

THE PRESERVED MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,
PICKLES AND SAUCES TRADES.*

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* More briefly referred to, in this Report, as the Preserved Foods Trades.

Introductory.*

The tables on pages 97 to 102 are based on Returns received from firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the manufacture of preserved meats, fish, fruit, vegetables, pickles, sauces and kindred goods but excluding bacon, salted meat, and fish, salted or cured (see pages 78 and 119). The number of such separate Returns was 535. About 55 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish Returns. Some of these firms were mainly engaged in retail trade, and in most cases either the scale of their productive operations was very small or they had ceased such operations by the end of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 190 persons in all and that their total net output was probably about £50,000.

Summary of results.—The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924, 1912 and 1907, comparisons between the figures for the three years being subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph :—

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.	1912.	1907.
Value of goods made (Gross output) ..	£'000	29,772	6,738	5,126
Cost of materials used	"	18,059	4,234	3,251
Net output	"	11,713	2,504	1,875
Average number of persons employed ..	No.	35,616	14,933	13,263
Net output per person employed	£	329	168	141
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	9,457	3,458	3,629
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	13,780	2,145	(not recorded)

Qualifications affecting comparisons.—In considering the above table and the other tables in this Report which show figures for the different censal years, the following qualifications should be borne in mind :—

(1) The comparability of figures relating to value or cost is affected by the changes which have taken place in the general purchasing power of money and in the rates of duty on sugar and other ingredients used in the manufacture of the products of these trades.

(2) The Censuses of 1907 and 1912 covered the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The exclusion of Southern Ireland in 1924 does not seriously affect the comparability of the figures since, according to the Census of Production taken by the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of the year 1926, the total value of the goods made in that year in

* See also the Notes on pages vii-xiv.

the trades* under review was returned as only £326,000, to which jams and marmalade contributed £289,000.

(3) The Censuses of 1907 and 1924 extended to all firms, however small, but in 1912 firms employing not more than five persons (excluding the proprietors) were merely required to state the average number of persons employed by them in the year. According to the information so furnished, the number of persons employed in the establishments thus excluded was 420 or 2·8 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table.

(4) In the Censuses of 1912 and 1907 firms mainly engaged in fruit preserving made their Returns on schedules for the Cocoa, Confectionery and Fruit Preserving Trades; comparative figures for fruit preserves in the three censal years are set out in the course of the following Report. At the two earlier Censuses the output of meat pies and other cooked meats was not separately shown, but was included with the value of preserved meat and fish, whereas in 1924 it has been returned separately, principally on schedules for the Bacon Curing and Sausage Trades, to the value of £3,419,000.

Production.

The detailed information relating to the output of the Preserved Foods Trades will be found in Table II on page 98.

Principal products.—The following table affords a comparison of the output of the main products of the Preserved Foods Trades in 1924, 1912 and 1907, the figures for each year being inclusive of the output of similar goods returned on schedules for other trades; but the important differences in classification mentioned above should be borne in mind.

Kind of goods.	1924.	1912.	1907.
	Selling value.	Selling value.	Selling value.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Preserved meat and fish (in glasses, tins, etc.), and meat extracts	5,324	3,097	3,022
Pickles, sauces, condiments (except mustard and salt) and other preserved vegetables ..	3,403	1,390	1,239
Marmalade, jams, fruit jellies and other preserved fruit	14,132	5,190	4,430
Blancmange, custard, and similar powders ..	1,647	522	326
Jelly squares, powders and crystals	1,347	372	137
Baking powder	714	257	260
Ground spices	525	373	363
Culinary essences (vanilla, lemon, etc.) ..	949	120	362
Almonds and other nuts, ground, prepared, etc.	505		
Cake mixtures	500		
Other culinary products and preparations ..	2,211		
TOTAL VALUE	31,207	11,321	10,139

* Included in the Sugar Confectionery and Jam Making Trades (see also page 62).

