

SECTION II.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

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SECTION II.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

GENERAL REPORT.

The following Section deals with the trades engaged in mining and quarrying and in the manufacture of coke, briquettes, and shale oil.

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 has 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 products show the output of that product in the year of return, whether sold or not, after deducting any amount worked up in the same factory into goods of a kind separately classified. Thus, for example, the entry against crude petroleum shows only that portion of the crude petroleum, extracted in the year of return, which was either sold as crude petroleum or remained in stock at the end of the year as crude petroleum, and does not include crude petroleum refined by the firms producing it.

Firms, however, were instructed to make separate Returns in respect of their coal mines and coke works or in respect of their oil shale mines and shale oil works and to treat the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. The consequent 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).

The value recorded for mine or quarry products raised, or for goods made, is the net selling value of the products or goods calculated as at pit, quarry, or works.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials 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 the group. This figure expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or of 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, royalties, rates, taxes, depreciation, sales expenses, and other similar charges, as well as profits, have to be defrayed.

The following statement shows for the trades covered by this Section of the Report the gross output, the cost of materials used, the net output as defined above, the number of persons employed, the net output per person employed, and the horse-power of engines at mines, quarries, and 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.	Materials Used. Cost.	Net Output. Excess of Column (1) over Column (2).	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Net Out- put per Person Employed.	Horse- Power of Engines at Mines, Quarries, and Factories.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	£	£	£		£	H.P.
Coal and Ironstone Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts.	122,637,000	16,547,000	106,090,000	838,586	127	2,293,978
Coke Works at Collieries	10,140,000	7,147,000	2,993,000	10,958	273	28,635
Manufactured Fuel Trade	1,205,000	938,000	267,000	1,537	174	5,344
Oil Shale Mines	651,000	128,000	523,000	4,276	122	15,129
Shale Oil Works	2,371,000	1,594,000	777,000	3,391	229	10,993
Iron Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act and Iron Quarries.	1,999,000	251,000	1,748,000	11,252	155	27,557
Mines, other than Coal and Iron ...	1,661,000	430,000	1,231,000	18,233	68	38,573
Salt Mines, Brine Pits, and Salt Works.	667,000	348,000	319,000	4,736	67	4,127
Slate Quarries	1,148,000	104,000	1,044,000	14,400	72	10,903
Limestone Quarries and Lime Kilns	1,909,000	495,000	1,414,000	16,193	87	10,867
Quarries, other than Iron, Slate, and Limestone.	3,638,000	513,000	3,125,000	41,668	75	49,028
Total	148,026,000	28,495,000	119,531,000	965,230	—	2,495,134

In the following Table the number of persons employed is distributed by sex and age and according as they are wage-earners or salaried persons.

Trade.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Mines, Quarries, and Works.							
	Wage-earners.				Salaried Persons.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.
Coal and Ironstone Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts:—								
Above ground	15,578	136,733	642	4,685	531	13,116	3	114
Below ground	43,660	623,524	—	—				
Coke Works at Collieries	219	10,351	1	60	7	318	—	2
Manufactured Fuel Trade*	46	1,435	—	—	4	51	—	1
Oil Shale Mines:—								
Above ground	60	637	—	—	1	30	—	—
Below ground	213	3,335	—	—				
Shale Oil Works*	257	2,780	1	5	54	291	1	2
Iron Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act and Iron Quarries.	261	10,782	—	3	7	199	—	—
Mines, other than Coal and Iron ...	634	16,710	28	229	8	587	—	17
Salt Mines, Brine Pits, and Salt Works.*	337	3,669	139	288	30	261	—	12
Slate Quarries	886	13,156	—	—	6	343	—	9
Limestone Quarries and Lime Kilns	344	15,182	—	6	20	629	1	11
Quarries other than Iron, Slate, and Limestone.	1,101	39,158	—	23	57	1,290	—	39
Total	63,616	877,452	811	5,299	725	17,115	5	207

* In the case of these trades the age-division is 18 years.

In the whole group 98·1 per cent. of the persons employed were wage-earners and 1·9 per cent. were salaried persons (including principals). Of the wage-earners 99·4 per cent. were males and 0·6 per cent. were females; and of the salaried persons 98·8 per cent. were males and 1·2 per cent. were females. Of the total number employed other than in the manufactured fuel trade, in shale oil works, or in salt mines and works 6·8 per cent. of the male wage-earners and 11·8 per cent. of the female wage-earners were under 16 years of age; 3·7 per cent. of the male salaried persons and 2·0 per cent. of the female salaried persons were under 16 years of age.

The following statement shows the value of the output of the leading products of the group, including not only £148,026,000, the value returned on the Schedules for the group, but also £1,263,000, the value of similar products returned on Schedules for other trades, together with the estimated value of coke stated to have been made by ironmasters and included in the value of their pig-iron :—

	£
Coal	119,554,000
Foundry Coke (excluding Gas Coke)	10,304,000
By-products of Foundry Coke	733,000
Manufactured Fuel	1,205,000
Oil Shale	650,000
Shale Oil	793,000
Shale Oil By-products	1,204,000
Ironstone	4,315,000
Tin, Lead, and Other Minerals	1,409,000
Salt	695,000
Slate	1,146,000
Limestone and Lime	2,074,000
Chalk, Stone, and Other Quarry Products	4,636,000
Other Manufactured Products	146,000
Total	£148,904,000

Each of the above headings is free from duplication within itself except "coal" which includes the value of coal used for colliery purposes. There is duplication between the different headings in respect of (a) coal used in the production of coke and manufactured fuel, (b) coal and coke used for mining and quarrying purposes and for lime-burning and salt evaporation, and (c) oil shale, valued at £650,000, used in the distillation of shale oil. The amount of duplication under heads (a) and (b) is not known exactly, but, from the information given in the Returns, it is estimated that after eliminating duplication the value of the output of the products of this group of trades is about £134,000,000. Excluding coke and shale oil by-products (the exports of which cannot be distinguished from those of like products in other groups) the value of the exports in 1907 was £43,900,000, free on board, and the value of the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) was £20,700,000 at port of landing.

The following statement shows the net output of those mines, quarries, and works where mechanical power was used, separately from the net output of those where no mechanical power was employed.

	Firms using Power. Net Output. £	Firms not using Power. Net Output. £
Coal and Ironstone Mines, under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts	105,735,000	355,000
Coke Works at Collieries	2,636,000	357,000
Manufactured Fuel Trade	266,000	1,000
Oil Shale Mines	523,000	—
Shale Oil Works	777,000	—
Iron Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act and Iron Quarries	1,658,000	90,000
Mines, other than Coal and Iron	1,168,000	63,000
Salt Mines, Brine Pits, and Salt Works	319,000	—
Slate Quarries	974,000	70,000
Limestone Quarries and Lime Kilns	1,043,000	371,000
Quarries, other than Iron, Slate, and Limestone	2,522,000	503,000
Total	£117,621,000	£1,910,000

Fuel Consumed.—All firms receiving Schedules for this group of trades were asked to make a voluntary statement as to the quantity of fuel used by them for haulage, ventilation, and other purposes. The replies received are summarised below and shown in relation to the aggregate net output of the firms furnishing information. It should be noted that coal

used in the manufacture of coke and briquettes is not included, and that coal used in the evaporation of salt and in lime-burning is included :—

Trade.	Net Output of Firms Furnishing Particulars.		Fuel Consumed by Firms Furnishing Particulars.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total Net Output.	Coal.	Coke.
	£		Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Ironstone Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts	70,713,000	66·6	11,133,470*	—
Coke Works at Collieries	1,966,000	65·7	32,045*	—
Manufactured Fuel Trade	228,000	85·4	56,387	80
Oil Shale Mines	—	—	—	—
Shale Oil Works	—	—	—	—
Iron Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Acts, and Iron Quarries	1,485,000	85·0	116,787	94
Mines, other than Coal and Iron	1,107,000	89·9	206,965	1,512
Salt Mines, Brine Pits, and Salt Works	303,000	95·0	621,880	221
Slate Quarries	485,000	46·5	18,604	20
Limestone Quarries and Lime Kilns	1,109,000	78·4	419,350	67,803
Quarries, other than Iron, Slate, and Limestone	2,864,000	91·6	319,045	10,573
Total	80,260,000	67·1	13,004,836	

* Separate particulars in respect of Coal and Coke were not required to be furnished in the case of Coal and Ironstone Mines and Coke Works situated at Collieries.

As shown above, the fuel consumed at the coal and ironstone mines, in respect of which particulars were furnished, amounted to 11,133,470 tons of coal and coke, practically all of which may be taken to be coal. The total quantity of coal raised by the firms furnishing particulars was 176,549,000 tons (including coal used for mine purposes), so that their fuel consumption was about 6·3 per cent. of their output of coal. This percentage does not conflict with the estimate of 6 to 8 per cent. of the output given in the Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies (Cd. 2353) as the average consumption of coal for colliery purposes.

DETAILED REPORTS.

Coal and Ironstone Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

Output.—The Tables on pages 66 to 68 are based on Returns obtained from mine-owners working coal and ironstone mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts. A few quarries where coal was worked are also included. The aggregate value of the output of such mines and quarries amounts to £122,637,000, and, in addition, about 2,000 tons of steam coal, valued at about £1,000, was returned on Schedules for other trades, raising the total value to £122,638,000.

Mine-owners were required to state as their output the total quantity and value of all coal and other minerals raised in 1907, including in the case of coal that used for colliery purposes and "allowance coal" given to miners. The value of the coal and other products sold was to be based on the actual price obtained, calculated as at pit, *i.e.*, the price less charges for carriage, discount, and commission; the cost of carriage over private colliery lines to a public railway line or to point of shipment or sale was to be estimated and deducted from the selling price. Coal used for colliery purposes, "allowance coal," and coal transferred to coke-works owned by the mine-owner making the Return were to be valued as if sold in the ordinary course. In cases where a mine-owner supplied coal to an owner of coke-works and received back the coke, while the coke-oven proprietor retained the by-products, the mine-owner was instructed to include in his Return of output the coal supplied as if it had been sold, but to exclude the coke.

Including the small quantity of coal entered on Schedules for other trades the output in 1907 of coal and ironstone mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts was returned as follows:—

Coal:—	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
Anthracite	3,909,000	2,297,000
Steam	128,204,000	58,704,000
Gas	29,039,000	12,779,000
Household	53,060,000	25,705,000
Other Sorts, including Coal not separately distinguished.	52,348,000	20,069,000
Total—Coal...	266,560,000	119,554,000
Ironstone... ..	8,184,000	2,328,000
Iron Pyrites	11,000	5,000
Fireclay	2,538,000	519,000
Clay and Shale, other than Fireclay and Oil Shale.	518,000	59,000
Limestone	391,000	63,000
Sandstone, including Ganister	238,000	92,000
Whinstone, Barytes, Fluor Spar, and other Mine Products.	Recorded by Value only.	16,000
Other Products		2,000

The total value of the above products, as already stated, amounts to £122,638,000.

(a) *Coal.*—The figures shown above as to the output of coal in 1907 differ slightly from those given in Part III. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1907 (Cd. 4343), the quantity being less than the total returned to the Home Office by rather less than the half of one per cent., and the value less by about four-fifths of one per cent. The difference is believed to be accounted for mainly by the exclusion from the Returns to the Census Office of a certain quantity of unsaleable coal which was included by the mine-owners in their Returns to the Home Office.

