## THE OIL AND TALLOW TRADES.

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## Introductory.*

The tables on pages 86 to 90 are based on returns received from firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the distilling, refining or blending of petroleum or fish oils and in the melting or refining of lard, tallow and animal fats. The number of such separate returns was 497. About 40 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish returns, but these firms for the most part had very small establishments and they included some which had ceased operations before the end of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 200 persons in all and that their total net output probably did not exceed $£ 50,000$.

Summary of results.-The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924 and 1907, comparisons between the figures for the two years being subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph. The information received in connexion with the Census of 1912, when details of output were not required from firms employing five persons or less, was not sufficiently complete to warrant its use for purposes of comparison.

[^0]| Particulars. | Units. | 1924. | 1907. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value of products and work done (Gross output) | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 27,745 | 8,974 |
| Cost of materials used.. .. .. .. |  | 21,437 | 7,084 |
| Paid for work given out to other firms | ," | 6 |  |
| Net output .. .. .. .. |  | 6,302 | 1,890 |
| Average number of persons employed | No. | 14,550 | 9,278 204 |
| Net output per person employed | t | 433 |  |
| Mechanical power available :Prime movers | H.P. |  |  |
| Electric motors driven by purchased electricity. |  | 9,527 | (not recorded) |

Qualifications affecting comparisons.-In considering the above table and the other tables in this report which show figures for different censal years, it should be borne in mind that:-
(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.
(2) The Census of 1907 covered Great Britain and the whole of 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 output of oils and tallow in that year, recorded in the report on the Chemical, Drug and Paint Industry, was £ 21,000 .
Value of output and cost of materials.-The figures in the above table representing the value of products and work done and the cost of materials used are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms that made returns, and, for the reasons explained in paragraphs (i) and (ii) on page xiii, they overstate the value of the output of, and the cost of materials used by, the Oil and Tallow Trades considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on page 83, where it is estimated that the value, free from duplication, of the output of the Oil and Tallow Trades in 1924 was about $£_{2} 26,235,000$, and the cost of the materials purchased from sources outside the trade and worked up into its products, was about $£ 19,935,000$.

## Production.

Detailed information relating to the production of the Oil and Tallow Trades in 1924 is given in Table II on pages 87 and 88.
In addition to the output dealt with in this report, lubricating oils and greases valued, on a cost basis, at $£ 215,000$ were produced in 1924 by Railway Companies and Local Authorities.* The corresponding figure for 1907 was $£ 135,000$.
Principal products.-The following table shows, for the years 1924 and 1907, the value and, where recorded, the quantity of the

* Such production falls within the scope of the report on Public Utility Services, which forms part of a separate volume.
principal classes of output, including not only the output recorded by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Oil and Tallow Trades, but also the output of similar products ( $£ 4,304,000$ in 1924) returned by firms (other than Railway Companies and Local Authorities) that made their returns on schedules for other trades.

| Kind of output. | 1924. |  | 1907. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Selling value. | Quantity. | Selling value. |
| Petroleum, refined | Mill. galls. $518 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & f^{\prime} 000 \\ & 12,002 \end{aligned}$ | Mill. galls. $40 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{gathered} £^{\prime} 000 . \\ 793 \end{gathered}$ |
| Petroleum, crude (including scrubber naphtha) | $51 \cdot 4$ | 1,007 | 39.4 | 357 |
| Paraffin wax ... . | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th. cwts. } \\ 383 \end{gathered}$ | 421 | Th. cwts. | 601* |
| Other petroleum products .. | $9 \cdot 7$ <br> Th. tons. | 20 | - | - |
| Fish and marine animal oils, manufactured directly |  | 665 |  | 438 |
| Animal fats and greases |  | 5,784 | Th. tons. $94 \cdot 0$ |  |
| Lubricating oils and greases, mixed | . | 5,959 |  | 2,041 |
| Industrial and unclassified oils .. | . | 1,281 |  | 2,873 |
| Total value of principal PRODUCTS .. | . | 27,139 | . . | 9,581 |

* Including candles made at shale oil works.