Further details regarding the output for 1924 are shown below :—

Kind of goods.	Returned on schedules for			
	The Preserved Foods Trades.		All trades.*	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.†	Value.
Meat and fish :—	Th. cwts.	£'000.	Th. cwts.	£'000.
Preserved meat in tins, glasses, etc., and meat extracts	173	3,748	..	4,060
Fish, tinned	145‡	367	151	382
Meat and fish pastes .. .. .	..	779	..	779
Preserved meat, poultry, fish, etc., not separately distinguished	—	—	..	103
TOTAL VALUE—PRESERVED MEAT AND FISH .. .. .	..	4,894	..	5,324
Pickles, sauces, etc. :—				
Pickles .. .. .	..	1,355	..	1,415
Sauces and condiments (except mustard and salt)	373	1,727	388	1,797
Vegetables, canned, bottled or dried ..	..	191	..	191
TOTAL VALUE—PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC., AND VEGETABLES ..	..	3,273	..	3,403
Preserved fruit :—				
Marmalade, jams and fruit jellies ..	3,176	10,980	3,669	12,699
Fruit preserved without sugar (tinned or bottled)	57	215	60	225
Fruit in syrup (tinned or bottled) ..	55	241	58	255
Candied or drained peel	141	516	188	717
Other and unclassified	46	190	55	236
TOTAL—PRESERVED FRUIT ..	3,475	12,142	4,030	14,132
Blancmange, custard and similar powders ..	..	1,447	..	1,647
Jelly squares, powders and crystals ..	..	1,202	..	1,347
Baking powder	129§	678	136	714
Ground spices	104	469	114	525
Culinary essences (vanilla, lemon, etc.) ..	..	451	..	949
Cake mixtures .. .. .	..	318	..	500
Lemon curd and lemon cheese .. .. .	..	266	..	276
Almonds and other nuts, ground, etc. ..	..	248	..	505
Christmas puddings and mincemeat ..	..	212	..	266
Other culinary preparations, grocers' sundries, etc. .. .. .	..	1,268	..	1,702
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	..	26,868	..	31,240

* Including the Chemical Trades, and the Starch, Blue, Polishes and Sponge Trades, the Reports on which form part of a separate volume.

† The weight of the output returned on schedules other than for the Preserved Foods Trades has, for the most part, been estimated, as such output was usually recorded by value only.

‡ Estimated as to £14,000 worth of *other fish and shell fish*, returned by value only (see Table II, page 98).

§ Estimated as to £72,000 worth, returned by value only (see Table II).

The total shown above is free from any substantial duplication.

Comparison of the output of preserved meat and fish and meat extracts at the three Censuses is not possible, since in 1907 and 1912

meat and fish (together with cooked meats) were included in one heading. The preserved meat returned on schedules for other trades in 1924, by value only, formed an important part of the total output, but the value of the different kinds of preserved meats varies so much that it is not safe to estimate the quantity of the total production for comparison with the imports and exports. Nor is it possible, owing to the risk of disclosing information relating to individual businesses, to give separate particulars for preserved meat and for meat extracts. The retained imports of preserved meat, other than bacon and salt pork, amounted in 1924 to 839,000 cwts. (of which 814,000 cwts. was beef), valued c.i.f. at £3,018,000 (£2,925,000 for beef). Exports were 17,000 cwts., valued f.o.b. at £106,000. So far as it is possible to judge from the particulars of weight returned, the British production was of very much higher average value per cwt. than the imports, indicating a superior quality. The same is true of meat extracts, the average value of which at factory in the United Kingdom was £30.5 per cwt., while the average value of the retained imports was £11.3 per cwt. c.i.f. Of the British production nearly 14,000 cwts. were exported, and retained imports amounted to slightly over 53,000 cwts.

The tinned fish produced in 1924 consisted mainly of herrings, and nearly 117,000 cwts. out of the total output of 132,000* cwts. were exported; of approximately 19,000 cwts. of other fish tinned, over 14,000 cwts. were exported. Retained imports of tinned herrings in 1924 were over 25,000 cwts. and of other fish and shellfish (excluding salmon, sardines, and brisling) nearly 73,000 cwts.