With regard to the classification of coal into the five classes shown in the statement, it is to be observed that in some cases colliery proprietors working more than one class of coal have not been able to give exact particulars of the output of each class, and were accordingly instructed to furnish estimates. In other cases, mine-owners have included as "other sorts" coal which, according to the state of the market, might be used as steam, or gas, or household coal.

The following statement shows the output of coal in 1907 in comparison with the quantity exported:—

	Quantity Raised.	Quantity Exported.	Quantity shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the Foreign Trade.	Quantity retained in the United Kingdom.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Anthracite	3,909,000	2,128,000	—	1,781,000
Steam	128,204,000	46,730,000	18,619,000	62,855,000*
Gas	29,039,000	10,445,000	—	18,594,000
Household	53,060,000	1,510,000	—	51,550,000
Other Sorts, including Coal not separately distinguished.	52,348,000	2,788,000	—	49,560,000
Total	266,560,000	63,601,000	18,619,000	184,340,000

* Including 2,150,000 tons of bunker coal for coasting trade.

A little under 24 per cent. of the coal raised was exported, and about 7 per cent. was shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. Of the steam coal raised 36.4 per cent. was exported and 14.5 per cent. shipped as bunkers on foreign-going vessels; these percentages must, however, be modified by the consideration that part, at least, of the coal returned by colliery proprietors as "other sorts" was probably classified by exporting merchants as "steam," "gas," or "household," its destination being then known. It should also be noted that part of the coal exported as cargo was for the use of ships (largely British) in foreign seas.

(b) *Other Minerals.*—As in the case of coal, and probably for a similar reason, the output of ironstone as returned to the Census Office is slightly less than that returned to the Home Office as the output of mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts. The same explanation probably also applies to fireclay and to clay and shale, other than fire-clay and oil shale, with the addition that there appears also to have been differences of classification. In the case of limestone and sandstone the output of some quarries owned by mine owners has been included with that of the mines.

The total output of ironstone, limestone, fireclay, other clay, and sandstone, including that from metalliferous mines and from quarries, is dealt with on pages 51, 61, and 63.

Including iron pyrites returned on Schedules for other trades, the total output of iron pyrites in the United Kingdom in 1907 was returned to the Census Office as about 13,500 tons valued at about £6,500, whereas the Home Office figures are 10,000 tons valued at about £4,500.

(c) *Comparison with 1906.*—Proprietors of collieries and coke-works at mines were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the value of their output in 1906. Firms, the total value of whose output amounted to £71,909,000 or a little over 54 per cent. of the total output of coal and ironstone mines and coke-works at collieries in 1907, reported that the value of their output in 1906 was £56,125,000. The increase of value in 1907, compared with 1906, was thus a little over 28 per cent. in the case of those firms reporting in both years. The output for 1906 cannot be divided between mines and coke-works. It may, however, be noted that, according to the Home Office Returns, the approximate average price of coal per ton at the mines was nearly 23½ per cent. higher in 1907 than in 1906, and that the aggregate value of the coal raised in 1907 was nearly 32 per cent. greater than the value of the coal raised in 1906.

Net Output.—The net output of the coal and ironstone mines covered by the Tables on pages 66 to 68 was £106,090,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the coal, ironstone, and other mine-products raised exceeded the cost of the coal used for colliery purposes, explosives, timber, and other materials used. The actual cost of such materials was £16,547,000. The value of the coal, ironstone, &c., in the mine is not included in the cost of materials, and rents, royalties, and wayleaves

have to be defrayed out of the net output, as well as wages, salaries, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £127.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in connexion with the mines covered by the Tables on pages 66 to 68 is returned as 838,586, viz., 667,184 wage-earners below ground, 157,638 wage-earners above ground, and 13,764 salaried persons. The total number is distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 16 ...	59,769	Under 16... ..	645
Over 16 ...	773,373	Over 16	4,799

The variation in employment during 1907 is shown in the following Table:—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners: Below ground ..	653,447	665,647	669,466	680,178
Wage-earners: Above ground ...	153,890	157,374	158,763	160,524
Salaried Persons	13,651	13,736	13,804	13,865
Total	820,988	836,757	842,033	854,567

In connexion with those figures it should be borne in mind that the quantity of coal raised in 1907 was, according to the Home Office Returns, nearly 7 per cent. above that for 1906, which accounts for the progressive increase in the number employed in the course of the year.

Further, the wage-earners above ground include persons engaged in coal washing in preparation for coking, and probably other persons employed partly at coke-works and partly at mines.

In the case of underground workers, Returns were also called for, at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Board of Trade, with regard to the numbers employed on the Mondays preceding the last Wednesdays in the specified months, with a view to affording a measure of the excess of absenteeism alleged to occur on Mondays.

The information furnished is summarised in the following Table:—

	Monday.			Wednesday.		
	Persons actually at Work.	Absentees.	Total.	Persons actually at Work.	Absentees.	Total.
January	619,883	91,509	711,392	653,447	63,177	716,624
April	633,342	90,847	724,189	665,647	63,101	728,748
July	631,000	98,755	729,755	669,466	64,842	734,308
October	646,749	101,052	747,801	680,178	72,114	752,292
Average	632,743	95,541	728,284	667,184	65,809	732,993

The above figures show that there were, on the average, 29,732 more absentees on Mondays than on Wednesdays, and that the average percentage of absentees on Mondays was 13·1 per cent. and on Wednesdays 9·0 per cent. of the numbers on the colliery books on those days. It should, however, be remembered that in some districts it is general to work two shifts or more on Wednesdays and only one shift on Mondays.

The difference between the total figures on the books on Monday and on Wednesday is due to the fact that new workers are generally taken on after Monday, when the pits are in full work again for the week.

The numbers shown as absent on Wednesdays may be taken as representing the permanent average of absenteeism, including persons who are unable to attend on account of sickness or accident or who are laid off work for want of wagons, as well as those voluntarily absent for their own purposes. There is no precise evidence to show the extent to which absenteeism is due to these various causes.

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.
Mines with their own Engines	£ 122,203,000	833,531	Horse-Power. 2,293,978
Mines not using Power	434,000	5,055	—
Total	122,637,000	838,586	2,293,978

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines	2,242,021
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	7,349
Water Power	468
Other Power	44,140
Total	2,293,978

Of the engines belonging to collieries, 2,143,260 horse-power was used directly in driving machinery and 150,718 horse-power (or 7 per cent.) in driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light. The capacity of the dynamos belonging to firms generating their own electricity may be estimated at 101,192 kilowatts, allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion, and taking 1,000 horse-power as the equivalent of 746 kilowatts.

The number of units of electricity purchased was not returned, but motors of 11,936 horse-power capacity were driven by purchased electricity.

Coke-works at Collieries.

Output.—The Tables on pages 69 and 70 are based on Returns received from coke-works operated in connexion with collieries.

Mine-owners who transferred coal from their collieries to their own coke-works were instructed to include the value of such coal in their statement of cost of materials as if it had been purchased. In cases where a mine-owner supplied coal to an owner of coke-works and received back the coke while the coke-oven proprietor retained the by-products, the latter was instructed to make a full Return of the output of the coke-works, treating the coal as if purchased and the coke as if sold.

The particulars furnished respecting the output of coke-ovens at collieries are summarised in the following statement:—

	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
Coke	11,344,000	9,516,000
By-products:—		
Sulphate of Ammonia	37,000	416,000
Tar	121,000	101,000
Pitch	5,000	6,000
	Gallons.	
Tar Oils (Creosote, &c.)	1,066,000	12,000
Benzol and Toluol	2,350,000	49,000
Other By-products	*	40,000
Total—By-products		624,000

The total value of the coke and by-products amounts to £10,140,000.

In addition to the quantity of foundry coke shown above, ironmasters and other manufacturers also made foundry coke mainly for use in their own works but partly for sale. From information voluntarily furnished by such manufacturers it is estimated that their aggregate output of foundry coke was about 978,000 tons, valued at £788,000.

* Recorded by value only.

The total output of foundry coke in 1907 was thus about 12,322,000 tons, valued at about £10,304,000. The value of the total output of by-products from the manufacture of foundry coke as returned on all schedules was £773,000.

The output of gas coke is dealt with separately on pages 834 to 841.

The particulars furnished in response to a request asking for a voluntary statement respecting the output of collieries and coke-works in 1906 are dealt with on page 43.

In the year 1907, 981,000 tons of coke (gas and foundry) were exported and 18,000 tons were imported and retained in the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of coke-works at collieries was £2,993,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the coke and by-products made at such works exceeded the cost of the coal and other materials. The cost of materials used at such works was returned as £7,147,000, coal supplied from collieries to coke-works belonging to the same owners being valued as if purchased.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year (neglecting certain classes of employees included with workers above ground at collieries) was a little over £273.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in coke-works at collieries is returned as 10,958, viz., 10,631 wage-earners and 327 salaried persons. These figures, however, do not include persons engaged in washing coal who are included with workers above ground at collieries (*see* page 44); probably some persons engaged partly about mines and partly about coke-works have also been returned as mine-workers. The total number returned as employed at coke-works is distributed according to age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 16...	226	Under 16	1
Over 16 ...	10,669	Over 16	62

The variation in employment during the year 1907 is shown in the following Table:—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ...	10,393	10,705	10,699	10,725
Salaried Persons ...	323	326	328	333
Total ...	10,716	11,031	11,027	11,058

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.
Coke-works with their own Engines ...	8,480,000	9,335	28,635
Coke-works not using Power ...	1,660,000	1,623	—
Total ...	10,140,000	10,958	28,635

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines ...	26,213
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	2,411
Other Power ...	11
Total ...	28,635

Of the engines belonging to coke-works 25,686 horse-power was used directly in driving machinery and 2,949 horse-power (or 10.3 per cent.) in driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light. The capacity of the dynamos belonging to firms generating their own electricity may be estimated at 1,980 kilowatts, allowing about

10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion, and taking 1,000 horse-power as equivalent to 746 kilowatts.

The number of units of electricity purchased was not returned, but motors of 537 horse-power capacity were driven by purchased electricity.

Output, Ovens Used, and Coal Consumed.—All makers of foundry coke, whether their works were at collieries, iron-works, or elsewhere, were asked to make a voluntary statement as to the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of coke, and the number and type of ovens used. Similar information had in previous years been collected by the Home Office, but the results of the enquiry undertaken by the Census Office for the year 1907 cannot be published in the same detail as that formerly given by the Home Office, since the Census of Production Act forbids the publication of figures which might lead to the identification of individual firms. The output of coke by districts, the quantity of coal carbonized, and the number and type of ovens used are shown in the following Table which relates to the production of 11,921,000 tons of coke out of a total made in the United Kingdom of 12,322,000 tons, valued at £10,304,000.

