

SECTION VII.

FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.

	Report.	Tables.
	PAGE	PAGE
GENERAL REPORT	442	—
DETAILED REPORTS AND TABLES :		
GRAIN-MILLING TRADE	447	492
BREAD AND BISCUIT TRADES—		
(a) Private Firms and Companies	451	495
(b) Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom	453	498
COCOA, CONFECTIONERY, AND FRUIT-PRESERVING TRADES	454	500
BACON-CURING TRADE	457	503
PRESERVED MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH, PICKLE, SAUCE, AND BAKING- POWDER TRADES	460	506
BUTTER, CHEESE, AND MARGARINE TRADES	462	509
FISH-CURING TRADE	464	512
MANUFACTURE OF FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS AND TRADE AND HOUSE- HOLD ARTICLES FOR CLEANSING AND POLISHING (EXCEPT SOAP)	467	515
CATTLE, DOG, AND POULTRY FOOD TRADES	469	517
ICE TRADE	470	519
SUGAR AND GLUCOSE TRADES	472	521
BREWING AND MALTING TRADES	475	524
SPIRIT DISTILLING TRADE	478	527
SPIRIT COMPOUNDING, RECTIFYING, AND METHYLATING TRADES	481	529
BOTTLING TRADE	483	532
AERATED WATERS, CIDER, BRITISH-MADE WINES, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (BREWED), AND VINEGAR TRADES	485	535
TOBACCO TRADE	488	538
NAVAL VICTUALLING YARDS (HOME ESTABLISHMENTS)	490	540

SECTION VII.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.

GENERAL REPORT.

The following Section deals with the food, drink, and tobacco trades, including the manufacture of certain cattle, dog, poultry, and other animal foods. The manufacture of food-oils and of oil-seed cakes is, however, dealt with not here but in Section VIII, relating to the chemical trades, and the supply of water for drinking and for trade purposes is dealt with in Section XIV, on Public Utility Services.

The "output" shown in the Tables is the gross output of each trade, *i.e.*, where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value have been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, greater in the aggregate than the value of the goods, taken as a whole, when ready for export or consumption.

In the Tables the quantities and values of the principal products are generally shown in the classification adopted in the Export and Import Lists, but in the case of some trades a different classification was adopted in order to suit the convenience of manufacturers, and, in accordance with the limitations imposed by the Census of Production Act, 1906, values only were then required to be stated.

The figures entered against each class of product show the output of that product in the year of return, whether sold or not, after deducting any amount worked up (without being first sold to another establishment) into goods of a kind separately classified. Thus, for example, the entry against malt shows only that portion of the malt made in the year of return, which was either sold as malt or remained in stock at the end of the year as malt, and does not include malt made into beer by the malting firm. In the main, however, the products of the trades included in this Section have been returned in what is, for each trade considered separately, their final form. On the other hand, some firms have made two Returns for two separate establishments (such as a malting and a brewery), and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. This particular form of duplication is understood to be infrequent in the trades included in this Section, but all such duplication, as well as that arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another, is eliminated when the total cost of materials used is deducted from the value of the gross output in order to arrive at the net output (see below).

Where a firm makes goods for sale the value entered is the net selling value of the goods, including, of course, the value of any work done on the goods by other firms working on commission. Where a firm does work on commission, the value entered is the amount received for the work, exclusive of the value of the material worked upon. In so far as such work is done for firms also making Returns, the figures for gross output necessarily include twice over the payments for such work, and, in order to enable the Census Office to eliminate such duplication, the Schedules required a statement to be made showing the amount paid to other firms for work given out.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials and the amount paid to other firms for work given out from the value of the gross output for any industry or group of factories is to give a figure which may, for convenience, be called the "net output" of the industry or of the group. This figure expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or the group, taken as a whole, exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, *i.e.*, it represents the value added to the materials in the course of manufacture, and when added to the cost of those materials it would give the selling value of the products of the industry ready for export or for sale outside the industry. The net output constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates, taxes, depreciation, sales expenses, and other similar charges, as well as profits, have to be defrayed.

In several cases in the Tables the particulars relate to the manufacture of dutiable articles or articles containing dutiable ingredients. Except in the case of spirit-distilling factories (where the Returns related to the value of the spirits in bond), the value of products, wholly or in part dutiable, as returned by manufacturers, represents the price charged to the purchaser, and thus includes the duty in respect of that portion sold for home consumption. Where dutiable goods, or goods containing dutiable ingredients, are sold for export, either out of bond or with the benefit of drawback, their value, being based on the price charged to the foreign or colonial purchaser, naturally does not include duty.

In the case of brewing the duty is charged on the beer brewed, and the net output, accordingly, includes the net amount of duty paid by brewers on the beer brewed during

the periods covered by their Returns, which, in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, amounted to £13,117,000. Similarly, as regards the manufacture of glucose, the net output includes the net receipt of excise duty on glucose made in bonded factories, which, in the 12 months ended 31st March, 1908, was about £121,000. Sugar refining is carried on under bond, and manufacturers were instructed to state the cost of their materials free from duty, so that in this case also the net output includes the duty on refined sugar and other goods (where made in bonded factories and entered for home consumption), which in 1907 amounted to £2,053,000.

In all other cases both the cost of materials and the value of the gross output include any dutiable ingredients at their duty-paid price, drawbacks received on exports by the manufacturers and others making Returns being deducted in each case from the cost of materials. Consequently, in such cases, the net output does not include any element of duty.

The following statement shows, for the trades covered by the present Section of the Report, the gross output, the cost of materials used, the amount paid for work given out to other firms, the net output as defined above, the number of persons employed, the net output per person employed, and the horse-power of engines at factories. The figures relate to the United Kingdom as a whole. The horse-power shown does not include power rented from other establishments or the capacity of motors driven by purchased electricity.

Trade.	Gross Output. Selling Value or value of Work Done.	Materials Used. Cost.	Work Given Out. Amount Paid to other Firms.	Net Output. Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).	Persons Employed. Total.	Net Output per Person Employed.	Horse-Power of Engines at Factories.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£		£	H.-P.
Grain-Milling Trade	65,322,000	58,867,000	2,000	6,453,000	36,177	178	177,451
Bread and Biscuit Trades—Private Firms and Companies.	38,962,000	27,442,000	—	11,520,000	110,357	104	20,554
Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades.	16,294,000	11,156,000	—	5,138,000	61,292	84	19,898
Bacon-Curing Trade	10,490,000	9,431,000	—	1,059,000	7,260	146	5,140
Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking-Powder Trades.	5,126,000	3,251,000	—	1,875,000	13,263	141	3,629
Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Trades.	10,164,000	8,996,000	—	1,168,000	9,333	125	11,372
Fish-Curing Trade	3,723,000	2,955,000	—	768,000	25,308	30	177
Manufacture of Farinaceous Preparations and Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap).	4,309,000	2,291,000	—	2,018,000	11,618	174	9,228
Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Food Trades.	1,441,000	1,128,000	—	313,000	1,983	158	4,596
Ice Trade	390,000	126,000	—	264,000	1,245	212	14,876
Sugar and Glucose Trades ...	12,315,000	9,024,000	—	3,291,000	6,501	506*	13,618
Brewing and Malting Trades ...	67,250,000	25,833,000	196,000	41,221,000	84,969	485†	64,636
Spirit Distilling Trade	4,833,000	3,352,000	—	1,481,000	6,525	227	15,252
Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methylating Trades.	4,027,000	3,625,000	—	402,000	1,135	354	412
Bottling Trade	12,795,000	9,655,000	—	3,140,000	20,265	155	3,046
Aerated Waters, Cider, British-made Wines, Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Brewed), and Vinegar Trades.	6,038,000	2,461,000	—	3,577,000	28,657	125	11,117
Tobacco Trade	23,870,000	18,053,000	—	5,817,000	37,648	155	5,090
Total—Private Firms...	287,349,000	197,646,000	198,000	89,505,000	463,536	—	380,092
Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom.	61,925	55,468	—	6,457	136	47	5
Naval Victualling Yards—Home Establishments.	34,971	32,487	—	2,484	29	86	74
Total—Government Departments.	96,896	87,955	—	8,941	165	—	79

* Or £172 exclusive of duties on sugar, molasses, and glucose.

† Or £331, exclusive of beer duty.

The output for private factories and workshops is calculated on a profit basis, while that for Army Bakeries and for Naval Victualling Yards is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for private factories and workshops, and for the establishments belonging to the War Office and to the Admiralty are, therefore, not strictly comparable as regards Gross Output and Net Output.

In the following Table the number of persons employed in factories and workshops is distributed by sex and age and according as they are wage-earners or salaried persons :—

Trade.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops.							
	Wage-earners.				Salaried Persons.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.
Grain-Milling Trade...	1,147	27,182	90	693	448	6,329	39	249
Bread and Biscuit Trades—Private Firms and Companies.	14,735	62,389	5,825	14,928	444	9,106	383	2,547
Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades.	2,676	13,676	11,377	26,900	482	4,882	226	1,073
Bacon-Curing Trade...	287	4,688	83	1,151	70	872	15	94
Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking-Powder Trades.	415	3,883	1,523	5,475	106	1,502	60	299
Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Trades	603	5,278	427	1,446	97	1,329	8	145
Fish-Curing Trade ...	619	5,514	496	17,903	13	700	7	56
Manufacture of Farinaceous Preparations and Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap).	915	4,149	1,814	3,188	110	1,274	25	143
Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Food Trades	160	1,091	22	177	43	453	2	35
Ice Trade ...	17	1,065	—	3	9	138	3	10
Sugar and Glucose Trades ...	405	5,259	27	145	80	539	8	38
Brewing and Malting Trades ...	4,148	63,069	175	1,604	978	14,786	14	195
Spirit Distilling Trade ...	125	5,378	5	124	60	812	2	19
Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methylating Trades.	23	633	7	27	23	412	4	6
Bottling Trade ...	3,115	9,793	697	3,148	278	2,989	20	225
Aerated Waters, Cider, British-made Wines, non-Alcoholic Beverages, (Brewed), and Vinegar Trades.	3,063	16,354	449	4,804	261	3,399	30	297
Tobacco Trade ...	1,664	7,233	8,962	16,021	265	3,052	73	378
Total—Private Firms ...	34,117	236,634	31,979	97,737	3,767	52,574	919	5,809
Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom.	—	125	—	—	—	11	—	—
Navy Victualling Yards—Home Establishments.	—	25	—	—	—	4	—	—
Total—Government Departments.	—	150	—	—	—	15	—	—

In the whole group 86·4 per cent. of the persons employed were wage-earners and 13·6 per cent. were salaried persons (including principals). Of the wage-earners 67·6 per cent. were males and 32·4 per cent. were females; 12·6 per cent. of the males and 24·7 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age. Of the salaried persons 89·3 per cent. were males and 10·7 per cent. were females; 6·7 per cent. of the males and 13·7 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age.

The aggregate gross value of the products of this group of trades, as returned to the Census Office on the Schedules for the group, is £287,446,000, to which should be added £1,003,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by manufacturers and others that made their Returns on Schedules for trades outside the group, thus raising the total to £288,449,000. This figure does not represent the actual value of the goods made as sold for export or consumption or as warehoused at the end of the year. In the first place there is considerable duplication (lying between £6,138,000 and £8,288,000) in respect of goods which are entered twice over in the Returns of the several trades as made by one firm in a trade and sold to another firm in the same trade for further manufacture, the value being returned by the former as the value of their output and being included by the latter in the value of the final product. The remaining goods may be grouped into classes which are free from any substantial duplication within each class, viz. :—

	Value.
	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Products :—	£
Grain-mill Products ...	64,567,000 to 65,327,000
Bakery Products ...	38,775,000
Cocoa Products ...	3,105,000
Fruit and Confectionery Products ...	13,092,000
Bacon Products ...	10,000,000 to 10,250,000
Preserved Meat Products ...	3,022,000
Pickles, Sauces, Baking-Powder, and Cognate Products.	2,710,000
Milk and Margarine Products ...	9,958,000
Fish-Curing Products ...	3,722,000
Farinaceous Products and Offals ...	2,145,000
Animal Food Products ...	1,869,000
Ice ...	398,000
Sugar and Glucose Products ...	11,000,000 to 12,000,000
Brewing and Malting Products ...	60,512,000
Distillery Products ...	4,776,000
Spirit Compounding and Methylating Products.	4,014,000
Bottling Products ...	13,312,000
Mineral Waters and Other Drinks ...	5,671,000 to 5,811,000
Tobacco Products ...	23,795,000
Total—Food, Drink, and Tobacco Products.	276,443,000 to 278,593,000
Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap).	2,523,000
Other Products ...	1,195,000
Total ...	280,161,000 to 282,311,000

Adding in the value of oil-cakes (£6,700,000) and of infant and invalid foods (£626,000), the aggregate gross value of the output of the food trades amounts to a sum lying between £283,769,000 and £285,919,000. These figures contain duplicated amounts in respect of goods sold by one trade to another, the chief items being about £23,000,000 for sales from the grain-milling trade to the bakery and prepared food trades; about £5,500,000 for sales from the liquor trades to the bottling trade and from the spirit distilling trade to the spirit compounding and rectifying trade, and about £2,500,000 in respect of other sales between trades. Flour in amount estimated as valued at about £3,000,000 is also used for industrial purposes (cotton-sizing, paper-hanging, &c.), and spirits valued at about £370,000 are used for methylating and perfuming and in the arts. Including the value of such flour and spirits and eliminating as far as possible all duplication between trades, the value of the output of human and animal food, of drink, and of tobacco is estimated to be between 252½ and 255 million pounds sterling including the duties (£15,291,000) on beer, sugar, molasses, and glucose made in the United Kingdom. In this total there is included the sum of £6,562,000 for milk products made in creameries and butter and cheese factories; the greater part of the output of such products is dealt with in the special Reports on Agriculture prepared in connexion with the Census of Production by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. It should also be noted that the output of seed-oils (valued at £6,500,000, see page 552) includes some food-products, the value of which is not separately shown in the Returns. The exports of goods of classes included in the total of 252½ to 255 million pounds sterling were valued at £20,096,000 free on board, and the net imports of similar goods (i.e., imports less re-exports) at £67,380,000 at the port of landing. The exports (£108,000) and net imports (£28,731,000) of butter and cheese are excluded from these figures.

The following statement shows the net output of factories and workshops separately in the several trades, so far as the Returns were made on the Schedules for the respective trades :—

	Factories.	Workshops.
	Net Output.	Net Output.
	£	£
Grain-Milling Trade ...	6,453,000	—
Bread and Biscuit Trades—Private Firms and Companies ...	7,264,000	4,256,000
Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades ...	4,930,000	208,000

	Factories. Net Output. £	Workshops. Net Output. £
Bacon-Curing Trade	936,000	123,000
Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking-Powder Trades ...	1,739,000	136,000
Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Trades ...	1,162,000	6,000
Fish-Curing Trade	73,000	695,000
Manufacture of Farinaceous Preparations and Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap)	1,947,000	71,000
Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Food Trades ...	305,000	8,000
Ice Trade	264,000	—
Sugar and Glucose Trades	3,291,000	—
Brewing and Malting Trades... ..	40,043,000	1,178,000
Spirit Distilling Trade	1,470,000	11,000
Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methy- lating Trades	366,000	36,000
Bottling Trade	2,660,000	480,000
Aerated Waters, Cider, British-made Wines, Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Brewed), and Vinegar Trades	3,466,000	111,000
Tobacco Trade	5,817,000	—
Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom ...	2,324	4,133
Naval Victualling Yards—Home Establish- ments	2,484	—
Total	£82,190,808	£7,323,133

Fuel Consumed.—Firms with factories receiving the Schedules for this group of trades were asked to make a voluntary statement of the quantity of fuel consumed by them. The replies received are summarised below and shown in relation to the aggregate net output of the firms furnishing information; it should be remembered that, except in the baking trade, information respecting fuel consumption has not as a rule been furnished in respect of workshops, where the quantity used is naturally much less than in factories in proportion to output:—

Trade.	Net Output of Firms furnishing particulars.		Fuel Consumed by Firms furnishing particulars.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total Net Output.	Coal.	Coke.
	£		Tons.	Tons.
Grain-Milling Trade	5,059,000	78.4	587,415	13,227
Bread and Biscuit Trades—Private Firms and Companies.	9,840,000	85.4	301,653	305,145
Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades	4,593,000	89.4	216,123	27,428
Bacon-Curing Trade	891,000	84.1	47,712	3,367
Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking-Powder Trades.	1,500,000	80.0	31,932	3,027
Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Trades	1,065,000	91.2	96,022	1,374
Fish-Curing Trade	53,000	6.9	496	132
Manufacture of Farinaceous Preparations and House- hold Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap).	1,312,000	65.0	58,823	8,961
Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Food Trades	255,000	81.5	15,551	3,995
Ice Trade	223,000	84.5	76,799	2,446
Sugar and Glucose Trades	2,991,000	90.9	411,154	4,758
Brewing and Malting Trades... ..	28,550,000	69.3	945,303	57,282
Spirit Distilling Trade	1,366,000	92.2	345,062	12,252
Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methylating Trades.	151,000	37.6	2,890	18
Bottling Trade	1,923,000	61.2	13,583	4,648
Aerated Waters, Cider, British-made Wines, Non- Alcoholic Beverages (Brewed), and Vinegar Trades.	2,888,000	80.7	54,584	17,244
Tobacco Trade	5,465,000	93.9	34,274	1,648
Total—Private Firms	68,125,000	76.1	3,239,376	466,952
Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom	6,457	100	32	1,017
Naval Victualling Yards—Home Establishments ...	2,484	100	173	—
Total—Government Departments	8,941	100	205	1,017

DETAILED REPORTS.

Grain-Milling Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 492 to 494 are based upon Returns received from factories engaged in the milling of wheat, oats, barley, maize, beans, &c. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the grain-milling trade is returned as £65,322,000, to which should be added £375,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £65,697,000 includes, however, a certain amount of duplication.

The following statement gives the particulars furnished respecting the quantities and values of the products of grain-mills:—

	Returned on the Schedule for the Grain-Milling Trade.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat:—	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Flour and Meal	79,471,000	51,708,000	5,000	4,000	79,476,000	51,712,000
Offals	37,929,000		6,000		37,935,000	
Oatmeal	2,068,000	1,264,000	—	—	2,068,000	1,264,000
Oatmeal Offals and By-products	685,000	83,000	—	—	685,000	83,000
Split Peas and Lentils and Pea Flour.	302,000	146,000	—	—	302,000	146,000
Oil Cake, ground, &c.	192,000	72,000	—	—	192,000	72,000
Other Meals:—						
Barley Meal and Flour	6,155,000	9,442,000	8,000	49,000	6,163,000	9,491,000
Bean Meal and Split Beans	1,245,000		—		1,245,000	
Maize Meal and Milled Pro- ducts of Maize (other than offals).	18,378,000		—		18,436,000	
Other Sorts (including some Oilcake Meal).	1,690,000	—	21,000	—	1,711,000	—
Rice, cleaned, milled, or ground	1,799,000	887,000	15,000	8,000	1,814,000	895,000
Offals, other than Wheat and Oats Offals.	222,000	59,000	—	—	222,000	59,000
Crushed Oats and other Animal and Poultry Feeding Stuffs.	2,951,000	1,006,000	220,000	74,000	3,175,000	4,080,000
Provender (chiefly chopped Hay and Straw).	*	77,000	*	234,000	*	311,000
Farinaceous Preparations (includ- ing Pot and Pearled Barley, Patent Oats, &c.).	390,000	178,000	—	—	390,000	178,000
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, and Self- Raising Flour.	*	183,000	—	—	*	183,000
Other Products	*	7,000	*	—	*	7,000
Amount Received for Gristing done for Farmers, &c.	*	210,000	*	6,000	*	216,000
Total	—	65,322,000	—	375,000	—	65,697,000

* Returned by value only.