Petroleum products.-The following table shows the more detailed particulars furnished in respect of the output for sale of petroleum products in 1924.

| Petroleum products. | Returned on schedules for |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The Oil and Tallow Trades. |  | All trades. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Selling value. | Quantity | Selling value. |
| Refined petroleum oils :- | Th. galls. | $£^{\prime} 000$. | Th. galls. | $£^{\prime} 000$. |
| Lamp . . | 82,783 | 1,811 | 82,813 | 1,825 |
| Motor spirit | 151,100 | 6,044 | 151,100 | 6,044 |
| Other spirit | 5,084 | 274 | 5,084 | 274 |
| Lubricating | 9,502 | 585 | 9,502 | 585 |
| Gas | 18,856 | 315 | 18,856 | 315 |
| Fuel | 240,518 | 2,594 | 240,864 | 2,598 |
| Other | -9,722 | 355 | 9,874 | 361 |
| Total | 517,565 | 11,978 | 518,093 | 12,002 |
| Crude petroleum (including scrubber naphtha) .. | 51,356 | 1,007 | 51,356 | 1,007 |
| Paraffin wax | Th. cwts. 383 | 421 | Th. cwts. | 421 |
| Other petroleum products.. |  | 20 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 20 |
| Total value-Petroleum  <br> products.. $\ldots$ | . | 13,426 | . | 13,450 |

The quantity of oil shale recorded on the Census schedules as mined in 1924, was $2,855,000$ tons*; the total quantity of crude petroleum made therefrom was $58,204,000$ gallons. In 1907 the totál quantity of oil shale raised was returned as $2,715,000$ tons, but the quantity of crude oil extracted was not ascertained; $40,195,000$ gallons of refined oils were, however, produced and this was presumably made from the home produced oil, since no crude petroleum was imported into the United Kingdom in 1907. In 1924, retained imports of crude oil amounted to $464,358,000$ gallons. Taking into account the production in Scotland, $522,562,000$ gallons of crude oil were available for refining in 1924, but, as several of the returns made for refining companies were for twelve-monthly periods ending at various dates in the first six months of 1925, a close comparison cannot be made between the crude oil available and the refined oil made. Except for 62,000 gallons (valued at $£ 3,000$ ) exported, the $51,356,000$ gallons of crude oil shown in the above table was sent to other works to be refined; its value ( $£ 1,004,000$ ) is, therefore, included in the value of the refined oils produced. The following table compares the exports and net imports of refined petroleum in 1924, with the production reported for the censal year :-

| Refined petroleum. | Production. | Exports. | Net imports. | Available for use in United Kingdom. | Share of home market held by British- refined oils. refined oils |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Th. galls. 82,813 | Th. galls 18,069 | Th. galls. 115,276 | Th. galls. 180,020 | Per cent. $36 \cdot 0$ |
| Motor spirit | 151,100 | 24,672 | 379,206 | 505,634 | $25 \cdot 0$ |
| Other spirit | 5,084 | 421 | 3,034 | 7,697 | $60 \cdot 6$ |
| Lubricating oil | 9,502 | 7,600 | 100,062 | 101,964 | 1.9 |
| Gas oil .. | 18,856 | 750 | 65,620 | 83,726 | $21 \cdot 6$ |
| Fuel oil | 240,864 | 55,890 | 383,424 | 568,398 | $32 \cdot 5$ |
| Other oils | 9,874 | 70 | 1,268 | 11,072 | $88 \cdot 5$ |
| Total | 518,093 | 107,472 | 1,047,890 | 1,458,511 | $28 \cdot 2$ |

What amount, if any, of oils imported as refined, may have undergone further refining in this country, and be duplicated in the first and third of the aggregates given above, is not known.
Of the net imports of fuel oil, $251,967,000$ gallons, or $65 \cdot 7$ per cent., were shipped in 1924 for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and of fishing vessels. Net imports of refined petroleum were, in 1924, three and a half times the net imports ( $299,152,000$ gallons) in 1907; exports of British refined petroleum were not shown separately in 1907.