	Coke made in 1907.			Number and Type of Coke Ovens in 1907.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Coal used in 1907 in the manufacture of Coke.	In Existence.			Average Number in operation.				
				By-product Ovens.	Non-By-product Ovens.	Total.	By-product Ovens.	Non-By-product Ovens.	Total.		
				Beehive.	Other Kinds.		Beehive.	Other Kinds.			
Durham ...	5,919,000	5,120,000	9,451,000	1,940	14,618	—	15,958	1,251	11,991	—	13,242
Yorkshire ...	2,467,000	1,875,000	4,391,000	1,125	4,624	173	5,322	996	3,998	169	5,163
Monmouthshire ...	668,000	577,000	1,098,000	830	173	475	1,478	723	149	449	1,321
Lancashire ...	517,000	466,000	835,000	161	1,316	12	1,489	161	1,009	12	1,132
Rest of England ...	994,000	748,000	1,926,000	253	3,736	165	4,154	241	2,667	131	3,039
Total—England ...	10,565,000	8,786,000	17,701,000	3,709	24,467	825	29,001	3,372	19,814	761	23,947
Wales ...	834,000	791,000	1,333,000	1,254	503	194	1,951	1,238	373	191	1,807
Scotland ...	472,000	446,000	750,000	240	1,134	—	1,374	236	989	—	1,225
Total—United Kingdom	11,921,000	10,023,000	19,784,000	5,203	26,104	1,019	32,326	4,846	21,181	952	26,979

No information was forthcoming respecting the coal carbonized and the number and type of ovens used in the production of 401,000 tons of coke, distributed over the various districts as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
Durham ...	—	—
Yorkshire ...	30,000	22,000
Monmouthshire ...	—	—
Lancashire ...	61,000	41,000
Rest of England ...	188,000	115,000
Total—England ...	279,000	178,000
Wales ...	29,000	27,000
Scotland ...	93,000	76,000
United Kingdom ...	401,000	281,000

Manufactured Fuel Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 71 and 72 are based upon Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the production of briquettes and other forms of manufactured fuel.

The total output of such factories and workshops amounted to 1,670,000 tons valued at £1,205,000. About nine-tenths of this quantity was made for export, exports of manufactured fuel in 1907 having amounted to 1,481,000 tons.

All manufacturers were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the quantity and kind of coal used by them in the manufacture of briquettes and other fuel. Manufacturers with an output of 1,458,000 tons of manufactured fuel, or 87 per cent. of the total quantity produced, stated that they used 1,351,000 tons of coal. The coal used was thus 92½ per cent. of the weight of fuel produced. At the same rate the total amount of coal used in making patent fuel would be 1,547,000 tons, while the coal used in making the patent fuel exported would be 1,372,000 tons. The class of coal used was not stated with sufficient precision in all cases to enable an exact classification to be made, but a large part was returned as steam or anthracite coal.

Net Output.—The net output of the manufactured fuel factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 71 and 72 was £267,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry exceeded the cost of the materials used in their production. The actual cost of such materials was £938,000.

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 manufactured fuel factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 71 and 72 is returned as 1,537, viz., 1,481 wage-earners and 56 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—			Females:—		
Under 18	...	50	Under 18	...	None
Over 18...	...	1,486	Over 18	...	1

The variation in the number of persons employed during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	1,483	1,469	1,550	1,420
Salaried Persons	57	56	56	56
Total	1,540	1,525	1,606	1,476

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used 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	1,201,000	1,527	5,344
Workshops (not using Power)	4,000	10	—
Total	1,205,000	1,537	5,344

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	5,316
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	16
Water Power	12
Total	5,344

The firms making Returns also stated that they possessed dynamos of 239 kilowatts capacity, driven by steam engines. The capacity of these 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 manufactured fuel factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

A complete statement of the amount of electric energy generated by those dynamos cannot be made, but manufacturers with dynamos of 101 kilowatts capacity stated that 237,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were generated.

About 3,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased and used for lighting and power.

Oil Shale Mines.

Output.—The Tables on page 73 are based on Returns received from companies engaged in the extraction of oil shale from mines.

The total quantity of oil shale raised in the censal year was returned to the Census Office as 2,715,000 tons valued at £650,000, shale sent to companies' own oil works being valued as if sold. In addition, other products were raised to the value of £1,000, making the value of the total output of oil shale mines £651,000.

According to the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1907 (Cd. 4343), the quantity of oil shale raised in that year was 2,690,000 tons; the difference between this amount and that shown above is due to the fact that the Returns made to the Census Office covered the business years of the several companies concerned, and those periods did not coincide with the calendar year 1907 except in one case.

Net Output.—The net output of oil shale mines was £523,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those mines exceeded the cost of materials used. The actual cost of the coal and other materials used was £128,000. The value of the shale in the mine was not included in the cost of materials, and rents, royalties, and wayleaves have to be defrayed out of the net output as well as wages, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £122.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in oil shale mines is returned as 4,276, viz., 3,548 wage-earners below ground, 697 wage-earners above ground, and 31 salaried persons. All the workers were males, 274 being under 16 and 4,002 over 16 years of age.

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

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners: Below ground	3,531	3,561	3,543	3,557
Wage-earners: Above ground	708	717	662	701
Salaried Persons	31	31	31	31
Total	4,270	4,309	4,236	4,289

In the case of underground workers, Returns were also called for, at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Board of Trade, with regard to the numbers employed on the Mondays preceding the last Wednesdays in the specified months, with a view to affording a measure of the excess of absenteeism alleged to occur on Mondays.

The information furnished is summarised in the following Table:—

	Monday.			Wednesday.		
	Persons actually at work.	Absentees.	Total.	Persons actually at work.	Absentees.	Total.
January	3,445	358	3,803	3,531	281	3,812
April	3,437	326	3,763	3,561	207	3,768
July	3,393	368	3,761	3,543	230	3,773
October	3,463	352	3,815	3,557	270	3,827
Average	3,435	351	3,786	3,548	247	3,795

All manufacturers were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the quantity and kind of coal used by them in the manufacture of briquettes and other fuel. Manufacturers with an output of 1,458,000 tons of manufactured fuel, or 87 per cent. of the total quantity produced, stated that they used 1,351,000 tons of coal. The coal used was thus 92½ per cent. of the weight of fuel produced. At the same rate the total amount of coal used in making patent fuel would be 1,547,000 tons, while the coal used in making the patent fuel exported would be 1,372,000 tons. The class of coal used was not stated with sufficient precision in all cases to enable an exact classification to be made, but a large part was returned as steam or anthracite coal.

Net Output.—The net output of the manufactured fuel factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 71 and 72 was £267,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry exceeded the cost of the materials used in their production. The actual cost of such materials was £938,000.

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

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Males :—			Females :—		
Under 18	...	50	Under 18	...	None
Over 18...	...	1,486	Over 18	...	1

The variation in the number of persons employed during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	1,483	1,469	1,550	1,420
Salaried Persons	57	56	56	56
Total	1,540	1,525	1,606	1,476

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used 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	1,201,000	1,527	5,344
Workshops (not using Power)	4,000	10	—
Total	1,205,000	1,537	5,344

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	5,316
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	16
Water Power	12
Total	5,344

The firms making Returns also stated that they possessed dynamos of 239 kilowatts capacity, driven by steam engines. The capacity of these 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 manufactured fuel factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

A complete statement of the amount of electric energy generated by those dynamos cannot be made, but manufacturers with dynamos of 101 kilowatts capacity stated that 237,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were generated.

About 3,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased and used for lighting and power.

Oil Shale Mines.

Output.—The Tables on page 73 are based on Returns received from companies engaged in the extraction of oil shale from mines.

The total quantity of oil shale raised in the censal year was returned to the Census Office as 2,715,000 tons valued at £650,000, shale sent to companies' own oil works being valued as if sold. In addition, other products were raised to the value of £1,000, making the value of the total output of oil shale mines £651,000.

According to the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1907 (Cd. 4343), the quantity of oil shale raised in that year was 2,690,000 tons; the difference between this amount and that shown above is due to the fact that the Returns made to the Census Office covered the business years of the several companies concerned, and those periods did not coincide with the calendar year 1907 except in one case.

Net Output.—The net output of oil shale mines was £523,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those mines exceeded the cost of materials used. The actual cost of the coal and other materials used was £128,000. The value of the shale in the mine was not included in the cost of materials, and rents, royalties, and wayleaves have to be defrayed out of the net output as well as wages, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £122.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in oil shale mines is returned as 4,276, viz., 3,548 wage-earners below ground, 697 wage-earners above ground, and 31 salaried persons. All the workers were males, 274 being under 16 and 4,002 over 16 years of age.

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

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners : Below ground	3,531	3,561	3,543	3,557
Wage-earners : Above ground	708	717	662	701
Salaried Persons	31	31	31	31
Total	4,270	4,309	4,236	4,289

In the case of underground workers, Returns were also called for, at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Board of Trade, with regard to the numbers employed on the Mondays preceding the last Wednesdays in the specified months, with a view to affording a measure of the excess of absenteeism alleged to occur on Mondays.

The information furnished is summarised in the following Table :—

	Monday.			Wednesday.		
	Persons actually at work.	Absentees.	Total.	Persons actually at work.	Absentees.	Total.
January	3,445	358	3,803	3,531	281	3,812
April	3,437	326	3,763	3,561	207	3,768
July	3,393	368	3,761	3,543	230	3,773
October	3,463	352	3,815	3,557	270	3,827
Average	3,435	351	3,786	3,548	247	3,795

These figures show that there were, on the average, 104 more absentees on Mondays than on Wednesdays, and that the average percentage of absentees on Mondays was 9·3 per cent. and on Wednesdays 6·5 per cent. of the numbers on the mine books on those days.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power show that there were engines with 15,129 horse-power at oil shale mines, viz., steam engines, reciprocating, 15,119 horse-power, and internal combustion engines, (gas, oil, &c.) 10 horse-power. There were also dynamos of 1,240 kilowatts capacity, driven by steam engines, which generated 2,952,000 Board of Trade units of electricity in the censal year. The capacity of those dynamos is not an addition to the engine-power shown above. 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 12 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to oil shale mines was required for driving dynamos for the production of electricity for power and light. No electricity was purchased.

Shale Oil Works.

Output.—The Tables on pages 74 and 75 are based on Returns received from companies operating shale oil works in connexion with oil shale mines.

The particulars respecting the output of finished products from such works are summarised in the following statement, which is free from duplication :—

Petroleum :—	Quantity. Gallons.	Value. £
Lamp Oils	16,977,000	376,000
Lubricating Oils (above ·875 Sp. Gr.)	6,463,000	117,000
Gas Oils (·840 to ·875 Sp. Gr.) ...	12,259,000	160,000
Spirit	4,496,000	140,000
Total—Petroleum ...	40,195,000	793,000

	Tons.	
Paraffin Wax and Candles	25,000	601,000
Sulphate of Ammonia	52,000	590,000
Lubricating Greases	*	13,000
Coke	5,000	12,000
Other Products	*	5,000

The total value of the above products amounts to £2,014,000.

The companies making Returns also included in their statements of output 39,423,000 gallons of crude oil valued at £357,000, but this oil was either transferred to other works belonging to the same companies to be refined or was sold to other oil companies for refining, and, consequently, its value is included in the value of the finished products shown in the foregoing statement.

The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of all kinds of petroleum in 1907 amounted to 299,140,000 gallons or nearly 7½ times as much as the quantity produced in the United Kingdom. The net imports of paraffin wax amounted to about 51,000 tons and the exports to 14,000 tons.

Net Output.—The net output of shale oil works was £777,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those works exceeded the cost of the crude oil and other materials used. The cost of materials used by the trade, taken as a whole was £1,237,000, crude oil sold for refining or transferred for refining from one works to another works belonging to the same company being excluded.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £229.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in shale oil works is returned as 3,391, viz., 3,043 wage-earners and 348 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	311	Under 18	2
Over 18	3,071	Over 18	7

* Recorded by value only.