The wheat flour and meal in the above statement includes (a) flour made in mills in the United Kingdom, and (b) flour bought and blended with the flour milled. Millers were asked to make a voluntary statement showing separately the quantity of flour made by them and the quantity bought and used for blending. Answers were received from millers whose output of flour was 79 per cent. of the total quantity returned to the Census Office, showing that the flour milled by them was 61,812,000 cwts., while the flour bought and used for blending (mainly in England and Wales) amounted to 1,128,000 cwts. If the same proportion held for the remainder of the output of flour, the total quantity of flour milled in the United Kingdom was about 78,000,000 cwts.

Millers were asked to state separately the quantities of wheat-meal and flour and of wheat offals, but were permitted to state in one sum, if they so chose, the values of the wheat-meal, flour, and offals, as it was understood that there would be considerable difficulty in separating particulars of the values. Firms whose output of flour and offals amounted to nearly one-quarter of the total quantity made have, however, furnished

separate values for those products; on the basis afforded by these Returns the values of the total output of each class have been estimated, and the resulting figures, it is believed, substantially represent the output of the trade:—

	Quantity. cwts.	Value. £
Wheat Flour milled in the United Kingdom...	78,076,000	42,400,000
Wheat Offals produced	37,935,000	8,552,000
Flour bought and used for blending with flour milled.	1,400,000	760,000

It is not possible to say whether the flour used for blending was milled in the United Kingdom or was imported; in the former case there is duplication in the output of the mills taken as a whole. All that can be said is that the value of the output of milled and blended flour and of offals may be estimated at a sum lying between £50,952,000 and £51,712,000. This sum, however, is exclusive of the value of the flour made on commission for farmers by grist-millers, but the amount would be comparatively small.

Millers were also allowed to state in one sum the value of their output of meals other than wheat-meal and flour and oatmeal, but millers, the value of whose output was about two-thirds of the value of the total output of such meals, furnished separate particulars on the basis of which the values of the total output of each kind of meal have been estimated, the resulting figures being, it is believed, substantially correct:—

	Quantity. cwts.	Value. £
Barley Meal and Flour	6,163,000	2,234,000
Bean Meal and Split Beans	1,245,000	473,000
Maize Meal and Milled Products of Maize (other than Offals)... ..	18,496,000	6,131,000
Other Sorts of Meal, including some Oilcake Meal	1,711,000	653,000

The output of provender and feeding stuffs does not represent the total output of provender in the United Kingdom, but only of such quantities as were returned by millers as part of their output, together with that returned by railway companies as made for their own use. Hay merchants, chaff cutters, and provender dealers were not asked to make Returns of the quantity of feeding stuffs crushed, rolled, broken, cut, or mixed by them, except in the comparatively few cases where the milling of such products formed the greater part of their business. There does not appear to be any substantial duplication between the amounts returned under provender and those included under other headings in the statement on page 447. The output of farinaceous products, bread, &c., and other products also represents only the quantities made by grain-millers and not the total output.

Millers who made Returns of their output to the Census Office stated that they paid to other millers for work done for them on commission the sum of £2,000, and this sum accordingly is duplicated in the £216,000 received for gristing. The balance—£214,000—represents the amount received from farmers for the milling of their grain, and is an addition to the output of grain-mills. The quantity and value of the grain so milled is not known. Oatmeal, barley meal, bean meal, and maize meal formed the chief part of the output, but the information furnished was not complete enough to enable the total gristing output to be stated accurately in detail.

Taking into account the value of the flour used for blending (£760,000) and the £2,000 received for work done for other millers, the maximum amount of duplication in the statement on page 447 amounts to £762,000, while, as already stated, the gross value of the output is returned as £65,697,000. The total value of the grain-mill products made for sale and the amount received for milling done for farmers, &c., may, therefore, taken as a whole, be estimated at a sum lying between £64,567,000 and £65,327,000, omitting farinaceous preparations, bread, &c., dealt with in the Report on other trades.

The following statement shows the exports and imports of milled products of corn, grain, &c., in comparison with the production in the United Kingdom:—

	Production.	Exports, 1907.	Net Imports, 1907.*
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat: Meal and Flour... ..	78,076,000†	1,212,000	13,240,000
Wheat Offals	37,935,000†	3,447,000†	301,000†
Oatmeal	2,068,000†	66,000	332,000
Maize-Meal, &c.	18,496,000†	41,000	540,000

* i.e., imports less re-exports.

† Exclusive of quantity made on commission for farmers.

‡ Bran, pollard, sharps, and middlings.

The net imports of wheat meal and flour were slightly over one-sixth of the total quantity milled in the United Kingdom, exclusive of that made for farmers by grist millers. The net imports of oatmeal were between one-sixth and one-seventh of the quantity made in the United Kingdom, and the net imports of maize meal, &c., about one thirty-fourth of the quantity milled in the United Kingdom. The exports and imports of barley meal and bean meal were insignificant.

Taking together the quantity of wheat flour and offals produced, and making a small allowance for loss in milling, the total quantity of wheat used in grain-mills in the year of return may be estimated at about 118,300,000 cwts. The output of flour milled was thus 66 per cent. of the quantity of wheat used (both native and foreign), as calculated on a full year's production from both large and small mills. Taking only mills producing over 500,000 cwts. of flour annually, the proportion is 66.5 per cent. The remainder of the wheat grown in the United Kingdom or imported was either exported or used (as screenings) for cattle or poultry food or for the production of wheat starch and other farinaceous products.

Net Output.—The net output of the mills covered by the Tables on pages 492 to 494 (whose gross output was valued at £65,322,000) was £6,453,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those mills exceeded the cost of the materials used, and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used by those mills, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £58,107,000 and £58,867,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £2,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £178.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the mills covered by the Tables on pages 492 to 494 is returned as 36,177, viz.:—29,112 wage-earners and 7,065 salaried persons; the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18 ...	1,595	Under 18 ...	129
Over 18...	33,511	Over 18 ...	942

The variation in employment during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	29,395	28,926	28,644	29,483
Salaried Persons	7,120	7,032	7,004	7,104
Total	36,515	35,958	35,648	36,587

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Mills with their own Engines	64,576,000	34,188	177,451
Mills renting their Power	9,000	19	—
Mills driven by Wind or Water, capacity not known.	499,000	1,285	—
Mills—no particulars of Engines furnished ...	238,000	685	—
Total	65,322,000	36,177	177,451

b/c/s Estimating the engine-power of the mills from which no particulars were received in proportion to the number of persons employed, the total capacity of all mills with their own engines may be estimated roughly at about 180,000 horse-power.

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars furnished are :—

Steam Engines :—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ... ..	...	115,784
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	553
Total—Steam Engines		116,337
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	...	21,436
Water Power ... ..	...	38,865
Other Power ... ..	...	813
Total		177,451

Precise details as to the amount and kind of power rented are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ... ..	...	6,224
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	15
Other Power ... ..	...	597
Total		6,836

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 6 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to grain-mills was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 6,224	Kilowatts. 3,874	Board of Trade Units. 6,851,000
Steam Turbines	15	—	—
Other Power	597	371	581,000
Total	6,836	4,245	7,432,000

About 9,799,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Plant.—In order to obtain another measure of the grain-milling trade, all firms receiving the Schedule for that trade were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the maximum capacity of their mills as measured by the number of sacks of flour, weighing 280 lbs. each, which they were designed to produce per hour. Firms, whose aggregate output of flour milled (excluding flour blended) was 77 per cent. of the total

quantity milled, furnished the desired information, and their replies are summarised below :—

Flour milled in the year.	Number of Returns.	Total Quantity of Flour Milled.	Total Capacity per hour.
		Cwts.	Sacks (280 lbs.).
Under 10,000 cwts.	176	584,000	252
10,000 cwts. and under 50,000 cwts.	172	4,507,000	574
50,000 cwts. and under 150,000 cwts.	132	11,645,000	941
150,000 cwts. and under 500,000 cwts.	74	21,211,000	1,489
500,000 cwts. and over	23	22,204,000	1,478
Total	577	60,151,000	4,734
Particulars not furnished	677	17,925,000	—
Total	1,254	78,076,000	—

The firms that did not furnish particulars belonged mostly to the class of country millers whose mills are of comparatively small capacity. It should also be observed that, whereas in country mills only one shift is worked as a rule, in the larger port mills work is generally carried on continuously. Grist-mills are not included in the above figures.

Bread and Biscuit Trades.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

Output.—The Tables on pages 495 to 497 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of bread, biscuits, and kindred products. The total value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the bread and biscuit trades is returned as £38,962,000, to which should be added £338,000, the value of similar goods made for sale by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £39,300,000 is free from duplication. Further, the output of bread from Army bakeries is valued, at cost, at £61,925, and bread to the value of £68,000, at cost, is returned as made by boards of guardians and other local authorities.

The following statement shows the output of bread, biscuits, cakes, pastry, self-raising flour, &c., made for sale :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Baking Trade.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Bread	12,057,000	15,000	12,072,000
Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c.	9,424,000	234,000	9,658,000
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c., not separately distinguished.	16,774,000	22,000	16,796,000
Total Value—Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c.	38,255,000	271,000	38,526,000
Self-raising Flour	33,000	67,000	100,000
Other Bakery Products	19,000	—	19,000
Total	38,307,000	338,000	38,645,000

A certain proportion of bakers, mostly small, failed to furnish Returns or were not on the list used by the Census Office for the purpose of their enquiries. Had Returns been obtained in all these cases it is believed that the total value of bread, biscuits, &c., given above would have been increased to a sum exceeding forty millions sterling.

The heading "bread, biscuits, cakes, pastry, &c., not separately distinguished," consists mainly of the output of small bakers who were not asked to state their output in detail. Further, 6,753 tons of bread were made in Army bakeries, the cost of production of which was returned at £61,925 (see page 453), and bread, the value of which, at cost, was £68,000, was included in the Returns made by local authorities (see pages 853, 854, and 861).

Firms that made biscuits and cakes on a scale sufficiently extensive for them to be recorded separately in their accounts stated (either on the Schedules for the bread and

biscuit trades or on those for other trades except the cattle, dog, and poultry food trades) that in their year of return they manufactured 3,729,000 cwts. of biscuits and cakes, valued at £6,686,000 or 69 per cent. of the value of the biscuits, cakes, and pastry returned. For the purpose of obtaining further particulars regarding the output of biscuits and cakes all bakers were asked to make a voluntary statement as to the output, respectively, of biscuits and cakes for human consumption and those for animal consumption. Firms manufacturing 2,926,000 cwts. of biscuits and cakes thus divided their output into 2,497,000 cwts. (valued at £5,150,000) for human consumption, and 429,000 cwts. (valued at £288,000) for animal consumption.

In addition to the quantity of biscuits and cakes separately returned to the Census Office as such, a further quantity was made by bakers who included it with the rest of their output, but it is probable that this quantity was comparatively small.

In addition, the firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the baking trade included in their statements of output the following products, which are chiefly made in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
Farinaceous Preparations (including Prepared Foods, Cornflour, &c.)	113,000	147,000
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate Confectionery)	69,000	149,000
Preserved Meat, Poultry, Game, and Fish (tinned, potted, &c., including soups, pies, &c.)	*	155,000
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured	2,000	16,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	12,000	19,000
Poultry and Animal Foods	*	82,000
Other Products	*	87,000
Total	—	£655,000

In 1907, 332,000 cwts. of biscuits and cakes were exported, or about 9 per cent. of the total quantity returned separately to the Census Office as manufactured in the United Kingdom. Imports of biscuits and cakes are not separately recorded.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 495 to 497 (whose gross output was valued at £38,962,000) was £11,520,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £27,442,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £104.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 495 to 497, is returned as 110,357, viz., 97,877 wage-earners and 12,480 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18 ...	15,179	Under 18 ...	6,208
Over 18 ...	71,495	Over 18 ...	17,475

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	52,810	53,645	53,886	54,880
Salaried Persons	6,157	6,179	6,216	6,242
Total	58,967	59,824	60,102	61,122

There were also 44,071 wage-earners and 6,282 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

* Recorded by value only.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 23,143,000	60,004	Horse-Power. 20,554
Workshops (not using Power)	15,819,000	50,353	—
Total	38,962,000	110,357	20,554

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	10,322
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	10,146
Water Power	71
Other Power	15
Total	20,554

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below:—

	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	2,269
Other Power	348
Total	2,617

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 19 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to baking factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished:—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	2,269	2,007	2,875,000
Other Power	348	180	172,000
Total	2,617	2,187	3,047,000

About 3,119,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

(b) ARMY BAKERIES (UNITED KINGDOM).

Output.—The Tables on pages 498 and 499 give particulars respecting the output of Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom in the 12 months ended 31st March, 1908.

The output consisted of 6,753 tons of bread valued at £61,925. In this case, as in that of other classes of Government output, the value stated for the production is a sum representing the actual cost, i.e., it is made up of wages, materials used, and a proportion of the establishment charges. It differs, therefore, from the value of the output returned by private bakers, which is naturally on a profit basis. Further, the "wages" are not comparable with those of persons employed in private bakeries, as the bakers in Army Bakeries are enlisted members of the Army Service Corps.

Net Output.—The total cost of the materials used in Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom was £55,468, and the difference—£6,457—between this sum and the value of the output represents the total of wages and establishment charges. It is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the net output of private bakeries, which contains the element of profit and includes wages on a different basis. The net output per head of persons employed in the year of return was over £47.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed in Army Bakeries in the United Kingdom on the last Wednesdays in April, July, and October, 1907, and January, 1908, is returned as 136, viz.: 125 wage-earners and 11 salaried persons, all of whom are males over 18 years of age.

The variation in employment during the year of return is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons employed on the last Wednesday in			
	April, 1907.	July, 1907.	October, 1907.	January, 1908.
Wage-earners	127	120	130	125
Salaried Persons	11	11	11	11
Total	138	131	141	136

Power.—In factory bakeries with an output valued at £35,955 and employing 58 persons, there were internal combustion engines of 5 horse-power and 11,472 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased for power and lighting purposes. The output of workshop bakeries was valued at £25,970.

Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 500 to 502 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of cocoa and confectionery and in the preserving of fruit. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the cocoa, confectionery, and fruit-preserving trades is returned as £16,294,000, to which should be added £293,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £16,587,000 probably contains a small amount of duplication. Further, the sum of £25,628, is returned as the cost of production of chocolate in Naval Victualling Yards, Home Establishments (see page 490).

The following statement shows the output of cocoa, confectionery, and jams:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured (except Chocolate Confectionery).	525,000	2,737,000	2,000	17,000	527,000	2,754,000
Cocoa Husks or Shells	62,000	21,000	—	—	62,000	21,000
Cocoa Butter	38,000	304,000	—	—	38,000	304,000
Total—Cocoa, Chocolate, &c., except Confectionery	—	3,062,000	—	17,000	—	3,079,000
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate Confectionery).	3,834,000	8,228,000	100,000	217,000	3,934,000	8,445,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies.	2,754,000	3,888,000	22,000	34,000	2,776,000	3,922,000
Fruit, Canned or Bottled... ..	91,000	174,000	*	1,000	91,000	175,000
Other Preserved Fruit (including Crystallized Fruit, Candied Peel, &c.).	184,000	309,000	13,000	24,000	197,000	333,000
Bonbons and Crackers	—	129,000	—	—	—	129,000
Other Confectionery Products ...	—	88,000	—	—	—	88,000
Total	—	15,878,000	—	293,000	—	16,171,000

* Less than 500 cwts.

The quantity of cocoa or chocolate, ground, &c., included in the above statement is exclusive of cocoa or chocolate used by cocoa manufacturers in the preparation of

chocolate confectionery, the output of which cannot be given separately from that of other descriptions of confectionery. It is probable that some ground or prepared cocoa or chocolate, the value of which was included by cocoa manufacturers in their Returns, was sold to confectioners to be made into chocolate confectionery, and so appears twice over in the foregoing statement. The extent of this duplication is not known, but it is not believed to be great.

In addition, the firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the cocoa, confectionery, and fruit-preserving trades included in their statements of output the following products which are chiefly made in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades:—

	Value.
	£
Bread, Biscuits, Pastry, &c.	114,000
Pickles and Vegetables preserved in salt or vinegar	59,000
Sauces and Condiments	31,000
Grocers' Sundries	60,000
Other Products	152,000
Total	416,000

— Adding in 5,954 cwts. of chocolate (the cost of production of which was £25,543) manufactured at Naval Victualling Yards, the total production of cocoa and chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured in the United Kingdom was about 533,000 cwts., exclusive of the quantity prepared by cocoa manufacturers and used by them in the production of chocolate confectionery.

With the exception of about 300 cwts. of cocoa or chocolate ground or prepared in bond for export, the whole of the raw cocoa used was subject to duty on importation, and its cost duty-paid is included by cocoa manufacturers in their statements respecting the cost of their materials. No drawback was allowed on the exportation of ground, prepared, or manufactured cocoa or chocolate. Manufacturers of confectionery, jams, &c., have also included in the cost of their materials sugar and other dutiable goods at their duty-paid price. The value of that part, however, of their manufactures which was exported was naturally returned at a sum based on the prices charged to customers, and such export prices would be in part determined by the fact that a drawback would be recovered on all dutiable materials included in the goods. Drawbacks on sugar and sugar goods (including confectionery, molasses, &c.) amounted to £135,000 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, and some part of this sum should be set off against the cost of materials used by manufacturers of confectionery, jams, &c., who themselves exported part of their goods.

The following statement sets forth the total quantities of cocoa, confectionery, jams, &c., made in the United Kingdom, in comparison with exports and imports for the year 1907:—

	Production.	Exports, 1907.	Net Imports,* 1907.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, &c., (except Chocolate Confectionery).	533,000	30,000	96,000
Cocoa Butter	38,000	—	11,900
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate Confectionery).	3,934,000	280,000	62,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	2,776,000	132,000	3,000
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	91,000	1,000	556,000
Other Preserved Fruit (including Crystallized Fruit, Candied Peel, &c.).	197,000	16,000	2,503,000†

* *I.e.*, imports less re-exports.

† Including 2,157,000 cwts. of currants, figs, plums, prunes, and raisins.