Fish and marine animal oils.-The following statement shows the quantity and value of this class of oils as returned for 1924 on

* See the report on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries (including Oil Shale Mines) which forms part of a separate volume.
schedules for the Oil and Tallow Trades, together with 200 tons of " other sorts" of oils, valued at $£ 5,000$, returned on schedules for other trades. The exports and net imports are also shown :-


The production shown for cod liver oil is incomplete, since manufacturers of medicinal preparations that made or refined cod liver oil were not required to show it separately from the other medicinal preparations made by them.

Animal fats, greases, etc.-The output of animal fats, greases, etc., returned in 1924 is set out below.


The output of lard compound shown above represents the total amount recorded as such, under the general heading other products, by firms that made returns, and probably falls short of the total make of lard compound. Crude fats are to a large extent produced by firms slaughtering cattle or selling meat, and, consequently, the exports and imports cannot be compared with the output shown above. It is probable that the crude tallow valued at $£ 305,000$ represented additions to stock or was exported or otherwise sold out of the trade, and is not duplicated under other headings.
Exports of refined fats (except lard and oleo-margarine) were 647 tons in 1924, and net imports were 2,111 tons ; exports of oleomargarine were 5,409 tons and net imports 27,322 tons. In the same year 4,001 tons of lard compound (or imitation lard) were imported
(5506)
and retained and 2,206 tons were exported. Exports of stearine were 2,133 tons and net imports 3,115 tons. The animal fats, greases, etc., available for use in the United Kingdom were, thus, mainly of British manufacture.

Lubricating and industrial oils.-The following output of these classes of oils was recorded in 1924 :-

| Kind of oil. | Returned on schedules for |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | The Oil and Tallow Trades. |  | All trades. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Selling value. | Quantity. | Selling value. |
| Lubricating oils (mixed), including greases <br> Total value-Lubricating oils | Th. galls. 6,640 <br> Th. tons. 182 | $\begin{array}{r} £^{\prime} 000 \\ 777 \\ 4,308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Th. galls. } \\ 6,680 \\ \text { Th. tons. } \\ 219 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} f^{\prime} 000 . \\ 793 \\ 5,166 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 5,085 |  | 5,959 |
| Soluble and other oils mainly for (Weight stated manufacturing Weight not stated purposes | Th. tons. $26 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | Th. tons. $35 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 995 \\ & 286 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total value ar .. |  | 5,895 |  | 7,240 |

Mixed lubricating oils have, as a basis, lubricating petroleum, to which may be added refined coconut oil, refined cotton-seed oil, rape-seed oil, fish oils, lard oils, animal oils, etc. Lubricating greases also have lubricating petroleum as a basis, to which are added fatty acids (olein), and lime or soda. How far these materials were purchased by the makers of lubricating oils and greases from other firms in the Oil and Tallow Trades and how far from outside sources, cannot be precisely determined. Outputs of refined cotton-seed oil and rape-seed oil were also included in the returns on schedules for the Oil and Tallow Trades to the total of $£ 481,000$, but part thereof no doubt represented sales out of the trade or additions to stock of oils refined, mainly for their own use, by lubricating oil firms. On the whole, it would appear that materials to the value of about f 500,000 were purchased from other firms in the Oil and Tallow Trades.
Exports of mixed lubricating oils in 1924 were $1,300,000$ gallons and retained imports were 608,000 gallons.
Other products.--In addition to the principal products dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, there was returned on schedules for the Oil and Tallow Trades in 1924 an output of other goods as set out below. These goods, being of kinds mainly produced by other trades, are dealt with in the reports on those trades.


The corresponding total for 1907 was $£_{£ 1,275,000 \text {, of which } £_{,} 742,000}$ consisted of fertilisers.

Work done on commission or for the trade. -Firms that made their returns on schedules for the Oil and Tallow Trades stated that they received in 1924 the sum of $£ 208,000$ for refining and drying oils, etc., for other firms. The corresponding amount for 1907 was $f 3,000$. With the exception of $£ 6,000$ paid by firms in the Oil and Tallow Trades for work given out by them, the former sum represents work done in 1924 for merchants and for firms in other trades.

