THE COKE AND BY-PRODUCTS TRADE.

Contents. Page. 55 INTRODUCTORY 55 Summary of results PRODUCTION ... 56 Foundry coke ... 56 Tar Pitch 57 58 Other products ... 58 Cost of materials 58 Net output.. .. Exports and imports 58 WAGES IN 1924 59 EMPLOYMENT.. .. 59 MECHANICAL POWER

Introductory.*

The tables on pages 61 to 64 are based on returns received from firms in Great Britain whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the manufacture of foundry coke and the distillation of by-products both at collieries and blast furnaces. The number of such separate returns was 172. No production was recorded for Northern Ireland.

Summary of results.—The following table shows the main results of the Census of 1924. No comparison can be made with the Censuses of 1912 or 1907, because in those years by-product recovery plants at blast furnaces were treated as part of the blast furnace equipment and the particulars relating to them were incorporated with the similar particulars relating to the rest of the plant.†

^{*} See also the Notes on pp. vii to xv.

[†] See page 26 of the report on the Iron and Steel Trades.

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.				
Value of products (Gross output)			41.00		€,000	24,539
Cost of materials used		HO . 31			,,	19,481
Net output					,,	5,058
Average number of persons employ	yed				No.	18,739
Net output per person employed					£	270
Mechanical power available:				100	DO THY	
Prime movers					H.P.	64,004
Electric motors driven by purch:	ased e	lectricit	у		,,	32,190

Production.

Detailed information relating to the output of the Coke and By-products Trade will be found in Table II on page 62.

The distillation of coal is also carried on at gas works, and is dealt with in the report on Gas Undertakings.* Coal tar products produced by tar distillers are dealt with in the report on the Chemical Trades (see pages 28 to 32).

Foundry coke.—In 1907, separate returns were received from coke ovens at collieries but, as stated above, the production of coke and by-products at blast furnaces formed part of the general returns made by iron-masters, the coke made at their works being chiefly for their own use. Voluntary statements were obtained, however, of the total quantity of foundry coke made at blast furnaces, and it was estimated that the total quantity of foundry coke made at all coke ovens in 1907 was 12,322,000 tons, valued at about £10,304,000. In 1924 the total quantity of foundry coke made was returned as 12,841,000 tons, valued at £16,917,000, an increase of 4.2 per cent. in quantity and an increase of 57.5 per cent. in the average value per ton (from about 16s. 9d. to about 26s. 4d.). In 1912 the output was 11,325,000 tons, valued at £8,915,000, or 15s. 9d. per ton, the operations being affected by the dispute at the coal mines in the spring of 1912. Of the total output in 1924 about 9,200,000 tons were produced at coke ovens at collieries and 3,641,000 tons at coke ovens at blast furnaces; in 1907 the figures were 11,344,000 tons and 978,000 tons respectively. The firms that stated that, in 1924, they used 16,588,000 tons of coal and slack for coke-making and for heating ovens (see page 17), returned a production for sale of 11,150,000 tons of foundry coke.

Tar.—The total quantity of tar returned as made for sale at coke ovens in 1924 was 504,000 tons, valued at £1,440,000. Tar is also produced at gas works and smaller amounts, consisting chiefly of refined tar, were returned by other trades, the total quantity (including crude and refined tar) recorded on schedules for all trades as produced in 1924 being 1,390,000 tons and 41,238,800 gallons, valued at £4,672,000 and £1,038,000 respectively.

Pitch.—The total quantity of pitch recorded on schedules for the Coke and By-products Trade in 1924 was 158,000 tons, valued at

£437,000. The total output of pitch returned to the Census on schedules for all trades, chiefly by coke ovens, the chemical trades and gas works, was 603,000 tons, valued at £1,822,000.

Coal tar products.—The output for sale of coal tar products at coke ovens in 1924 is shown in the following statement; the total output of these commodities as returned on schedules for all trades is dealt with in the report on the Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Drugs Trades (see pages 29 to 32).

Coal tar products produced at coke ovens.		Unit.	Quantity and selling value.
Sulphate of ammonia (21·1 per cent. nitrogen)	{	Th. tons £'000	186 2,276
Anthracene (40 per cent. anthracene paste)	{	Th. cwt.	66 22
Benzol (50 per cent. benzol)	$\cdots $ $\{$	Mill. galls. £'000	38·1 1,830
Toluol (90 per cent. toluol)	$\cdots $ $\{$	Th. galls.	320* 25
Carbolic acid (60 per cent. acid)	$\cdots $ $\{$	Th. cwt.	27 20
Naphtha (crude)	\cdots $\{$	Mill. galls.	1 · 83 88
Naphthalene (crude)	{	Th. cwt.	192 54
Tar oils, creosote oils, and other heavy coal tar o	ils $\ldots \Big\{$	Mill. galls.	17·8† 526
Other tar distillation products	uTT	£'000	173
Total value—Coal tar products	T. PARTITION	£'000	5,014

^{*} Equivalent to 1,450 tons.