About 6 per cent. of the quantity of cocoa or chocolate ground, &c., in the United Kingdom (not including chocolate confectionery) was exported, while the net imports were about 18 per cent. of the quantity ground, &c., in the United Kingdom. About 7 per cent. of the quantity of sugar confectionery, and about 5 per cent. of the quantity of marmalade, jams, &c., made in the United Kingdom for sale were exported, the imports in both cases being insignificant. On the other hand the imports of canned, bottled, and preserved fruit far exceed the quantity manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 500 to 502 (whose gross output was valued at £16,294,000) was £5,138,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was about £11,156,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £84.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesday in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 500 to 502 is returned as 61,292, viz., 54,629 wage-earners and 6,663 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18 ...	3,158	Under 18... ..	11,603
Over 18 ...	18,558	Over 18	27,973

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	49,484	48,310	56,263	53,608
Salaried Persons	6,216	6,273	6,310	6,382
Total	55,700	54,583	62,573	59,990

There were also 2,713 wage-earners and 368 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	15,635,000	58,146	19,898
Factories renting their Power	27,000	65	—
Workshops (not using Power)	632,000	3,081	—
Total	16,294,000	61,292	19,898

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines:—	
Reciprocating	15,966
Steam Turbines	45
Total—Steam Engines	16,011
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	3,835
Water Power	7
Other Power	45
Total	19,898

Precise details as to the amount and kind of power rented are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below:—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines: Reciprocating	4,569
Steam Turbines	30
Other Power	1,412
Total	6,011

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 45 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to cocoa, confectionery, and fruit-preserving factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished:—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines: Reciprocating	4,569	4,046	4,916,000
Steam Turbines	30	10	16,000
Other Power	1,412	1,332	2,909,000
Total	6,011	5,388	7,841,000

About 2,058,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Bacon-Curing Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 503 to 505 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the curing of bacon and hams and the manufacture of lard, sausages, and kindred products for the wholesale trade. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the bacon-curing trade is returned as £10,490,000, to which should be added £210,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £10,700,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The curing of bacon or hams or the making of sausages, &c., by pork butchers and others solely or chiefly for their own retail trade has been, as far as possible, excluded from the Tables.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of the factories and workshops covered by the Returns:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Bacon-curing Trade.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Bacon	1,704,000	5,326,000	57,000	156,000	1,761,000	5,482,000
Hams	458,000	1,663,000	1,000	4,000	459,000	1,667,000
Pork, Salted, other than Bacon and Hams.	19,000	35,000	—	—	19,000	35,000
Lard	616,000	1,479,000	8,000	17,000	624,000	1,496,000
Grease, Tallow, &c.	—	38,000	—	—	—	38,000
Sausages	—	753,000	—	11,000	—	764,000
Heads	—	183,000	—	—	—	183,000
Sausage-casings	—	306,000	—	22,000	—	328,000
Preserved Meats (including Brawn, Tinned Meats, &c.)	—	383,000	—	—	—	383,000
Offals and By-products	—	303,000	—	—	—	303,000
Other Products	—	21,000	—	—	—	21,000
Total	—	10,490,000	—	210,000	—	10,700,000

Part of the bacon and hams included in the foregoing statement consisted of bacon and hams purchased in a partly cured state and subsequently smoked, and, as it is not possible to say how much of such bacon and hams was imported, the amount of duplication involved cannot be stated. Since, however, it would appear (see below) that about 1,400,000 pigs were slaughtered by firms making Returns, and that a further number was bought dead by firms that did not do their own slaughtering, and as the average weight of the carcase runs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cwts., such duplication was probably very small. Again, part of the sausage-casings included above may have been sold to sausage-makers who included its cost in the value of the sausages returned as their output, and to that extent there is duplication; but a part also was doubtless sold to firms making sausages for their own retail trade whose output, is not included in the foregoing statement. For these reasons it is not possible to state precisely the value of the products of the trade, taken as a whole, but, after deducting the value of tallow, preserved meats and other products (£442,000), which are dealt with in the Reports on the trades manufacturing the main output of those goods, it probably lies between 10 and $10\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds sterling.

The firms that received the Schedules for the bacon-curing trade were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the number of pigs which they themselves slaughtered. Firms whose total output was valued at £6,174,000 stated that they slaughtered 1,398,553 pigs, of which 530 were stated to be of their own rearing. Firms with an output valued at £3,424,000 replied that they did no slaughtering, and firms whose output aggregated £892,000 (or 8.5 per cent. of the total) did not furnish any information.

Some firms making Returns to the Census Office on the Schedules for the bacon-curing trade included in their statements of output a comparatively small quantity of fresh pork, the selling value of which has been deducted both from the value of the output and from the cost of the materials used. The cost of materials used, as given in Table II. on page 503, is accordingly under-stated by the amount of the profit on the sale of the fresh pork, but the error so introduced is insignificant.

As has been already stated, this Report covers only part of the output of bacon, hams, sausages, &c., in the United Kingdom, and consequently it is not possible to compare the production in the United Kingdom with the exports and imports. The following statement, however, shows the exports and net imports of bacon, hams, lard, &c. :-

	Exports, 1907.	Net Imports†, 1907.
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bacon	123,000	5,251,000
Hams	*	1,097,000
Pork, Salted (other than Bacon and Hams)...	*	243,000
Lard	10,000	1,800,000
Imitation Lard	600	219,000

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 503 to 505 (whose gross output was valued at £10,490,000) was £1,059,000 that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be stated precisely, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £9,100,000 and £9,400,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £146.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 503 to 505, is returned as 7,260, viz., 6,209 wage-earners and 1,051 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :-

Males :-		Females :-	
Under 18	357	Under 18	98
Over 18	5,560	Over 18	1,245

* Not separately recorded in the Annual Statement of Trade for the United Kingdom.

† *I.e.*, imports less re-exports.

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement :-

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	5,387	5,217	5,156	5,621
Salaried Persons	963	959	958	961
Total	6,350	6,176	6,114	6,582

There were also 863 wage-earners and 91 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :-

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 9,355,000	6,306	Horse-Power. 5,140
Workshops (not using Power)	1,135,000	954	—
Total	10,490,000	7,260	5,140

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :- Horse-Power.

Steam Engines, Reciprocating	3,662
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,336
Water Power	8
Other Power	134
Total	5,140

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :-

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :-		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	748
Other Power ... ..	...	287
Total ... ..	...	1,035

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 30 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to bacon-curing factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :-

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 748	Kilowatts. 388	Board of Trade Units. 348,000
Other Power	287	201	209,000
Total	1,035	589	557,000

About 499,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking-Powder Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 506 to 508 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the preserving and canning of meat, poultry, and fish, and in the manufacture of pickles, sauces, baking-powder, and similar products. The curing of bacon, ham, and fish is not included in these Tables, but is dealt with separately on pages 503 to 505.

The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the preserved meat, poultry, and fish, pickle, sauce, and baking-powder trades is returned as £5,126,000, to which should be added £954,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £6,080,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following Table shows the particulars furnished regarding the value of the chief products of these trades which are substantially free from duplication:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Preserved Meat, &c., Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Meat, Poultry, Game, and Fish, preserved, tinned, potted, or bottled (including tongues, soups, pies, &c., and extracts and essences of all kinds).	2,419,000	603,000	3,022,000
Pickles and Vegetables, preserved in salt or vinegar.	370,000	64,000	434,000
Vegetables, otherwise preserved	12,000	—	12,000
Sauces and Condiments	648,000	84,000	732,000
Pickles and Sauces, not separately distinguished	60,000	1,000	61,000
Spices and Herbs of all kinds	342,000	21,000	363,000
Baking-Powder	245,000	15,000	260,000
Blanmange Powder, Custard Powder, and similar Powders.	317,000	9,000	326,000
Jelly Squares	107,000	30,000	137,000
Culinary Preparations and Grocers' Sundries...	182,000	121,000	303,000
Other Provisions	59,000	—	59,000
Health Salines and Powders for Drinks ...	17,000	6,000	23,000
Total	4,778,000	954,000	5,732,000

In addition, the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the preserved meat, poultry, and fish, pickle, sauce, and baking-powder trades included in their statements of output the following products which are chiefly manufactured in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades:—

	Value.
	£
Fruit Juices, Syrups, and Cordials	54,000
Farinaceous Preparations	52,000
Patent Medicines, Drugs, and other Chemicals	37,000
Vinegar	33,000
Sugar Confectionery	27,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	13,000
Other Preserved Fruit	21,000
Prepared Foods for Infants and Invalids	17,000
Other Products	94,000
Total	348,000

The quantity of the vinegar made for sale, as included in the above statement, is 451,000 gallons, and is exclusive of the quantity of vinegar made by manufacturers of pickles, &c., and used in the manufacture of their own pickles. Part of the 451,000 gallons of vinegar may have been sold to other pickle manufacturers, and to the extent to which this occurred the value of the vinegar is duplicated in the value of the pickles, &c., included in the first statement. Part, however, may have been sold to purchasers outside the trade. The other items in the above statements are free

from duplication, and the value, taken as a whole, of the products of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 506 to 508 may, accordingly, be estimated at a sum lying between £5,093,000 and £5,126,000.

The total quantity of vinegar made for sale was 16,048,000 gallons (see page 485).

The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of pickles and vegetables preserved in salt or vinegar were valued at £91,000 at the port of landing in 1907, or about one-fifth of the value at works of the pickles, &c., made in the United Kingdom, and the exports at £168,000 free on board, or nearly two-fifths of the value at works of the pickles, &c., made in the United Kingdom.

In the case of the remaining commodities the classification which was adopted in order to suit the convenience of manufacturers does not correspond with that adopted in the Export and Import Lists, and, consequently, it is not possible to compare exports and imports in detail with the goods produced in the United Kingdom. The following particulars may be given:—

	Exports.	Net Imports.*
	£	£
Fish, Canned	†	878,000
Meat Preserved (other than by salting) ...	267,000	1,306,000
Sauces or Condiments (including Table Salt)	487,000	31,000
Spices	†	358,000
Vegetables, Dried and Preserved	†	307,000
Provisions, unenumerated	590,000	†

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 506 to 508 (whose gross output was valued at £5,126,000) was £1,875,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £3,218,000 and £3,251,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was over £141.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 506 to 508, is returned as 13,263, viz., 11,296 wage-earners and 1,967 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	521	Under 18	1,583
Over 18	5,385	Over 18	5,774

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	9,074	8,885	10,268	9,946
Salaried Persons	1,658	1,649	1,664	1,646
Total	10,732	10,534	11,932	11,592

There were also 1,752 wage-earners and 313 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 4,722,000	11,198	Horse-Power. 3,629
Workshops (not using Power)	404,000	2,065	—
Total	5,126,000	13,263	3,629

* *I.e.*, imports less re-exports.

† Not separately specified.

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—				Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	...	...	...	2,311
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	...	...	...	1,293
Water Power	...	...	...	25
Total				3,629

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	...	...	...	469
Other Power	...	...	...	71
Total				540

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 22 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to preserved meat, &c., factories, was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 469	Kilowatts. 418	Board of Trade Units. 705,000
Other Power	71	—	—
Total	540	418	705,000

About 493,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 509 to 511 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of butter, cheese, cream, margarine, and similar products, and in the blending of butter. Butter, cheese, &c., made by farmers is not included, nor the butter, cheese, &c., made by dairies as a subsidiary part of their business or for the purpose of using up surplus milk and cream. Only establishments (whether using power or not) engaged in the manufacture or blending of butter or in the manufacture of cheese, cream, margarine, &c., on a commercial scale, including co-operative creameries, are covered by the Tables. So far as concerns co-operative creameries in Ireland only the output of the central creameries is included, but it is understood that that output includes practically the whole of the output of the auxiliary creameries, except separated milk returned to the farmers or sold locally.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of such factories and workshops, and is free from duplication :—

	Quantity.	Value.
Butter, made or blended	Cwts. 1,100,000	£ 5,840,000
Cheese	75,000	193,000
Cream, sold	Imp. Gallons. 1,098,000	398,000
Margarine (including all kinds of Artificial or Imitation Butter)	Cwts. 881,000	2,094,000
Other Milk Products, Bacon, and Packing Cases	Recorded by Value only. 1,639,000	1,639,000

The total value of the above-mentioned products is £10,164,000.

The butter included above is partly made and partly blended, and, consequently all firms receiving Schedules were asked to make a voluntary statement showing separately the quantities made and blended. Firms with an output of 996,000 cwts., or over 90 per cent. of the total quantity included in the Returns, stated that they made 482,000 cwts. of butter (37,000 cwts. in England, 9,000 cwts. in Scotland, and 436,000 cwts. in Ireland), and blended 514,000 cwts. (350,000 cwts. in England and 164,000 cwts. in Ireland). It appears probable that the bulk of the butter bought for blending was made in the United Kingdom by farmers from whom it was purchased.

The firms making Returns to the Census Office included in their statements of output a comparatively small quantity of whole milk, the selling value of which has been deducted from the value of the output and from the cost of the materials used. The cost of materials used as given in Table II. on page 509 is accordingly under-stated by the amount of the profit on the sale of the whole milk, but the error so introduced is insignificant.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 509 to 511 (whose gross output was valued at £10,164,000) was £1,168,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of such factories and workshops exceeds the cost of the materials used in their manufacture. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was about £8,996,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £125.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesday in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 509 to 511 is returned as 9,333, viz., 7,754 wage-earners and 1,579 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—			Females :—		
Under 18	...	700	Under 18	...	435
Over 18	...	6,607	Over 18	...	1,591

So far as regards Ireland the number of persons engaged in auxiliary creameries are not included in the foregoing figures, which cover in the main only persons engaged in central creameries and in butter-blending and margarine factories. It is understood that the persons employed at auxiliary creameries are not in all cases engaged during their full time in the separation of cream.

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	7,332	7,674	7,982	7,777
Salaried Persons	1,564	1,570	1,566	1,571
Total	8,896	9,244	9,548	9,348

There were also 63 wage-earners and 11 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	10,078,000	9,250	11,372
Factories renting their Power	41,000	9	—
Workshops (not using Power)	45,000	74	—
Total	10,164,000	9,333	11,372

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—

Steam Engines :—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ... ..	...	9,376
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	333
Total—Steam Engines		9,709
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)		1,088
Water Power ... ..	...	543
Other Power ... ..	...	32
Total		11,372

Precise details as to the amount and kind of power rented are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	793
Other Power ... ..	...	45
Total		838

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about one-ninth of the engine-power belonging to butter, cheese, and margarine factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamoes driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamoes.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamoes.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 793	Kilowatts. 619	Board of Trade Units. 940,000
Other Power	45	45	80,000
Total	838	664	1,020,000

About 268,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Fish-Curing Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 512 to 514 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the curing of fish. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the fish-curing trade is returned as £3,723,000, to which should be added £10,000, the value of 18,000 cwts. of herrings included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of fish-curing factories and workshops as returned on Schedules for all trades, and is free from duplication :—

		Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£
Fish, Cured, Smoked, or Salted :—			
Herrings, including Kippers, Bloaters, and Reds ... ..	...	832,000	440,000
	...	2,118,000	2,221,000
Total—Herrings			2,661,000
Pilchards		Cwts. 10,000	8,000
	...	Hogsheads. 11,000	30,000
Total—Pilchards			38,000
Haddocks		Cwts. 938,000	716,000
Other Sorts		393,000	307,000
Other Products		—	11,000

The total value of the above-mentioned products amounts to £3,733,000.

Tinned fish are not included in the above figures but are included with tinned meat, poultry, game, &c. (*see* page 460). Herrings cured on board fishing-boats or merely packed in ice or sprinkled with salt are also excluded from the above statement and from the Tables.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries do not collect particulars of the fish cured in England and Wales, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in their Reports on Sea and Inland Fisheries state only the quantities of fish cured for export. The Fishery Board for Scotland publish detailed statistics relating to fish-curing in Scotland, but in comparing the figures given for fish-curing in Scotland in Table I. of this Report on page 512 with those published by the Fishery Board for Scotland in their Report for 1907 (Part I., pages xxxiv–xl., Cd. 4125) it should be borne in mind that while the latter refer to the calendar year 1907, those furnished to the Census Office cover parts of the years 1907 and 1908 and that the quantity of herrings cured in 1908 was much less than that cured in 1907 (*see* Report for 1908, pages xxxi.–xxxiv., Cd. 4681). The Fishery Board for Scotland also include, in their statistics of herrings cured, tinned herrings and herrings cured on board fishing-boats. Further, the number of barrels of fish cured is returned by the curers to the Board as “in a seastick state,” *i.e.*, before the fish have settled down in the barrels, after which they must be filled up again to the extent of about 20 or 25 per cent. of the whole; whereas the Returns furnished to the Census Office do not state whether the numbers of barrels of cured fish stated as output are reckoned before or after settlement. Making these allowances, the quantity of herrings cured in Scotland in 1907, on shore only, and omitting tinned herrings, was between 1,896,000, and 2,023,000 barrels, and in 1908, between 1,609,000 and 1,716,000 barrels; 41,000 barrels of herrings were tinned in 1907, and 40,000 barrels in 1908. The export figures for 1907 show that 7,873,000 barrels of herrings weighed 2,863,000 cwts. and, taking $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. to the barrel, it may be calculated that the quantity of herrings cured in the period of return was 1,676,000 barrels as returned to the Census Office. About one-fourth of the output covered by those Returns related to periods of twelve months ending subsequently to June 30th, 1908, so that it would appear that the Returns made to the Census Office and those collected by the Fishery Board for Scotland are in general agreement. With regard to other fish than herrings the Fishery Board report that 2,646 barrels of cod and mackerel were cured in pickle, and 618,014 cwts. of haddocks, cod, &c., were smoked or dried in 1907, and 2,644 barrels and 724,745 cwts. respectively in 1908, as compared with 626,000 cwts. as returned to the Census Office; there appear, however, to be some differences between the two sets of Returns in the classification of “other fish.”

The Returns furnished to the Census Office appear to cover the great bulk of the fish-curing done in the United Kingdom, but Returns of output have not been received from a number of firms, mostly small, and the statement above is, consequently, deficient, though not to any very large extent; the probable deficiency in Scotland (where alone there are data for an estimate) does not exceed 10 per cent.

Tinned fish and fish otherwise cured are not separately distinguished in the export and import lists, and, accordingly, it is not possible to compare the quantity of fish cured in the United Kingdom (as shown in this part of the Report) with the quantities exported or imported. It is also to be observed that the exports of cured fish in any year do not of necessity consist entirely of fish cured in that year, and that, in particular, the exports in 1908 consisted partly of fish cured in 1907.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 512 to 514 (whose gross output was valued at £3,723,000) was £768,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of such factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the fish and other materials used in their production. The actual cost of fish and other materials was £2,955,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £30.

The net output per head is low, but it should be remembered that the great majority of the persons employed are only engaged for the short curing season, and that as a rule only a few persons are employed continuously throughout the year in each establishment in making and repairing barrels, cases, &c. Further, the number of persons shown, in Table III. on page 513, as employed is probably in excess of the actual number of persons engaged in the trade, since many curers, with their workpeople, follow the fish from one district to another round the coast, and thus, where separate Returns have been furnished for each station, there is liability to duplication. As, under the provisions of the Census of Production Act, separate particulars have to be furnished for the three divisions of the United Kingdom, it appears certain that there is some duplication in the Returns of herring curers domiciled in Scotland who follow the fish to England and Ireland during the proper seasons. According to the Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland for 1907 (page xxxvi., Part I.—General Report, Cd. 4125), it is estimated that about 8,000 gutters, packers, &c., from Scotland take part in the English and Irish fish-curing seasons.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 512 to 514 is returned as 25,308, viz., 24,532 wage-earners and 776 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	632	Under 18	503
Over 18	6,214	Over 18	17,959

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	1,177	1,436	1,983	1,298
Salaried Persons	58	59	58	58
Total	1,235	1,495	2,041	1,356

There were also 23,059 wage-earners and 718 salaried persons returned as ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 349,000	1,531	Horse-Power. 177
Workshops (not using Power)	3,374,000	23,777	—
Total	3,723,000	25,308	177

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—		Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	93
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	...	84
Total ... ..	...	177

No dynamos were used by the firms making Returns.

About 4,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by fish-curing firms for power and lighting purposes.

Manufacture of Farinaceous Preparations and Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap).

Output.—The Tables on pages 515 and 516 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of farinaceous preparations and of trade and household articles (other than soap) for cleansing and polishing. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the trades making farinaceous preparations and trade and household articles for cleansing and polishing (except soap) is returned as £4,309,000, to which should be added £480,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £4,789,000 is free from duplication.

The following statement shows the information furnished respecting the output of such products:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Farinaceous Preparations, &c. Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Farinaceous Preparations (including Starch, Corn Flour, Patent Oats and Barley, Macaroni, &c.)	1,658,000	398,000	2,056,000
Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap).	2,441,000	82,000	2,523,000
Waste Products from Farinaceous Preparations	89,000	—	89,000
Other Products	121,000	—	121,000
Total	4,309,000	480,000	4,789,000

The quantity of farinaceous preparations manufactured was 1,816,000 cwts. (*i.e.*, 1,250,000 cwts. on the Schedules for the farinaceous preparations trades and 566,000 cwts. on Schedules for other trades). In addition to the farinaceous preparations shown above, the output of prepared foods for infants and invalids is valued at £626,000 (*see* page 547).

