

*Days worked.*—The colliery worked 216 days out of a possible 242 ordinary working-days. In addition, the colliery worked 2 back Saturdays, 1 agreement holiday, and 1 statutory holiday, making the total days worked 220. The difference between the ordinary days worked, 216, and the possible number of working-days is accounted for as follows: 1 day, wet weather; 3 days, slip on railway-line; 2 days, power failure; 2 days, funerals of employees; 2 days, Strongman heating dispute; 1 day, VE celebrations; 2 days, dispute *re* railway trolley; 2 days, VJ celebrations; 1 day, dispute *re* appointment of bins foreman; 2 days, dispute *re* rates of payment for VJ days; 3 days, dispute *re* Labour Day payment; 1 day, hewers did not work; 4 days, Strongman tonnage dispute.

*Employees.*—In connection with coal-winning, the average number of persons employed in and about the mine was 317 men and 15 boys, made up as follows—Underground: coal-hewers, 85; deputies, shiftmen, and truckers, 166. Surface: 66 men and 15 boys.

*Coal-hewers' Average Daily Earnings.*—The coal-hewers' average daily earnings (gross) were £3 0s. 11d. per day, and after deducting stores (explosives) their net return was £2 18s., an increase of 6s. 3d. per day when compared with the previous period.

*Daily Output.*—The average daily output was 555 tons 1 cwt. and the coal-hewers' average daily output was 7 tons 4 cwt., as compared with 533 tons 18 cwt. and 7 tons 18 cwt. respectively for the previous year. The total number of hewer shifts for the year was 16,906.

*Deficiencies.*—There were no payments made under the minimum-wage clause during the year.

*Accidents.*—In addition to numerous accidents of a minor nature, two serious accidents occurred in the Liverpool Colliery. On 18th January, 1946, a miner sustained a broken pelvis when struck by a large piece of falling coal. On 21st March, 1946, three employees were partially buried by a fall of coal, one man, a miner, receiving a fracture of the third lumbar.

*Stone-dusting.*—Work under this heading was continued during the year. The number of samples taken from the Liverpool Colliery and analysed was 509. In addition, 115 samples from co-operative mines were analysed, and 307 samples of coal from various State coal-mines were also analysed.

*Underground Workings.*—The major portion of the output has been obtained from pillar-extraction in the rise workings of the Morgan seam and the dip and rise workings of the Kimbell and Anderson seams.

Development has been carried on in the Morgan seam to the east of the Morgan dip and to the dip of the Hadcroft's stone drive. The development is proving that the Morgan seam, developing easterly, is splitting into two or three seams, the stone partings getting thicker. The main developing heading in line with the stone drive has been stopped, the coal having thinned to 5 ft., and prospecting is being carried on in the lower portion of the seam.

A dip has been started off the Morgan West level, from which it is proposed to develop an area lying to the dip of this level.

Prospecting of the Main Morgan West level is being carried on in the hope of picking up a section of coal to the west of where this level was stopped some years ago in troubled country.

*Fire Stoppings.*—All fire stoppings have been maintained in good order.

*Electrification.*—Two 500 ft. electrically driven Broomwade compressors have been installed in the power-house.

With the exception of the steam hammer, all power at the bins, workshops, and bins bathhouse is electric.

*Trolleys.*—Twenty-three covered-in trolleys have been provided for the conveyance of the workmen from the middle brake to the mine entrance. Since these trolleys have been in use no time has been lost through wet weather.

*Boring.*—Boring has been carried on continuously throughout the year with satisfactory results, and an area of workable coal in the Morgan seam has been proved south-west of the present Liverpool Mine.