In addition, 13,000 tons of ammoniacal liquor, valued at £15,000, were recorded by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Coke and By-products Trade in 1924.

Firms were requested to return their products in terms of the standards stated above, and the majority of them did so. Nevertheless an important number returned their output according to different standards and a further number did not state the strengths according to which their products were expressed. It follows, therefore, that the statements of quantity for the first five classes of products in the foregoing table cannot be taken as affording more than a rough approximation to the actual output in the standards specified.

The value of the tar, pitch and coal tar products enumerated above was equal to 10s. 9d. per ton of foundry coke produced in 1924, as against 2s. 0d. per ton of foundry coke produced at coke ovens at collieries and blast furnaces in 1907. The greater money yield of by-products per ton of coke is in part due to the rise in the price of by-products, but is mainly attributable to the very great decrease in the use of beehive coke ovens at which no by-products are produced, such ovens being common at collieries in 1907.

^{*} See separate volume containing the reports on Public Utility Services.

[†] Equivalent to 86,800 tons.

Other products.—In addition to the principal products, particulars of which are given in the preceding paragraphs, firms that made their returns on schedules for the Coke and By-products Trade recorded the following additional output for sale in 1924.

Kind	of outpu	t.	ned or	neton maiD	Unit.	Quantity and selling value.
Waste heat sold					£'000	53
Gas sold:—				-	35'77 7 61	11 805 0
Quantity stated			ang a més		Mill. cub. ft. £'000	11,765·3 283
Quantity not stated Electricity sold :					£'000	132
Quantity stated				{	Mill. B.T. units £'000	26·0 89
Quantity not stated Breeze, ballast, etc.:—				Managara A	£'000	41
Quantity stated	100.00	75.14		{	Th. tons £'000	30 11
Quantity not stated					£'000	18
Other output		••		it was	€,000	89
TOTAL VALUE					£'000	716

The total value of the output returned by firms operating coke works at collieries and blast furnaces in 1924 was £24,539,000, a sum which is probably free from duplication.

Cost of materials.—The cost of materials used by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Coke and By-products Trade was returned as £19,481,000 in 1924.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their returns on schedules for the Coke and By-products Trade (whose gross output was valued at £24,539,000) was £5,058,000, that sum representing 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 £270.

Exports and imports.—In 1924 about 1,847,700 tons of foundry coke, or about 14·4 per cent. of the total quantity made in the year, were exported; retained imports were only 122 tons.

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 Coke and By-products Trade that 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, 4,970 operatives, or 29 per cent. of the total of 16,917 operatives for the trade as a whole, and their net output totalled £2,005,000, or 40 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £5,058,000 for the trade as a whole. The total wagebill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £867,000, representing about 43 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on page 63. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year. The average numbers of operatives of each sex returned for 1924 have been divided between the two agegroups in the proportions shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October.

	Ma	les.	Fema	iles.	Males and females.	
Average number.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
1924. Operatives Administrative, etc	444 61	17,618 1,058	3 2	25 38	447 63	17,643 1,096
TOTAL	505	18,676	5	63	510	18,739

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 872 above the average, in February, to 801 below the average, in November. Between these months the numbers fell off continuously (see Table IIIB, page 63). The average during the second half of the year was less by 1,097 than that for the first half year.

Mechanical Power.

Where by-product recovery plants were operated in conjunction with blast furnaces and steel works, it was frequently found impracticable to state separately the proportion of the total power equipment that was assignable to each of the three undertakings. The figures in this table do not, therefore, necessarily represent the mechanical power equipment that was definitely applicable to coke ovens and by-product recovery plants.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 64. The following table sets out the particulars for 1924 relating to the capacity and kinds of *prime movers* and the capacity of *electric generators* installed.

Power equipment.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.
PRIME MOVERS:— Reciprocating steam engines	H.P. 25,819 10,546 9,925 5 20 200	H.P. 8,665 4,679 4,145 —	H.P. 34,484 15,225 14,070 5 20 200
TOTAL	46,515	17,489	64,004
ELECTRIC GENERATORS:— Driven by— Reciprocating steam engines	Kw. 4,628 5,660 5,173	Kw. 3,953 4,050	Kw. 8,581 9,710 6,113
Total	15,461	8,943	6,113

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

Electric motors.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.
Driven by:—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works	12,308	3,658	15,966
Purchased electricity	26,074	6,116	32,190

TABLES.

I.—Summary of results.

Note.—No production was recorded in Northern Ireland.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Value or products (Gross output) Cost of materials used	€'000	23,299 18,736	1,240 745	24,539 19,481
Net output	No.	4,563 17,834	495 905	5,058 18,739
Net output per person employed Mechanical power available:—	£.	256	547	270
Prime movers Electric motors driven by purchased	H.P.	57,712	6,292	64,004
electricity	,,	31,141	1,049	32,190

II.—Production.