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

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July	October.
Wage-earners	3,097	3,022	2,997	3,055
Salaried Persons	348	350	344	349
Total	3,445	3,372	3,341	3,404

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power show that there were engines with 10,993 horse-power at shale oil works, viz., steam engines, reciprocating, 10,975 horse-power, and internal combustion engines, 18 horse-power. There were also dynamos of 2,158 kilowatts capacity, driven by steam engines, which generated 6,230,000 Board of Trade units of electricity in the censal year. The capacity of those dynamos is not an addition to the engine-power shown above. 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 29 per cent. of the engine-power at shale oil works was required for driving dynamos for the production of electricity for power and light. No electricity was purchased.

Iron Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and Iron Quarries.

Output.—The Tables on pages 76 and 77 are based on Returns received from firms and companies working iron mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and iron quarries.

The total output of such mines and quarries amounted to 6,802,000 tons of iron ore and ironstone, valued at £1,987,000, and limestone, gravel, sand, &c., valued at £12,000, the total value of the output thus being £1,999,000.

Including 8,184,000 tons of ironstone raised from mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts and about 2,000 tons returned on Schedules for other trades (valued together at £2,328,000) the total output of iron ore from mines and quarries in the United Kingdom in the year of return amounted to 14,988,000 tons valued at £4,315,000. These figures differ somewhat from those published for 1907 in Part III. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries (Cd. 4343, page 196), the quantity being less than the total returned to the Home Office by 4·7 per cent. and the value by 2·7 per cent. The difference is believed to be accounted for partly by the exclusion from the Returns to the Census Office of a certain quantity of unsaleable ore, which was included by the mine owners in their Returns to the Home Office, and partly by the fact that the 12 months to which the Census Returns relate are not quite identical in all cases with the period covered by the Home Office Returns.

The exports of iron ore raised in the United Kingdom amounted to about 15,000 tons in 1907, while the net imports (*i.e.* imports less re-exports of foreign ore) amounted to 7,635,000 tons in the same year. It should be noted, however, that the metallic content of the imported ore is much greater than that of the native ore, since most of it consists of hæmatite from Spain, Algeria, Greece, &c.

Net Output.—The net output of iron mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and of iron quarries was £1,748,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the iron ore and other products of such mines and quarries exceeded the cost of the materials used in their extraction. The cost of the materials themselves was £251,000. The value of the ore in the mine or quarry is not included in the cost of materials, and charges for rents, royalties, and wayleaves have to be defrayed out of the net output, as well as wages, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year amounted to a little more than £155.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed in connexion with the raising of iron ore from mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and from

quarries, on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October, is returned as 11,252, viz., 11,046 wage-earners and 206 salaried persons, the total number being distributed according to age and sex as follows :—

Males :—				Females :—			
Under 16 ...	...	268		Under 16 ...	...	None.	
Over 16 ...	...	10,981		Over 16 ...	...	3	

The variation in the number of persons employed during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ...	10,928	11,025	10,964	11,268
Salaried Persons ...	204	204	209	208
Total ...	11,132	11,229	11,173	11,476

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used (exclusive of locomotive engines) are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Mines and Quarries with their own Engines ...	£ 1,900,000	10,157	Horse-Power. 27,557
Mines and Quarries not using Power ...	99,000	1,095	—
Total ...	1,999,000	11,252	27,557

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

Steam Engines :—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ...	...	23,756
Steam Turbines ...	...	3,250
Total—Steam Engines ...	...	27,006
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	...	491
Water Power ...	...	60
Total ...	...	27,557

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished may be summarised as follows :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	...	459
Steam Turbines ...	...	2,385
Total ...	...	2,844

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 15 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to iron mines and quarries was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Mine and quarry owners 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. 459	Kilowatts. 117	B.T. Units. 135,000
Steam Turbines ...	2,385	2,385	2,800,000
Total ...	2,844	2,502	2,935,000

No electricity was recorded as purchased.

Mines, other than Coal and Iron.

Output.—The Tables on pages 78 to 80 are based on Returns received from firms and companies working mines (other than ironstone mines) under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Some quarries and other workings (such as tin streams) are also included.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the chief products of such mines :—

	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
Tin Ore (including Tin recovered from Tin Streams) :—		
Dressed ...	7,100	676,000
Undressed ...	19,700	8,000
Lead Ore ...	27,200	314,000
Zinc Ore ...	17,600	81,000
Copper Ore, Regulus, and Precipitate ...	7,200	32,000
Wolfram Ore ...	350	36,000
Gypsum ...	201,700	98,000
Barytes and Witherite ...	34,300	43,000
Ochre, Umber, &c. ...	4,200	3,000
Arsenic and its Oxides (including Arsenical Pyrites) ...	4,000	41,000
Manganese, Gold, Uranium, Bauxite, and Other Ores ...	*	40,000
Fluor Spar ...	41,400	17,000
Stone :—		
Limestone ...	329,000	98,000
Sandstone (including Ganister) ...	104,700	55,000
Other Sorts ...	116,900	38,000
Clay ...	122,900	55,000
Chalk, Flint, Gravel, Sand, and Other Products ...	*	26,000

The total value of these ores and other mine products amounts to £1,661,000. The figures entered as the quantities of wolfram ore, gypsum, and fluor spar raised are based on replies in response to a request to all mine and quarry owners for a voluntary statement respecting the quantities raised by them, since, as those products are not included by weight in the Export and Import Lists, firms could not be compulsorily required to state the quantities raised ; this information was generally given.

The output of stone, clay, chalk, flint, &c., included in the foregoing statement, refers only to the quantities raised from metalliferous mines other than ironstone mines. Estimates of the total output of those products are given on pages 61 and 63.

In addition to the amounts shown above, firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades included in their statements of output barytes, fluor spar, ochre, umber, &c., to the value of £13,000.

Taking these additions into account the following statement shows the total output of these products in the United Kingdom in the censal year ; for purposes of comparison, the output of the same products in the United Kingdom (but not in the Isle of

* Recorded by value only.

Man) in 1907, as shown in Part III. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries (Cd. 4343), is also given :—

	Census of Production Returns.		Home Office Returns.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tin Ore :—	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Dressed	7,100	676,000	7,100*	707,000*
Undressed	19,700	8,000	—	—
Lead Ore	27,200	314,000	30,400	390,000
Zinc Ore	17,600	81,000	17,200	82,000
Copper Ore, Regulus, and Precipitate... ..	7,200	32,000	6,700	34,000
Wolfram Ore	350	36,000	320	41,000
Gypsum	201,700	98,000	235,500	89,000
Barytes and Witherite	40,300	51,000	42,000	38,000
Ochre, Umber, &c.	5,500	4,000	14,700	14,000
Arsenic and its Oxides (including Pyrites)	4,000	41,000	3,300	39,000
Fluor Spar	45,400	19,000	49,500	23,000

* Including 8½ tons of dressed Tin Ore (Black Tin) the equivalent of 1,317 tons of Tin Ore sold undressed (Tin Stuff) valued at £815.

The tin ore was returned to the Census Office partly in its undressed form and partly as dressed. In view of the great difference in values a precise total of the quantity of dressed tin ore obtained cannot be given, but it was probably about 7,200 tons. The quantity of copper ore returned to the Home Office is made up of about 6,400 tons of dressed copper ore and about 300 tons of precipitate, whereas the quantities returned to the Census Office include some undressed ore. Plaster manufacturers with their own gypsum mines or quarries, and paint manufacturers who raised their own ochre or umber, did not make Returns to the Census Office of the gypsum, ochre, or umber raised, but only of the plaster or paint manufactured, while the output of their mines and quarries is included in the Home Office Returns. In addition to the arsenic included in the foregoing statement, 3,200 tons valued at £80,000 were included in the Returns of refiners, smelters, and manufacturers of alkali and vitriol; this quantity was probably in the main obtained from foreign ores. The other discrepancies between the figures as published by the Home Office and those given in the Census of Production Tables are mainly due to the fact that the Census Returns did not in all cases refer to the calendar year 1907, which was the period covered by the Home Office Returns.

The following Table shows the exports and imports of the principal ores, the figures from the Home Office Report for the production of these ores in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man being added for comparison :—

	Production, 1907.	Exports, 1907.	Net Imports,* 1907.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tin Ore	7,100†	—	17,900
Lead Ore	32,500	7,300	10,500
Zinc Ore	20,100	11,300	61,500
Copper Ore, Regulus, and Precipitate	6,800‡	—	170,400

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

† Tin Ore, dressed.

‡ Copper Ore, dressed, and precipitate.

The imports of lead ore were about one-third of the quantity raised in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man, but the imports of tin, zinc, and copper ores were much greater than the British production. About 22 per cent. of the lead ore and about 56 per cent. of the zinc ore produced in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man in 1907 were exported.

Net Output.—The net output of the mines (other than ironstone mines) under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, covered by the Tables on pages 78 to 80, was £1,231,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of those mines exceeded the cost of the materials used in their extraction. The cost of the materials themselves was £430,000. The value of the ores in the mine is not included in the cost of materials, and there has to be defrayed out of the net output rents, royalties, and way-leaves as well as wages, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year amounted to nearly £68. This amount is much lower than in the case of coal and iron mines, which is to some degree accounted for by the fact that in a substantial proportion of the tin

mines open, the work which was carried on in the year of return was dominantly development work of a character not immediately remunerative. Taking separately the Returns for mines in which the development work was approximately normal, the net output per head of persons employed was nearly £80.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed in connexion with the raising of metalliferous ores and other minerals (except iron ore) from mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and from quarries, on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October, is returned as 18,233, viz., 17,621 wage-earners and 612 salaried persons, the total number being distributed according to age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 16	662	Under 16	28
Over 16	17,297	Over 16	246

The variation in the number of persons employed during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	17,508	17,513	17,707	17,755
Salaried Persons	609	627	610	604
Total	18,117	18,140	18,317	18,359

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used (exclusive of locomotive engines) are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-power.
Mines and Quarries with their own Engines... ..	1,587,000	17,116	38,573
Mines and Quarries not using Power	74,000	1,117	—
Total	1,661,000	18,233	38,573

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

	Horse-power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	30,082
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)... ..	5,158
Water Power	3,300
Other Power	33
Total	38,573

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished may be summarised as follows :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,087
Other Power	1,638
Total	2,725

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-tenth of the engine-power belonging to mines other than coal and iron mines was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Mine and quarry owners 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. 1,087	Kilowatts. 1,047	B.T. Units. 1,180,000
Other Power	1,638	1,147	1,462,000
Total	2,725	2,194	2,642,000

About 1,378,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by mine and quarry owners 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 only able to state the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms only a very small proportion of the whole.

Salt Mines, Brine Pits, and Salt Works.

Output.—The Tables on pages 81 and 82 contain particulars relative to the production of salt at mines and brine pits and the refining of salt at salt works. The value of the gross output of those mines, brine pits, and works amounts to £667,000, and, in addition, salt to the value of £69,000 was included in their statements of output by firms making their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £736,000 contains, however, a certain amount of duplication.

The following statement shows the gross output of salt works, including the Returns of like products made on Schedules for all trades:—

	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
Rock and White Salt	1,421,000	626,000
Table Salt (sold in jars, packets, &c.)	44,000	93,000
Other Products	—	17,000

After making allowance for the duplication involved in a few cases where coarse salt was sold by one factory to another for refining, the total output of salt from salt works, as returned to the Census Office, was 1,452,000 tons valued at £695,000. Of this 1,417,000 tons, valued at £618,000, were rock and white salt, and 35,000 tons, valued at £77,000, were table salt. Adding in the value of other products (£17,000), the aggregate value of the output of salt works was £712,000.

