SAORSTAT EIREANN

ANNUAL

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

OF THE

Electricity Supply Board

(*For the year* 1*st April,* 1928, *to* 31*st March,* 1929).

(*Presented to the Minister for Industry and Commerce in pursuance of Section* 32 (1) *and Section* 7 (4) *of the Electricity* (*Supply*) *Act,* 1927.)

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ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD

Report and Accounts

For the Year ending 31*st March*, 1929.

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(B).—ACCOUNTS.

REPORT

ON THE

Proceedings of the Electricity Supply Board

(*Period 1st April, 1928 to 31st March, 1929*).

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD,
60-62 UPPER MOUNT STREET,
DUBLIN.

To :
Minister for Industry and Commerce.

A CHARA,

1. In our Report for the period ending 31st March, 1928, it was explained that the activities of the Board up to that date had been necessarily limited to the making of preliminary arrangements and the laying of definite plans for the work about to be undertaken. The progress of these plans and the development of other operations of the Board during the year ending 31st March, 1929, are described in this Report which, for convenience of reference, has been divided into various sections, as enumerated in the contents.

2. It is proposed in the first place to outline the progress made in the survey of towns, the design and construction of town networks including the provision of transformer stations. Following this will be shown the arrangements made for the acquisition of existing undertakings and for their change-over to meet Shannon supply requirements, the programme for connecting up and supplying consumers, including the arrangements for house-wiring, sale of appliances, tariffs, publicity, etc., and, finally, a synopsis of general administration. In the appendices will be found technical data and miscellaneous tables containing information ancillary to the main report.

A.—REPORT.

I.—DISTRIBUTION.

3. As pointed out in the Report for the year ending 31st March, 1928, the problem of distribution automatically fell into three categories :

(*a*) Distribution in towns and villages without existing supply.

(*b*) Distribution in towns and villages with existing supply, and

(*c*) Distribution in city areas.

(a). *Distribution in Towns and Villages without existing supply.*

4. The problem of the construction of distribution networks was considered by the Board to be of extreme urgency as it was essential that the maximum number of towns should be connected to the Shannon system when completed. Consequently in the case of towns and villages without an existing supply a comprehensive survey on the lines shown in last Report (paragraph 8) was undertaken. By the middle of 1928 this survey had been completed in the case of 320 towns (see Appendix I.).

5. The preparation of these towns for the reception of Shannon current rendered desirable a standardization of design, and a selection of material on a very careful basis. Consequently a close investigation of the most suitable types of material to be used as standards was undertaken, after consultation with a number of engineers from British and Continental firms, care being taken that in the specification of material the selected types would not limit the supply to one or two firms. It was felt that such a limitation might have resulted in restricted competition with consequential increased cost. In the selection of standard types consideration was given to the materials used in the construction of the main Shannon Works by the Department of Industry and Commerce so as to secure complete standardization as far as possible throughout the entire system. The adoption of standards not only ensured rapidity in all subsequent construction work, but it also afforded to the Board the advantages of large bulk purchases of materials. It possesses the further advantages of reducing to a minimum the necessary stocks of spare equipment, and of enabling operatives to familiarize themselves quickly with all types of material used.

6. Having arranged for the standardization of material it was then considered essential that the fundamental basis for the design of networks should be determined at once, and that the networks be designed accordingly. This resulted in the speedy preparation, and in the uniformity of all subsequent design work. The principal factors to be decided in network design are the provision to be made for increased electrical demands at future dates and the method of connecting individual consumers to the network. With regard to the provision for future increased loads the Board decided, after a careful economic investigation, to limit the size of the network conductors to 70 sq.mm. cross sectional area—a subsequent increase in the demand for electricity greater than the capacity of these conductors to be provided for by the installation at a future date of further transformer stations feeding into the same network. This, as well as being the most economical method, has the advantage of eliminating for the time being unnecessary capital expenditure. In regard to consumers' connections, it was decided to erect them of a size sufficient to cater for a liberal use of domestic electricity, and to deal individually with institutions and power users. In the year covered by this Report the designs for the distribution networks in 220 towns were completed. (See Appendix I).

7. As mentioned in paragraph 16 of the Board's Report for the period ending 31st March, 1928, tenders were invited from contractors for the construction of the networks in the first group of eight towns. This first contract was placed in May, 1928, and was later extended to include several additional groups of towns. During the Summer of 1928 further contracts were also entered into for overhead and underground distribution networks and house services, as well as for transformer stations. Appendix No. II. shows the position regarding construction for the period under review.

(b) *Distribution in Towns and Villages with existing supply.*

8. As explained in the previous Report the Board took an early opportunity of meeting the owners of existing electricity undertakings for the purpose of an informal exchange of views on the new position created by the passing of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1927. This early contact on the one hand gave the owners an outline of the alternative courses which the Board might adopt in the interval before the coming of the Shannon supply and on the other hand it enabled the Board to obtain general information as to the working of each undertaking.

9. At the outset the Board appreciated the extent of the powers which, especially in the case of Local Authority authorised undertakers, the Act conferred on it, and for this reason determined to utilise these powers with scrupulous care so as to avoid inflicting on any section of the community what might be regarded as a hardship.

10. In the case of authorised undertakers the Board was given power under the Section 38 (1) of the Act to acquire the undertaking either at the request of the undertaker or whenever the Board itself thought fit. In view of the short period of time available to perfect its arrangement between the date of its establishment and the expected date of Shannon supply the Board exercised its powers of acquisition only where technical or other reasons made it imperative to do so. In some cases (viz : Clonmel, Dun Laoghaire, Enniscorthy, Waterford, Dundalk, Thurles and Edenderry) the undertakers themselves made a request for acquisition, but in reaching a decision the Board was in all instances influenced mainly by considerations affecting its general programme. As the Board's construction programme had commenced in the towns adjacent to the Leinster Loop of the Shannon system the acquisition of existing undertakings in that area was, as a general principle, considered advisable so as to permit of the necessary reconstruction work in the towns concerned.

11. The list of towns with an existing electricity supply (Appendix No. III) shows certain general particulars in regard to each undertaking in the Saorstát. Of the 23 authorised under-

takings 18 were owned by Local Authorities, the remaining 5 being owned by private interests.

12. The Board, shortly after its establishment, requested every undertaker to furnish full information relating to the financial, administrative and engineering position of the undertaking. In a very large number of cases, particularly those of permitted undertakings, the information supplied was incomplete. This was especially noticeable in regard to the financial returns. The Board, having regard to the capital commitments to be incurred, selected those undertakings of which the early acquisition seemed most practicable. A detailed financial and technical examination of permitted undertakings in this category having been completed offers to purchase were made in the following cases :

Carlow	Mountrath	Roscrea
Moate	Rathkeale	Fethard
Athy	Buttevant	Mitchelstown
New Ross	Dungarvan	Borrisoleigh
Bagenalstown	Listowel	Newcastle West
Portarlington	Charleville	Clonakilty
Callan	Kilmallock	Kinsale
Tullamore	Nenagh	Cahir
Monasterevan	Skibbereen	Loughrea

13. In determining the amount to be offered as purchase price to the proprietors of these undertakings the Board took into consideration three factors, namely :

(1) The value of the fixed and movable assets used by the concern in the generation and distribution of electricity.