As it was necessary to avoid the risk of disclosing particulars relating to the business of individual firms, the classification of output adopted in the Tables and in the foregoing statement does not correspond with that given in the Import and Export Lists, and consequently a detailed comparison cannot be made between the production of the goods in the United Kingdom and the exports and imports of such goods. The total value of the exports in 1907 was £824,000, free on board, and the total value of the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) £2,314,000, at port of landing.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 515 and 516 (whose gross output was valued at £4,309,000) was £2,018,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £2,291,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £174.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 515 and 516 is returned as 11,618, viz., 10,066 wage-earners and 1,552 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	1,025	Under 18	1,839
Over 18	5,423	Over 18	3,331

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	9,590	9,763	9,706	9,726
Salaried Persons	1,405	1,418	1,418	1,430
Total	10,995	11,181	11,124	11,156

There were also 370 wage-earners and 134 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	4,138,000	11,114	9,228
Workshops (not using Power)	171,000	504	—
Total	4,309,000	11,618	9,228

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	7,142
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,664
Water Power	70
Other Power	352
Total	9,228

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	798
Other Power	172
Total	970

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 16 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to factories making farinaceous preparations, &c., was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 798	Kilowatts. 717	Board of Trade Units. 430,000
Other Power	172	165	277,000
Total	970	882	707,300

About 1,598,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Foods Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 517 and 518 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of cattle, dog, and poultry foods. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the cattle, dog, and poultry foods trades is returned as £1,441,000, to which should be added £488,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £1,929,000 is free from duplication.

The following statement gives the particulars received respecting the value of the products of such factories and workshops :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Foods Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Cattle Foods (Cake and Artificial Feeding Stuffs).	1,138,000	398,000	1,536,000
Dog Foods (including Biscuits)	108,000	—	108,000
Poultry Foods	85,000	82,000	167,000
Other Foods for Animals... ..	14,000	7,000	21,000
Animal Medicines, Spices, and Condiments	36,000	1,000	37,000
Other Grain Products	57,000	—	57,000
Other Products	3,000	—	3,000
Total	1,441,000	488,000	1,929,000

The quantity of the cattle foods included in the Returns on the Schedules for the cattle, dog, and poultry foods trades amounts to 3,352,000 cwts. On Schedules for other trades 874,000 cwts. of cattle foods were included and also cattle foods to the value of £97,000 for which the quantity was not stated. The cake included in this quantity is partly cake-meals and partly compound cake, and is, therefore, to a large extent manufactured from the oil-seed cakes and meals made at seed-crushing mills (*see page 551*); the exact quantity of cake included in the foregoing statement is not known. Biscuit manufacturers whose Returns were made on the Schedules for the bread, biscuit, cocoa, confectionery, and fruit preserving trades stated in reply to a request for a voluntary statement respecting the output of biscuits for animal consumption (*see page 452*) that they made 429,000 cwts. valued at £288,000, but it is not possible to say whether this represents the total quantity made by biscuit manufacturers. The total selling value of all the cattle, dog, and poultry foods, other than oil-seed cakes and grain offals, made in the United Kingdom, was therefore not less than £2,120,000.

For the reason assigned the production of cattle foods in the United Kingdom cannot be compared with the exports and imports. The exports of cattle foods containing molasses amounted in 1907 to 12,000 cwts., and of other sorts, unsweetened (other than oil-seed cake and corn offals), 580,000 cwts. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of cattle foods containing molasses amounted in 1907 to 344,000 cwts., and of other sorts, unsweetened (other than oil-seed cake and corn offals), to 81,000 cwts.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 517 and 518 (whose gross output was valued at £1,441,000) was £313,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £1,128,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £158.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 517 and 518 is returned as 1,983, viz., 1,450 wage-earners and 533 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	203	Under 18	24
Over 18	1,544	Over 18	212

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	1,592	1,387	1,231	1,493
Salaried Persons	519	518	500	515
Total	2,111	1,905	1,731	2,008

There were also 25 wage-earners and 20 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 1,425,000	1,938	Horse-Power. 4,596
Workshops (not using Power)	16,000	45	—
Total	1,441,000	1,983	4,596

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	3,655
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	885
Water Power	56
Total	4,596

Firms making Returns also stated that they possessed dynamos of 75 kilowatts capacity, driven by reciprocating steam engines. The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 2 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to cattle, dog, and poultry foods factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, and firms with dynamos of 69 kilowatts stated that 104,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were generated.

About 101,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Ice Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 519 and 520 are based on Returns received from factories engaged in the manufacture of ice for sale. Ice made by cold storage and fishery firms for their own use is not included.

The following statement shows the particulars received regarding the products made in such factories and is free from duplication :—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
Ice made for Sale	609,000	389,000
Other Products	—	1,000

The total value of these products amounts to £390,000.

In addition, firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades included in their statements of output 8,000 tons of ice valued at £9,000, thus raising the total quantity of ice made in the United Kingdom for sale to 617,000 tons valued at £398,000.

The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of ice in 1907 amounted to 347,000 tons.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories covered by the Tables on pages 519 and 520 (whose gross output was valued at £390,000) was £264,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories, taken as a whole, was £126,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was over £212.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories covered by the Tables on pages 519 and 520 is returned as 1,245, viz., 1,085 wage-earners and 160 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	26	Under 18... ..	3
Over 18	1,203	Over 18... ..	13

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	983	1,063	1,227	1,067
Salaried Persons	153	160	167	158
Total	1,136	1,223	1,394	1,225

Power.—The capacity of the engines used in ice factories is returned as 14,876 horse-power.

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	11,859
Steam Turbines	130
Total—Steam Engines	11,989
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	2,747
Water Power	40
Other Power	100
Total	14,876

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	410
Other Power	122
Total	532

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 5 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to ice factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number

of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	410	185	381,000
Other Power	122	55	116,000
Total	532	240	497,000

About 88,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Sugar and Glucose Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 521 to 523 are based on Returns received from factories engaged in the refining of sugar and the manufacture of glucose, molasses, and invert sugars. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the sugar and glucose trades is returned as £12,315,000, to which should be added £96,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £12,411,000 contains, however, a certain amount of duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the quantity and value of the products made by the firms that furnished Returns on the Schedule for the sugar and glucose trades :—

	Quantity. cwts.	Value. £
Sugar, Refined, or Rendered by any process equal thereto :—		
Over 98° polarisation	8,794,000	7,256,000
Not exceeding 98° polarisation	2,506,000	1,739,000
Total—Sugar	11,300,000	8,995,000
Glucose :—		
Solid	761,000	446,000
Liquid	468,000	241,000
Total—Glucose	1,229,000	687,000
Molasses and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope :—		
Containing 70 per cent. and more of Sweetening Matter	2,199,000	1,624,000
Containing under 70 per cent. of Sweetening Matter	1,111,000	303,000
Total—Molasses, Invert Sugar, &c.	3,310,000	1,927,000
Caramel	45,000	40,000
Sugar, Ground	275,000	273,000
Imported Syrup, Refined, and Imported Brewers' Sugar, Concentrated	—	55,000
By-products and Waste	—	125,000
Other Food Products	—	171,000
Other Products	—	42,000

The total value of the above products amounts to £12,315,000. In addition 38,000 cwts. of caramel valued at £84,000, and 12,000 cwts. of ground sugar, valued at £12,000 are included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The total quantity of caramel made in the United Kingdom was thus 133,000 cwts., valued at £124,000, and of ground sugar (returned as such) 287,000 cwts., valued at £285,000.

Molasses and invert sugars to the value of £1,194,000, the ground sugar (valued at £285,000), and the caramel (valued at £124,000) were manufactured in non-bonded factories from duty-paid sugar and molasses, the probable cost of which was about £1,200,000. So far as the duty-paid materials were imported directly for the purpose, the value of the finished products is an addition to the output of the refineries, but so far as these materials were produced by the refineries and sold to the manufacturers of invert sugars, &c., there is duplication in the Returns. There is, however, no information available to enable the Census Office to estimate the amount to which such duplication exists. The remainder of the molasses and invert sugars to the value of £733,000 was made in bonded refineries, and therefore formed an addition to the value of the sugar made in such refineries. After allowing for possible duplication it is probable that the value of sugar products, taken as a whole, and as returned on the Schedules for all trades, may be estimated at a sum lying between £11,000,000 and £12,000,000. In addition, food and other products to the value of £213,000 were made by firms engaged in the manufacture of sugar, glucose, and molasses, and are dealt with in the Reports on the trades by which they are chiefly made.

The quantity of British refined sugar entered for home consumption in the calendar year 1907 was 10,055,000 cwts., and the exports for that year amounted to 673,000 cwts., making together 10,728,000 cwts. The output of glucose in the United Kingdom in 1907, on which excise duty was levied, was 1,014,000 cwts. These figures being based on the quantities delivered from warehouse are naturally not identical with those collected by the Census Office, which relate to quantities actually manufactured. Another difference is due to the fact that the Returns made to the Census Office were not in all cases made for the calendar year 1907. The figures published in the Annual Statement of Trade concerning the production of molasses relate only to the output of bonded factories, and are consequently not comparable with those derived from the Returns to the Census Office, which include also molasses and brewers' sugars made in factories not under bond.

The following statement compares the production of sugar, glucose, molasses, &c., in the United Kingdom with the exports and imports for 1907 :—

	Production.	Exports, 1907.	Imports entered for Home Consumption in 1907.
Sugar, Refined :—	Cwts.	Cwis.	Cwts.
Exceeding 98° polarisation	8,794,000	*	19,150,000
Not exceeding 98° polarisation	2,506,000	*	22,000
Total—Sugar	11,300,000	673,000†	19,172,000†
Molasses, Invert Sugar, &c. :—			
Exceeding 70 per cent. of Sweetening Matter	2,199,000	*	6,000
Not exceeding 70 per cent. of Sweetening Matter.	1,111,000	*	560,000
Imported free of duty for use in Distilleries and for Stock Food.	—	—	2,087,000
Total—Molasses, Invert Sugar, &c.	3,310,000	384,000	2,653,000
Glucose :—			
Solid	761,000	7,000	320,000
Liquid	468,000	32,000	853,000
Total—Glucose	1,229,000	39,000	1,173,000
Caramel	133,000	8,000	24,000

* Not separately distinguished.

† Including sugar candy.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories covered by the Tables on pages 521 to 523 (whose gross output was valued at £12,315,000) was £3,291,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between 8 and 9 million pounds sterling.

Sugar refiners working in bond have returned the value of raw sugar used at its cost exclusive of duty, and the net output of such factories includes a sum representing the duty paid by the refiners on sugar and molasses cleared for home consumption. The net output of glucose factories also includes the excise duty on the glucose manufactured. In the calendar year 1907 the gross duty received on British refined sugar entered for home consumption was £1,980,000 on 10,055,000 cwts., and, on molasses refined in bond and entered for home consumption, £73,000 on 622,000 cwts. (pages 309-310 of Vol. I. of the Annual Statement of Trade for 1907, Cd. 4100). The net receipt of duty on British made glucose in 1907-8 was nearly £121,000 (page 31 of the Fifty-first Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Cd. 4226).

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £506, or £172 exclusive of duties.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in factories covered by the Tables on pages 521 to 523 is returned as 6,501, viz., 5,836 wage-earners and 665 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	485	Under 18	35
Over 18	5,798	Over 18	183

The variation in employment during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	5,790	5,820	5,860	5,875
Salaried Persons	662	664	668	665
Total	6,452	6,484	6,528	6,540

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 12,310,000	6,499	Horse-Power. 13,618
Factories renting their Power	5,000	2	—
Total	12,315,000	6,501	13,618

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	13,166
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	365
Water Power	77
Other Power	10
Total	13,618

Precise details as to the amount and kind of power rented are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below:—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	4,119
Other Power	86
Total	4,205

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 46 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to sugar and glucose factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a few of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished:—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 4,119	Kilowatts. 4,007	Board of Trade Units. 5,903,000
Other Power	86	74	32,000
Total	4,205	4,081	5,935,000

About 216,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Plant.—In order to obtain a measure of the capacity of the trade, firms were asked to state voluntarily the maximum weekly capacity of their plant. The information furnished is summarised below:—

	Output of all Firms in year of return.	Firms furnishing information.	
		Output in year of return.	Weekly capacity.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sugar over 98° polarisation	8,794,000	6,017,000	189,000
Glucose	1,229,000	884,000	32,000
Molasses, Invert Sugars, &c.	3,310,000	1,167,000	74,000

Brewing and Malting Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 524 to 526 are based on Returns from breweries and maltings (whether mechanical power is used or not) making beer and malt. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the brewing and malting trades is returned as £67,250,000, to which should be added £4,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £67,254,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of those establishments:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Barrels of 36 gallons at 1055°	£
Beer, Ale, Stout, and Porter brewed... ..	34,505,000	58,581,000
Malt made for Sale	11,248,000	6,603,000
Grains, Malt Commings, and other Offals	—	1,081,000
Making and Repairing Non-returnable Casks and Cases	—	343,000
	Gallons.	
Beer and Ale bottled	2,670,000	228,000
Spirits bottled... ..	146,000	114,000
Wines bottled... ..	23,000	11,000
	Dozen bottles.	
Aerated and Mineral Waters Made	686,000	31,000
Yeast	—	15,000
Brewing Materials (other than Malt)	—	45,000
Other Products	—	70,000
Amount received for Malting done on Commission	—	132,000

The total value of the above products amounts to £67,254,000.

The quantity of malt exported in 1907 was 276,000 cwts., the selling value of which at works would be £163,000 on the basis of the Returns made to the Census Office. Brewers also included in their statements of output 1,175,000 cwts. of malt, valued at £687,000, which, for the most part, represents additions to stock. The rest of the malt made for sale (9,797,000 cwts., valued at £5,753,000) was probably sold to brewers (with the exception of a comparatively small portion sold to distillers and to manufacturers of malt extract), and its value is included in the value of their beer. The amount received for malting done on commission (£132,000), and the value of brewing materials other than malt (£45,000), are also included by brewers in the value of the beer brewed by them. The value of the "beer and ale bottled," shown separately in the foregoing statement at the value of £228,000, represents only that quantity which was bottled by other firms of brewers than those by whom it was brewed. Its value is returned twice over, once by the brewer and again by the bottler, and its value as brewed may be estimated at about £120,000.

The total value of the beer, malt, and offals made in the United Kingdom may, taken as a whole, be estimated at a sum not less than £60,512,000. In addition, casks, bottled beer, spirits, and wines, and other goods (to the aggregate value of £812,000) were made at breweries and maltings, and are dealt with in the Reports on the trades in which they are chiefly manufactured.

According to the Returns made to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1893-1907, page 68, Cd. 4258) the quantity of beer brewed in 1907 was 34,438,000 barrels of 36 gallons at 1,055°, or 67,000 barrels less than the quantity returned to the Census Office. This trifling discrepancy may be attributed to the fact that some of the Returns made to the Census Office were for periods other than the calendar year 1907.

In order to obtain a more detailed classification of the kinds of beer brewed than, under the provisions of the Census of Production Act, could be required in the compulsory part of the Schedules, all brewers were asked to make a voluntary statement classifying their beer according to the kind brewed and according to its specific gravity. Firms with an output of 16,112,000 standard barrels, or 47 per cent. of the total quantity brewed, re-classified their output according to the kind of beer brewed, and their replies are summarised in the following statement, in which it should be noted that quantities are given in bulk barrels and not in standard barrels at 1055°:—

		Barrels of 36 liquid gallons.	
Ale	14,055,000
Stout	1,468,000
Porter	1,397,000
Lager Beer	107,000
Total	17,027,000

Firms with an output of 14,868,000 standard barrels—practically all of whom stated the kind of beer brewed—furnished information regarding the gravity of their beer, and their answers are summarised in the following statement:—

		Barrels of 36 liquid gallons.	
Under 1030°	75,000
From 1030° to 1050°	6,325,000
From 1050° to 1060°	6,973,000
Over 1060°	2,353,000
Total	15,726,000

According to the Fifty-first Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (page 16, Cd. 4226) 35,359,000 liquid barrels of beer of an average specific gravity of 1053.44° were brewed in the United Kingdom in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908.

In the same Report it is stated that in the twelve months ended 30th September, 1907 (in which period there were brewed about 35,369,000 liquid barrels of beer for sale, on which about £13,323,000 duty was charged) there were used by brewers for sale about 52,063,000 bushels of malt, about 97,000 bushels of unmalted grain, about 1,257,000 cwts. of rice, maize, &c., about 2,859,000 cwts. of sugar and its equivalent of syrups, glucose, &c., about 63,936,000 lbs. of hops, and about 30,000 lbs. of hop substitutes.

The exports of beer in 1907 amounted to 605,000 standard barrels or nearly 1.8 per cent. of the total quantity brewed in the United Kingdom. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) were about 54,000 standard barrels. The exports of malt in 1907 amounted, as already stated, to 276,000 cwts., or nearly 2½ per cent. of the quantity of malt made in the United Kingdom for sale; the net imports were 18,000 cwts.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 524 to 526 (whose gross output was valued at £67,250,000) was £41,221,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be stated precisely, but it was probably nearly 20 million pounds sterling. The net output includes the amount of duty paid by brewers on the beer brewed during the periods covered by their Returns. In the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, the duties paid on beer brewed amounted to £13,117,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £196,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £485, or about £331 exclusive of beer duty.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 524 to 526 is returned as 84,969, *viz.*, 68,996 wage-earners and 15,973 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	5,126	Under 18	189
Over 18	77,855	Over 18	1,799

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	65,775	65,370	62,426	66,241
Salaried Persons	14,691	14,712	14,729	14,777
Total	80,466	80,082	77,155	81,018

There were also 4,043 wage-earners and 1,246 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	65,048,000	79,680	64,636
Workshops (not using Power)	2,202,000	5,289	—
Total	67,250,000	84,969	64,636

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—

	Horse-Power
Steam Engines:—	
Reciprocating	49,010
Steam Turbines	2,088
Total—Steam Engines	51,098
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	12,168
Water Power	899
Other Power	471
Total	64,636

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ... ..	...	2,390
Steam Turbines... ..	...	1,524
Other Power ... ..	...	862
Total ... ..	...	4,776

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about one-ninth of the engine-power belonging to brewing and malting factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating... ..	2,390	1,776	2,221,000
Steam Turbines	1,524	1,500	1,950,000
Other Power	862	469	495,000
Total	4,776	3,745	4,666,000

About 2,721,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Spirit Distilling Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 527 and 528 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the distilling of spirits.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of such factories and workshops and is free from duplication :—

	Quantity. Proof Gallons.	Value. £
British and Irish Spirits (Plain Spirit, not rectified or compounded)	48,086,000	3,709,000
Methylated Spirit	1,098,000	54,000
Yeast	—	689,000
Offals and other Waste Products	—	362,000
Casks, Cases, and Other Products	—	19,000

The total value of the above products amounts to £4,833,000.

In addition, yeast valued at £16,000 was returned on Schedules for trades other than spirit distilling, raising the total value of the yeast made for sale to £705,000.

The methylated spirit included above was returned by firms that also included in their Returns an output of British and Irish spirits, and may, therefore, be taken to be an addition to the British and Irish spirits returned by them as such. Part, however, of the quantity methylated may have been distilled previous to the year of return, but the quantity so distilled is unknown. It may, accordingly, be estimated that the total quantity of British and Irish spirits distilled in the year of return (including the spirits distilled and subsequently methylated by the distilling firms) lay between 48,086,000 and 49,184,000 proof gallons. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue state that the quantity of home-made spirits distilled in the United Kingdom in the year 1907 was 49,019,000 proof gallons (Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1893-1907, page 68, Cd. 4258), and the small difference between this quantity and that returned to

the Census Office appears to be due to the fact that the Returns made to the Census Office did not in all cases refer to the calendar year 1907.