In the Home Office Report on "Mines and Quarries" for 1907, Part III. (Cd. 4343), the total quantity of rock salt mined, white salt made from brine, and salt contained in brine used for making alkali (United Kingdom only) is stated to be 1,979,000 tons, valued at £644,000. The difference between the quantity as returned to the Home Office and that returned to the Census Office is principally due to the inclusion in the former Returns of the output of alkali manufacturers who owned salt mines or brine-pits, and used the salt obtained therefrom in their alkali works either in the form of brine or coarse salt. The Home Office Report shows that, out of 1,190,600 tons of salt (including salt in brine) produced at Cheshire and Staffordshire works, 853,600 tons were dispatched by rail, road, or ship, and it may therefore be assumed that the balance of 337,000 tons represents salt in brine sent to alkali works. A further quantity of brine pumped in Lancashire was piped direct to alkali works; the exact quantity so piped is not shown in the Home Office Report, but the total production of salt in the county in 1907 was about 157,000 tons. It would also appear that a certain quantity of refined salt included in the Returns to the Census Office was represented in the Returns to the Home Office by a greater weight of coarse salt.

In order to obtain a more detailed classification of the output of salt, all owners of salt works were asked to make a voluntary statement showing the quantities of brine pumped and of rock salt mined, and to classify their output of white salt under various headings specified. Excluding firms with an output valued at £73,000 who did not furnish the desired information, and also omitting the alkali manufacturers who used brine directly in their works, the remaining firms stated that they pumped 1,228,000 thousand gallons of brine and mined 244,000 tons of rock salt. Firms with an output of 1,144,000 tons of white salt also supplied the following details relating to the classification of their output:—

White Salt:—	Tons.
Coarse, for chemical or manufacturing purposes	277,000
Coarse, for other purposes	482,000
Fine	258,000
Fishery	127,000
Total of White Salt	1,144,000

The exports of rock and white salt in 1907 amounted to 582,000 tons, or a little over 41 per cent. of the output of such salt as returned to the Census Office. As, however, the average value of salt exported was 15s. 6d. per ton free on board, while that of the salt returned to the Census Office was 8s. 10d. per ton at the works, it is probable that the salt exported was in a more refined state, and therefore the exports represent a larger proportion of the production than that indicated above. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) were only 30,000 tons valued at 14s. 11d. per ton at port of landing.

Net Output.—The net output of the salt mines, pits, and works, covered by the Tables on pages 81 and 82 was £319,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those works exceeded the value of the materials used in their manufacture. The actual cost of the materials used by those mines, pits, and works, taken as a whole, was about £335,000. It must be borne in mind that the cost of materials does not include the value of the salt in the mine or pit before being raised, and that rents and royalties have to be defrayed out of the net output, as well as wages, salaries, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £67.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October at the salt mines, brine pits, and salt works covered by the Tables on pages 81 and 82 is returned as 4,736, *viz.*, 4,433 wage-earners and 303 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	367	Under 18	139
Over 18	3,930	Over 18	300

The variation in the number of persons employed during the censal year is shown in the following statement:—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	4,407	4,423	4,425	4,476
Salaried Persons	305	302	302	302
Total	4,712	4,725	4,727	4,778

Power.—The salt mines, pits, and works covered by the Tables on pages 81 and 82 possessed engines of a total capacity of 4,127 horse-power, including the following classes of engines:—

Steam Engines :—		Horse-Power.	
Reciprocating	3,677
Steam Turbines	300
Total—Steam Engines		...	3,977
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	150
Total	4,127

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	241
Steam Turbines	200
Total	441

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 salt mines, brine pits, and salt works was required for driving dynamos for the production of power and light.

Firms were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, and, as the following statement shows, the information furnished was nearly complete :—

Dynamoes driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines :—Reciprocating	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	B.T. Units.
...	241	226	235,000
Steam Turbines	200	200	638,000
Total ...	441	426	873,000

About 4,500 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by firms for power and lighting purposes.

Machinery.—In order to obtain another measure of the salt industry, the firms making Returns were asked to make a voluntary statement showing, in terms of the quantity of salt that could be evaporated, the maximum annual capacity of salt pans of all kinds and other evaporating plant owned by them. Firms whose output of white salt amounted to 1,108,000 tons (or a little more than 76 per cent. of the total output of 1,452,000 tons) stated that their maximum capacity was 1,565,000 tons. The actual output of these firms in the year of return was thus about 71 per cent. of the maximum capacity of their plant.

Slate Quarries.

Output.—The Tables on page 83 and 84 are based on Returns received from slate quarries.

The total quantity of slates for roofing purposes and slate slabs quarried was 416,000 tons, valued at £1,146,000, and stone valued at £2,000 was also obtained, raising the value of the total output to £1,148,000.

The total quantity of slates and slate slabs quarried in the United Kingdom in 1907 is stated in Part III. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries (Cd. 4,343) to have been 431,000 tons (excluding slate quarries in the Isle of Man, which were not covered by the Census), and the difference between this amount and that given above may be assigned to the fact that the Returns made to the Census Office were not in all cases for the calendar year 1907.

Firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades included in their statements of output slate goods valued at £53,000, but the slate used was all purchased from quarry owners, and is included in the quantity of slate shown above.

The exports of slates for roofing purposes in 1907 amounted to about 29,000 tons, or a little under 7 per cent. of the total quantity (444,000 tons) of slates of all kinds quarried in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man in that year (as reported to the Home Office). The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of slates for roofing purposes in the same year amounted to about 37,000 tons, or one-twelfth of the total quantity of slates of all kinds quarried in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man.

Net Output.—The net output of the slate quarries covered by the Tables on pages 83 and 84 was £1,044,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of the quarries exceeded the cost of the fuel, timber, explosives, and other materials used in connexion with their extraction. The actual cost of such materials was £104,000. The value of slate in quarries is not included in the cost of materials, and the rents of quarries and royalties on slate quarried have to be defrayed from the net output, as well as wages, salaries, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was over £72.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the slate quarries covered by the Tables on pages 83 and 84 is returned as 14,400, viz., 14,042 wage-earners and 358 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 16	892	Under 16	None.
Over 16	13,499	Over 16	9

The variation in the number of persons employed during the censal year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	14,376	13,965	13,794	14,034
Salaried Persons	358	356	358	360
Total	14,734	14,321	14,152	14,394

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used (excluding locomotive engines) are summarised below, electricity purchased not being included :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Quarries with their own Engines	£ 1,075,000	13,314	Horse-Power. 10,903
Quarries not using Power	73,000	1,086	—
Total	1,148,000	14,400	10,903

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

Steam Engines :—		Horse-Power.	
Reciprocating	7,047
Steam Turbines	10
Total—Steam Engines		...	7,057
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	727
Water Power	3,107
Other Power	12
Total		...	10,903

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines furnished the following information regarding their capacity :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	150
Other Power	948
Total		...	1,098

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 15 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to slate quarries was required for driving dynamos for the production of power and light.

Quarry owners 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:—

Dynamoes driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamoes.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamoes.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	B.T. Units.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	150	150	141,000
Other Power	948	855	441,000
Total	1,098	1,005	582,000

About 1,335,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by quarry owners 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 only able to state the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms only a very small proportion of the whole.

Machinery.—In order to obtain another measure of the slate industry quarry owners were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the number of slate-cutting machines owned by them. Firms with an output of 130,000 tons of slate (or 31¼ per cent. of the total) returned to the Census Office furnished the required information, showing that firms with an output of 96,000 tons owned 654 machines for cutting roofing slates and 81 machines for cutting slate slabs, while firms with an output of 34,000 tons stated that they had no machines. The remaining firms, whose output of slate amounted to 286,000 tons, did not state whether they did or did not use slate-cutting machines.

Limestone Quarries and Lime Kilns.

Output.—The Tables on pages 85 and 86 are based on Returns received from firms engaged in the quarrying of limestone and the burning of lime. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for limestone quarries and lime kilns was stated to be £1,909,000, to which should be added £275,000, 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 £2,184,000 contains, however, a small amount of duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the value of the output of all limestone quarries and lime kilns:—

	Returned on Schedules for Limestone Quarries and Lime Kilns.	Returned on Schedules for Other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Limestone (not burnt)	955,000	179,000	1,134,000
Lime	794,000	46,000	840,000
Hydraulic Lime	56,000	48,000	104,000
Tar Paving	60,000	2,000	62,000
Other Stone	29,000	—	29,000
Other Products	11,000	—	11,000
Road making	4,000	—	4,000
Total	1,909,000	275,000	2,184,000

The sum of £4,000 received for road-making is exclusive of the value of the stone used, which is included in the entry against limestone. Limestone valued at about £4,000 was quarried by certain firms and sold to others for burning, and appears in Table I on page 85, and in the above statement, both as limestone and as lime. Deducting this duplicated amount, the value of the output, taken as a whole, of

the quarries and lime kilns covered by the Tables on pages 85 and 86 was about £1,905,000.

The quantity of the limestone, valued at £955,000, included in the above statement was returned as 7,513,000 tons and represents only the limestone sold as such and not the total quantity raised. All firms working limestone quarries were asked to make a voluntary statement respecting the quantity of stone raised and the purposes for which it was used. Most of the firms concerned furnished these particulars, and, on the basis of the information so obtained, the limestone raised by the firms whose output is covered by Table I on page 85 is estimated to be as follows:—

Limestone Quarried:—		Tons.
Building Stone ... ..	...	350,000
Road Metal ... ..	...	1,110,000
For Lime Burning ... ..	...	2,740,000
For Other Purposes ... ..	...	4,330,000
Not classified ... ..	...	1,630,000
Total ... ..	...	10,160,000

In addition, firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades included in their statements of output 833,000 tons of limestone, thus raising to 10,993,000 tons the total quantity raised by firms reporting to the Census Office. The total quantity of limestone raised in the United Kingdom in 1907 for all purposes is stated by the Home Office (Part III. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1907, Cd. 4,343) to be 12,505,000 tons. The difference—1,512,000 tons—is mainly due to the fact that separate Returns of stone quarried were not obtained by the Census Office in respect of a number of quarries worked by local authorities, railway companies, road-making firms, cement-making firms, iron-smelting firms, &c., who included the value of the limestone raised by them in the value of the roads, cement, pig-iron, &c., made by them. The output of those quarries is estimated to have been about 1,400,000 tons, and the rest of the discrepancy is due to the fact that the Returns furnished to the Census Office were not in all cases made in respect of the calendar year 1907, the period covered by the Home Office Report.

In addition to the 2,740,000 tons of limestone used for lime-burning, about 320,000 tons of chalk were used for the same purpose.

Further, firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades included in their statements of output sums raising the total value of lime made in the United Kingdom to £840,000, and the total value of hydraulic lime to £104,000.

The imports and exports of lime and limestone are trifling.