(2) The value of the goodwill attached to the profit earning capacity of the business, and

(3) The rates of charge made for electricity to consumers.

This basis of valuation was applied in all cases, the Board at the same time bearing in mind the ratio of the capital expenditure to be incurred in any area to the population of that area. These offers were in general made within the last month of the period covered by this Report, and at 31st March, 1929, agreements had been reached with the proprietors of the Carlow and Moate undertakings.

14. During the year under review the Board also acquired the following 14 Local Authority authorised undertakings :

Undertaking.	Date of Acquisition.
Limerick	31/5/'28
Edenderry	21/6/'28
Bray	12/7/'28
Wexford	12/7/'28
Waterford	8/11/'28
Enniscorthy	16/11/'28

Undertaking.	Date of Acquisition.
Dun Laoghaire	17/1/'29
Wicklow	14/2/'29
Dublin	28/3/'29
Pembroke	28/3/'29
Rathmines	28/3/'29
Thurles	28/3/'29
Clonmel	28/3/'29
Swinford	28/3/'29

Certain financial particulars of some of these undertakings are tabulated in Appendix IV. This table is necessarily incomplete by reason of the fact that the accounts in the case of six undertakings, which were acquired on the 28th March, 1929, had not been closed, and consequently accurate figures could not be obtained.

15. As in the case of towns in which no electricity supply existed, the general load survey was completed for all towns with an existing supply. A further survey had to be undertaken to obtain technical particulars of the material and design of each existing network for the purpose of re-designing it, and allowing of its use as a distribution medium for the alternating current to be available from the National transmission system. Thus the work of re-designing all existing undertakings—whether acquired or otherwise—was undertaken. This re-design followed the standardisation principle in regard to materials and general design fundamentals, to which reference has already been made. The re-designing of existing networks was rendered extremely difficulty on account of the desirability of utilising, as far as possible, all existing material, and of causing the minimum disturbance to consumers during the period of reconstruction.

(c) *Distribution in City Areas.*

16. A very detailed examination of the problem of connecting the Dublin District to the Shannon system was undertaken. Within this district there are four existing undertakings, viz. : Dublin, Rathmines, Pembroke and Dun Laoghaire, all controlled by the respective Municipal and Urban Authorities. In the previous Report (paragraph 17) it was explained that all this district has necessarily to be regarded as one unit, and an outline of the proposed distribution system was shown.

17. The existing Dublin City supply is generated at Pigeon House Station and distributed from Fleet Street Station through 5,000 volt feeder cables throughout the city. In order to supply this existing cable system from the Shannon transmission system at Inchicore it was found necessary to erect a new main station to transform the Shannon current from 38,000 to 5,000 volts. A site for this station was accordingly acquired adjacent to the existing distribution station at Fleet Street, this being approxi-

mately the load centre of Dublin City and, therefore, the most suitable site for the new station. This new Transformer Station will be supplied by three 38,000 volt underground cables from the Shannon Transformer Station situated at Inchicore. The equipment of the new station will include 38,000 volt switchgear, three transformers each 12,000 kVA capacity and 5,000 volt switchgear. From this station 12 main feeder cables will be laid in an underground subway to supply the existing Distributing Station for the City of Dublin. The design of the station building was practically completed on the 31st March, 1929, and contracts had already been placed for the complete electrical equipment. As a large amount of switchgear in the Fleet Street Distributing Station was of an old type and unsuitable for operation on the Shannon system the Board decided to replace this switchgear. The contract for the complete erection of this switchgear has been placed.

18. For the supply of the area South of the City the Board has designed a high tension distribution system to include Rathmines and Pembroke, and to extend along the coast to Killiney and Ballybrack, and inland to Carrickmines, Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Dundrum. The suburbs North of the City are likewise being supplied through high tension cables from the nearest available stations on the transmission system. To feed the Southern area from the Shannon system a new main transformer station is to be erected at Milltown. Contracts for the complete electrical equipment of this new station have been placed and on the 31st March, 1929, the design of the station building was in progress.

19. The Milltown Transformer Station will be supplied by the underground 38,000 volt cables connected to a new overhead 38,000 volt transmission line from the Shannon Transformer Station at Inchicore. The equipment of this station will be of a similar type to that of the new Fleet Street Transformer Station. This will include 38,000 volt switchgear, two transformers each 7,000 kVA capacity and 10,000 volt switchgear. This station will feed the new transformer stations in the Dublin District through an underground 10,000 volt network, situated at suitable points in the area. The laying of this cable network was in fact completed by 31st March, 1929.

20. Cork City is supplied by the Cork Electric Supply Company, Ltd., who are the authorised undertakers in the area. The Board are in negotiation with the Company for the purchase of their undertaking.

21. The Board acquired the Limerick Undertaking on 31st May, 1928, from the Limerick Borough Council who were the authorised undertakers for the city area. Meanwhile the Board has continued the existing supply perfecting its plans for the redesigning of the City network in order to effect the distribution of Shannon current when available.

II.—Supply.

Sales and House-Wiring.

22. In order to provide for the connection of the maximum number of consumers to the distribution networks arrangements were made for the establishment of a Sales Organisation with a Contract and Wiring Department.

23. The Board had no hesitation in deciding to utilise its powers under the Act in regard to the sale and hire to consumers of electric fittings and appliances. The whole essence of the Shannon Scheme being to provide cheap electricity, and the intention of the Oireachtas in placing these powers at the Board's disposal being clearly to enable consumers to obtain the advantages of electricity at a minimum cost, the Board set about forming an organisation to give direct effect to this intention. This organisation contemplates showrooms in the principal towns with a sales staff for demonstrating the uses of the various types of electrical apparatus. Showrooms have already been opened in Portlaoighise and Wexford and similar premises are about to be opened in Kilkenny, Limerick, Athlone and other towns. A central showroom has been acquired at Stephen's Green, Dublin, where it is intended that the most up-to-date electrical fittings and appliances for all domestic and industrial purposes may be obtained. In the Board's view it is essential that first-class showrooms of this kind should be available in the Metropolis.

24. The utmost care is being taken to ensure that the electrical fittings and other equipment offered for sale by the Board will leave no room for complaint. With this in view the Board has obtained from various manufacturers of world repute different types of their specialities for careful testing by the Board's experts both from the point of view of technical efficiency and selling value. This will provide a selection of suitable items for bulk purchase and resale direct to consumers. A variety of illustrated catalogues and pamphlets relating to domestic electric fittings has been obtained from several electrical manufacturers of note for circulation to prospective consumers.

25. In conjunction with its Sales Organisation, a Contract and Wiring Department was established. To reduce the risk of defective wiring installations and to ensure safe operation the Board advised all electrical contractors as to what its minimum requirements are. A minimum standard of wiring installation is required in all cases prior to connection with the Board's networks. The Contract and Wiring Department also carried out under direct supervision wiring contracts for private residences, institutions, etc. The Board after very careful consideration felt that the consumer's interests demanded that it should make full use of the powers in this matter conferred upon it by the Oireachtas.