The value returned to the Census Office in respect of spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland is the value in bond, since such spirits are usually retained in bonded warehouses until they have matured, and duty is only paid on them when they are withdrawn from warehouse. Spirits distilled in England are usually sold to rectifiers, compounders, &c., within twelve months after manufacture, and, as the duty is paid by the distillers, the price at which they sold includes the duty. For the sake of uniformity, however, the value of such spirits has been included in the foregoing statement and in the Tables free of duty.

The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports*) of spirits of all kinds other than perfumed spirits in 1907 amounted to 7,500,000 gallons (*viz.* :—7,494,000 proof gallons and 6,000 gallons not tested for strength) of which 7,097,000 gallons consisted of brandy, rum, imitation rum, and geneva, and 403,000 gallons of unenumerated spirits (including plain spirit, liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, &c.). In the Export List whisky, plain spirit, and compound and rectified spirit are included under the heading "British and Irish Spirits" and the quantity of such spirits exported in 1907 was 7,820,000 proof gallons, or almost 16 per cent. of the total quantity reported by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to have been distilled in that year. The exports, however, may include a small quantity of spirits compounded from imported foreign spirits.

In order to obtain a classification of spirits according to the method of distillation all distillers were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the quantity of spirits made in pot and patent stills respectively. Firms representing an output of over 89 per cent. of the total output of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom answered this question and their replies may be summarised as follows :—

	Spirits made in Pot Stills. Proof Gallons.	Spirits made in Patent Stills. Proof Gallons.
England and Wales	†	10,085,000
Scotland	8,365,000	14,301,000
Ireland	3,371,000	6,706,000

Distillers were also asked to furnish a voluntary statement as to the quantities of British and Foreign grain respectively used by them in the production of their output. Firms representing an output of 89 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom answered this question, and their replies may be summarised as follows :—

	British Grain Used.	Foreign Grain Used.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
England and Wales	41,000	929,000	970,000
Scotland	1,287,000	2,925,000	4,212,000
Ireland	545,000	1,269,000	1,814,000
Total	1,873,000	5,123,000	6,996,000

According to the Fifty-first Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (Cd. 4226) there were used in the 12 months ended 30th September, 1907, in distilleries in the United Kingdom, 1,144,000 quarters of malt, 1,136,000 quarters of unmalted grain, 1,066,000 cwts. of molasses, and 15,000 cwts. of other materials.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 527 and 528 (whose gross output was valued at £4,833,000) was £1,481,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £3,352,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was about £227.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 527 and 528 is returned as 6,525, *viz.*, 5,632 wage-earners and 893 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	185	Under 18	7
Over 18	6,190	Over 18	143

* The re-exports include 146,000 gallons of British and Foreign Spirits mixed in bond.

† In addition, a small quantity of pot still whisky was returned as made in England and Wales, but since the Returns related to two firms only the total quantity cannot be given.

The variation in employment during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	6,131	5,887	4,788	5,722
Salaried Persons	915	882	879	896
Total	7,046	6,769	5,667	6,618

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	4,803,000	6,491	15,252
Workshops (not using Power)	30,000	34	—
Total	4,833,000	6,525	15,252

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—

	Horse-Power
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	12,341
Steam Turbines	25
Total—Steam Engines	12,366
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,153
Water Power	1,700
Other Power	33
Total	15,252

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

	Kilowatts
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	417
Other Power	231
Total	648

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 6 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to spirit distilling factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a few of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	417	310	455,000
Other Power	231	96	252,000
Total	648	406	707,000

About 120,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methylating Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 529 to 531 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the rectifying, compounding, and methylating of spirits.

The following statement gives the particulars returned respecting the quantity and value of the products made in such factories and workshops, and is free from duplication :—

	Quantity. Proof Gallons.	Value. £
British and Irish Spirits, Rectified or Compounded	5,754,000	3,582,000
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other Preparations containing Spirits	149,000	103,000
Methylated Spirit	5,675,000	270,000
	Gallons.	
Wine, British Made	177,000	23,000
Other Products	*	49,000

The total value of these products amounts to £4,027,000. Adding in the liqueurs, &c, and methylated spirit returned as part of their output by distillers and other firms who made their Returns on Schedules for other trades, the total output of those products in the United Kingdom was as follows :—

	Quantity. Proof Gallons.	Value. £
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other Preparations containing Spirits	154,000	105,000
Methylated Spirit	6,821,000	327,000

Under the heading "British and Irish spirits, rectified or compounded," are included not only spirits for use as a beverage (such as gin), but also rectified spirits for use in arts and manufactures. In the Fifty-first Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (Cd. 4226) it is stated that the quantity of home-made spirits allowed to be received in a pure state for use in arts and manufactures, free from duty, in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, was nearly 469,000 gallons.

Spirits used for rectifying or compounding are usually purchased duty-paid, and a drawback of the amount of duty paid is received when such spirits are warehoused for exportation or as ships' stores. Rectifiers and compounders were accordingly instructed to include in their statement of their cost of materials spirits purchased for rectifying, &c., at their duty-paid price, and to deduct any drawback received in respect of rectified or compounded spirits exported. Similarly, they were directed to include in their statement of the value of their output rectified or compounded spirits at their duty-paid price when intended for home consumption and free from duty when exported. Methylators in making their Returns to the Census Office included in their cost of materials the spirits methylated by them at a price exclusive of duty. The quantity of spirits returned to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as methylated in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, was 6,455,000 proof gallons, viz., home-made spirits 6,451,000 proof gallons and foreign and colonial spirits 4,000 proof gallons. The difference between this figure and that returned to the Census Office is due to the fact that the periods in respect of which information was furnished to the Census Office were not in all cases the same as those covered by the Inland Revenue Report.

The exports of compounded or rectified British and Irish spirits cannot be stated separately (see page 479). The exports of methylated spirits in 1907 amounted to 71,500 proof gallons. As already stated on page 479, the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less

* Recorded by value only.

re-exports) of "spirits and strong waters" of all kinds other than perfumed spirits amounted to 7,500,000 gallons (viz.: 7,494,000 proof gallons and 6,000 gallons not tested for strength). Of this quantity, 6,665,000 gallons consisted of brandy, rum, and imitation rum, 432,000 gallons of geneva, and 403,000 gallons of unenumerated spirits (including plain spirit, liqueurs, cordials, and mixtures).

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 529 to 531 (whose gross output was valued at £4,027,000) was £402,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £3,625,000, and, as this sum includes the cost of purchased spirits at their duty-paid price less drawbacks, the net output does not contain any sum on account of duty.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £354.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories and workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 529 to 531 is returned as 1,135, viz., 690 wage-earners and 445 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	46	Under 18	11
Over 18	1,045	Over 18	33

The variation in employment during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	690	693	684	693
Salaried Persons	444	446	443	446
Total	1,134	1,139	1,127	1,139

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 3,804,000	938	Horse-Power. 412
Workshops (not using Power)	223,000	197	—
Total	4,027,000	1,135	412

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating... ..	355
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	57
Total	412

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below:—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	88
Other Power	13
Total	101

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 36 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to spirit compounding, rectifying, and methylating factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

The quantity of electricity generated by those dynamos was returned as 30,000 Board of Trade units, viz., 26,000 units generated by dynamos of 88 kilowatts capacity, driven by reciprocating steam engines, and 4,000 units generated by dynamos of 13 kilowatts capacity, driven by other power.

About 21,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Bottling Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 532 to 534 are based on Returns received from establishments engaged in the bottling of beer, spirits, wines, &c. The particulars furnished refer in the main to the wholesale bottling trade, as firms that bottled solely or mainly for their own retail trade were not required to make Returns. Brewing firms also that only bottled their own beer were not required to furnish separate particulars of the quantity and value of such bottled beer, but if they bottled beer brewed by other firms they were required to include such particulars in their Returns in respect of the beer which they purchased and bottled. Similarly, the figures shown in the Returns for the bottling trade with regard to other liquors relate solely to bottling done by firms other than the manufacturers of the beverages bottled.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished as to bottling done in the United Kingdom, and is free from duplication:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Bottling Trade.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	£	Gallons.	£	Gallons.	£
Beer and Ale, Bottled	79,779,000	6,277,000	5,076,000	413,000	84,855,000	6,690,000
Spirits, Bottled	7,441,000	4,984,000	286,000	162,000	7,727,000	5,146,000
Wines, Bottled	3,052,000	1,342,000	48,000	17,000	3,100,000	1,359,000
Cider and Perry, Bottled	449,000	44,000	68,000	5,000	517,000	49,000
Non-Alcoholic Drinks (Brewed), Bottled	294,000	16,000	52,000	3,000	346,000	19,000
Liqueurs and Cordials, Bottled	36,000	11,000	—	—	36,000	11,000
Other Liquors, Bottled	—	2,000	—	—	—	2,000
Total	—	12,676,000	—	600,000	—	13,276,000

In addition, the firms to whom Schedules for the bottling trade were sent received £36,000 for bottling done on commission for merchants, but the value of the liquors bottled is not known. They also made 1,569,000 dozen bottles of aerated and mineral waters, valued at £66,000, made and repaired cases to the value of £11,000, and made other products to the value of £6,000; these amounts are dealt with in the Reports on the trades concerned. The value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the bottling trade was, therefore, £12,795,000, and the total bottling output returned amounted to £13,312,000.

Beer and ale purchased for bottling is bought duty-paid, and the same is true of part of the spirits and wines purchased for bottling. Some part of the bottling of spirits and wines is, however, done in bonded warehouses and then the bottling firms were instructed to include in the cost of materials used such spirits and wines at their price duty-paid, but to deduct the equivalent duty on liquors bottled in bond and exported. Further, bottling firms were instructed to deduct from the cost of materials any drawbacks received

on goods bottled out of bond and exported. In all cases the selling value is based on the actual prices charged to the customers (*i.e.*, free of duty in the case of exports), less discounts and carriage outwards.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 532 to 534 (whose gross output was valued at £12,795,000) was £3,140,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £9,655,000. No sum on account of duty is included in the net output.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £155.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 532 to 534 is returned as 20,265, *viz.*, 16,753 wage-earners and 3,512 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	3,393	Under 18	717
Over 18	12,782	Over 18	3,373

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement :

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	13,171	13,547	14,065	14,021
Salaried Persons	2,645	2,645	2,682	2,673
Total	15,816	16,192	16,747	16,694

There were also 3,052 wage-earners and 851 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	10,927,000	16,322	3,046
Factories renting their Power	20,000	40	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,848,000	3,903	—
Total	12,795,000	20,265	3,046

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	1,082
Steam Turbines	23
Total—Steam Engines	1,105
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,789
Water Power... ..	150
Other Power	2
Total	3,046

Precise details as to the amount and kind of power rented are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	133
Other Power ... ..	...	11
Total ... ..	...	144

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 7 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to bottling factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 133	Kilowatts. 42	Board of Trade Units. 57,000
Other Power	11	11	12,000
Total	144	53	69,000

About 1,022,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Aerated Waters, Cider, British Wines, Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Brewed), and Vinegar Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 535 to 537 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of aerated and mineral waters, cider, British-made wines, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed), and vinegar.

The aggregate gross output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the aerated waters, cider, British wines, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed), and vinegar trades is returned as £6,038,000, to which should be added £252,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £6,290,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the quantity and value of the chief products of such factories and workshops :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Aerated Waters, &c. Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aerated and Mineral Waters ...	Doz. botts. 100,320,000	£ 4,444,000	Doz. botts. 2,322,000	£ 100,000	Doz. botts. 102,642,000	£ 4,544,000
Cider and Perry	Gallons. 2,663,000	151,000	Gallons. 59,000	3,000	Gallons. 2,722,000	154,000
Wine, British-made	817,000	108,000	212,000	27,000	1,029,000	135,000
Fruit Juices and Syrups and Non-Alcoholic Beverages made therefrom.	1,890,000	213,000	580,000	66,000	2,470,000	279,000
Non - Alcoholic Beverages, Brewed.	9,072,000	221,000	37,000	3,000	9,109,000	224,000
Vinegar	14,763,000	422,000	1,285,000	53,000	16,048,000	475,000
Total		5,559,000		252,000		5,811,000

It should be noted that the measure of quantity adopted for aerated and mineral waters in the Import and Export Lists (which was, therefore, under the Census of Production Act, adopted for the purposes of the Census) is a "dozen bottles," and that this quantity is an arbitrary one, since not only "bottles" of different capacity but also "splits" and syphons are equally included under the same denomination.

The vinegar included in the above statement is exclusive of vinegar made by pickle manufacturers and used by them in the manufacture of pickles.

The figures with regard to cider and perry are also incomplete as they include only such cider and perry as were made at factories and workshops, and do not include the quantities made by farmers for their own use or for sale to bottlers. According to the Report by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the Agricultural Output of Great Britain (Cd. 6277), about 19,425,000 gallons of cider and perry, valued at £410,000, were made on farms; the quantity sold was valued at £115,000.

The headings in the foregoing statement are free from duplication, except as regards "fruit juices and syrups and non-alcoholic beverages made therefrom" which may contain duplication in respect of fruit juices and syrups made by one firm and sold to another to be made into beverages. The extent to which this duplication exists is believed not to be large and cannot exceed £140,000.

In addition, the firms receiving the Schedules for the aerated waters and cognate trades included in their statements of output the following products, which are chiefly made by other trades and are dealt in the Reports on those trades:—

	Quantity. Gallons.	Value. £
Beer and Ale, Bottled	2,397,000	185,000
Other Liquors, Bottled	—	24,000
Other Products	—	270,000
Total		479,000

Taking into account the aerated and mineral waters, cider and perry, British-made wines, fruit juices, syrups and cordials, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed) and vinegar as returned on the Schedules for all trades, and allowing for possible duplication in respect of fruit juices, &c., amounting to £140,000, the value of the output, taken as a whole, of those products may be estimated at a sum lying between £5,671,000 and £5,811,000.

The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of "mineral waters" in 1907 amounted to 1,705,000 dozen bottles, valued at £356,000 at the port of landing, and the exports of "aerated waters" were 1,415,000 dozen bottles valued at £225,000 free on board, while the total quantity of aerated and mineral waters made in the United Kingdom amounted to 102,642,000 dozen bottles valued at £4,544,000 at works. As already explained, the measure of quantity in this case is not a satisfactory one and comparisons by value are vitiated by the fact that the values of imports, exports, and home production are calculated on different bases. The imports of cider and perry in 1907 were 191,000 gallons or a little less than one-fourteenth of the quantity produced at factories and workshops in the United Kingdom; the exports are not shown separately. The exports of British-made wines amounted to 12,000 gallons, and the net imports of fruit juices and syrups amounted to 635,000 gallons (of which 517,000 gallons consisted of lime and lemon juice, which generally undergo some further process of manufacture in the United Kingdom and 109,000 gallons of grape juice for use in the manufacture of British wines). The exports of vinegar were 748,000 gallons, or nearly 4·7 per cent. of the quantity produced in the United Kingdom (exclusive of that made and used by pickle manufacturers), while the net imports amounted to 391,000 gallons, or less than one-fortieth of the United Kingdom production.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 535 to 537 (whose gross output was valued at £6,038,000) was £3,577,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £2,355,000 and £2,461,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £125.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the

number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 535 to 537 is returned as 28,657, *viz.*, 24,670 wage-earners and 3,987 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—			Females:—		
Under 18	3,324		Under 18	479	
Over 18	19,753		Over 18	5,101	

The variation in employment in factories during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	21,142	23,396	27,571	22,511
Salaried Persons	3,670	3,741	3,775	3,721
Total	24,812	27,137	31,345	26,232

There were also 1,015 wage-earners and 260 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	5,839,000	27,368	11,117
Factories renting their Power	4,000	14	—
Workshops (not using Power)	195,000	1,275	—
Total	6,038,000	28,657	11,117

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines:—	
Reciprocating	5,812
Steam Turbines	55
Total—Steam Engines	5,867
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)... ..	5,178
Water Power	72
Total	11,117

Precise details as to the amount and kind of power rented are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below:—

	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	146
Other Power	72
Total	218

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 3 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to aerated water, cider, &c. factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamoes driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamoes.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamoes.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	146	66	84,000
Other Power	72	53	56,000
Total	218	119	140,000

About 706,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

Tobacco Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 538 and 539 are based on Returns received from establishments engaged in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, Cavendish or Negrohead, snuff, and other sorts of manufactured tobacco.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of such factories, and is understood to be substantially free from duplication :—

	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
Cigars	33,300	1,602,000
Cigarettes	267,200	8,195,000
Cavendish or Negrohead (manufactured in bond)	27,800	361,000
Manufactured Tobacco, Other Sorts ...	627,500	12,987,000
Snuff for Human Use	14,200	307,000
Total—Manufactured Tobacco ...	970,000	23,452,000
Offal Snuff, Shorts, Smalls, and Stalks sold	38,800	343,000
Other Products	—	75,000

The total value of the above-mentioned products is £23,870,000. Tobacconists who, as a subsidiary department to their retail sales, also make cigarettes and blend tobaccos, were not required to make Returns, and their output is not included in the foregoing statement.

Duty is usually paid on the raw tobacco before it is manufactured, and, consequently, the cost of materials used, as returned by the manufacturing firms, was generally based on its duty-paid price, less any drawbacks received on goods exported and offal snuff, shorts, &c., deposited in Customs warehouses. Sometimes, however, tobacco is manufactured in bond and, in such cases, where the goods were cleared for home consumption, firms were directed to make their Returns on a similar basis, *i.e.*, to include in the cost of their materials the cost of the raw tobacco at its price as if duty-paid, less drawbacks on offal, and to base the selling value on the actual price charged to customers (that is including duty), but less discounts and payments for carriage outwards. The value of goods manufactured in bond and exported is also based on the price charged to purchasers (that is, exclusive of duty), and the cost of the raw material is based on its price in bond.

The following statement shows a comparison of the exports and imports of manufactured tobacco and offals with the quantities manufactured in the United Kingdom :—

	Production.	Exports, 1907.	Imports entered in 1907 for Home Consumption.*
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Cigars	33,300	200	12,800
Cigarettes	267,200	57,600	2,600
Cavendish or Negrohead... ..	27,800†	22,800†	1,000
Manufactured Tobacco, Other Sorts ...	627,500	1,200	300
Snuff for Human Use	14,200	100	—
Total—Manufactured Tobacco	970,000	81,900	16,700
Offal Snuff, Shorts, Smalls, and Stalks	38,800‡	49,400	—

* Annual Statement of Trade for 1907, Vol. I., page 315 (Cd. 4100).

† Manufactured in Bond.

‡ Quantity sold only; 76,000 cwts. were deposited in Customs warehouses in the twelve months ended 31st December, 1907.

The total quantity of manufactured tobacco of all kinds exported in 1907 amounted to about 8½ per cent. of the total quantity manufactured in the United Kingdom, while the imports for home consumption were about one-fifty-eighth of the quantity made in the United Kingdom. With regard to cigars, however, it should be noted that the imports were valued at £69.3 per cwt. at the port of landing, exclusive of duty, whereas the cigars manufactured in the United Kingdom (whose total value, as stated above, generally includes duty at 6s. per lb.) were only valued at £48.5 per cwt. at works.

Net Output.—The net output of the establishments covered by the Tables on pages 538 and 539 (whose gross output was valued at £23,870,000) was £5,817,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those establishments exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those establishments, taken as a whole, was £18,053,000. As the cost of materials includes raw tobacco taken at its duty-paid value, except when tobacco is manufactured in bond for export, the net output contains no sum on account of duty.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £155.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the establishments covered by the Tables on pages 538 and 539 is returned as 37,648, *viz.*, 33,880 wage-earners and 3,768 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	1,929	Under 18	9,035
Over 18	10,285	Over 18	16,399

The variation in employment during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	33,703	33,593	33,740	34,485
Salaried Persons	3,739	3,759	3,782	3,792
Total	37,442	37,352	37,522	38,277

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Establishments with their own Engines ...	23,131,000	33,309	5,090
Establishments renting their Power	8,000	8	—
Establishments (not using Power)	733,000	4,331	—
Total	23,870,000	37,648	5,090

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	4,289
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	662
Water Power	139
Total	5,090

Precise details as to the amount and kind of power rented are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,391
Other Power	138
Total	1,529

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 45 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to tobacco establishments was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a few of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 1,391	Kilowatts. 1,368	Board of Trade Units. 1,320,000
Other Power	138	131	73,000
Total	1,529	1,499	1,393,000

About 1,694,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Naval Victualling Yards (Home Establishments).