The output of pickles and sauces was not recorded by quantity in 1907, and in 1912 it was returned as 3,779,000 gallons of pickles and, approximately, 3,100,000 gallons of sauces. In 1924 the record was by weight, the output of sauces and condiments (except mustard and salt) being about 388,000 cwts. and that of pickles 314,000 cwts., valued at £1,158,000, together with an output valued at £257,000 for which no weight was stated. It seems clear that there has been an increase since 1907 and 1912, but no reliable measure of the growth can be given. About 392,000 gallons of pickles and vegetables preserved in salt or vinegar, valued at £202,000 f.o.b. (or one-seventh of the factory value of the output) and nearly 46,000 cwts. of sauces and condiments other than mustard and salt (or 12 per cent. of the output) were exported. Retained imports of pickles were 3,302,000 gallons, valued c.i.f. at £238,000, or about one-sixth of the factory value of the British output. Retained imports of sauces were negligible. The relatively small business of preserving vegetables has also grown considerably since 1907; over 4,000 cwts. of canned or bottled vegetables, and nearly 4,000 cwts. of dried

* £15,000 worth of tinned herrings were returned on schedules for other trades by value only. The weight of these herrings has been estimated at 6,000 cwts.

vegetables were exported in 1924, but, while the retained imports of dried vegetables were just over 1,000 cwts., those of canned or bottled vegetables (chiefly tomatoes) were 717,000 cwts.

In 1907 the total production for sale of marmalade, jams and fruit jellies in Great Britain and Ireland was 2,776,000 cwts. and in 1912, despite the exclusion from the Census of firms employing five persons or fewer, it had risen to 2,877,000 cwts. In 1924 the output in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for which particulars of weight were given, was 3,176,000 cwts.; the output of jams and marmalade in the Irish Free State in 1926 was about 88,000 cwts., so that it would appear that the increase in this class of output in Great Britain and Ireland since 1907 was at least one-sixth, and, estimating the weight of the £1,719,000 worth returned by value only at 493,000 cwts., may have been as much as one-third, whereas the increase in population over the seventeen years 1907-24 was almost exactly 10 per cent. Retained imports in 1924 were small (just over 3,000 cwts.) and exports from the United Kingdom were only 128,000 cwts., of which over a third went to the Irish Free State. Of the other kinds of preserved fruit, candied or drained peel is the most important, but it is impossible to say confidently whether the output has increased or decreased since 1907, though the probability is that there was some increase. Exports in 1924 were about 11,000 cwts. and imports were trifling. The output of tinned or bottled fruit preserved without sugar, and of fruit preserved in syrup, forms only a very small proportion of the quantities consumed in the United Kingdom, the retained imports of the former being 384,000 cwts. in 1924, and of the latter 1,417,000 cwts. (not including 582,000 cwts. of pineapples), while British exports were respectively less than 4,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts.

Spices ground in the United Kingdom were about 114,000 cwts. in 1924, an increase from 79,000 cwts. in 1912; the quantity ground was not stated in 1907. About 16,000 cwts. of British prepared spices were exported in 1924 and the retained imports of spices were 227,000 cwts., including raw as well as prepared spices. The principal item in this total was 143,000 cwts. of pepper.

The commodities dealt with in the preceding paragraphs cover over 70 per cent. of the value of the main products of the Preserved Foods Trades (including similar commodities returned on schedules for other trades). The remaining commodities are not separately specified in the Import and Export List. In the cases of blancmange, custard and similar powders, jelly squares, powders and crystals, and baking powder, the increase in values in 1924 as compared with 1907 indicates that, when allowance has been made for the rise in prices, there was probably a considerable growth in output. The other principal classes of commodities were not shown separately in 1907 or 1912.

Other products.—In addition to the production dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Preserved Foods Trades recorded, in 1924, 1912 and 1907, the output shown in the following table. The goods enumerated are mainly produced in other trades and are dealt with in the reports on those trades.

Kind of goods.	1924.	1912.	1907.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Sausages, cooked meats, meat and vegetable pies, etc.	545	25*	*
Farinaceous preparations (including mustard) ..	349	—	52
	(92,000 cwt.)		
Other infants' and invalids' food	500	—	17
Sugar confectionery	313	67	27
Sugar, prepared, ground, etc.	207	13	—
	(83,000 cwt.)		
Other food products	791	663	33
Medicinal preparations, essential oils, perfumery, etc.	132	80	37
Other goods, not foods	67	113	94
TOTAL	2,904	961	260

* See Qualification (4) on p. 90.

Cost of materials.—The cost of materials used by firms making their Returns on schedules for the Preserved Foods Trades was returned as £18,059,000 in 1924.