26. The question of the sufficiency of skilled labour had in the early stages given the Board much concern and a census of electricians was accordingly taken in the Spring of 1928. The result of this census showed that there was throughout the country ample material to justify the Board undertaking its house-wiring programme.

27. The Board decided to adopt in regard to the wiring of consumers' premises and the sale of electrical appliances a system of hire purchase in order to assist prospective consumers in regard to initial capital outlay (see Appendix VIII.—(1 & 2). Although limited in certain areas so as to exclude the better-class houses the wiring scheme on the hire purchase basis proved helpful to intending consumers. Particulars of the application of the wiring scheme are shown in Appendix VIII.—(1).

28. An extensive canvass of consumers in the areas in which networks were approaching completion was undertaken in the Autumn of 1928. This systematic canvassing is carried out by furnishing every occupier with explanatory leaflets regarding supply, house-wiring and scale of charges. A personal call from the Board's canvasser then follows and the consumer is supplied with a form of agreement. Before connection to the Board's mains the house wiring is tested in every case to ensure safety in operation. Concurrently with these arrangements the consumer is supplied with illustrated priced catalogues of suitable fittings, samples of which are made available for inspection, even in the smaller towns.

Appendix V. shows the progress made at 31st March, 1929, in regard to canvassing and house-wiring by the Board.

Operation Arrangements.

29. In anticipation of the handing over of portion of the Shannon transmission system the Board, towards the end of the period under review, made arrangements for the actual operation of the whole Shannon system. These arrangements were made in consultation with Mr. Waldemar Borgquist, one of the Shannon experts, and his assistant Mr. Ljungdahl. The nucleus of an Operation Department, capable of subsequent expansion on the handing over of further sections of the Shannon Works, was established and all necessary arrangements made for dealing with the operation of the entire system. In appendices VI. (a) and VI. (b) is shown an outline of these arrangements as well as safety rules drawn up to limit the possibility of accidents. The Board, in developing this organisation, was handicapped to some extent by the fact that the men most suitable for operation duties were at the time busily engaged on the completion of the construction work necessary. It succeeded, however, in forming a skeleton organisation capable of a gradual accession of staff from those engaged on various sections of the construction work.

30. The greater part of the Leinster Loop (Loop IV.) was handed over to the Board by the Department of Industry and Commerce in March, 1929, in accordance with Section 17 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1927. (See Appendix VII.).

Public Lighting.

31. During the year under review the question of street lighting had necessarily to be dealt with from the viewpoint of selecting the most suitable type of fitting for the purpose and for making provisional arrangements for the actual lighting of certain towns. Where networks construction was completed at the beginning of the Winter and where a local supply was available the Board made arrangements with the local undertaker for the supply of the necessary current for street lighting from the Board's networks and thus Kilkenny, Naas, and Edenderry were lighted throughout the Winter, 1928-29.

The selection of suitable types of fittings was given close attention. After careful investigation, which included an examination and testing under current of various types of fittings supplied by different manufacturers, the Board decided on three types namely :—

(1) Dispersive type metal reflector.
(2) Metal reflector type fitted with opal ring.
(3) Simple type of enamel reflector fitting.

These types of fitting have been found in actual practice to be very satisfactory and were consequently adopted for general use. They are being utilised respectively for the lighting of three different classes of thoroughfare into which the streets of every town have been grouped. Thus the dispersive type metal reflector with a 200 watt lamp is affixed to each pole in the principal thoroughfares, while in the average street the metal reflector with opal ring is likewise used in conjunction with a 200 watt lamp on every alternate pole. The simple type of enamel reflector fitting is used with a 100 watt lamp in laneways and places of least importance. At the 31st March, 1929, street lighting fittings had been erected in eighteen towns.

32. The launching of the foregoing schemes involved the creation of a Stores and Costing Organisation for handling the miscellaneous types of electrical equipment arriving daily from various cross-channel, continental and American manufacturers and for distributing this material to the various showrooms, contract depots and generating stations throughout the country. Following the acquisition of various electricity undertakings the requisitioning of essential stores was centralised so as to ensure the economical purchase of supplies. Storage accommodation was obtained at the North Wall from the Dublin Port and Docks Board and in addition temporary distribution depots were opened in various local centres as required.

32a. The question of the utilisation of its powers for the manufacture of electrical appliances in the Saorstát was considered by the Board but in view of the relatively small market which the country affords and the low prices at which material can be purchased in the competition of the world manufacturers it was not considered feasible to embark on any venture in this direction.

III.—Tariffs.

33. The most important question of the rates of charge for current required very careful consideration from the Board. The determination of charges for electricity for lighting and domestic purposes had necessarily to receive priority over power tariffs; consequently during the period covered by this Report no definite decisions were reached in regard to the latter.

34. In approaching the problem of tariffs the Board felt that it should keep in mind two fundamental principles, the first one being that the rates of charge should be such as to make it possible for the maximum number of consumers to utilise to the fullest degree the abundant supply of electricity for all purposes which the hydro-electric development of the River Shannon and the building of the National network placed at their disposal, and the second that the rates of charge for electricity to be utilised for each particular purpose should be such as to correspond as closely as possible to the cost of supplying it for that purpose.

35. In considering the matter from the first viewpoint the Board had clearly before it the degree to which electricity was used in the past in this country. The use of domestic electricity was practically unknown outside the cities, and even in these it was utilised only to a very limited degree. Outside the cities electricity was used almost solely for lighting purposes, the rates of charge being so high that consumers treated it more as a luxury than a necessity. Houses were very often wired so as to provide electric light only for the principal rooms, while candles or lamps were used in the other rooms. Similarly in premises combining shops and dwelling-houses very often only the shop portion was wired. It was in short the general practice in the country towns where electricity was available to limit the use of electric light to the more important portions of the premises and to economise in its use even in these portions.

36. The problem before the Board, therefore, was to fix a system of charge which would not only make possible the fullest use of electricity for lighting and domestic purposes, but also to arrange it in such a form as to encourage consumers to forsake their conservative habits. The hydro-electric development and the National network made it possible for the Board not only to sell current for lighting at a lower price than local undertakers could sell it but, also, for the first time to give the country towns an abundant supply of electricity for general domestic purposes.

37. An obvious solution of the tariff problem would have been the adoption of the old established practice of fixing a separate rate of charge for electricity for lighting purposes and for electricity for other domestic purposes. This system would have the advantage of being in a form with which the public were familiar, and of evoking, therefore, the minimum of criticism. The Board felt, however, that it must look at the matter in a much broader light. The primary consideration should be that the tariff should be such as to permit consumers not only to use electricity for lighting but to use it liberally for lighting, and to utilise it liberally also for all other domestic purposes such as heating, cooking, hot water supply, etc. It was clear that as consumers were not familiar with the utilisation of electricity for these purposes they would not, in the first instance, examine the tariffs in this light, but the Board felt that once consumers came to realise the great advantage of electricity used for these purposes they would cease to consider the lighting aspect alone and would welcome a tariff which made possible the ready use of electricity for general domestic purposes.