Net Output.—The net output of the quarries and lime kilns covered by the Tables on pages 85 and 86 was £1,414,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of such quarries and lime kilns exceeded the cost of the materials used in connexion therewith. The actual cost of materials used by those quarries and kilns, taken as a whole, was about £491,000. The value of limestone in the quarry is not included in the cost of materials, and rents of quarries and royalties on stone have to be defrayed out of net output, as well as wages, salaries, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was £87.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October at the quarries and lime kilns covered by the Tables on pages 85 and 86 is returned as 16,193, viz., 15,532 wage-earners and 661 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 16	364	Under 16	1
Over 16	15,811	Over 16	17

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

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	15,377	15,781	15,675	15,293
Salaried Persons	657	664	665	657
Total	16,034	16,445	16,340	15,950

Power.—The particulars furnished as to power used (exclusive of locomotive engines) are summarised below, electricity purchased being excluded :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Quarries and Lime Kilns with their own Engines	£ 1,439,000	11,366	Horse-Power. 10,867
Quarries and Lime Kilns not using Power ...	470,000	4,827	—
Total	1,909,000	16,193	10,867

Classed according to kind of power, the particulars are :—			Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	...	...	8,713
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	...	...	1,931
Water Power ... ..	...	...	220
Other Power ... ..	...	...	3
			10,867

Firms making Returns reported that they had dynamos of 96 kilowatts capacity driven by steam engines. This capacity should not, of course, be added to the capacity 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 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to limestone quarries and lime kilns was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light. The amount of energy generated by these dynamos was 90,000 Board of Trade units.

About 83,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased and used for lighting and power.

Quarries, other than Iron, Slate, or Limestone.

Output.—The Tables on pages 87–89 are based on Returns received from firms and companies working quarries other than iron ore, slate, or limestone quarries, which are dealt with on pages 51, 58 and 60.

The gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for quarries, other than iron ore, slate, or limestone, was returned as £3,638,000, to which should be added £1,044,000 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 £4,682,000 is substantially free from duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of all quarries, other than iron ore, slate, and limestone quarries, and is free from duplication :—

	Returned on Schedules for Quarries other than Iron Ore, Slate, or Limestone.		Returned on Schedules for Other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Chalk	3,944,000	136,000	415,000	21,000	4,359,000	157,000
Chert and Flint	87,000	11,000	95,000	13,000	182,000	24,000
Clay and Shale :—						
Brick Clay and Earth	672,000	87,000	670,000	114,000	1,342,000	201,000
China Clay and China Stone ...	726,000	542,000	10,000	6,000	736,000	548,000
Fireclay	44,000	12,000	2,757,000	603,000	2,801,000	615,000
Gravel	518,000	47,000	419,000*	36,000	937,000	83,000
Mica	25,000	13,000	—	—	25,000	13,000
Sand	1,946,000	165,000	†	—	1,946,000	165,000
Stone :—						
Granite	3,162,000	825,000	4,000	1,000	3,166,000	826,000
Whinstone	1,267,000	252,000	91,000	18,000	1,358,000	270,000
Other Igneous Rocks	726,000	148,000	3,000	2,000	729,000	150,000
Limestone	27,000	8,000	—	—	27,000	8,000
Sandstone (including Ganister)	4,055,000	1,306,000	500,000	207,000	4,555,000	1,513,000
Stone not further distinguished	39,000	10,000	87,000	17,000	126,000	27,000
Other Quarry Products	40,000	—	—	6,000	—	46,000
Artificial Stone, Bricks, Lime, &c. }	23,000	—	—	—	—	23,000
Roadmaking	13,000	—	—	—	—	13,000
Total	—	3,638,000	—	1,044,000	—	4,682,000

* Including Sand.

† Included with Gravel.

The sum of £13,000 received for road-making is exclusive of the value of the stone used, which is entered under its proper heading.

All quarry-masters who received this Schedule were asked to make a voluntary statement as to the total quantities of stone quarried by them and the purposes for which it was used. The great majority of the quarry-masters furnished these particulars, and the following estimate of the total output of stone from the quarries covered by Table I. on page 87 is based on their replies :—

	Tons.
Building Stone	1,750,000
Monumental Stone	30,000
Setts and Paving Stones	680,000
Road Metal	4,000,000
Grindstones and Millstones	30,000
Stone for other Purposes	1,550,000
Stone not Classified	1,240,000
	9,280,000

Brickmakers who themselves made into bricks the clay raised from their pits and quarries were allowed, where that course was convenient to them, to make combined Returns covering both their brickworks and their brickfields in respect of bricks made. In such cases they included the persons employed in raising clay with those employed in making bricks, and did not include the value of the clay used as part of the cost of their materials. Their Returns are summarised on pages 746 to 749. Brickmakers made voluntary statements to the effect that they raised from their own quarries and shallow workings 10,992,000 tons of brick-earth, 31,000 tons of which are included in the Table on page 62, and it appears that at least 426,000 tons of fireclay (212,000 tons of which are included in the Table on page 62) were raised by firms making fireclay products. These figures do not cover the total output of firms making bricks and fireclay goods, but they are included in the following statement. Cement-makers and lime-burners with their own chalk quarries, and builders, road contractors, and road authorities with their own stone quarries or their own gravel or sand pits were allowed to adopt a similar course, and their Returns are included in the Tables referring to their respective trades. A considerable number of firms availed themselves of this permission, with the result that the figures of quantity shown in Table I. on page 87 and in the above statement do not show the total quantities of the respective quarry products raised in the censal year, and do not agree with the figures given in Part III. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1907 (Cd. 4343). The following statement shows the quantities of chalk, chert and flint, clay and shale, gravel and sand, mica, and stone, so far as they were returned to the Census Office, the figures published by the Home Office regarding the output of the same products in 1907 from mines and quarries (except workings under 20 feet deep) being also shown for purposes of comparison :—

	Census of Production.	Home Office.
	Tons.	Tons.
Chalk	4,359,000	4,779,000
Chert and Flint	182,000	54,000
Clay and Shale :—		
Brick Clay and Earth	12,303,000	14,018,000*
China Clay and Stone	736,000	782,000
Fireclay	3,015,000	*
Gravel and Sand	2,883,000	2,398,000
Mica	25,000	15,000
Stone :—		
Granite	3,166,000	5,664,000
Whinstone	1,358,000	
Other Igneous Rocks	729,000	
Sandstone	4,555,000	5,011,000
Unspecified	126,000	—

* Brickclay and fireclay are shown together in the Home Office Returns.

Where the differences between the Census figures and the Home Office figures are not due to combined Returns, they are in the main caused by differences in classification and by the fact that the Returns made to the Census Office were not in all cases for the calendar year 1907, the period covered by the Home Office Returns. The production of the Isle of Man has been deducted from the Home Office totals, as it was not covered by the Census of Production.

The exports and imports of the different kinds of stone were not shown separately in 1907, the total exports of stone in that year being 52,000 tons and the total net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) 1,192,000 tons. In 1909, however, when the total exports amounted to 56,000 tons, 17,000 tons of grindstones and millstones and 11,000 tons of granite were exported, and out of 1,098,000 tons of net imports of stone in that year 874,000 tons consisted of granite and 29,000 tons of marble; the imports and exports of limestone and sandstone were very small.

Net Output.—The net output of the quarries covered by the Tables on pages 87 to 89 was £3,125,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products raised exceeded the cost of the fuel, explosives, and other materials used in their extraction. The total cost of materials used at those quarries, taken as a whole, was £513,000. The value of the stone, &c., in the quarry or pit is not included in the cost of materials, and rents of quarries and royalties on stone, &c., raised have to be defrayed out of the net output as well as wages, salaries, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was £75. In considering this amount it should be borne in mind that much of the work is irregular.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January April, July, and October in the quarries covered by the Tables on pages 87 to 89, is returned as 41,668, *viz.*, 40,282 wage-earners and 1,386 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 16 ...	1,158	Under 16 ...	None.
Over 16 ...	40,448	Over 16 ...	62

Work in the smaller quarries is frequently irregular, and in all it is to some extent dependent on the weather, both of which considerations affect the validity of the above figures as true averages of the numbers employed during the year. The actual numbers of persons at work on the four specified days were as follows:—

	Persons Employed on last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ...	39,244	40,573	41,430	39,882
Salaried Persons ...	1,386	1,391	1,391	1,377
Total ...	40,630	41,964	42,821	41,259

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Quarries with their own Engines ...	£ 2,977,000	32,800	Horse-Power. 49,028
Quarries not using Power ...	661,000	8,868	—
Total ...	3,638,000	41,668	49,028

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines—Reciprocating ...	42,922
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	4,930
Water Power ...	1,128
Other Power ...	48
Total ...	49,028

Firms who used dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished may be summarised as follows:—

	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	382
Other Power ...	205
Total ...	587

The capacity of these 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 quarries was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Quarry owners 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.	B.T. Units.
Steam Engines: Reciprocating ...	382	203	224,000
Other Power ...	205	83	49,000
Total ...	587	286	273,000

About 602,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by quarry owners 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 only able to state the amounts paid by them.

TABLES.

COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES UNDER THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACTS.*

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.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal :—				
Anthracite	3,453,000	381,000	75,000	3,909,000
Steam	106,476,000	21,719,000	7,000	128,202,000
Gas	28,157,000	879,000	3,000	29,039,000
Household	46,143,000	6,903,000	14,000	53,060,000
Other Sorts, including Coal not separately distinguished.	42,113,000	10,235,000	—	52,348,000
TOTAL—Coal	226,342,000	40,117,000	99,000	266,558,000
Ironstone	7,379,000	805,000	—	8,184,000
Iron Pyrites	11,000	—	—	11,000
Fireclay	†	†	†	2,538,000
Clay and Shale other than Fireclay and Oil } Shale.	†	†	†	518,000
Limestone	343,000	48,000	—	391,000
Sandstone, including Ganister	193,000	45,000	—	238,000
Whinstone, Barytes, Fluor Spar, and other Mine Products.				
All Other Products				
	(Recorded by Value only.)			
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Coal :—				
Anthracite	2,078,000	183,000	36,000	2,297,000
Steam	49,659,000	9,041,000	3,000	58,703,000
Gas	12,305,000	473,000	1,000	12,779,000
Household	22,132,000	3,567,000	6,000	25,705,000
Other Sorts, including Coal not separately distinguished.	15,702,000	4,367,000	—	20,069,000
TOTAL—Coal	101,876,000	17,631,000	46,000	119,553,000
Ironstone	1,946,000	382,000	—	2,328,000
Iron Pyrites	5,000	—	—	5,000
Fireclay	†	†	†	519,000
Clay and Shale other than Fireclay and Oil } Shale.	†	†	†	59,000
Limestone	49,000	14,000	—	63,000
Sandstone, including Ganister	80,000	12,000	—	92,000
Whinstone, Barytes, Fluor Spar, and other Mine Products.	14,000	2,000	—	16,000
All Other Products	2,000	—	—	2,000
TOTAL	104,411,000	18,178,000	48,000	122,637,000

* Including particulars relating to a small number of Quarries.

† 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.

Coal and Ironstone Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts*—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.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	14,266,000	2,275,000	6,000	16,547,000
II.				
Value of Output	104,411,000	18,178,000	48,000	122,637,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	90,145,000	15,903,000	42,000	106,090,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners :—									
Below Ground ...	38,722	535,775	574,497	—	—	—	38,722	535,775	574,497
Above Ground† ...	13,790	119,829	133,619	197	2,842	3,039	13,987	122,671	136,658
Salaried Persons ...	427	11,500	11,927	1	68	69	428	11,568	11,996
TOTAL	52,939	667,104	720,043	198	2,910	3,108	53,137	670,014	723,151
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners :—									
Below Ground ...	4,923	87,223	92,146	—	—	—	4,923	87,223	92,146
Above Ground† ...	1,774	16,690	18,464	445	1,843	2,288	2,219	18,533	20,752
Salaried Persons ...	102	1,586	1,688	2	46	48	104	1,632	1,736
TOTAL	6,799	105,499	112,298	447	1,889	2,336	7,246	107,388	114,634
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners :—									
Below Ground ...	15	526	541	—	—	—	15	526	541
Above Ground† ...	14	214	228	—	—	—	14	214	228
Salaried Persons ...	2	30	32	—	—	—	2	30	32
TOTAL	31	770	801	—	—	—	31	770	801
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners :—									
Below Ground ...	43,660	623,524	667,184	—	—	—	43,660	623,524	667,184
Above Ground† ...	15,578	136,733	152,311	642	4,685	5,327	16,220	141,418	157,638
Salaried Persons ...	531	13,116	13,647	3	114	117	534	13,230	13,764
TOTAL	59,769	773,373	833,142	645	4,799	5,444	60,414	778,172	838,586

* Including particulars relating to a small number of quarries.

