year, 20s. 9-37d. (l) Includes £100 depreciation on Stores on hand. (m) Includes £100 depreciation on Stores on hand. (n) Includes £100 depreciation on Stores on hand.