38. In the cities one of the main hindrances to the development of the domestic load had been the wiring problem. It was a comparatively simple matter to sell an electric fire to a consumer, but when the consumer took it home and found he had to send for an electrician to have a separate circuit installed to enable him to utilise it, and that he had further to get in touch with the supply authority to have a special meter installed, his enthusiasm waned and more often than not his interest in domestic electrification ceased.

39. In the country towns where houses were about to be wired for the first time it seemed essential to the Board that the system of wiring should be such as to give the consumer the maximum service at the lowest price. Above all the problem of gradually introducing electricity for all purposes into the home should be made as simple as possible. The two meter system should, when possible, be terminated being replaced by the one meter system (incidentally effecting a capital saving of 25/- per meter to the supply authority). The wiring should be such as to enable the consumer to make use of a reasonable amount of domestic current without a fresh visit from an electrician and with little extra expenditure.

40. These were the aspects of the tariff problem with which the public were not familiar but which were the fundamental ones well known to the electricity supply industry in every country. The Board found that the industry was agreed, in general, that the solution lay in the abolition of the old form of tariff and in the introduction of a new form consisting of a fixed charge and a small unit charge. In other countries supply authorities, although anxious to make the change, found difficulty in doing so; consumers had become accustomed to the old form of tariff and

inherently disliked change. The supply authority, therefore, generally introduced the change in the form of an alternative to the old system, and endeavoured by active propaganda to win over as many consumers as possible to it. In the Saorstát the Board felt that it was not faced with the same problem as large numbers would become consumers for the first time. It was decided to start with a sound form of tariff and even though, in the early months, this should prove unpopular by reason of its strangeness, still the Board felt that the public would quickly come to appreciate and to welcome it.

41. Viewing the matter, therefore, from these aspects it was clear to the Board that the modern form of domestic tariff should be selected as the system to be introduced.

42. The Board, however, had to look at the matter in another light. It was charged with the duty of managing an electricity supply industry owned by the State. In fixing electricity charges it must be careful to be as scrupulously fair to all consumers as possible, and it must further be careful to run the business on sound economic lines. The price charged for supply should be definitely related to the cost of producing and giving the supply, and care should be taken that the form of tariff took this consideration into account.

43. Considering the tariff problem, therefore, from this viewpoint the Board arrived at the conclusion that the form of tariff fairest to all consumers should be one made up of a fixed annual charge and a low unit price for current consumed.

44. Consideration was then given to the question of how the fixed charge should be arrived at. Reference to other countries showed that various methods were adopted, such as basing it on the maximum demand as determined by a meter, basing it on the number of lamps connected, on the number of rooms lighted, on the floor area, etc., and, finally, on the Poor Law Valuation of the premises. Of all methods this latter seemed to the Board to be the fairest as the Poor Law Valuation takes into account the nature of the premises, whether the dwelling of an artisan, a clerical worker, a merchant, or a professional man. It varies according to the size of the dwelling and the number of the rooms. It has a relation to the rental which the premises will fetch and, therefore, to the standard of living of the occupier. It is determined by one central authority for the whole country.

45. To ascertain how far valuations varied in the various towns in the country it was decided to utilise the survey of property made for the design of the networks. This survey classified dwelling houses and shops in seven different classes, and it was decided to schedule valuations against classifications. This involved a complete analysis of valuation lists which was proceeding at the end of the period covered by this Report.

46. To ascertain how far the Poor Law Valuation was, in practice, an index of the requirements of the dwelling in electric light, it was decided to take towns in various parts of the country, and to compare consumption with valuation. (The lighting consumption was chosen because of all the domestic uses it primarily determines the size of the generating plant, being a simultaneous demand from all consumers and, therefore, it is the primary factor determining capital investment in plant for the domestic load). The analysis showed that the consumption varied only within small limits for any particular valuation, and that a true average could be arrived at. Working on the result of this analysis the Board evolved the fixed charges in a system of tariffs for certain Leinster towns (see Appendix VIII.—(1) (a)). These tariffs were published in September, 1928, and made applicable to 23 towns and villages where the Board had constructed or was constructing networks.

47. Having carefully reviewed the whole tariff question as it applied to these towns, the Board decided to make the unit charge twopence and to set the fixed charge at a correspondingly lower level. In doing so, the Board was satisfied that it was offering to supply electricity for lighting purposes at a cost which was very much lower than was charged by other suppliers in Saorstát towns of the same size.

48. Before proceeding with the issue of rates for Dublin districts the Board found it necessary to undertake a close investigation of the variations that exist in the rateable valuation of premises in the different districts to which the rates were to apply as compared with the valuations in the 23 Leinster towns. It was found that the valuation of premises in the Dublin districts was considerably higher than in the 23 Leinster towns to which the first scale of rates applied. In the Dublin districts the Board decided to charge one penny per unit and to make the fixed charge proportionately higher than in scale first issued. In this connection it should be remembered that a house of £10 0s. 0d. valuation in, say Droichead Nua is considerably larger than a house of the same valuation in the Dublin districts to which the second scale of rates was applied. The second issue of rates was made in January, 1929, and was applicable to the districts of Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown, Dalkey, Terenure, Kimmage and Rathfarnham (see Appendix VIII. (1) B).

49. In the third issue of rates in March, 1929, for Waterford city (see Appendix VIII.—(1 C.) twopence was adopted as the unit rate, with the promise that it would be reduced to a penny as soon as Waterford city was fed from the Ardnacrusha Station. The premises in Waterford city were revalued in the year 1926 and in this instance, also, when deciding on the fixed charge allowance was made for the fact that valuation of premises was on a higher level than in the case of the Leinster towns.

50. In the Leinster towns and in Waterford city the rates for shops and offices were fixed on the valuation basis as dwelling houses were usually attached to and formed part of the premises. In the Dublin district where the conditions differ in this respect a simple unit charge was adopted. The fixed charge on the valuation tariff was made to include meter rent. It was decided that consumers should be connected free of cost to overhead mains to a distance of fifty yards.

51. In Appendix III. will be found the rates of charge of authorised and permitted undertakings as returned by the Undertakers for the year 1928/1929.

IV.—Publicity.

52. As stated in its previous Report the Board realised that the education of the public as to the progress and possibilities of the Shannon Scheme was essential to the success of the scheme. A great deal of publicity and propaganda of an instructive and educational nature would be necessary to secure the utilisation of the Shannon Station load and to make known to the householder and the industrialist alike the benefits of a cheap and liberal supply of electricity.

53. During his visit to the United States the Managing Director of the Board investigated the publicity systems of many of the big Public Utility Companies, and on his recommendation a Public Relations Department was established on July 1st, 1928. This Department was charged with the duty of looking after all publicity matters and its operations have been widespread.

54. Since September 1st, 1928, a National Advertising Campaign has been in progress with very effective results. Advertisements have been inserted regularly in all the daily newspapers published in the Saorstát, in forty of the leading Saorstát provincial weekly newspapers and in a selected number of other weekly and monthly publications published in the Saorstát, thus reaching every class of the community.