Output.—The Tables on page 540 give particulars respecting the output of Naval Victualling Yards in the United Kingdom in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908. In this case, as in that of other classes of Government output, the value stated for the production is a sum representing the actual cost of manufacture, *i.e.*, it is made up of wages, materials used, and a proportion of the establishment charges. It differs, therefore, from the value of the output returned by private manufacturers, which is naturally on a profit basis.

The following statement summarises the particulars of the output :—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
Chocolate	5,954	25,543
Cocoa Husks and Shells	514	85
Hair Beds	Recorded by } Value only. }	1,304
Casks, Scantling, and Cooperage Articles		8,039

The total value of these products amounts to £34,971.

Net Output.—The total cost of the materials used in the Naval Victualling Yards in the United Kingdom was £32,487, and the difference—£2,484—between this sum and the value of the output represents the total of wages and establishment charges. It is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the net output of private factories which contains the element of profit.

The net output per head of persons employed in the year of return was nearly £86.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed in Naval Victualling Yards in the United Kingdom in producing the output detailed in the foregoing statement was 29, *viz.*, 25 wage-earners and 4 salaried persons, all of whom were males over 18 years of age.

Power.—Reciprocating steam engines of 74 horse-power were used in connexion with the production of the output.

TABLES.

GRAIN-MILLING TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland	United Kingdom.
Quantity.				
Wheat :—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Flour and Meal	69,847,000	4,442,000	5,182,000	79,471,000
Offals	33,792,000	1,703,000	2,434,000	37,929,000
Oatmeal	260,000	1,255,000	553,000	2,068,000
Oatmeal Offals and By-products	36,000	454,000	195,000	685,000
Split Peas and Lentils and Pea Flour	208,000	94,000	—	302,000
Oil-Cake, Ground, &c.	115,000	10,000	67,000	192,000
Other Meals :—				
Barley Meal and Flour	6,016,000	47,000	92,000	6,155,000
Bean Meal and Split Beans	775,000	440,000	30,000	1,245,000
Maize Meal and Milled Products of Maize (other than Offals).	8,287,000	877,000	9,214,000	18,378,000
Other Sorts (including some Oil-cake Meal)	1,144,000	319,000	227,000	1,690,000
Rice, Cleaned, Milled, or Ground	*	*	—	1,799,000
Crushed Oats and other Animal and Poultry Feeding Stuffs.	2,438,000	470,000	43,000	2,951,000
Provender (Chopped Hay and Straw)		(Recorded by Value only.)		
Offals, other than Wheat and Oats Offals	5,000	210,000	7,000	222,000
Farinaceous Preparations (including Pot and Pearled Barley, Patent Oats, &c.).	*	*	—	390,000
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, and Self-Raising Flour				
Other Products				
Amount Received for Gristing done for Farmers, &c.		(Recorded by Value only.)		
Value.				
Wheat :—	£	£	£	£
Flour and Meal	45,325,000	2,762,000	3,621,000	51,708,000
Offals	150,000	773,000	341,000	1,264,000
Oatmeal	6,000	52,000	25,000	83,000
Oatmeal Offals and By-products	104,000	42,000	—	146,000
Split Peas and Lentils and Pea Flour	41,000	4,000	27,000	72,000
Oil-Cake, Ground, &c.				
Other Meals :—				
Barley Meal and Flour	5,683,000	634,000	3,125,000	9,442,000
Bean Meal and Split Beans				
Maize Meal and Milled Products of Maize (other than Offals).				
Other Sorts (including some Oil-cake Meal)				
Rice, Cleaned, Milled, or Ground	*	*	—	887,000
Crushed Oats and Other Animal and Poultry Feeding Stuffs.	852,000	144,000	10,000	1,006,000
Provender (Chopped Hay and Straw)	59,000	17,000	1,000	77,000
Offals, other than Wheat and Oats Offals	1,000	57,000	1,000	59,000
Farinaceous Preparations (including Pot and Pearled Barley, Patent Oats, &c.).	*	*	—	178,000
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, and Self-Raising Flour	183,000	—	—	183,000
Other Products	4,000	3,000	—	7,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	53,300,000	4,661,000	7,151,000	65,112,000
Amount Received for Gristing done for Farmers, &c.	143,000	32,000	35,000	210,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	53,443,000	4,693,000	7,186,000	65,322,000

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

Grain-Milling Trade—continued.

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED AND AMOUNT PAID TO OTHER FIRMS FOR WORK GIVEN OUT TO THEM, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.				
Cost of Materials Used	£ 48,184,000	£ 4,198,000	£ 6,485,000	£ 58,867,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work given out to them.	1,000	—	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	48,185,000	4,198,000	6,486,000	58,869,000
II.				
Value of Output :—				
Goods Made for Sale	53,300,000	4,661,000	7,151,000	65,112,000
Work Done on Commission	143,000	32,000	35,000	210,000
TOTAL	53,443,000	4,693,000	7,186,000	65,322,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to other Firms for Work given out to them.	5,258,000	495,000	700,000	6,453,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners	989	21,285	22,274	55	510	565	1,044	21,795	22,839
Salaried Persons	392	5,068	5,460	24	160	184	416	5,228	5,644
TOTAL	1,381	26,353	27,734	79	670	749	1,460	27,023	28,483
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	75	2,139	2,214	24	98	122	99	2,237	2,336
Salaried Persons	39	578	617	12	54	66	51	632	683
TOTAL	114	2,717	2,831	36	152	188	150	2,869	3,019
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners	83	3,758	3,841	11	85	96	94	3,843	3,937
Salaried Persons	17	683	700	3	35	38	20	718	738
TOTAL	100	4,441	4,541	14	120	134	114	4,561	4,675
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	1,147	27,182	28,329	90	693	783	1,237	27,875	29,112
Salaried Persons	448	6,329	6,777	39	249	288	487	6,578	7,065
TOTAL	1,595	33,511	35,106	129	942	1,071	1,724	34,453	36,177

Grain-Milling Trade—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Mills with their own Engines ...	£ 52,893,000	27,069	Horse-Power. 138,895	£ 4,630,000	2,839	Horse-Power. 16,377
Mills renting their Power ...	9,000	19	—	—	—	—
Mills driven by wind or water, capacity not known.	359,000	906	—	29,000	86	—
Mills furnishing no particulars of Engines.	182,000	489	—	34,000	94	—
TOTAL	53,443,000	28,483	138,895	4,693,000	3,019	16,377
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Mills with their own Engines ...	7,053,000	4,280	22,179	64,576,000	34,188	177,451
Mills renting their Power ...	—	—	—	9,000	19	—
Mills driven by wind or water, capacity not known.	111,000	293	—	499,000	1,285	—
Mills furnishing no particulars of Engines.	22,000	102	—	238,000	685	—
TOTAL	7,186,000	4,675	22,179	65,322,000	36,177	177,451

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—				
Reciprocating	97,454	8,935	9,395	115,784
Steam Turbines	248	—	305	553
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.).	16,183	2,082	3,171	21,436
Water Power	24,205	5,360	9,300	38,865
Other Power	805	—	8	813
TOTAL	138,895	16,377	22,179	177,451
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines :—				
Reciprocating	5,736	234	254	6,224
Steam Turbines	—	—	15	15
Other Power	336	49	212	597
TOTAL	6,072	283	481	6,836

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 9,644,000	Board of Trade Units. 84,000	Board of Trade Units. 71,000	Board of Trade Units. 9,799,000

BREAD AND BISCUIT TRADES.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
Bread	}	(Recorded by Value only.)		}
Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c.		Recorded by	Value only.	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c., not separately distinguished	cwts. *	cwts. *	cwts. —	cwts. 113,000
Farinaceous Preparations (including Foods, Cornflour, &c.)	59,000	8,000	2,000	69,000
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate Confectionery)				
Preserved Meat, Poultry, Game, and Fish (tinned, potted, &c., including Soups, Pies, &c.)	}	(Recorded by Value only.)		}
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured		Recorded by	Value only.	
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	2,000	*	*	2,000
Poultry and Animal Foods				12,000
Self-raising Flour				
Other Bakery Products				
Other Products				
	Value.			
Bread	£ 6,790,000	£ 3,584,000	£ 1,683,000	£ 12,057,000
Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c.	6,076,000	2,475,000	873,000	9,424,000
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c., not separately distinguished	13,620,000	2,462,000	692,000	16,774,000
TOTAL VALUE—Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Pastry, &c.	26,486,000	8,521,000	3,248,000	38,255,000
Farinaceous Preparations (including Foods, Cornflour, &c.)	*	*	—	147,000
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate Confectionery)	132,000	15,000	2,000	149,000
Preserved Meat, Poultry, Game, and Fish (tinned, potted, &c., including Soups, Pies, &c.)	*	*	—	155,000
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured	16,000	—	—	16,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	*	*	*	19,000
Poultry and Animal Foods	*	*	—	82,000
Self-raising Flour	33,000	—	—	33,000
Other Bakery Products	18,000	1,000	—	19,000
Other Products	*	*	*	87,000
TOTAL VALUE	27,152,000	8,545,000	3,265,000	38,962,000

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

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	19,207,000	5,930,000	2,305,000	27,442,000
II.				
Value of Output	27,152,000	8,545,000	3,265,000	38,962,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	7,945,000	2,615,000	960,000	11,520,000

Bread and Biscuit Trades—continued.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners ...	10,459	43,867	54,326	3,577	9,532	13,109	14,036	53,399	67,435
Salaried Persons ...	318	7,171	7,489	234	1,821	2,055	552	8,992	9,544
TOTAL ...	10,777	51,038	61,815	3,811	11,353	15,164	14,588	62,391	76,979
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	3,641	12,672	16,313	1,535	3,975	5,510	5,176	16,647	21,823
Salaried Persons ...	97	1,278	1,375	139	541	680	236	1,819	2,055
TOTAL ...	3,738	13,950	17,688	1,674	4,516	6,190	5,412	18,466	23,878
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	635	5,850	6,485	713	1,421	2,134	1,348	7,271	8,619
Salaried Persons ...	29	657	686	10	185	195	39	842	881
TOTAL ...	664	6,507	7,171	723	1,606	2,329	1,387	8,113	9,500
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	14,735	62,389	77,124	5,825	14,928	20,753	20,560	77,317	97,877
Salaried Persons ...	444	9,106	9,550	383	2,547	2,930	827	11,653	12,480
TOTAL ...	15,179	71,495	86,674	6,208	17,475	23,683	21,387	88,970	110,357

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	14,111,000	36,430	11,152	6,317,000	15,791	6,338
Workshops (not using Power) ...	13,041,000	40,549	—	2,228,000	8,087	—
TOTAL ...	27,152,000	76,979	11,152	8,545,000	23,878	6,338
SCOTLAND.						
IRELAND.						
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	2,715,000	7,783	3,064	23,143,000	60,004	20,554
Workshops (not using Power) ...	550,000	1,717	—	15,819,000	50,353	—
TOTAL ...	3,265,000	9,500	3,064	38,962,000	110,357	20,554

Bread and Biscuit Trades—continued.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	5,657	3,307	1,358	10,322
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	5,460	3,020	1,666	10,146
Water Power ...	20	11	40	71
Other Power ...	15	—	—	15
TOTAL ...	11,152	6,338	3,064	20,554
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	1,307	435	527	2,269
Other Power ...	160	73	115	348
TOTAL ...	1,467	508	642	2,617

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	1,949,000	985,000	185,000	3,119,000

Bread and Biscuit Trades—*continued.*

(b) ARMY BAKERIES (UNITED KINGDOM).

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	BREAD.	
	Quantity.	Value.
ENGLAND AND WALES	Tons. 5,821	£ 52,743
IRELAND... ..	932	9,182
TOTAL	6,753	61,925

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
Cost of Materials Used ... I.	£ 47,546	£ 7,922	£ 55,468
Value of Output ... II.	52,743	9,182	61,925
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ... III.	5,197	1,260	6,457

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER, 1907, AND JANUARY, 1908.

	Males over 18 years of age.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—	
Wage-earners	106
Salaried Persons	11
TOTAL... ..	117
IRELAND :—	
Wage-earners	19
Salaried Persons	—
TOTAL... ..	19
TOTAL :—	
Wage-earners	125
Salaried Persons	11
TOTAL	136

Bread and Biscuit Trades—*continued.*(b) ARMY BAKERIES (UNITED KINGDOM)—*continued.*

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES.			IRELAND.			TOTAL.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines. Workshops(not using Power).	35,955	58	5	—	—	—	35,955	58	5
	16,788	59	—	9,182	19	—	25,970	78	—
TOTAL ...	52,743	117	5	9,182	19	—	61,925	136	5

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	Horse-Power. 5	Horse-Power. —	Horse-Power. 5

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	Board of Trade Units. 11,472	Board of Trade Units. —	Board of Trade Units. 11,472

COCOA, CONFECTIONERY, AND FRUIT-PRESERVING TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Cwts. *	Cwts. *	Cwts. —	Cwts. 525,000
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured (except Chocolate Confectionery).				
Cocoa Husks or Shells	62,000	—	—	62,000
Cocoa Butter	38,000	—	—	38,000
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate Confectionery).	3,166,000	532,000	136,000	3,834,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	2,202,000	454,000	98,000	2,754,000
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	*	*	*	91,000
Other Preserved Fruit (including Crystallized Fruit, Candied Peel, &c.).	*	*	*	184,000
Bread, Biscuits, Pastry, &c.	(Recorded by Value only.)			
Bonbons and Crackers				
Other Confectionery Products				
Pickles and Vegetables, preserved in salt or vinegar.				
Sauces and Condiments				
Grocers' Sundries				
Other Products				
	Value.			
	£ *	£ *	£ —	£ 2,737,000
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured (except Chocolate Confectionery).				
Cocoa Husks or Shells	21,000	—	—	21,000
Cocoa Butter	304,000	—	—	304,000
TOTAL—Cocoa, Chocolate, &c., except Confectionery.	*	*	—	3,062,000
Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolate Confectionery).	6,958,000	1,056,000	214,000	8,228,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	3,100,000	657,000	131,000	3,888,000
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	*	*	*	174,000
Other Preserved Fruit (including Crystallized Fruit, Candied Peel, &c.).	*	*	*	309,000
Bread, Biscuits, Pastry, &c.	63,000	43,000	8,000	114,000
Bonbons and Crackers	129,000	—	—	129,000
Other Confectionery Products	84,000	—	4,000	88,000
Pickles and Vegetables, preserved in salt or vinegar.	59,000	—	—	59,000
Sauces and Condiments	31,000	—	—	31,000
Grocers' Sundries	*	*	—	60,000
Other Products	149,000	3,000	—	152,000
TOTAL VALUE	14,053,000	1,869,000	372,000	16,294,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I: Cost of Materials Used	£ 9,589,000	£ 1,291,000	£ 276,000	£ 11,156,000
II: Value of Output	14,053,000	1,869,000	372,000	16,294,000
III: Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	4,464,000	578,000	96,000	5,138,000

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners	2,477	12,135	14,612	9,499	22,796	32,295	11,976	34,931	46,907
Salaried Persons	430	4,297	4,727	192	899	1,091	622	5,196	5,818
TOTAL	2,907	16,432	19,339	9,691	23,695	33,386	12,598	40,127	52,725
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners	141	1,229	1,370	1,613	3,228	4,841	1,754	4,457	6,211
Salaried Persons	46	481	527	28	153	181	74	634	708
TOTAL	187	1,710	1,897	1,641	3,381	5,022	1,828	5,091	6,919
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners	58	312	370	265	876	1,141	323	1,188	1,511
Salaried Persons	6	104	110	6	21	27	12	125	137
TOTAL	64	416	480	271	897	1,168	335	1,313	1,648
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners	2,676	13,676	16,352	11,377	26,900	38,277	14,053	40,576	54,629
Salaried Persons	482	4,882	5,364	226	1,073	1,299	708	5,955	6,663
TOTAL	3,158	18,558	21,716	11,603	27,973	39,576	14,761	46,531	61,292

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output is given in this Table to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	13,468,000	50,001	16,729	1,817,000	6,614	2,782
Factories renting their Power	24,000	51	—	3,000	14	—
Workshops (not using Power)	561,000	2,673	—	49,000	291	—
TOTAL	14,053,000	52,725	16,729	1,869,000	6,919	2,782
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	350,000	1,531	387	15,635,000	58,146	19,898
Factories renting their Power	—	—	—	27,000	65	—
Workshops (not using Power)	22,000	117	—	632,000	3,081	—
TOTAL	372,000	1,648	387	16,294,000	61,292	19,898

Cocoa, Confectionery, and Fruit-Preserving Trades—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	13,224	2,519	223	15,966
Steam Turbines ...	45	—	—	45
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	3,408	263	164	3,835
Water Power ...	7	—	—	7
Other Power ...	45	—	—	45
TOTAL ...	16,729	2,782	387	19,898
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	3,946	610	13	4,569
Steam Turbines ...	30	—	—	30
Other Power ...	1,333	23	56	1,412
TOTAL ...	5,309	633	69	6,011

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	1,878,000	120,000	60,000	2,058,000

BACON-CURING TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bacon ...	703,000	102,000	899,000	1,704,000
Hams ...	203,000	156,000	99,000	458,000
Pork, Salted, other than Bacon and Hams ...	10,000	—	9,000	19,000
Lard ...	489,000	12,000	115,000	616,000
Grease, Tallow, &c. ...	—	—	—	—
Sausages ...	—	—	—	—
Heads ...	—	—	—	—
Sausage Casings ...	—	—	—	—
Preserved Meats (including Brawn, Tinned Meats, &c.)	(Recorded by Value only.)			
Offals and By-Products ...	—	—	—	—
Other Products ...	—	—	—	—
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Bacon ...	2,272,000	361,000	2,693,000	5,326,000
Hams ...	754,000	520,000	389,000	1,663,000
Pork, Salted, other than Bacon and Hams ...	23,000	—	12,000	35,000
Lard ...	1,178,000	30,000	271,000	1,479,000
Grease, Tallow, &c. ...	7,000	25,000	6,000	38,000
Sausages ...	543,000	168,000	42,000	753,000
Heads ...	66,000	2,000	115,000	183,000
Sausage Casings ...	240,000	44,000	22,000	306,000
Preserved Meats (including Brawn, Tinned Meats, &c.)	315,000	44,000	24,000	383,000
Offals and By-Products ...	112,000	14,000	177,000	303,000
Other Products ...	16,000	1,000	4,000	21,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	5,526,000	1,209,000	3,755,000	10,490,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
I.				
Cost of Materials Used ...	4,834,000	1,059,000	3,538,000	9,431,000
II.				
Value of Output ...	5,526,000	1,209,000	3,755,000	10,490,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used...	692,000	150,000	217,000	1,059,000

Bacon-Curing Trade—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners ...	207	2,700	2,907	27	560	587	234	3,260	3,494
Salaried Persons ...	50	516	566	1	50	51	51	566	617
TOTAL ...	257	3,216	3,473	28	610	638	285	3,826	4,111
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	47	620	667	36	199	235	83	819	902
Salaried Persons ...	4	96	100	14	33	47	18	129	147
TOTAL ...	51	716	767	50	232	282	101	948	1,049
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	33	1,368	1,401	20	392	412	53	1,760	1,813
Salaried Persons ...	16	260	276	—	11	11	16	271	287
TOTAL ...	49	1,628	1,677	20	403	423	69	2,031	2,100
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners ...	287	4,688	4,975	83	1,151	1,234	370	5,839	6,209
Salaried Persons ...	70	872	942	15	94	109	85	966	1,051
TOTAL ...	357	5,560	5,917	98	1,245	1,343	455	6,805	7,260