† Including those engaged in coal washing.

Coal and Ironstone Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts*—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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.
Mines with their own Engines ...	103,995,000	718,346	1,882,278	18,164,000	114,464	410,978
Mines not using Power ...	416,000	4,805	—	14,000	170	—
TOTAL ...	104,411,000	723,151	1,882,278	18,178,000	114,634	410,978
IRELAND.						
UNITED KINGDOM.						
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Mines with their own Engines ...	44,000	721	722	122,203,000	833,531	2,293,978
Mines not using Power ..	4,000	80	—	434,000	5,055	—
TOTAL ...	48,000	801	722	122,637,000	838,586	2,293,978

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines ...	1,833,296	408,086	639	2,242,021
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	6,944	402	3	7,349
Water Power ...	468	—	—	468
Other Power ...	41,570	2,490	80	44,140
TOTAL ...	1,882,278	410,978	722	2,293,978

* Including particulars relating to a small number of quarries.

COKE WORKS AT COLLIERIES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT IN 1907.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Quantity.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coke ...	10,779,000	565,000	11,344,000
By-products:—			
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	*	*	37,000
Tar ...	112,000	9,000	121,000
Pitch ...	*	*	5,000
Tar Oils (Creosote, &c.) ...	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Benzol and Toluol ...	*	*	1,066,000
Other By-products ...	*	*	2,350,000
	(Recorded by Value only.)		
	Value.		
	£	£	£
Coke ...	8,994,000	522,000	9,516,000
By-products:—			
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	*	*	416,000
Tar ...	95,000	6,000	101,000
Pitch ...	*	*	6,000
Tar Oils (Creosote, &c.) ...	*	*	12,000
Benzol and Toluol ...	*	*	49,000
Other By-products ...	26,000	14,000	40,000
Total—By-products ...	520,000	104,000	624,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	9,514,000	626,000	10,140,000

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.	Great Britain.
	£	£	£
I.			
Cost of Materials Used ...	6,746,000	401,000	7,147,000
II.			
Value of Output ...	9,514,000	626,000	10,140,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	2,768,000	225,000	2,993,000

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

Coke Works at Collieries—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 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners ...	208	9,776	9,984	—	50	50	208	9,826	10,034
Salaried Persons ...	7	303	310	—	2	2	7	305	312
TOTAL ...	215	10,079	10,294	—	52	52	215	10,131	10,346
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	11	575	586	1	10	11	12	585	597
Salaried Persons ...	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
TOTAL ...	11	590	601	1	10	11	12	600	612
GREAT BRITAIN :—									
Wage-earners ...	219	10,351	10,570	1	60	61	220	10,411	10,631
Salaried Persons ...	7	318	325	—	2	2	7	320	327
TOTAL ...	226	10,669	10,895	1	62	63	227	10,731	10,958

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Coke Works with their own Engines	7,976,000	8,855	26,463	504,000	480	2,172	8,480,000	9,335	28,635
Coke Works not using Power.	1,538,000	1,491	—	122,000	132	—	1,660,000	1,623	—
TOTAL ...	9,514,000	10,346	26,463	626,000	612	2,172	10,140,000	10,958	28,635

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines ...	24,052	2,161	26,213
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	2,411	—	2,411
Other Power ...	—	11	11
TOTAL ...	26,463	2,172	28,635

MANUFACTURED FUEL TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactured Fuel ...	Tons. 1,670,000	£ 1,205,000

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 ...	£ 938,000
Value of Output ...	1,205,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	267,000

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 ...	46	1,435	1,481	—	—	—	46	1,435	1,481
Salaried Persons ...	4	51	55	—	1	1	4	52	56
TOTAL ...	50	1,486	1,536	—	1	1	50	1,487	1,537

* 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.

Manufactured Fuel 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.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	1,201,000	1,527	5,344
Workshops (not using Power)	4,000	10	—
TOTAL	1,205,000	1,537	5,344

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

	United Kingdom.*	
	Horse-Power.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating... ..	5,316	
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)... ..	16	
Water Power	12	
TOTAL	5,344	
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		
Steam Engines, Reciprocating		239

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	3,000

* 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.

OIL SHALE MINES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	Scotland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
Oil Shale	2,715,000	650,000
Other Products	(Recorded by Value only.)	1,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	651,000

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.

	Scotland.	
	£	
Cost of Materials Used I.	128,000	
Value of Output II.	651,000	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used III.	523,000	

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.		
	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
SCOTLAND :—			
Wage-earners :—			
Below ground	213	3,335	3,548
Above ground	60	637	697
Salaried Persons	1	30	31
TOTAL	274	4,002	4,276

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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.
Mines with their own Engines	651,000	4,276	15,129

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

	Scotland.	
	Horse-Power.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	15,119	
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	10	
TOTAL	15,129	
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		
Steam Engines, Reciprocating		1,240

SHALE OIL WORKS.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	Scotland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Petroleum :—	Galls.	£
Lamp Oils	16,977,000	376,000
Lubricating Oils (above .875 Sp. Gr.)	6,463,000	117,000
Gas Oils (.840 to .875 Sp. Gr.)	12,259,000	160,000
Spirit	4,496,000	140,000
TOTAL—Petroleum	40,195,000	793,000
Crude Oil	Galls. 39,423,000	357,000
Paraffin Wax and Candles	Tons. 25,000	601,000
Sulphate of Ammonia	52,000	590,000
Lubricating Greases	(Recorded by Value only.)	13,000
Coke	5,000	12,000
Other Products	(Recorded by Value only.)	5,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	2,371,000

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.

	Scotland.
I.	£
Cost of Materials Used	1,594,000
II.	
Value of Output	2,371,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	777,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON 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.
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	257	2,780	3,037	1	5	6	258	2,785	3,043
Salaried Persons	54	291	345	1	2	3	55	293	348
TOTAL	311	3,071	3,382	2	7	9	313	3,078	3,391

Shale Oil Works—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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.
	SCOTLAND.		
Works with their own Engines	£ 2,371,000	3,391	Horse-Power. 10,993

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

	Scotland.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Horse-Power. 10,975
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	18
TOTAL	10,993
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :— Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 2,158

IRON MINES UNDER THE METALLIFEROUS MINES
REGULATION ACT AND IRON QUARRIES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
Iron Ore and Ironstone	Tons. 6,802,000	£ 1,987,000
Limestone, Gravel, Sand, &c	(Recorded by Value only.)	12,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	1,999,000

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.	£ 251,000
Value of Output II.	1,999,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used III.	1,748,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
UNITED KINGDOM* :—									
Wage-earners	261	10,782	11,043	—	3	3	261	10,785	11,046
Salaried Persons	7	199	206	—	—	—	7	199	206
TOTAL	268	10,981	11,249	—	3	3	268	10,984	11,252

* 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.

Iron Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and
Iron Quarries—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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.*			
Mines and Quarries with their own Engines	£ 1,900,000	10,157	Horse-Power. 27,557
Mines and Quarries not using Power	99,000	1,095	—
TOTAL	1,999,000	11,252	27,557

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

	United Kingdom.*
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Horse-Power. 23,756
Steam Turbines	3,250
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	491
Water Power	60
TOTAL	27,557
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	459
Steam Turbines	2,385
TOTAL	2,844

* 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.

MINES, OTHER THAN COAL AND IRON.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figures of quantity in this Table are given to the nearest hundred (except in the case of wolfram ore), and those of value to the nearest thousand. Amounts lower than fifty in the case of quantities and five hundred in the case of value are not shown.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tin Ore (including Tin recovered from Tin Streams) :—			
Dressed	7,100	—	7,100
Undressed	19,700	—	19,700
Lead Ore	†	†	27,200
Zinc Ore	†	†	17,600
Copper Ore, Regulus, and Precipitate	7,200	—	7,200
Wolfram Ore	350	—	350
Gypsum	201,700	—	201,700
Barytes and Witherite	†	†	34,300
Arsenic and its Oxides (including Arsenical Pyrites)	4,000	—	4,000
Manganese, Gold, Uranium, Bauxite, and Other Ores	(Recorded by Value only.)		
Fluor Spar	41,400	—	41,400
Ochre, Umber, &c.	4,200	—	4,200
Stone :—			
Limestone	120,300	208,700	329,000
Sandstone (including Ganister)	†	†	104,700
Other Sorts	116,900	—	116,900
Clay	†	†	122,900
Chalk, Flint, Gravel, Sand, and Other Products	(Recorded by Value only.)		
	Value.		
	£	£	£
Tin Ore (including Tin recovered from Tin Streams) :—			
Dressed	676,000	—	676,000
Undressed	8,000	—	8,000
Lead Ore	†	†	314,000
Zinc Ore	†	†	81,000
Copper Ore, Regulus, and Precipitate	32,000	—	32,000
Wolfram Ore	36,000	—	36,000
Gypsum	98,000	—	98,000
Barytes and Witherite	†	†	43,000
Arsenic and its Oxides (including Arsenical Pyrites)	41,000	—	41,000
Manganese, Gold, Uranium, Bauxite, and Other Ores	40,000	—	40,000
Fluor Spar	17,000	—	17,000
Ochre, Umber, &c.	3,000	—	3,000
Stone :—			
Limestone	57,000	41,000	98,000
Sandstone (including Ganister)	†	†	55,000
Other Sorts	38,000	—	38,000
Clay	†	†	55,000
Chalk, Flint, Gravel, Sand, and Other Products	19,000	7,000	26,000
TOTAL VALUE	1,557,000	104,000	1,661,000

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	410,000	20,000	430,000
II. Value of Output	1,557,000	104,000	1,661,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	1,147,000	84,000	1,231,000

* 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.

Mines, other than Coal and Iron—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 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners	621	15,934	16,555	28	226	254	649	16,160	16,809
Salaried Persons	7	552	559	—	15	15	7	567	574
TOTAL	628	16,486	17,114	28	241	269	656	16,727	17,383
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	33	776	809	—	3	3	33	779	812
Salaried Persons	1	35	36	—	2	2	1	37	38
TOTAL	34	811	845	—	5	5	34	816	850
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	654	16,710	17,364	28	229	257	682	16,939	17,621
Salaried Persons	8	587	595	—	17	17	8	604	612
TOTAL	662	17,297	17,959	28	246	274	690	17,543	18,233

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.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*									
Mines and Quarries with their own Engines.	1,486,000	16,303	36,610	101,000	813	1,963	1,587,000	17,116	38,573
Mines and Quarries not using Power.	71,000	1,080	—	3,000	37	—	74,000	1,117	—
TOTAL	1,557,000	17,383	36,610	104,000	850	1,963	1,661,000	18,233	38,573
SCOTLAND.									
Mines and Quarries with their own Engines.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and Quarries not using Power.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Mines and Quarries with their own Engines.	1,486,000	16,303	36,610	101,000	813	1,963	1,587,000	17,116	38,573
Mines and Quarries not using Power.	71,000	1,080	—	3,000	37	—	74,000	1,117	—
TOTAL	1,557,000	17,383	36,610	104,000	850	1,963	1,661,000	18,233	38,573

* 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.