55. The advertisements in the first instance were of a broadly propagandist nature dealing with the possibilities of the Shannon Power Scheme and the general advantages of electricity for domestic and industrial purposes. This was followed by a campaign advocating the complete and adequate wiring of houses, emphasis being laid on the fact that unless a home was well fitted with " convenience outlets " or wall plugs advantage could not be taken of electricity for general domestic purposes. This campaign has been continued concurrently with the canvassing with very good results. Following the opening of Sales Show-

rooms by the Board, an advertising campaign for the sale of fittings and appliances was inaugurated.

56. In October, 1928, a lecturing tour was arranged for the following towns of the Leinster Loop : Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Portlaoighise, Edenderry, Mountmellick, Naas, Bray, Arklow, Gorey and Tullow. These lectures dealt with proper systems of both lighting in the home and in the shop. The Board obtained the services of a lecturer from the Electric Lamp Manufacturers Association, and the lectures were in all cases a marked success. The tour continued until the middle of December.

57. In addition many lectures of an informal kind organised under local auspices were given throughout the country based on material supplied by the Public Relations Department, lantern slides to illustrate these lectures being provided on request. Arrangements have been made for a more extensive official lecturing tour during the Winter of 1929-1930 in all parts of the Saorstát.

58. In April, 1928, an agreement was entered into with the First National Pathé Film Company to film the Shannon Power Works. The film was taken during the Summer months, and during the following Autumn and Winter it was exhibited by the Pathé Film Company in their Pathé Irish Gazette and Pathé Pictorial in sixty of the principal cinema theatres in Dublin and throughout the Saorstát. Portion of the film was also included in the British and American editions of the Pathé Gazette and Pathé Pictorial. The Board purchased a copy of this film for exhibition in schools, colleges, etc. Facilities for taking films of the Works were arranged for other Film Companies at their own request.

59. In addition to these publicity arrangements many booklets and pamphlets were circulated to prospective consumers. These publications deal with all aspects of domestic electrification in an instructive manner. For instance, the proper method of wiring the home is fully dealt with in one illustrated booklet; another explains to the non-technical reader the system of charge adopted by the Board; and in others the labour-saving, the cheapness and the efficiency of domestic electrical appliances are clearly explained and illustrated.

60. Pamphlets are devoted to each appliance so that all the uses that electricity can be put to in the home are made perfectly clear to consumers and prospective consumers. Booklets dealing with shop lighting and industrial lighting have also been widely circulated to those interested.

61. From the date of its appointment the Board has received constant requests from the Irish Press for information regarding its work, the progress made from time to time, the manner of

dealing with various problems and so on. Realising that these requests emanated from a genuine desire to keep the public informed the Board felt justified in affording for publication as much information as possible on the various topics. The co-operation of the Saorstát press proved most helpful to the Board in their efforts to keep the public informed. Practically all foreign newspaper correspondents, resident or visiting, have been supplied, at their own request, with material for special articles. The progress of the Shannon Power Scheme and the work of the Board have thus received an almost world wide publicity.

62. Anticipating the desire of a large number of people to visit the Shannon Power Works during the construction period the Board decided to establish a Guide Bureau at Limerick to facilitate and conduct visitors to the works. An office was opened in the Strand Barracks, Limerick, and a hut at Ardnacrusha. An agreement was made with the Irish Omnibus Company to run a bus service at moderate fares twice daily from Limerick to Killaloe and back, via O'Brien's Bridge, Parteen, Clonlara and Ardnacrusha. Arrangements were also made with the Great Southern Railways for the issue of special three-day return tickets at single fares to Limerick from all stations on the Company's system. These facilities were widely advertised by the Board and have been largely utilised.

During the past two years specially organised excursion parties have visited the works from practically every town in the Saorstát, and many centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Foreign visitors have also been numerous. All these parties were conducted by the staff of the Guide Bureau. From the date of the opening of the Bureau (June, 1928) to 31st March, 1929, approximately 85,000 visitors have thus been catered for.

63. In order to participate to the fullest extent in advertising and other publicity facilities, as well as to keep in touch with movements in the electrical world, the Board became subscribers to the Electrical Development Association of Great Britain and the American Society for Electrical Development. The Board also had the benefit of the advice of the Publicity Manager, General Electric Co. of America while in residence in the Saorstát over a number of weeks.

64. The Board would like to avail of this opportunity to acknowledge its indebtedness to the National Electrical Light Association of America, to the Society for Electrical Development of New York and to the Public Relations Departments of the Public Utility Companies in the United States for the generous manner in which they have responded to requests from the Board for information in connection with its work.

65. The Board is making arrangements for the construction by Messrs. Siemens Schuckertwerke of a model of the Shannon

Power Station as it will appear on the final development of the Scheme. It is proposed to exhibit this model at the Spring Show in Ballsbridge and at various local exhibitions and shows throughout the country.

V.—Administration.

66. *Easements.*—In the course of its operations the Board has had necessarily to infringe on private property. Wide powers are provided by the Act in this respect and consequently the Board has at all times endeavoured to meet the wishes of owners and occupiers in connection with the Board's requirements. Tribute is nevertheless due for the general co-operation which the Board has invariably received from the public. Powers of compulsory acquisition are given to the Board under Section 45 of the Act, and it is noteworthy that while up to 31st March, 1929, ninety-five sites for transformer stations had actually been acquired it was necessary for the Board to publish the statutory notice of intention to acquire compulsorily in only seventeen of these; in fact, in these seventeen cases agreement was reached without resort to arbitraion.

67. *Staff.*—All the Board's staff have been selected in response to advertisements inserted from time to time in the daily and technical Press according as appointments had to be made or vacancies were likely to occur.

68. At the 31st March, 1929, the total staff numbered 829 which included 583 persons transferred to the Board's service with the acquisition of electricity undertakings as at that date. Having regard to the work achieved since the inception of the Board—by an entirely Irish staff—the Board is satisfied that its arrangements for the selection of staff have been fully justified.

69. During the constructional period the organisation has been necessarily of a tentative nature especially as the activity of some Departments will either diminish or will cease altogether while other Departments will continue to develop after the Shannon Works are handed over to the Board. The general allocation of staff at 31st March, 1929, was as follows :

Engineering Departments	47
Sales, Contracts and Public Relations Departments (including 124 electricians engaged on house-wiring)	156
Secretariat & Accountant's Departments ...	43
Staff transferred from Acquired Undertakings ...	583
Total ...	829

70. *Meetings.*—During the year 41 meetings of the Board were held at all of which there was practically a full attendance of members.

Sinne le meas,

(Signed) JOHN J. MURPHY, *Chairman.*
T. A. MCLAUGHLIN, *Managing Director.*
P. J. EGAN.
J. C. FOLEY.
H. KENNEDY.
*J. M. FAY.
*JOHN LEYDON.

(Signed) PATRICK J. DEMPSEY,
Secretary.

18th January, 1930.

* Messrs. Fay & Leydon although not members of the Board during the period covered by this Report were members on the date of the signing of the Report.