The corresponding figures for 1912 and 1907 cannot be given with accuracy owing to the changes in classification already referred to, but the amounts actually recorded on the schedules for the Preserved Foods Trades in those years were £4,234,000 and £3,251,000 respectively.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Preserved Foods Trades (whose gross output was valued at £29,772,000) was £11,713,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value, as delivered, of the aggregate output exceeded the cost, as purchased, of the materials used.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year 1924 was £329, as compared with £168 in 1912, and £141 in 1907.

Wages in 1924.

Under the Census of Production Act, 1906, the powers of the Board of Trade to require information do not extend to particulars of the amount of wages paid, and, consequently, no information on this head was secured in connexion with the Census of 1924. As a result, however, of the voluntary enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour into wages and hours in the United Kingdom in 1924, information was obtained as to the total wage-bill of a group of firms in the Preserved Foods Trades which made Returns both to the

Ministry of Labour and to the Census of Production office. According to the Census records this group of firms employed, in the week ended 18th October, 1924, 21,074 operatives, or 69 per cent. of the total of 30,565 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled £8,971,000, or 77 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £11,713,000 for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £1,889,000, representing about 21 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 100-101. The following table sets out the particulars for that year together with those relating to the two previous censal years. For the purpose of this comparison, the average numbers of operatives of each sex returned for 1924 have been divided between the two age-groups in the proportion shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October.

Average number.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
1924.						
Operatives	633	8,456	4,992	21,303	5,625	29,759
Administrative, etc. ..	201	4,023	211	1,834	412	5,857
TOTAL	834	12,479	5,203	23,137	6,037	35,616
1912.						
Wage earners	452	4,512	1,943	8,163	2,395	12,675
Salaried	71	1,972	59	286	130	2,258
TOTAL	523	6,484	2,002	8,449	2,525	14,933
1907.						
Wage earners	415	4,298	1,523	6,998	1,938	11,296
Salaried	106	1,608	60	359	166	1,967
TOTAL	521	5,906	1,583	7,357	2,104	13,263

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 6,705 above the average, in July, to 2,659 below the average, in April. The numbers increased, particularly in the case of females, in June and, more markedly, in July, and thereafter fell, first rapidly and then more slowly till the end of the year (see Table IIIB, page 101).

Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV, on page 102. The following table sets out the particulars for the three censal years relating to the capacity and kinds of *prime movers* and the capacity of *electric generators* installed.

Power equipment.	1924.			1912.	1907.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.	Total.
PRIME MOVERS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines ..	4,819	2,084	6,903	2,479	2,311
Steam turbines	8	—	8	—	—
Gas engines	2,115	176	2,291	967	1,293
Petrol and light oil engines ..	169	5	174	—	
Heavy oil engines	21	—	21	—	
Water power	60	—	60	12	25
TOTAL	7,192	2,265	9,457	3,458	3,629
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—					
Reciprocating steam engines ..	1,695	1,593	3,288	568	469
Gas engines	677	50	727	115	71
Petrol and light oil engines ..	62	—	62		
Heavy oil engines	—	—	—		
Water power	10	—	10		
TOTAL	2,444	1,643	4,087	683	540

The capacity of *electric motors* recorded in 1924 was as shown below :—

Electric motors.	1924.			1912.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.
Driven by—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works ..	3,380	281	3,661	299
Purchased electricity	12,805	975	13,780	2,145

Corresponding information was not required for 1907. The total number of Board of Trade units of electricity purchased for power and lighting purposes in that year was returned as 493,000.

It will be noted that, while there is shown a notable increase in the capacity of the prime-movers installed, the main increase in motive power has been provided by electric motors driven by purchased energy.

TABLES.

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
Value of goods made (Gross output)	£'000	27,109	2,467	29,576	196
Cost of materials used	"	16,413	1,535	17,948	111
Net output	"	10,696	932	11,628	85
Average number of persons employed	No.	32,703	2,659	35,362	254
Net output per person employed ..	£	327	351	329	333
Mechanical power available :—					
Prime movers	H.P.	8,703	623	9,326	131
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	13,037	723	13,760	20

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can only be given for the United Kingdom as a whole. † In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the figures for Northern Ireland have been combined with those for England and Wales.

II.—Production.