Mines, other than Coal and Iron—*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	28,379	1,703	30,082
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	5,018	140	5,158
Water Power	3,180	120	3,300
Other Power	33	—	33
TOTAL	36,610	1,963	38,573
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,087	—	1,087
Other Power	1,589	49	1,638
TOTAL	2,676	49	2,725

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	1,378,000	—	1,378,000

* 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.

SALT MINES, BRINE PITS, AND SALT WORKS.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
Rock and White Salt	Tons. 1,244,000	£ 576,000
Table Salt (sold in Jars, Packets, &c.)	34,000	74,000
Other Products	(Recorded by Value only.)	17,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	667,000

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.*
I. Cost of Materials Used	£ 348,000
II. Value of Output	667,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	319,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED 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	337	3,669	4,006	139	288	427	476	3,957	4,433
Salaried Persons	30	261	291	—	12	12	30	273	303
TOTAL	367	3,930	4,297	139	300	439	506	4,230	4,736

* 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.

Salt Mines, Brine Pits, and Salt Works—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.
Mines, Pits, and Works with their own Engines ...	667,000	4,736	4,127

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

	United Kingdom.*
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating	3,677
Steam Turbines	300
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	150
TOTAL	4,127
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	241
Steam Turbines	200
TOTAL	441

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	United Kingdom.*
Amount of Electricity Purchased	Board of Trade Units. 4,500

* 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.

SLATE QUARRIES.

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.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Slates for Roofing Purposes and Slate Slabs ...	391,000	20,000	5,000	416,000
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Slates for Roofing Purposes and Slate Slabs ...	1,091,000	39,000	16,000	1,146,000
Stone	2,000	—	—	2,000
TOTAL VALUE	1,093,000	39,000	16,000	1,148,000

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	99,000	3,000	2,000	104,000
	II.			
Value of Output	1,093,000	39,000	16,000	1,148,000
	III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	994,000	36,000	14,000	1,044,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners ...	872	12,142	13,014	—	—	—	872	12,142	13,014
Salaried Persons ...	6	322	328	—	9	9	6	331	337
TOTAL	878	12,464	13,342	—	9	9	878	12,473	13,351
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	13	752	765	—	—	—	13	752	765
Salaried Persons ...	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	13
TOTAL	13	765	778	—	—	—	13	765	778
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	1	262	263	—	—	—	1	262	263
Salaried Persons ...	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
TOTAL	1	270	271	—	—	—	1	270	271
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	886	13,156	14,042	—	—	—	886	13,156	14,042
Salaried Persons ...	6	343	349	—	9	9	6	352	358
TOTAL	892	13,499	14,391	—	9	9	892	13,508	14,400

Slate Quarries—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.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Quarries with own Engines ...	1,043,000	12,729	10,599	17,000	335	90
Quarries not using Power ...	50,000	622	—	22,000	443	—
TOTAL ...	1,093,000	13,351	10,599	39,000	778	90
	Ireland.			United Kingdom.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Quarries with own Engines...	15,000	250	214	1,075,000	13,314	10,903
Quarries not using Power ...	1,000	21	—	73,000	1,086	—
TOTAL ...	16,000	271	214	1,148,000	14,400	10,903

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 ...	6,890	8	149	7,047
Steam Turbines ...	10	—	—	10
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	645	82	—	727
Water Power ...	3,042	—	65	3,107
Other Power ...	12	—	—	12
TOTAL ...	10,599	90	214	10,903
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamoes driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	150	—	—	150
Other Power ...	895	53	—	948
TOTAL ...	1,045	53	—	1,098

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 ...	1,335,000	—	—	1,335,000

LIMESTONE QUARRIES AND LIME KILNS.

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.			
Limestone (not burnt) ...	7,202,000	55,000	256,000	7,513,000
Value.				
	£	£	£	£
Limestone (not burnt) ...	912,000	9,000	34,000	955,000
Lime ...	691,000	58,000	45,000	794,000
Hydraulic Lime ...	*	*	—	56,000
Tar Paving ...	60,000	—	—	60,000
Stone, other than Limestone ...	27,000	1,000	1,000	29,000
Other Products ...	*	*	*	11,000
TOTAL ...	1,750,000	73,000	82,000	1,905,000
Amount Received for Road-making ...	3,000	—	1,000	4,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	1,753,000	73,000	83,000	1,909,000

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 ...	444,000	27,000	24,000	495,000
II. Total Value of Output ...	1,753,000	73,000	83,000	1,909,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used...	1,309,000	46,000	59,000	1,414,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners ...	308	13,598	13,906	—	3	3	308	13,601	13,909
Salaried Persons ...	20	558	578	1	9	10	21	567	588
TOTAL ...	328	14,156	14,484	1	12	13	329	14,168	14,497
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	9	496	505	—	3	3	9	499	508
Salaried Persons ...	—	32	32	—	2	2	—	34	34
TOTAL ...	9	528	537	—	5	5	9	533	542
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	27	1,088	1,115	—	—	—	27	1,088	1,115
Salaried Persons ...	—	39	39	—	—	—	—	39	39
TOTAL ...	27	1,127	1,154	—	—	—	27	1,127	1,154
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners ...	344	15,182	15,526	—	6	6	344	15,188	15,532
Salaried Persons ...	20	629	649	1	11	12	21	640	661
TOTAL ...	364	15,811	16,175	1	17	18	365	15,828	16,193

* 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.

Limestone Quarries and Lime Kilns—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 is given in this Table to the nearest thousand pounds.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Quarries and Lime Kilns with own Engines.	1,346,000	10,511	9,884	54,000	338	655
Quarries and Lime Kilns not using Power.	407,000	3,986	—	19,000	204	—
TOTAL	1,753,000	14,497	9,884	73,000	542	655
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Quarries and Lime Kilns with own Engines.	39,000	517	328	1,439,000	11,366	10,867
Quarries and Lime Kilns not using Power.	44,000	637	—	470,000	4,827	—
TOTAL	83,000	1,154	328	1,909,000	16,193	10,867

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 7,911	Horse-Power. 570	Horse-Power. 232	Horse-Power. 8,713
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.).	1,780	65	86	1,931
Water Power	190	20	10	220
Other Power	3	—	—	3
TOTAL	9,884	655	328	10,867
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :— Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 96	—	—	Kilowatts. 96

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. 58,000	Board of Trade Units. —	Board of Trade Units. 25,000	Board of Trade Units. 83,000

QUARRIES, OTHER THAN IRON, SLATE, OR LIMESTONE.

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.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Chalk	3,944,000	—	—	3,944,000
Chert and Flint	87,000	—	—	87,000
Clay and Shale :—				
Brick Clay and Earth	628,000	43,000	1,000	672,000
China Clay and China Stone	726,000	—	—	726,000
Fireclay	37,000	1,000	6,000	44,000
Gravel	489,000	20,000	9,000	518,000
Mica	25,000	—	—	25,000
Sand	1,602,000	331,000	13,000	1,946,000
Stone :—				
Granite	2,787,000	332,000	43,000	3,162,000
Whinstone	473,000	674,000	120,000	1,267,000
Other Igneous Rocks	703,000	20,000	3,000	726,000
Limestone	26,000	1,000	—	27,000
Sandstone (including Ganister)	3,234,000	751,000	70,000	4,055,000
Stone, not further distinguished	30,000	—	9,000	39,000
Other Quarry Products	—	—	—	—
Artificial Stone, Bricks, Lime, &c.	—	—	—	—
Amount Received for Road Making	—	—	—	—
	(Recorded by Value only.)			
VALUE.				
	£	£	£	£
Chalk	136,000	—	—	136,000
Chert and Flint	11,000	—	—	11,000
Clay and Shale :—				
Brick Clay and Earth	83,000	4,000	—	87,000
China Clay and China Stone	542,000	—	—	542,000
Fireclay	11,000	—	1,000	12,000
Gravel	44,000	2,000	1,000	47,000
Mica	13,000	—	—	13,000
Sand	142,000	22,000	1,000	165,000
Stone :—				
Granite	655,000	146,000	24,000	825,000
Whinstone	113,000	125,000	14,000	252,000
Other Igneous Rocks	144,000	4,000	—	148,000
Limestone	8,000	—	—	8,000
Sandstone (including Ganister)	1,066,000	232,000	8,000	1,306,000
Stone, not further distinguished	5,000	1,000	4,000	10,000
Other Quarry Products	37,000	1,000	2,000	40,000
Artificial Stone, Bricks, Lime, &c.	23,000	—	—	23,000
Amount Received for Road Making	8,000	4,000	1,000	13,000
TOTAL VALUE	3,041,000	541,000	56,000	3,638,000

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	429,000	79,000	5,000	513,000
II.				
Value of Output	3,041,000	541,000	56,000	3,638,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	2,612,000	462,000	51,000	3,125,000

Quarries, other than Iron, Slate, or Limestone—*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 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.	Under 16 years of age.	Over 16 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND & WALES :—									
Wage-earners ...	945	31,586	32,531	—	20	20	945	31,606	32,551
Salaried Persons ...	50	1,042	1,092	—	25	25	50	1,067	1,117
TOTAL ...	995	32,628	33,623	—	45	45	995	32,673	33,668
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	135	6,560	6,695	—	2	2	135	6,562	6,697
Salaried Persons ...	7	222	229	—	14	14	7	236	243
TOTAL ...	142	6,782	6,924	—	16	16	142	6,798	6,940
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	21	1,012	1,033	—	1	1	21	1,013	1,034
Salaried Persons ...	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	26	26
TOTAL ...	21	1,038	1,059	—	1	1	21	1,039	1,060
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	1,101	39,158	40,259	—	23	23	1,101	39,181	40,282
Salaried Persons ...	57	1,290	1,347	—	39	39	57	1,329	1,386
TOTAL ...	1,158	40,448	41,606	—	62	62	1,158	40,510	41,668

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.
Quarries with their own Engines ...	£ 2,486,000	26,420	Horse-Power. 38,874	£ 461,000	5,865	Horse-Power. 9,763
Quarries not using Power ...	555,000	7,248	—	80,000	1,075	—
TOTAL ...	3,041,000	33,668	38,874	541,000	6,940	9,763
IRELAND.						
Quarries with their own Engines ...	£ 30,000	515	Horse-Power. 391	£ 2,977,000	32,800	Horse-Power. 49,028
Quarries not using Power ...	26,000	545	—	661,000	8,868	—
TOTAL ...	56,000	1,060	391	3,638,000	41,668	49,028

Quarries, other than Iron, Slate, or Limestone—*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. 34,012	Horse-Power. 8,574	Horse-Power. 336	Horse-Power. 42,922
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	3,880	995	55	4,930
Water Power ...	934	194	—	1,128
Other Power ...	48	—	—	48
TOTAL ...	38,874	9,763	391	49,028
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 286	Kilowatts. 96	Kilowatts. —	Kilowatts. 382
Other Power ...	83	122	—	205
TOTAL ...	369	218	—	587

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. 356,000	Board of Trade Units. 246,000	Board of Trade Units. —	Board of Trade Units. 602,000