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Appendix VIII. (1).—Rates of Charge :—

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(*c*) For Waterford City.

Appendix VIII. (2).—Hire Purchase Terms for Electrical Appliances.

APPENDIX I.

TOWN NETWORKS—PROGRESS OF SURVEY AND DESIGN.

Towns in which Survey has been completed ... ... S.

Towns for which Network Design has been completed ... D.

Abbeyfeale ...	...	S	D	Birr ...	...	S	
Abbeyleix ...	...	S	D	Blackrock (Louth)	...	S	D
Adare ...	...	S	D	Blarney ...	...	S	
Ahascragh ...	...	S		Blessington ...	...	S	
Ardee ...	...	S	D	Borris ...	...	S	D
Ardara ...	...	S		Borrisokane...	...	S	
Arklow ...	...	S	D	Borrisoleigh	...	S	D
Arvagh ...	...	S	D	Boyle ...	...	S	D
Athboy ...	...	S	D	Bray ...	...	S	D
Askeaton ...	...	S	D	Bruff ...	...	S	D
Athenry ...	...	S	D	Buncrana ...	...	S	
Athy ...	...	S	D	Bundoran ...	...	S	
Aughrim ...	...	S		Ballybofey ...	...	S	
Athlone ...	...	S	D	Balbriggan ...	...	S	D
				Blanchardstown	...	S	
				Ballynacargy	...	S	
Ballaghadereen	...	S	D	Ballindine ...	...	S	
Ballananagh	...	S		Ballineen (Enniskeen)		S	
Ballina ...	...	S	D	Borris-in-Ossory	...	S	D
Ballinakill ...	...	S		Bellenagh ...	...	S	
Ballingarry ...	...	S		Belturbet ...	...	S	D
Ballinasloe ...	...	S	D	Buttevant ...	...	S	D
Ballinamore	...	S	D				
Ballinrobe ...	...	S					
Baltray ...	...	S		Cahirciveen	...	S	
Baltinglass ...	...	S	D	Cahir ...	...	S	D
Bagenalstown	...	S	D	Callan ...	...	S	D
Bantry ...	...	S	D	Cappamore	...	S	D
Bandon ...	...	S	D	Cappawhite	...	S	D
Banagher ...	...	S	D	Carlingford	...	S	D
Ballyjamesduff	...	S	D	Carndonagh	...	S	
Ballynacorra	...	S	D	Carnew ...	...	S	D
Ballyshannon	...	S		Carrick-on-Shannon	...	S	D
Ballymore-Eustace	...	S		Carrick-on-Suir	...	S	D
Ballyragget ...	...	S	D	Carrickmacross	...	S	D
Ballyhale ...	...	S		Carlow ...	...	S	D
Ballylongford	...	S		Castlebar ...	...	S	D
Ballymahon	...	S		Castlebellingham	...	S	
Ballyhaunis ...	...	S		Castleblayney	...	S	D
Ballybay ...	...	S	D	Castlemartyr	...	S	
Ballymote ...	...	S	D	Castlecomer	...	S	D
Bailieboro' ...	...	S	D	Castledermot	...	S	D
Bellaghy ...	...	S		Castleisland...	...	S	D
Belmullet ...	...	S		Castlerea ...	...	S	D

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

Castletownberehaven ...	S	
Castletownroche ...	S	
Cashel	S	D
Cavan	S	D
Celbridge	S	D
Charlestown ...	S	D
Charleville	S	D
Clara	S	D
Clarecastle	S	
Claremorris	S	D
Clogheen	S	D
Clogherhead ...	S	
Clonakilty	S	D
Clonmel	S	D
Cloyne	S	D
Clones	S	D
Cloughjordan ...	S	D
Cobh	S	D
Cork	S	D
Convoy	S	
Cootehill	S	D
Croom	S	D
Crosshaven	S	D
Crossmolina	S	D
Crinkhill	S	D
Clifden	S	D
Castlepollard ...	S	
Clonmellon	S	
Cappoquin	S	D
Delgany	S	
Dingle	S	D
Donegal	S	D
Doneraile	S	D
Doon	S	D
Douglas	S	
Droichead Nua ...	S	D
Drogheda	S	D
Dromcollogher ...	S	
Drumlish	S	
Drumshambo ...	S	D
Duncannon	S	
Dunboyne	S	
Dundalk	S	
Dungarvan ...	S	D
Dunlavin	S	
Dungloe	S	D
Dunleer	S	
Dunmanway ...	S	D
Dunmore (Galway) ...	S	
Dunmore E. (Waterford	S	D
Dunshaughlin ...	S	
Duleek	S	
Durrow	S	D
Dublin District ...	(see end)	
Drimoleague ...	S	
Edenderry	S	D
Edgeworthstown ...	S	D
Elphin	S	D
Ennis	S	D
Enniscorthy ...	S	D
Enniskerry	S	
Ennistymon ...	S	D
Ferrybank (Waterford)	S	D
Ferbane	S	D
Fermoy	S	D
Ferns	S	D
Fethard (Wexford) ...	S	
Foxford	S	D
Frankford	S	
Fethard (Tipperary) ...	S	D
Finglas	S	D
Freshford	S	D
Galway	S	D
Glin	S	
Goresbridge	S	
Gorey	S	D
Gort	S	D
Gowran	S	
Graiguenamanagh ...	S	D
Greystones	S	D
Granard	S	D
Hacketstown ...	S	
Hospital	S	D
Howth	S	D
Inistioge	S	
Innishannon ...	S	
Kanturk	S	D
Kells	S	D
Kenmare	S	D
Killala	S	
Kilcock	S	D
Kilcool	S	
Kilcullen	S	
Kildare	S	D

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

Killeshandra	...	S	D	Mullinavat	...	S	
Kilfinnane	...	S	D	Malahide	...	S	D
Kilkee	...	S	D	Mullingar	...	S	D
Kilkenny	...	S	D	Moate	...	S	D
Kilmallock	...	S	D	Mount Melleray	...	S	
Kilnaleck	...	S		Mountbellew	...	S	D
Killorglin	...	S	D				
Kilrush	...	S	D				
Kiltimagh	...	S	D	Naas	...	S	D
Killaloe	...	S	D	Navan	...	S	D
Kildysart	...	S		Nenagh	...	S	D
Killarney	...	S	D	Newcastlewest	...	S	D
Killenaule	...	S	D	Newmarket (Cork)	...	S	D
Killincarrig	...	S		Newmarket-on-Fergus		S	
Kilmacthomas	...	S		Newport	...	S	D
Killybegs	...	S	D	New Ross	...	S	D
Kingscourt	...	S	D	Newtownbarry	...	S	D
Kinsale	...	S	D	Newtownmountkennedy		S	
Kinvara	...	S					
Kilbeggan	...	S	D				
Kinnegad	...	S		Oldcastle	...	S	D
Kilmacormac	...	S		Oughterard	...	S	
Kildorrerey	...	S					
Killeagh	...	S					
				Passage East	...	S	D
				Passage West	...	S	
Leighlinbridge	...	S		Philipstown	...	S	D
Leixlip	...	S	D	Portarlington	...	S	D
Letterkenny	...	S		Portlaoghise	...	S	D
Lifford	...	S		Portlaw	...	S	
Limerick	...	S	D	Portumna	...	S	D
Loughrea	...	S	D				
Lucan	...	S					
Lusk	...	S	D	Raphoe	...	S	D
Lismore	...	S	D	Rathangan	...	S	D
Listowel	...	S	D	Rathdowney	...	S	D
Longford	...	S	D	Rathdrum	...	S	D
				Rathkeale	...	S	D
				Ramelton	...	S	D
Macroom	...	S	D	Rathmullen	...	S	
Mallow	...	S	D	Rathnew	...	S	
Manorhamilton	...	S	D	Rathvilly	...	S	
Maynooth	...	S	D	Roscommon	...	S	D
Midleton	...	S	D	Roscrea	...	S	D
Millstreet	...	S	D	Rosslare	...	S	
Miltown Malbay	...	S	D	Roundwood	...	S	
Mitchelstown	...	S	D	Rush	...	S	D
Mohill	...	S	D	Rockwell College	...	S	
Monaghan	...	S	D				
Monasterevan	...	S	D				
Mountmellick	...	S	D	Sallins	...	S	
Mountrath	...	S	D	Shercock	...	S	
Moville	...	S	D	Skibbereen	...	S	D
Mullinahone	...	S		Slane	...	S	