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	4,768,000	3,376	2,803	1,108,000	983	773
Workshops (not using Power) ...	758,000	735	—	101,000	66	—
TOTAL ...	5,526,000	4,111	2,803	1,209,000	1,049	773
IRELAND.						
UNITED KINGDOM.						
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	3,479,000	1,947	1,564	9,355,000	6,306	5,140
Workshops (not using Power) ...	276,000	153	—	1,135,000	954	—
TOTAL ...	3,755,000	2,100	1,564	10,490,000	7,260	5,140

Bacon-Curing Trade—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	1,704	543	1,415	3,662
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	960	227	149	1,336
Water Power ...	5	3	—	8
Other Power ...	134	—	—	134
TOTAL ...	2,803	773	1,564	5,140
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	276	167	305	748
Other Power ...	253	20	14	287
TOTAL ...	529	187	319	1,035

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	434,000	28,000	37,000	499,000

PRESERVED MEAT, POULTRY, AND FISH, PICKLE, SAUCE,
AND BAKING-POWDER TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Meat, Poultry, Game, and Fish, preserved, tinned, potted, or bottled (including tongues, soups, pies, &c., and extracts and essences of all kinds).	£ 2,197,000	£ 222,000	£ 2,419,000
Pickles and Vegetables, preserved in salt or vinegar	†	†	370,000
Vegetables, otherwise preserved	†	†	12,000
Sauces and Condiments	638,000	10,000	648,000
Pickles and Sauces, not separately distinguished	†	†	60,000
Spices and Herbs of all kinds	†	†	342,000
Baking-Powder	†	†	245,000
Blancmange Powder, Custard Powder, and similar Powders	317,000	—	317,000
Jelly Squares	107,000	—	107,000
Farinaceous Preparations	52,000	—	52,000
Prepared Foods for Infants and Invalids	17,000	—	17,000
Patent Medicines, Drugs, and other Chemicals	†	†	37,000
Culinary Preparations and Grocers' Sundries	†	†	182,000
Other Provisions	56,000	3,000	59,000
Fruit Juices, Syrups, and Cordials	†	†	54,000
Health Salines and Powders for Drinks	17,000	—	17,000
Sugar Confectionery	27,000	—	27,000
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies	13,000	—	13,000
Other Preserved Fruit	21,000	—	21,000
Vinegar Made for Sale	Galls. †	Galls. †	Galls. 451,000
Other Products	£ 77,000	£ 17,000	£ 94,000
TOTAL VALUE	4,776,000	350,000	5,126,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	2,999,000	252,000	3,251,000
II.			
Value of Output	4,776,000	350,000	5,126,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	1,777,000	98,000	1,875,000

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

† In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking-
Powder Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL,
JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners	386	3,437	3,823	1,365	4,771	6,136	1,751	8,208	9,959
Salaried Persons	104	1,443	1,547	57	276	333	161	1,719	1,880
TOTAL	490	4,880	5,370	1,422	5,047	6,469	1,912	9,927	11,839
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	29	446	475	158	704	862	187	1,150	1,337
Salaried Persons	2	59	61	3	23	26	5	82	87
TOTAL	31	505	536	161	727	888	192	1,232	1,424
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	415	3,883	4,298	1,523	5,475	6,998	1,938	9,358	11,296
Salaried Persons	106	1,502	1,608	60	299	359	166	1,801	1,967
TOTAL	521	5,385	5,906	1,583	5,774	7,357	2,104	11,159	13,263

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	4,424,000	10,147	3,316	298,000	1,051	313	4,722,000	11,198	3,629
Workshops (not using Power).	352,000	1,692	—	52,000	373	—	404,000	2,065	—
TOTAL	4,776,000	11,839	3,316	350,000	1,424	313	5,126,000	13,263	3,629

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking-Powder Trades—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales and Ireland,*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	2,108	203	2,311
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,183	110	1,293
Water Power	25	—	25
TOTAL	3,316	313	3,629
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	469	—	469
Other Power	71	—	71
TOTAL	540	—	540

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	465,000	28,000	493,000

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

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BUTTER, CHEESE, AND MARGARINE TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Butter, Made or Blended	408,000	14,000	678,000	1,100,000
Cheese	53,000	20,000	2,000	75,000
	Imp. Galls.	Imp. Galls.	Imp. Galls.	Imp. Galls.
Cream, Sold	750,000	214,000	134,000	1,098,000
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Margarine (including all kinds of Artificial or Imitation Butter).	745,000	71,000	65,000	881,000
Other Milk Products, Bacon, and Packing Cases	(Recorded by Value only.)			
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Butter, Made or Blended	2,206,000	83,000	3,551,000	5,840,000
Cheese	155,000	32,000	6,000	193,000
Cream, Sold	291,000	65,000	42,000	398,000
Margarine (including all kinds of Artificial or Imitation Butter).	1,759,000	181,000	154,000	2,094,000
Other Milk Products, Bacon, and Packing Cases	1,293,000	33,000	313,000	1,639,000
TOTAL VALUE	5,704,000	394,000	4,066,000	10,164,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
I. Cost of Materials Used	4,960,000	326,000	3,710,000	8,996,000
II. Value of Output	5,704,000	394,000	4,066,000	10,164,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used...	744,000	68,000	356,000	1,168,000

Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners ...	388	2,322	2,710	248	591	839	636	2,913	3,549
Salaried Persons ...	78	810	888	3	113	116	81	923	1,004
TOTAL ...	466	3,132	3,598	251	704	955	717	3,836	4,553
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	93	250	343	29	46	75	122	296	418
Salaried Persons ...	12	108	120	3	6	9	15	114	129
TOTAL ...	105	358	463	32	52	84	137	410	547
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	122	2,706	2,828	150	809	959	272	3,515	3,787
Salaried Persons ...	7	411	418	2	26	28	9	437	446
TOTAL ...	129	3,117	3,246	152	835	987	281	3,952	4,233
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	603	5,278	5,881	427	1,446	1,873	1,030	6,724	7,754
Salaried Persons ...	97	1,329	1,426	8	145	153	105	1,474	1,579
TOTAL ...	700	6,607	7,307	435	1,591	2,026	1,135	8,198	9,333

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The gross value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines ...	5,643,000	4,493	4,652	379,000	535	942
Factories renting their Power ...	41,000	9	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	20,000	51	—	15,000	12	—
TOTAL ...	5,704,000	4,553	4,652	394,000	547	942
IRELAND.						
Factories with their own Engines ...	4,056,000	4,222	5,778	10,078,000	9,250	11,372
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	41,000	9	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	10,000	11	—	45,000	74	—
TOTAL ...	4,066,000	4,233	5,778	10,164,000	9,333	11,372

Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—				
Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 3,842	Horse-Power. 895	Horse-Power. 4,639	Horse-Power. 9,376
Steam Turbines ...	54	—	279	333
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	600	32	456	1,088
Water Power ...	146	15	382	543
Other Power ...	10	—	22	32
TOTAL ...	4,652	942	5,778	11,372
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 613	Kilowatts. 53	Kilowatts. 127	Kilowatts. 793
Other Power ...	45	—	—	45
TOTAL ...	658	53	127	838

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 147,000	Board of Trade Units. 3,000	Board of Trade Units. 118,000	Board of Trade Units. 268,000

FISH-CURING TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Quantity.				
Fish Cured, Smoked, or Salted :—				
Herrings, including Kippers, Bloaters, and Reds.	Cwts. 471,000 Barrels. 538,000	Cwts. 339,000 Barrels. 1,553,000	Cwts. 4,000 Barrels. 27,000	Cwts. 814,000 Barrels. 2,118,000
Pilchards	Cwts. 10,000 Hogsheads. 11,000	Cwts. — Hogsheads. —	Cwts. — Hogsheads. —	Cwts. 10,000 Hogsheads. 11,000
Haddocks	Cwts. 454,000	Cwts. 484,000	Cwts. —	Cwts. 938,000
Other Sorts	Cwts. 238,000	Cwts. 142,000	Cwts. 13,000	Cwts. 393,000
Other Products	(Recorded by Value only.)			
Value.				
Fish Cured, Smoked, or Salted :—				
Herrings, including Kippers, Bloaters, and Reds.	£ 255,000	£ 174,000	£ 1,000	£ 430,000
TOTAL—Herrings	756,000	1,856,000	39,000	2,651,000
Pilchards	8,000	—	—	8,000
TOTAL—Pilchards	38,000	—	—	38,000
Haddocks	361,000	355,000	—	716,000
Other Sorts	176,000	114,000	17,000	307,000
Other Products	1,000	10,000	—	11,000
TOTAL VALUE	1,332,000	2,335,000	56,000	3,723,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£ 1,054,000	£ 1,858,000	£ 43,000	£ 2,955,000
II.	1,332,000	2,335,000	56,000	3,723,000
III.	278,000	477,000	13,000	768,000

Fish-Curing Trade—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NUMBER OF PERSONS "ORDINARILY" EMPLOYED IN YEAR OF RETURN.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners	311	2,194	2,505	98	4,245	4,343	409	6,439	6,848
Salaried Persons	4	276	280	1	10	11	5	286	291
TOTAL	315	2,470	2,785	99	4,255	4,354	414	6,725	7,139
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners	295	3,145	3,440	366	13,260	13,626	661	16,405	17,066
Salaried Persons	9	402	411	6	46	52	15	448	463
TOTAL	304	3,547	3,851	372	13,306	13,678	676	16,853	17,529
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners	13	175	188	32	398	430	45	573	618
Salaried Persons	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	22	22
TOTAL	13	197	210	32	398	430	45	595	640
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners	619	5,514	6,133	496	17,903	18,399	1,115	23,417	24,532
Salaried Persons	13	700	713	7	56	63	20	756	776
TOTAL	632	6,214	6,846	503	17,959	18,462	1,135	24,173	25,308

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Factories with their own Engines	70,000	321	Horse-Power. 28	279,000	1,210	Horse-Power. 149
Workshops (not using Power)	1,262,000	6,818	—	2,056,000	16,319	—
TOTAL	1,332,000	7,139	28	2,335,000	17,529	149
SCOTLAND.						
IRELAND.						
Factories with their own Engines	—	—	Horse-Power. —	349,000	1,531	Horse-Power. 177
Workshops (not using Power)	56,000	640	—	3,374,000	23,777	—
TOTAL	56,000	640	—	3,723,000	25,308	177

Fish-Curing Trade—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	28	65	—	93
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.).	—	84	—	84
TOTAL	28	149	—	177

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—*The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.*

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	1,000	3,000	—	4,000

MANUFACTURE OF FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS AND TRADE AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES FOR CLEANSING AND POLISHING (EXCEPT SOAP).

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—*The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.*

	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
Farinaceous Preparations (including Starch, Cornflour, Patent Oats and Barley, Macaroni, &c.).	Cwts. 1,250,000	£ 1,658,000
Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap).	} (Recorded by Value only.)	2,441,000
Waste Products from Farinaceous Preparations		89,000
Other Products		121,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	4,309,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—*The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.*

	United Kingdom.*
	£
Cost of Materials Used I.	2,291,000
Value of Output II.	4,309,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used III.	2,018,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—*These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.*

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
UNITED KINGDOM* :—									
Wage-earners ...	915	4,149	5,064	1,814	3,188	5,002	2,729	7,337	10,066
Salaried Person ...	110	1,274	1,384	25	143	168	135	1,417	1,552
TOTAL	1,025	5,423	6,448	1,839	3,331	5,170	2,864	8,754	11,618

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Manufacture of Farinaceous Preparations and Trade and Household Articles for Cleansing and Polishing (except Soap)—*continued.*

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	UNITED KINGDOM.*		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	4,138,000	11,114	9,228
Workshops (not using Power)	171,000	504	—
TOTAL	4,309,000	11,618	9,228

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	UNITED KINGDOM.*	
	Horse-Power.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	7,142	
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,664	
Water Power	70	
Other Power	352	
TOTAL	9,228	
DYNAMOS driven by :—		
Steam Engines, Reciprocating		798
Other Power		172
TOTAL		970

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figure in this Table is given to the nearest thousand.

	UNITED KINGDOM.*
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	1,598,000

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

CATTLE, DOG, AND POULTRY FOOD TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	UNITED KINGDOM.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
Cattle Foods (Cake and Artificial Feeding Stuffs)	3,352,000	1,138,000
Dog Foods (including Biscuits)		108,000
Poultry Foods		85,000
Other Foods for Animals		14,000
Animal Medicines, Spices, and Condiments		36,000
Other Grain Products		57,000
Other Products		3,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	1,441,000

(Recorded by Value only.)

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	UNITED KINGDOM.*	
	I.	£
Cost of Materials Used		1,128,000
Value of Output	II.	1,441,000
Value of Output less Cost Materials Used	III.	313,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October, in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
UNITED KINGDOM* :—									
Wage-earners	160	1,091	1,251	22	177	199	182	1,268	1,450
Salaried Persons	43	453	496	2	35	37	45	488	533
TOTAL	203	1,544	1,747	24	212	236	227	1,756	1,983

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Food Trades—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	1,425,000	1,938	4,596
Workshops (not using Power)	16,000	45	—
TOTAL	1,441,000	1,983	4,596

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	United Kingdom.*
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	3,655
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	885
Water Power	56
TOTAL	4,596
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 75

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figure in this Table is given to the nearest thousand.

	United Kingdom.*
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	101,000

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

ICE TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ice made for Sale	500,000	109,000	609,000
Other Products	(Recorded by Value only.)		
Value.			
	£	£	£
Ice made for Sale	335,000	54,000	389,000
Other Products	1,000	—	1,000
TOTAL VALUE	336,000	54,000	390,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	106,000	20,000	126,000
Value of Output	336,000	54,000	390,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used... ..	230,000	34,000	264,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners	16	936	952	—	1	1	16	937	953
Salaried Persons	7	120	127	1	6	7	8	126	134
TOTAL	23	1,056	1,079	1	7	8	24	1,063	1,087
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	1	129	130	—	2	2	1	131	132
Salaried Persons	2	18	20	2	4	6	4	22	26
TOTAL	3	147	150	2	6	8	5	153	158
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	17	1,065	1,082	—	3	3	17	1,068	1,085
Salaried Persons	9	138	147	3	10	13	12	148	160
TOTAL	26	1,203	1,229	3	13	16	29	1,216	1,245

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

Ice Trade—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	336,000	1,087	12,725	54,000	158	2,151	390,000	1,245	14,876

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating	10,033	1,826	11,859
Steam Turbines	130	—	130
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	2,432	315	2,747
Water Power	30	10	40
Other Power	100	—	100
TOTAL	12,725	2,151	14,876
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	324	86	410
Other Power	122	—	122
TOTAL	446	86	532

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	Board of Trade Units. 62,000	Board of Trade Units. 26,000	Board of Trade Units. 88,000

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

SUGAR AND GLUCOSE TRADES.

The Factories covered by these Tables are all situated in Great Britain.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Quantity.		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sugar, Refined, or Rendered by any process equal thereto :—	6,924,000	1,870,000	8,794,000
Over 98° polarisation	1,579,000	927,000	2,506,000
Not exceeding 98° polarisation	5,345,000	943,000	6,288,000
TOTAL—Sugar	8,503,000	2,797,000	11,300,000
Molasses and Invert Sugars, and all other Sugars and Extracts from Sugar, which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope :—			
Containing 70 per cent. and more of Sweetening Matter.	1,851,000	348,000	2,199,000
Containing under 70 per cent. of Sweetening Matter	952,000	159,000	1,111,000
TOTAL—Molasses, Invert Sugars, &c.	2,803,000	507,000	3,310,000
Glucose :—			
Solid	*	*	761,000
Liquid	*	*	468,000
TOTAL—Glucose	*	*	1,229,000
Caramel	*	*	45,000
Sugar, Ground	*	*	275,000
Imported Syrup (refined), and Imported Brewers' Sugars (concentrated).			
By-products and Waste			
Other Food Products			
Other Products			
	(Recorded by Value only.)		
	Value.		
	£	£	£
Sugar, Refined, or Rendered by any process equal thereto :—	5,778,000	1,478,000	7,256,000
Over 98° polarisation	1,152,000	587,000	1,739,000
Not exceeding 98° polarisation	4,626,000	891,000	5,517,000
TOTAL—Sugar	6,930,000	2,065,000	8,995,000
Molasses and Invert Sugars, and all other Sugars and Extracts from Sugar, which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope :—			
Containing 70 per cent. and more of Sweetening Matter.	1,385,000	239,000	1,624,000
Containing under 70 per cent. of Sweetening Matter	232,000	71,000	303,000
TOTAL—Molasses, Invert Sugars, &c.	1,617,000	310,000	1,927,000
Glucose :—			
Solid	*	*	446,000
Liquid	*	*	241,000
TOTAL—Glucose	*	*	687,000
Caramel	*	*	40,000
Sugar, Ground	*	*	273,000
Imported Syrup (refined), and Imported Brewers' Sugars (concentrated).	*	*	55,000
By-products and Waste	95,000	30,000	125,000
Other Food Products	165,000	6,000	171,000
Other Products	37,000	5,000	42,000
TOTAL VALUE	9,772,000	2,543,000	12,315,000

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for Great Britain as a whole.

Sugar and Glucose Trades—continued.