Output sold or added to stock.	Unit.	England and Wales and N. Ireland.†	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Meat and fish :—				
Preserved meat in tins, glasses, etc., and meat extracts	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	173 3,748
Fish, tinned :—				
Herrings	Th. cwts. £'000	77 197	49 109	126 306
Other fish and shell fish	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	15 47
Meat and fish pastes in tins or glasses ..	£'000	779	—	779
TOTAL VALUE—MEAT AND FISH IN TINS OR GLASSES	£'000	*	*	4,894
Pickles, sauces and condiments (except mustard and salt) :—				
Pickles	Th. cwts. £'000	292 1,080	18 59	310 1,139
Sauces and condiments (except mustard and salt)	Th. cwts. £'000	210 363 1,704	6 10 23	216 373 1,727
TOTAL VALUE—PICKLES, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS	£'000	2,994	88	3,082
Vegetables, canned, bottled or dried	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	41 168 23
Ground spices	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	104 469
Preserved fruit :—				
Marmalade, jams and fruit jellies	Th. cwts. £'000	2,755 9,608	421 1,372	3,176 10,980
Fruit preserved without sugar (tinned or bottled)	Th. cwts. £'000	57 215	— —	57 215
Fruit in thin or thick syrup (tinned or bottled)	Th. cwts. £'000	55 241	— —	55 241
Candied or drained peel	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	141 516
Other and unclassified preserved fruit	Th. cwts. £'000	46 190	— —	46 190
TOTAL—PRESERVED FRUIT	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	3,475 12,142
Baking powder	Th. cwts. £'000	115 606 72	— — —	115 606 72
Blancmange, custard and similar powders	.. .. .	*	*	1,447
Jelly squares, powders and crystals ..	.. .. .	*	*	1,202
Bottled jellies (except fruit jellies) ..	.. .. .	63	—	63
Cake mixtures .. .. .	.. .. .	318	—	318
Lemon curd and lemon cheese	Th. cwts. £'000	30 137 129	— — —	30 137 129

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can only be given for the United Kingdom as a whole.

† In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the figures for Northern Ireland have been combined with those for England and Wales.

II.—Production—continued.

Output sold or added to stock.	Unit.	England and Wales and N. Ireland.†	Scotland	United Kingdom.
Culinary essences (vanilla, lemon, etc.) ..	£'000	451	—	451
Lemonade powders and essences .. .. .	.. .. .	189	—	189
Other culinary preparations, grocers' sundries and items not separately distinguished .. .. .	.. .. .	281	735	1,016
Christmas puddings and mincemeat .. ..	.. .. .	212	—	212
Almonds and other nuts, ground, prepared, etc. . . . .	.. .. .	248	—	248
Patent and proprietary foods, not elsewhere specified :—				
Farinaceous preparations—				
Of wheat	Th. cwts. £'000	19 66	— —	19 66
Other sorts (including mustard)	Th. cwts. £'000	73 283	— —	73 283
Other infants' and invalids' food	Th. cwts. £'000	44 436 64	— — —	44 436 64
Fruit juices and syrups	Th. galls. £'000	53 29 17	3 1 —	56 30 17
Vinegar—Bottled	Th. galls. £'000	158 22	73 5	231 27
Bulk	Th. cwts. £'000	73 83	— —	73 83
Sugar, prepared, ground, etc.	Th. cwts. £'000	207 62	— —	207 62
Sugar confectionery	Th. cwts. £'000	279 30	— 4	279 34
Sausages, cooked meats, meat and vegetable pies, etc. .. .. .	.. .. .	*	*	545
Mineral waters and cordials, bottled ..	.. .. .	*	*	68
Other food products .. .. .	.. .. .	566	10	576
Medicinal preparations, essential oils, perfumery and salines .. .. .	.. .. .	*	*	132
Other goods, not foods .. .. .	.. .. .	67	—	67
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE (GROSS OUTPUT)	£'000	27,305	2,467	29,772

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can only be given for the United Kingdom as a whole.

† In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the figures for Northern Ireland have been combined with those for England and Wales.

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924.