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

Sligo ...	...	S	D	Tuam ...	...	S	D
Stradbally ...	...	S	D	Tulla ...	...	S	
Stranorlar ...	...	S	D	Tullamore ...	...	S	D
Strokestown	...	S	D	Tullow ...	...	S	D
Swanlinbar ...	...	S		Tyrrellspass	...	S	
Swinford ...	...	S	D				
Swords ...	...	S	D				
Skerries ...	...	S	D	Urlingford ...	...	S	D
Tallow ...	...	S	D				
Taghmon ...	...	S		Virginia ...	...	S	D
Templemore	...	S	D				
Thomastown	...	S	D				
Thurles ...	...	S	D	Waterford ...	...	S	D
Tinahely ...	...	S		Westport ...	...	S	D
Tipperary ...	...	S	D	Wexford ...	...	S	D
Tubbercurry	...	S	D	Wicklow ...	...	S	D
Tralee ...	...	S	D				
Tramore ...	...	S	D				
Trim ...	...	S	D	Youghal ...	...	S	D

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Blackrock ...	...	S	D	Howth ...	...	S	D
Booterstown	...	S	D	Kimmage ...	...	S	D
Ballybrack ...	...	S	D	Killiney ...	...	S	D
Carrickmines	...	S	D	Monkstown ...	...	S	D
Castleknock	...	S	D	Rathfarnham	...	S	D
Crumlin ...	...	S	D	Raheny ...	...	S	D
Dalkey ...	...	S	D	Sutton ...	...	S	D
Foxrock ...	...	S	D	Terenure ...	...	S	D

APPENDIX II.

DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS AND TRANSFORMER STATIONS.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

NOTE :—A—Network erection completed.
B—Network erection in progress.

TOWN.	Distribution Network.	Number of Transformer Stations.		
		Erected.	Construction Proceeding.	Ordered.
Abbeyleix ...	A	—	—	—
Athboy	B	—	—	—
Abbeyfeale ...	—	—	1	—
Askeaton	—	—	1	—
Adare	—	—	1	—
Arklow	A	3	—	—
Ballyragget ...	A	1	—	—
Baltinglass ...	A	—	1	—
Balbriggan ...	B	—	—	—
Banagher	—	—	1	—
Bruff	—	—	1	—
Borris-in-Ossory ...	—	—	1	—
Ballynacorra ...	B	—	1	—
Bray	A	—	6	1
Carrick-on-Suir ...	A	—	1	—
Cappoquin ...	A	—	1	—
Cappawhite ...	A	—	1	—
Cappamore ...	A	—	1	—
Cashel	A	—	1	—
Castleisland ...	—	—	1	—
Carlow	—	—	4	—
Castledermot ...	A	1	—	—
Castlecomer ...	A	1	—	—
Celbridge	A	1	—	—
Clonmel	—	—	4	—
Croom	—	—	1	—
Crosshaven ...	B	—	1	—
Cloyne	B	—	1	—
Dalkey	—	—	1	—
Doon	A	—	1	—
Droicead Nua ...	A	1	—	—
Drogheda	B	—	—	—
Dublin District ...	—	13	1	—

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

TOWN.	Distribution Network.	Number of Transformer Stations.		
		Erected.	Construction Proceeding.	Ordered.
Dunmore E. ...	A	—	1	—
Durrow	A	—	—	1
Edenderry ...	A	2	—	—
Enniscorthy ...	—	—	3	—
Ferrybank (Waterford)	B	—	—	—
Fermoy	—	—	2	—
Ferbane	—	—	1	—
Freshford	A	—	—	1
Gorey	A	1	—	—
Hospital	—	—	1	—
Kilcock	A	1	—	—
Kilkenny	A	5	1	—
Kilfinnane ...	—	—	1	—
Limerick	—	—	9	—
Leixlip	—	1	—	—
Lismore	A	—	1	—
Maynooth ...	A	—	1	—
Malahide	B	—	—	—
Midleton	B	—	1	—
Millstreet ...	—	—	1	—
Mountmellick ...	A	1	—	—
Naas	A	1	—	—
Newmarket ...	—	—	1	—
Passage East ...	A	—	1	—
Portlaoighise ...	A	2	—	—
Rathangan ...	A	1	—	—
Rathdowney ...	A	—	—	1
Rathdrum ...	A	—	1	—
Rush	B	—	—	—
Stradbally ...	A	1	—	—
Swords	B	—	—	—
Templemore ...	A	—	1	—
Thurles	—	—	3	—
Tipperary ...	A	—	1	—
Tallow	A	—	1	—
Tramore	A	—	2	—
Trim	B	—	—	—
Tullow	A	1	—	—
Tralee	—	—	3	—
Waterford ...	—	—	1	—
Wexford	A	4	—	—
Wicklow	—	1	1	—
Youghal	B	—	2	—

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF TOWNS WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AT 31ST MARCH, 1929, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN PARTICULARS RELATING TO SUPPLY, RATES OF CHARGE, ETC.

NOTE :—(1) A Authorised Undertakings.
(2) S Statutory Undertakings.
(3) All others are Permitted Undertakings (*i.e.*, holding Permits on 31/3/29).
(4) * This figure includes units consumed by Undertaker for other than Generating Station purposes.
(5) ** This figure includes 1,183,300 units and 387,750 units sold to Rathmines and Pembroke Undertakings respectively by the City of Dublin Undertaking.
(6) Of the total staff engaged (1,081), approximately 5 per cent. are part-time employees.
(7) In some cases the figures shown in columns (6) and (7) are in respect of the year ending 31/3/29 ; in all other cases they refer to the year ending 31/12/28.