Value of output free from duplication. - It has already been stated that there is probable duplication in respect of crude petroleum (including scrubber naphtha), valued at $£ 1,004,000$; oils for lubricating to the value of about $£ 500,000$; and work done for the trade, $£ 6,000$. The value, free from duplication, of the output of the Oil and Tallow Trades in 1924 is, therefore, reduced to a sum of about $£ 26,235,000$. The corresponding figure for 1907 is not available.

Cost of materials and work given out.-The cost of materials used by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Oil and Tallow Trades was returned as $£ 21,437,000$ in 1924, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases of the products of other firms in the trade, is reduced to about $£ 19,935,000$.
The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as $£ 6,000$ in 1924 . No payments of this kind were recorded in 1907.

Net output.-The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their returns on schedules for the Oil and Tallow Trades (whose gross output was valued at $£ 27,745,000$ ) was $£ 6,302,000$, 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 and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them.
The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year 1924 was $£ 433$ as compared with $£ 204$ 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 Oil and Tailow Trades 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, 6,887 operatives, or 60 per cent. of the total of 11,397 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled $£ 3,728,000$, or 59 per cent. of the aggregate net output of $£ 6,302,000$ for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was $£ 1,112,000$, representing about 30 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

## Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on page 89. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year together with those relating to the 1907 Census. 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 proportions shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October.


The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 684 below the average, in February, to 546 above the average, in August (see Table IIIB, page 89). The numbers rose steadily from February to August and fell off steadily in the later months of the year.

## Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 90. The following table sets out the particulars for 1924 and 1907 relating to the capacity and kinds of prime movers and the capacity of electric generators installed.

| Power equipment. | 1924. |  |  | 1907. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ordinarily in use. | In reserve or idle. | Total. | Total. |
| Prime movers :- <br> Reciprocating steam engines <br> Steam turbines <br> Gas engines <br> Petrol and light oil engines <br> Heavy oil engines <br> Water power <br> Other <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r} \text { H.P. } \\ 24,109 \\ 7,810 \\ 933 \\ 68 \\ -\quad 40 \\ 40 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} H . P \\ 6,542 \\ 9,550 \\ 266 \\ 89 \\ 90 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { H.P. } \\ 30,651 \\ 17,360 \\ 1,199 \\ 157 \\ 90 \\ 40 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | H.P. <br> 17,099 <br> 786 <br> 30 109 |
|  | 32,985 | 16,537 | 49,522 | 18,024 |
| Electric generators :- <br> Driven by- <br> Reciprocating steam engines <br> Steam turbines <br> Gas engines <br> Petrol and light oil engines <br> Heavy oil engines Water power <br> Other prime movers <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Kw} . \\ & 8,225 \\ & 5,695 \\ & 130 \\ & - \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | Kw. $\begin{array}{r} 3,885 \\ 7,020 \\ 35 \\ 4 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | Kw. <br> 12,110 <br> 12,715 <br> 165 <br> 4 75 13 | Kw. 2,593 - 28 |
|  | 14,063 | 11,019 | 25,082 | 2,621 |

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


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 156,000 .

TABLES.
I.-Summary of results.

| Particulars. | Unit. | England and Wales and Northern Ireland. | Scotland. | United Kingdom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value of products and work done (Gross output) | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 21,157 16,385 | 6,588 5,052 | 27,745 21,437 |
| Cost of materials used Paid for work given out to other firms | ,' | 16,385 | 5,052 | 21,437 |
| Net output .. .. .. .. |  | 4,767 | 1,535 | 6,302 |
| Average number of persons employed | No. | 10,366 | 4,184 | 14,550 |
| Net output per person employed | Ł | 460 | 367 | 433 |
| Mechanical power available :- |  |  |  |  |
| Prime movers .. .. .. | H.P. | 24,048 | 25,474 | 49,522 |
| Electric motors driven by purchased electricity | ,, | 8,697 | 830 | 9,527 |