Kind of staff.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
<i>England and Wales</i> :—						
Operatives	626	8,154	4,757	20,089	5,383	28,243
Administrative, etc.*	190	3,746	196	1,693	386	5,439
TOTAL	816	11,900	4,953	21,782	5,769	33,682
<i>Scotland</i> :—						
Operatives	20	436	369	1,687	389	2,123
Administrative, etc.*	10	240	14	134	24	374
TOTAL	30	676	383	1,821	413	2,497
<i>Great Britain</i> :—						
Operatives	646	8,590	5,126	21,776	5,772	30,366
Administrative, etc.*	200	3,986	210	1,827	410	5,813
TOTAL	846	12,576	5,336	23,603	6,182	36,179
<i>Northern Ireland</i> :—						
Operatives	1	53	12	146	13	199
Administrative, etc.*	1	37	1	7	2	44
TOTAL	2	90	13	153	15	243
<i>United Kingdom</i> :—						
TOTAL	848	12,666	5,349	23,756	6,197	36,422

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924.

England and Wales. (Annual average : Males, 7,914 ; Females, 19,350 ; Total, 27,264.)

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	7,493	17,391	24,884	July 19th ..	8,350	24,725	33,075
Feb. 16th ..	7,593	18,182	25,775	Aug. 16th ..	8,130	20,502	28,632
March 15th ..	7,684	17,840	25,524	Sept. 13th ..	8,154	19,910	28,064
April 12th ..	7,576	17,207	24,783	Oct. 18th ..	8,154	20,089	28,243
May 17th ..	7,780	18,284	26,064	Nov. 15th ..	8,108	19,835	27,943
June 21st ..	7,985	19,301	27,286	Dec. 13th ..	7,962	18,930	26,892

Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 480 ; Females, 1,805 ; Total, 2,285.)

Jan. 12th ..	449	1,625	2,074	July 19th ..	606	2,520	3,126
Feb. 16th ..	463	1,756	2,219	Aug. 16th ..	552	2,143	2,695
March 15th ..	473	1,756	2,229	Sept. 13th ..	465	1,709	2,174
April 12th ..	458	1,699	2,157	Oct. 18th ..	436	1,687	2,123
May 17th ..	450	1,440	1,890	Nov. 15th ..	443	1,647	2,090
June 21st ..	529	1,968	2,497	Dec. 13th ..	440	1,712	2,152

Great Britain. (Annual average : Males, 8,394 ; Females, 21,155 ; Total, 29,549.)

Jan. 12th ..	7,942	19,016	26,958	July 19th ..	8,956	27,245	36,201
Feb. 16th ..	8,056	19,938	27,994	Aug. 16th ..	8,682	22,645	31,327
March 15th ..	8,157	19,596	27,753	Sept. 13th ..	8,619	21,619	30,238
April 12th ..	8,034	18,906	26,940	Oct. 18th ..	8,590	21,776	30,366
May 17th ..	8,230	19,724	27,954	Nov. 15th ..	8,551	21,482	30,033
June 21st ..	8,514	21,269	29,783	Dec. 13th ..	8,402	20,642	29,044

Northern Ireland. (Annual average : Males, 62 ; Females, 148 ; Total, 210.)

Jan. 12th ..	83	136	219	July 19th ..	59	204	263
Feb. 16th ..	81	137	218	Aug. 16th ..	62	197	259
March 15th ..	43	135	178	Sept. 13th ..	59	201	260
April 12th ..	41	119	160	Oct. 18th ..	53	146	199
May 17th ..	40	125	165	Nov. 15th ..	87	157	244
June 21st ..	45	69	114	Dec. 13th ..	87	151	238

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.*		Scotland.		United Kingdom.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
PRIME MOVERS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines	4,326	2,068	493	16	4,819	2,084
Steam turbines	8	—	—	—	8	—
Gas engines	2,093	176	22	—	2,115	176
Petrol and light oil engines	82	5	87	—	169	5
Heavy oil engines	16	—	5	—	21	—
Water power	60	—	—	—	60	—
TOTAL	6,585	2,249	607	16	7,192	2,265
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	8,834		623		9,457	
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—						
Reciprocating steam engines	1,535	1,593	160	—	1,695	1,593
Gas engines	677	50	—	—	677	50
Petrol and light oil engines	12	—	50	—	62	—
Water power	10	—	—	—	10	—
TOTAL	2,234	1,643	210	—	2,444	1,643
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED	3,877		210		4,087	
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—						
Electricity generated in own works	3,104	277	276	4	3,380	281
Purchased electricity	12,109	948	696	27	12,805	975

* See footnote (†) to Table II.