Output sold or added to stoo	k.	Unit.	England ánd Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Coke, foundry Tar Pitch	{	Th. tons £'000 Th. tons £'000 Th. tons	12,374 16,223 492 1,396 118	467 694 12 44 40	12,841 16,917 504 1,440 158 437
Coal tar products:— Sulphate of ammonia (21· nitrogen) Anthracene (40 per cent. paste) Benzol (50 per cent. benzol) Carbolic acid (60 per cent. a	anthracene } cid)	£'000 Th. tons £'000 Th. cwts. £'000 Th. galls. £'000	335 173 2,112 66 22 36,719 1,753 * * * 13,773 407 320 25	102 13 164 — 1,342 77 * * * 4,039 119 —	186 2,276 66 22 38,061 1,830 27 20 1,830 88 192 54 17,812 526 320 25
Other tar distillation production Total value—Coal tagether.		£'000	*	28	5,014
Ammoniacal liquor		Th. tons £'000 £'000	13 15 53		13 15 53
Quantity stated Quantity not stated Electricity sold :— Quantity stated	•••••	Mill. $cub. ft.$ $f'000$ $f'000$ $Mill.$ $B.T. units$	* * 132	*	11,765·3 283 132 26·0
Quantity not stated Breeze, ballast, etc.:—		£'000	89 41		89 41
Quantity stated Quantity not stated Other output		Th. tons £'000 £'000 £'000	30— 11 18 89		30 11 18 89
TOTAL VALUE OF PROD	ucts (Gross	£'000	23,299	1,240	24,539

^{*} In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures are given only for Great Britain as a whole.

III.—Employment.

A.—Numbers employed in week ended 18th October, 1924.

		Mal	es,	Fema	iles.	Males and females.		
Kind of staff.	Kind of staff.		All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	
England and Wales Operatives Administrative,		398 61	16,077 1,014	3 2	23 32	401 63	16,100 1,046	
TOTAL		459	17,091	5	55	464	17,146	
Scotland:— Operatives Administrative,	etc.*	28	814 44	(3 <u></u>	3 6	28 —	817 50	
TOTAL		28	858		9	28	867	
Great Britain:— Operatives Administrative,	etc.*	426 61	16,891 1,058	3 2	26	429 63	16,917 1,096	
TOTAL		487	17,949	5	64	492	18,013	

^{*} Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—Operatives employed in one week in each month of 1924.

England and Wales. (Annual average: Males, 16,765; Females, 23; Total, 16,788.)

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th	17,458	24	17,482	July 19th	16,798	22	16,820
Feb. 16th	1 = ===	24	17,580	Aug. 16th	16,332	23	16,355
	17,456	24	17,480	Sept. 13th	16,200	23	16,223
April 12th	17,153	24	17,177	Oct. 18th	16,077	23	16,100
	17,128	24	17,152	Nov. 15th	16,009	23	16,032
	16,913	23	16,936	Dec. 13th	16,098	23	16,121

Scotland. (Annual average: Males, 853; Females, 2; Total, 855.)

								Control of the Contro
Jan. 12th	33.00	940	1	941	July 19th	823	2	825
Feb. 16th		935	2	937	Aug. 16th	816	2	818
March 15th	- 製物	873	2	875	Sept. 13th	817	2	819
April 12th		873	2	875	Oct. 18th	814	3	817
May 17th		861	2	863	Nov. 15th	808	2	810
Tune 21st		850	2	852	Dec. 13th	827	2	829

Great Britain. (Annual average: Males, 17,618; Females, 25; Total, 17,643.)

	THE RESERVE							
Jan. 12th		18,398	25	18,423	July 19th	17,621		17,645
Feb. 16th		18,489		18,515	Aug. 16th	17,148		17,173
March 15th		18,329	26	18,355	Sept. 13th	17,017		17,042
April 12th		18,028			Oct. 18th			16,917
May 17th		17,989			Nov. 15th			16,842
June 21st		17,763	25	17,788	Dec. 13th	16,925	25	16,950

IV.—Mechanical Power.*

Particulars of prime movers, electric generators and electric motors.

Power equipment.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Great Britain.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve in use.	Ordinarily or idle.	In reserve or idle.
Prime movers:— Reciprocating steam	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
engines Steam turbines Gas engines Petrol and light oil	21,615 9,736 9,925	8,157 3,909 4,145	4,204 810 —	508 770 —	25,819 10,546 9,925	8,665 4,679 4,145
engines Heavy oil engines Other	5 20 200				5 20 200	
TOTAL	41,501	16,211	5,014	1,278	46,515	17,489
Total of prime movers installed	57,712		6,292		64,004	
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :— Driven by—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Reciprocating steam engines Steam turbines	4,389 5,660 5,173	3,953 4,050 940	239 — —	=	4,628 5,660 5,173	3,953 4,050 940
TOTAL	15,222	8,943	239		15,461	8,943
Total of electric generators installed	24,165		239		24,404	
ELECTRIC MOTORS:— Driven by— Electricity generated	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
in own works Purchased electricity	12,187 25,296	3,604 5,845	121 778	54 271	12,308 26,074	3,658 6,116

^{*}See first paragraph under Mechanical Power on page 59.