* 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. |  | Femeles. |  | Males and females. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under $18 \text {. }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages. } \end{aligned}$ | Under $18 .$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages. } \end{gathered}$ | Under $18 .$ | All ages. |
| England and Wales and Northern Ireland $\dagger$ Operatives Administrative, etc.* | $\begin{aligned} & 398 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | 7,424 2,367 | 73 69 | 320 537 | 471 249 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,744 \\ & 2,904 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 578 | 9,791 | 142 | 857 | 720 | 10,648 |
| Scotland :- <br> Operatives <br> Administrative, etc.* | 216 23 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,575 \\ 365 \end{array}$ | 3 12 | $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | 219 35 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,653 \\ 470 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 239 | 3,940 | 15 | 183 | 254 | 4,123 |
| United Kingdom :Operatives Administrative, etc.* | $\begin{aligned} & 614 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,999 \\ 2,732 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 398 \\ & 642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 284 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,397 \\ 3,374 \end{array}$ |
| Total . . . | 817 | 13,731 | 157 | 1,040 | 974 | 14,771 |

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.
$\dagger$ See footnote to Table I.
B.-Operatives employed in one week in each month of 1924.

England and Wales and Northern Ireland.*

| (Annual average : Males, 7, 183; Females, 279; Total, 7,462.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Week ended. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Week ended. | Males. | Females. | Total. |  |  |
| Jan. 12th | . | 6,754 | 279 | 7,033 | July 19th | . | 7,437 | 267 | 7,704 |
| Feb. 16th | . | 6,658 | 280 | 6,938 | Aus. 16th | . | 7,467 | 273 | 7,740 |
| March 15th | . | 6,823 | 277 | 7,100 | Sept. 13th | . | 7,549 | 293 | 7,842 |
| April 12th | . | 7,027 | 258 | 7,285 | Oct. 18th | .. | 7,424 | 320 | 7,744 |
| May 17th | . | 7,211 | 261 | 7,472 | Nov. 15th | . | 7,363 | 290 | 7,653 |
| June 21st | .. | 7,127 | 262 | 7,389 | Dec. 13th | .. | 7,357 | 287 | 7,644 |



## IV.-Mechanical Power.

Particulars of prime movers, electric generators and ELECTRIC MOTORS.

| Power equipment. | England and ${ }_{\text {Wales.* }}$ |  | Scotland. |  | Great Pritain. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | 10,951 | 1,232 | 13,158 | 5,310 | 24,109 | 6,542 |
| Steam turbines .. | 3,990 | 6,730 | 3,820 | 2,820 | 7,810 | 9,550 |
| Gas engines .. | 747 | 156 | 186 | 110 | 933 | 266 |
| Petrol and light oil engines | 68 | 39 | - | 50 | 68 | 89 |
| Heavy oil engines . . |  | 90 | - | - |  | 90 |
| Water power .. .. | 20 |  | 20 | - | 40 | - |
| Other .. .. | 25 |  |  |  | 25 |  |
| Total <br> Total of prime movers installed | 15,801 | 8,247 | 17,184 | 8,290 | 32,985 | 16,537 |
|  | 24,048 |  | 25,474 |  | 49,522 |  |
| Electric generators :- <br> Driven by- <br> Reciprocating steam engines <br> Steam turbines <br> Gas engines <br> Petrol and light oil engines .. <br> Heavy oil engines <br> Water power | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. |
|  | 1,547 | 395 | 6,678 | 3,490 | 8,225 | 3,885 |
|  | 2,945 | 5,020 | 2,750 | 2,000 | 5,695 | 7,020 |
|  | 35 | 35 | 95 | - | 130 | 35 |
|  | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 |
|  | 5 | 75 | 8 | - |  | 75 |
|  |  |  | 8 |  | 13 |  |
| Total .. .. .. | 4,532 | 5,529 | 9,531 | 5,490 | 14,063 | 11,019 |
| Total of electric GENERATORS INSTALLED | 10,061 |  | 15,021 |  | 25,082 |  |
| Electric motors :- <br> Driven by- <br> Electricity generated in own works .. <br> Purchased electricity | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
|  | 6,575 | 7,147 | 6,233 | 2,040 | 12,808 | 9,187 |
|  | 5,661 | 3,036 | 766 | 64 | 6,427 | 3,100 |

* No mechanical power was recorded for Northern Ireland.


[^0]:    * See also the Notes on pages vii to xv.