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Cost of Materials Used ...	I.	£ 7,100,000	£ 1,924,000	£ 9,024,000
Value of Output ...	II.	9,772,000	2,543,000	12,315,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	III.	2,672,000	619,000	3,291,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners ...	347	4,332	4,679	21	91	112	368	4,423	4,791
Salaried Persons ...	65	432	497	7	24	31	72	456	528
TOTAL ...	412	4,764	5,176	28	115	143	440	4,879	5,319
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	58	927	985	6	54	60	64	981	1,045
Salaried Persons ...	15	107	122	1	14	15	16	121	137
TOTAL ...	73	1,034	1,107	7	68	75	80	1,102	1,182
GREAT BRITAIN:—									
Wage-earners ...	405	5,259	5,664	27	145	172	432	5,404	5,836
Salaried Persons ...	80	539	619	8	38	46	88	577	665
TOTAL ...	485	5,798	6,283	35	183	218	520	5,981	6,501

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			GREAT BRITAIN.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines.	9,767,000	5,317	11,164	2,543,000	1,182	2,454	12,310,000	6,499	13,618
Factories renting their Power.	5,000	2	—	—	—	—	5,000	2	—
TOTAL ...	9,772,000	5,319	11,164	2,543,000	1,182	2,454	12,315,000	6,501	13,618

Sugar and Glucose Trades—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 10,855	Horse-Power. 2,311	Horse-Power. 13,166
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	287	78	365
Water Power ...	12	65	77
Other Power ...	10	—	10
TOTAL ...	11,164	2,454	13,618
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 3,757	Kilowatts. 362	Kilowatts. 4,119
Other Power ...	36	50	86
TOTAL ...	3,793	412	4,205

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 91,000	Board of Trade Units. 125,000	Board of Trade Units. 216,000

BREWING AND MALTING TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Quantity.				
Barrels of 36 Gallons at 1055°.				
Beer, Ale, Stout, and Porter, Brewed ...	29,220,000	1,820,000	3,465,000	34,505,000
Malt Made for Sale ...	Cwts. 9,624,000	Cwts. 828,000	Cwts. 794,000	Cwts. 11,246,000
Grains, Malt Commings, and Other Offals ...	(Recorded by Value only.)			
Making and Repairing Non-Returnable Casks and Cases.	Galls. *	Galls. *	Galls. *	Galls. 2,670,000
Beer and Ale, Bottled ...	*	*	*	146,000
Spirits, Bottled ...	*	*	*	23,000
Wines, Bottled ...	*	*	*	686,000
Aerated and Mineral Waters, Made	Doz. Botts. *	Doz. Botts. *	Doz. Botts. *	Doz. Botts. 686,000
Yeast ...	(Recorded by Value only.)			
Brewing Materials (other than Malt) ...				
Other Products ...				
Amount Received for Malting Done on Commission.				
Value.				
Beer, Ale, Stout, and Porter, Brewed ...	£ 50,347,000	£ 3,036,000	£ 5,197,000	£ 58,580,000
Malt Made for Sale ...	5,655,000	443,000	504,000	6,602,000
Grains, Malt Commings, and Other Offals ...	901,000	86,000	92,000	1,079,000
Making and Repairing Non-Returnable Casks and Cases.	268,000	24,000	51,000	343,000
Beer and Ale, Bottled ...	*	*	*	228,000
Spirits, Bottled ...	*	*	*	114,000
Wines, Bottled ...	*	*	*	11,000
Aerated and Mineral Waters, Made	*	*	*	31,000
Yeast ...	13,000	2,000	—	15,000
Brewing Materials (other than Malt) ...	45,000	—	—	45,000
Other Products ...	56,000	14,000	—	70,000
Amount Received for Malting Done on Commission.	75,000	12,000	45,000	132,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	57,702,000	3,642,000	5,906,000	67,250,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED AND AMOUNT PAID TO OTHER FIRMS FOR WORK GIVEN OUT TO THEM, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.				
Cost of Materials Used ...	£ 21,954,000	£ 1,549,000	£ 2,330,000	£ 25,833,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	144,000	4,000	48,000	196,000
TOTAL ...	22,098,000	1,553,000	2,378,000	26,029,000
II.				
Value of Output ...	57,702,000	3,642,000	5,906,000	67,250,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	35,604,000	2,089,000	3,528,000	41,221,000

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Brewing and Malting Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used, and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners ...	3,500	54,347	57,847	133	1,321	1,454	3,633	55,668	59,301
Salaried Persons ...	872	12,845	13,717	9	124	133	881	12,969	13,850
TOTAL ...	4,372	67,192	71,564	142	1,445	1,587	4,514	68,637	73,151
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	347	3,540	3,887	42	172	214	389	3,712	4,101
Salaried Persons ...	96	994	1,090	5	27	32	101	1,021	1,122
TOTAL ...	443	4,534	4,977	47	199	246	490	4,733	5,223
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	301	5,182	5,483	—	111	111	301	5,293	5,594
Salaried Persons ...	10	947	957	—	44	44	10	991	1,001
TOTAL ...	311	6,129	6,440	—	155	155	311	6,284	6,595
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners ...	4,148	63,069	67,217	175	1,604	1,779	4,323	64,673	68,996
Salaried Persons ...	978	14,786	15,764	14	195	209	992	14,981	15,973
TOTAL ...	5,126	77,855	82,981	189	1,799	1,988	5,315	79,654	84,969

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	55,579,000	68,067	52,941	3,620,000	5,184	4,394
Workshops (not using Power) ...	2,123,000	5,084	—	22,000	39	—
TOTAL ...	57,702,000	73,151	52,941	3,642,000	5,223	4,394
SCOTLAND.						
IRELAND.						
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	5,849,000	6,429	7,301	65,048,000	79,680	64,636
Workshops (not using Power) ...	57,000	166	—	2,202,000	5,289	—
TOTAL ...	5,906,000	6,595	7,301	67,250,000	84,969	64,636

Brewing and Malting Trades—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	41,056	3,450	4,504	49,010
Steam Turbines ...	58	—	2,030	2,088
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	10,878	850	440	12,168
Water Power ...	534	38	327	899
Other Power ...	415	56	—	471
TOTAL ...	52,941	4,394	7,301	64,636
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	1,901	164	325	2,390
Steam Turbines ...	—	—	1,524	1,524
Other Power ...	711	108	43	862
TOTAL ...	2,612	272	1,892	4,776

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	2,342,000	275,000	104,000	2,721,000

SPIRIT DISTILLING TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Proof Galls.	Proof Galls.	Proof Galls.	Proof Galls.
British and Irish Spirits (Plain Spirit not rectified or compounded).	12,459,000	23,598,000	12,029,000	48,086,000
Methylated Spirit ...	1,098,000	—	—	1,098,000
Yeast ...	—	—	—	—
Offals and other Waste Products ...	—	—	—	—
Casks, Cases, and Other Products ...	—	—	—	—
	(Recorded by Value only.)			
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
British and Irish Spirits (Plain Spirit not rectified or compounded).	629,000	2,026,000	1,054,000	3,709,000
Methylated Spirit ...	54,000	—	—	54,000
Yeast ...	119,000	321,000	249,000	689,000
Offals and other Waste Products ...	65,000	188,000	109,000	362,000
Casks, Cases, and Other Products ...	2,000	13,000	4,000	19,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	869,000	2,548,000	1,416,000	4,833,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
I. Cost of Materials Used ...	644,000	1,805,000	903,000	3,352,000
II. Value of Output ...	869,000	2,548,000	1,416,000	4,833,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	225,000	743,000	513,000	1,481,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners ...	7	840	847	—	4	4	7	844	851
Salaried Persons ...	8	82	90	—	1	1	8	83	91
TOTAL ...	15	922	937	—	5	5	15	927	942
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	54	2,585	2,639	5	78	83	59	2,663	2,722
Salaried Persons ...	34	393	427	2	9	11	36	402	438
TOTAL ...	88	2,978	3,066	7	87	94	95	3,065	3,160
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	64	1,953	2,017	—	42	42	64	1,995	2,059
Salaried Persons ...	18	337	355	—	9	9	18	346	364
TOTAL ...	82	2,290	2,372	—	51	51	82	2,341	2,423
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	125	5,378	5,503	5	124	129	130	5,502	5,632
Salaried Persons ...	60	812	872	2	19	21	62	831	893
TOTAL ...	185	6,190	6,375	7	143	150	192	6,333	6,525

Spirit Distilling Trade—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	869,000	942	2,052	2,518,000	3,126	8,477
Workshops (not using Power) ...	—	—	—	30,000	34	—
TOTAL ...	869,000	942	2,052	2,548,000	3,160	8,477
IRELAND.						
UNITED KINGDOM.						
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	1,416,000	2,423	4,723	4,803,000	6,491	15,252
Workshops (not using Power) ...	—	—	—	30,000	34	—
TOTAL ...	1,416,000	2,423	4,723	4,833,000	6,525	15,252

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	1,708	6,872	3,761	12,341
Steam Turbines ...	—	12	13	25
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	171	485	497	1,153
Water Power ...	173	1,087	440	1,700
Other Power ...	—	21	12	33
TOTAL ...	2,052	8,477	4,723	15,252

	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	5	267	145	417
Other Power ...	12	219	—	231
TOTAL ...	17	486	145	648

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 99,000	Board of Trade Units. 12,000	Board of Trade Units. 9,000	Board of Trade Units. 120,000

SPIRIT COMPOUNDING, RECTIFYING, AND METHYLATING TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.		
	Proof Galls.	Proof Galls.	Proof Galls.
British and Irish Spirits, Rectified or Compounded ...	†	†	5,754,000
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other Preparations containing Spirits.	†	†	149,000
Methylated Spirit ...	4,832,000* Galls.	843,000 Galls.	5,675,000 Galls.
Wines, British-made ...	†	†	177,000
Other Products ...	(Recorded by Value only.)		
	Value.		
	£	£	£
British and Irish Spirits, Rectified or Compounded ...	†	†	3,582,000
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other Preparations containing Spirits.	†	†	103,000
Methylated Spirit ...	229,000*	41,000	270,000
Wines, British-made ...	†	†	23,000
Other Products ...	15,000	34,000	49,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	3,824,000	203,000	4,027,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
I.			
Cost of Materials Used ...	3,465,000	160,000	3,625,000
II.			
Value of Output ...	3,824,000	203,000	4,027,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	359,000	43,000	402,000

* Including particulars relating to one establishment in Ireland.

† In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methylating Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL,
JULY, AND OCTOBER.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES* :—									
Wage-earners ...	21	582	603	—	6	6	21	588	609
Salaried Persons ...	15	367	382	4	4	8	19	371	390
TOTAL ...	36	949	985	4	10	14	40	959	999
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	2	51	53	7	21	28	9	72	81
Salaried Persons ...	8	45	53	—	2	2	8	47	55
TOTAL ...	10	96	106	7	23	30	17	119	136
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	23	633	656	7	27	34	30	660	690
Salaried Persons ...	23	412	435	4	6	10	27	418	445
TOTAL ...	46	1,045	1,091	11	33	44	57	1,078	1,135

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—*The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.*

	ENGLAND AND WALES.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines.	3,632,000	825	386	172,000	113	26	3,804,000	938	412
Workshops (not using Power).	192,000	174	—	31,000	23	—	223,000	197	—
TOTAL ...	3,824,000	999	386	203,000	136	26	4,027,000	1,135	412

* Including particulars relating to one establishment in Ireland.

Spirit Compounding, Rectifying, and Methylating Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 335	Horse-Power. 20	Horse-Power. 355
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	51	6	57
TOTAL ...	386	26	412
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 88	—	Kilowatts. 88
Other Power ...	13	—	13
TOTAL ...	101	—	101

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—*The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.*

	England and Wales.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 19,000	Board of Trade Units. 2,000	Board of Trade Units. 21,000

* Including particulars relating to one establishment in Ireland.

BOTTLING TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Beer and Ale, Bottled	74,881,000	2,591,000	2,307,000	79,779,000
Spirits, Bottled	4,363,000	2,516,000	562,000	7,441,000
Wines, Bottled	2,893,000	51,000	108,000	3,052,000
Cider and Perry, Bottled	420,000	7,000	22,000	449,000
Non-Alcoholic Drinks (Brewed), Bottled	*	*	*	294,000
Liqueurs and Cordials, Bottled... ..	*	*	*	36,000
Other Liquors, Bottled		(Recorded by Value only.)		
Aerated and Mineral Waters made by Bottling Firms.	Doz. Bottles. 1,125,000	Doz. Bottles. 199,000	Doz. Bottles. 245,000	Doz. Bottles. 1,569,000
Cases made and repaired				
Other Products				
Bottling Done on Commission				
		(Recorded by Value only.)		
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Beer and Ale, Bottled	5,843,000	195,000	239,000	6,277,000
Spirits, Bottled	3,375,000	1,225,000	384,000	4,984,000
Wines, Bottled	1,272,000	27,000	43,000	1,342,000
Cider and Perry, Bottled	41,000	1,000	2,000	44,000
Non-Alcoholic Drinks (Brewed), Bottled	*	*	*	16,000
Liqueurs and Cordials, Bottled... ..	*	*	*	11,000
Other Liquors, Bottled	2,000	—	—	2,000
Aerated and Mineral Waters made by Bottling Firms.	47,000	8,000	11,000	66,000
Cases made and repaired	3,000	—	8,000	11,000
Other Products	3,000	—	3,000	6,000
Bottling Done on Commission	3,000	33,000	—	36,000
TOTAL VALUE	10,608,000	1,495,000	692,000	12,795,000

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

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	8,054,000	1,052,000	549,000	9,655,000
II.				
Value of Output	10,608,000	1,495,000	692,000	12,795,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	2,554,000	443,000	143,000	3,140,000

Bottling Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners	2,935	8,252	11,187	591	2,336	2,927	3,526	10,588	14,114
Salaried Persons	234	2,434	2,668	16	139	155	250	2,573	2,823
TOTAL	3,169	10,686	13,855	607	2,475	3,082	3,776	13,161	16,937
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	99	821	920	100	661	761	199	1,482	1,681
Salaried Persons	41	392	433	4	41	45	45	433	478
TOTAL	140	1,213	1,353	104	702	806	244	1,915	2,159
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners	81	720	801	6	151	157	87	871	958
Salaried Persons	3	163	166	—	45	45	3	208	211
TOTAL	84	883	967	6	196	202	90	1,079	1,169
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	3,115	9,793	12,908	697	3,148	3,845	3,812	12,941	16,753
Salaried Persons	278	2,989	3,267	20	225	245	298	3,214	3,512
TOTAL	3,393	12,782	16,175	717	3,373	4,090	4,110	16,155	20,265

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	9,064,000	13,715	2,514	1,227,000	1,612	388
Factories renting their Power	20,000	40	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,524,000	3,182	—	268,000	547	—
TOTAL	10,608,000	16,937	2,514	1,495,000	2,159	388
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	636,000	995	144	10,927,000	16,322	3,046
Factories renting their Power	—	—	—	20,000	40	—
Workshops (not using Power)	56,000	174	—	1,848,000	3,903	—
TOTAL	692,000	1,169	144	12,795,000	20,265	3,046

Bottling Trades—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	911	152	19	1,082
Steam Turbines ...	23	—	—	23
Internal Combustion (gas, oil, &c.) ...	1,487	217	85	1,789
Water Power ...	91	19	40	150
Other Power ...	2	—	—	2
TOTAL ...	2,514	388	144	3,046
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	83	50	—	133
Other Power ...	8	3	—	11
Total ...	91	53	—	144

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	743,000	261,000	18,000	1,022,000

AERATED WATERS, CIDER, BRITISH-MADE WINES, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (BREWED), AND VINEGAR TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Doz. Botts.	Doz. Botts.	Doz. Botts.	Doz. Botts.
Aerated and Mineral Waters ...	79,560,000 Galls.	14,494,000 Galls.	6,266,000 Galls.	100,320,000 Galls.
Cider and Perry ...	*	*	*	2,663,000
Wine, British-made ...	*	*	*	817,000
Fruit Juices and Syrups and Non-Alcoholic Beverages made therefrom.	1,765,000	29,000	96,000	1,890,000
Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Brewed ...	*	*	*	9,072,000
Vinegar ...	*	*	*	14,763,000
Beer and Ale, Bottled ...	1,467,000	657,000	273,000	2,397,000
Other Liquors, Bottled ...				
Other Products ...				
	(Recorded by Value only.)			
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Aerated and Mineral Waters ...	3,415,000	631,000	398,000	4,444,000
Cider and Perry ...	*	*	*	151,000
Wine, British-made ...	*	*	*	108,000
Fruit Juices and Syrups and Non-Alcoholic Beverages made therefrom.	200,000	3,000	10,000	213,000
Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Brewed ...	*	*	*	221,000
Vinegar ...	*	*	*	422,000
Beer and Ale, Bottled ...	122,000	42,000	21,000	185,000
Other Liquors, Bottled ...	18,000	1,000	5,000	24,000
Other Products ...	261,000	4,000	5,000	270,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	4,876,000	686,000	476,000	6,038,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
I.				
Cost of Materials Used ...	1,946,000	286,000	229,000	2,461,000
II.				
Value of Output ...	4,876,000	686,000	476,000	6,038,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used...	2,930,000	400,000	247,000	3,577,000

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

Aerated Waters, Cider, British-made Wines, Non-Alcoholic Beverages
(Brewed), and Vinegar Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL,
JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners...	2,455	12,969	15,424	369	3,917	4,286	2,824	16,886	19,710
Salaried Persons ...	221	2,821	3,042	21	221	242	242	3,042	3,284
TOTAL ...	2,676	15,790	18,466	390	4,138	4,528	3,066	19,928	22,994
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners...	387	1,891	2,278	77	822	899	464	2,713	3,177
Salaried Persons ...	28	283	311	6	52	58	34	335	369
TOTAL ...	415	2,174	2,589	83	874	957	498	3,048	3,546
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners...	221	1,494	1,715	3	65	68	224	1,559	1,783
Salaried Persons ...	12	295	307	3	24	27	15	319	334
TOTAL ...	233	1,789	2,022	6	89	95	239	1,878	2,117
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners...	3,063	16,354	19,417	449	4,804	5,253	3,512	21,158	24,670
Salaried Persons ...	261	3,399	3,660	30	297	327	291	3,696	3,987
TOTAL ...	3,324	19,753	23,077	479	5,101	5,580	3,803	24,854	28,657

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	4,687,000	21,782	9,141	683,000	3,525	1,269
Factories renting their Power ...	4,000	14	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	185,000	1,198	—	3,000	21	—
TOTAL ...	4,876,000	22,994	9,141	686,000	3,546	1,269
SCOTLAND.						
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	469,000	2,061	707	5,839,000	27,368	11,117
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	4,000	14	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	7,000	56	—	195,000	1,275	—
TOTAL ...	476,000	2,117	707	6,038,000	28,657	11,117

Aerated Waters, Cider, British-made Wines, Non-Alcoholic Beverages
(Brewed), and Vinegar Trades—*continued.*

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	5,020	527	265	5,812
Steam Turbines ...	53	1	1	55
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	4,021	718	439	5,178
Water Power ...	47	23	2	72
TOTAL ...	9,141	1,269	707	11,117
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—				
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	137	9	—	146
Other Power ...	29	16	27	72
TOTAL ...	166	25	27	218

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	459,000	222,000	25,000	706,000

TOBACCO TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures of quantity in this Table are given to the nearest hundred in each case, and those of value to the nearest thousand.

	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
Cigars	33,300	1,602,000
Cigarettes	267,200	8,195,000
Cavendish or Negrohead (manufactured in bond)	27,800	361,000
Manufactured Tobacco, Other Sorts	627,500	12,987,000
Snuff for Human Use	14,200	307,000
TOTAL—Manufactured Tobacco	970,000	23,452,000
Offal Snuff, Shorts, Smalls, and Stalks sold	38,800	343,000
Other Products	{ (Recorded by Value only). }	75,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	23,870,000

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, LESS DRAWBACKS, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

	United Kingdom.*
I. Cost of Materials Used less Drawbacks	£ 18,053,000
II. Value of Output	23,870,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	5,817,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
UNITED KINGDOM* :—									
Wage-earners	1,664	7,233	8,897	8,962	16,021	24,983	10,626	23,254	33,880
Salaried Persons	265	3,052	3,317	73	378	451	338	3,430	3,768
TOTAL	1,929	10,285	12,214	9,035	16,399	25,434	10,964	26,684	37,648

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Tobacco Trade—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—continued.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given to the nearest thousand pounds.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	UNITED KINGDOM.*		
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	23,131,000	33,309	5,090
Factories renting their Power	6,000	8	—
Factories (not using Power)	733,000	4,331	—
TOTAL	23,870,000	37,648	5,090

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES AND CAPACITY OF DYNAMOS.

	United Kingdom.*
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	4,289
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	662
Water Power	139
TOTAL	5,090
	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,391
Other Power	138
TOTAL	1,529

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

NOTE.—The figure in this Table is given to the nearest thousand.

	United Kingdom.*
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	1,694,000

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole.

NAVAL VICTUALLING YARDS (HOME ESTABLISHMENTS)

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	England and Ireland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Chocolate	Cwts. 5,954	£ 25,543
Cocoa Husks and Shells	514	85
Hair Beds	} (Recorded by } Value only.) }	1,304
Casks, Scantling, and Cooperage Articles ..		8,039
TOTAL VALUE	—	34,971

TABLE II.—COST OF MATERIALS USED, SHOWN IN RELATION TO VALUE OF OUTPUT.

	England and Ireland.
Cost of Materials Used I.	£ 32,487
Value of Output II.	34,971
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used III.	2,484

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN YEAR OF RETURN.

	Males over 18 years of age.
ENGLAND AND IRELAND :—	
Wage-earners	25
Salaried Persons	4
TOTAL	29

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
ENGLAND AND IRELAND.			
Factories with their own Engines	£ 34,971	29	Horse-Power. 74

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Ireland.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Horse-Power. 74