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Ardara	411	The Ardara Woollen and Industrial Co., Ltd.	69	10d.	1d.		13,032	11,364*	1	
Ardee	1,729	The Ardee Electric Co., Ltd. ...	120	1/–	4d.–6d.	2d.–6d.	41,835	25,769	5	
Ardfinnan	302	Mulcahy, Redmond & Co., Ltd.	6	1/6d.			14,400	13,000	1	
Arklow	4,535	A. B. Brennan, Main Street, Arklow	2	1/4d.			1,500	1,000	—	
Artane	160	Artane Industrial School ...	1	4d.			74,635	59,135*	—	
Ashtown	—	Ashtown Tin Box Co., Ltd. ...	2	½d.			13,950	12,555*	—	
Athboy	510	Thos. Newman & Sons, Athboy	2	1/–			900	500	—	
Athenry	993	The Athenry Electric Light Works	90	1/–.	6d.	6d.	27,293	25,847	4	
Athy	3,460	E. W. Youell, Emlyrowe, Athy	110	1/–.	6d.		22,769	20,293	3	

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Bagenalstown ...	1,821	Bagenalstown Electric Lighting and Power Co., Ltd.	90	1/-.	—	—	15,832	14,920	3	
Bailieboro'	812	J. E. Parr, Bailieboro' Electric Power Station	47	1/-.	—	—	4,611	4,000*	—	
Bailieboro'	812	P. A. McEvoy, Bailieboro' ...	3	—	—	—	2,000	1,800*	—	
Ballaghadereen (A) ...	1,150	Roscommon County Board of Health	—	4d.	2d.	—	40,981	36,616	3	
Ballina	4,873	Joseph Murphy, Ballina ...	3	1/-.	—	—	2,890	2,650	—	
Ballinamore ...	712	Ballinamore Electric Power Station	108	1/1d.	6½d.	6½d.	19,372	18,572	3	
Ballindine	203	E. W. Griffith, Ballindine ...	25	10d.	—	—	2,220	2,000	—	
Ballingarry	412	The Glenwilliam Co-op. Dairy Society, Ltd.	62	1/-.	9d.	—	3,200	2,800	1	
Ballinrobe	1,337	The Ballinrobe Electric and Woollen Co., Ltd. ...	136	1/-.	3d.	—	21,216	19,088	2	
Ballybay	1,079	Ballybay Electric Light and Power Co.	102	1/-.	—	—	9,795	8,905	1	
Ballybofey and Stranorlar.	1,250	Ballybofey and Stranorlar Electric Supply Station ...	94	1/-.	—	—	11,800	10,720	1	
Ballyconnell ...	314	Ballyconnell Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	64	1/3d.	6d.	6d.	6,760	6,160	1	
Ballyhaunis	1,103	J. Conway, Esq., Premier House, Ballyhaunis	3	1/3d.	—	—	2,964	2,548	—	
Ballyhaunis	1,103	B. T. Lynch, Main Street, Ballyhaunis	4	1/3d.	7d.	—	3,000	1,400	—	
Ballylongford ...	452	D. O'Sullivan and Sons, Ballylongford	1	1/-.	—	—	175	159	3	
Ballymote	750	The Ballymote Electric Light and Town Improvement Co., Ltd.	90	1/3d.	—	—	12,922	11,700	2	
Ballyshannon and Bundoran.	,451	Ballyshannon and Bundoran Electric Supply	706	6d.–8d.	1½d.–3d.	1½d.–3d.	131,467	128,325	4	
Baltinglass	760	E. Morrin and Sons, Ltd., Mill Street, Baltinglass ...	1	Indefinite	—	—	—	—	—	

Appendix III.—*continued.*

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Bandon	2,830	The Bandon Milling and Electric Lighting Co., Ltd. ...	415	10d.	2d.	4d.	164,626	156,626	6	
Bantry	2,685	The Bantry Electric Light Co., Ltd.	330	11d.	4d.	4d.	61,212	57,012	4	
Belmont	—	R. Perry & Co. (1927), Ltd., Belmont, Offaly	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belturbet	1,307	Wm. Stewart, Electric Lighting Station and Saw Mills ...	135	10d.	—	—	14,510	13,191	1	
Birr	3,402	The Birr Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	342	1/-.	5d.	5d.	70,000	63,090	5	
Borrisoleigh	515	The Borrisoleigh Co-op. Dairy Society and Electric Light Co.	77	10d.	—	—	7,399	6,727*	—	
Boyle	2,323	The Electric Light and Ice Works, Boyle	55	—	2d.	3d.	22,000	20,100*	3	
Boyle	2,323	The Electric Light and Power Station, Boyle	285	7d.	3d.	3d.	47,000	43,139	2	
Bray (A)	8,637	Bray Urban District Council, Bray	738	8d.	8d.	8d.	389,340	352,902	17	Acquired by Board 12/7/'28.
Buncrana	2,309	The Buncrana Electricity Supply Co.	259	4d.–7d.	3½d.	3½d.	116,000	100,000	4	
Buttevant	834	The Buttevant Electricity Co., Ltd.	132	1/-.	6d.	6d.	13,386	11,260	2	
Cahir	1,709	The Cahir Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.	137	1/2d.	4d.	4d.	18,312	14,401	3	
Cahirciveen	1,773	The Cahirciveen Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	210	10d.	6d.	6d.	34,078	30,000	3	
Callan	1,500	The Callan Motor and Electric Light Co.	94	1/6d.	1/-.	1/-.	14,427	11,355	—	
Campile	90	J. Kenny, Campile, Co. Wexford	3	1/6d.	—	—	1,470	757	—	
Cappoquin	1,012	The Cappoquin Bacon Factory	2	8d.	—	—	6,360	5,724*	—	
Carlow	7,163	Alexander's Electricity Works, Carlow	305	10.2d.	3d.–6d.	3d.–6d.	124,828	113,480	10	Purchased by Board 31/3/29.

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Carrigallen	214	John McLoughlin, Carrigallen	1	1/-.	—	—	2,800	2,500*	—	
Carrigtwohill ...	364	Patrick O'Connell, Carrigtwohill	—	1/1d.	6½d.	6½d.	1,000	700	—	
Carrickmacross ...	1,195	The Carrickmacross Lighting Co., Ltd.	186	1/-.	6d.	3-4d.	47,105	43,000	4	
Carrick-on-Shannon ...	1,026	The Carrick-on-Shannon Electricity Works	140	9d.	3d.	3d.	62,366	56,160	3	
Carrick-on-Suir ...	4,657	The Carrick Motor and Electrical Engineering Works ...	13	1/3d.	—	—	3,660	3,387	1	
Castlebar (A) ...	4,266	Joseph Bourke & Sons, Castlebar	148	1/-.	—	4d.	76,999	72,499	4	
Castleblaney ...	1,550	The Castleblaney Light and Power Co.	116	1/-.	—	—	22,699	20,159	1	
Castlecomer	829	The Castlecomer Estate Co. ...	3	6d.	4½d.	4½d.	21,118	19,118	3	
Castlerea	1,207	The Castlerea Lighting and Milling Co. (1923), Ltd. ...	114	1/-.	5d.	6d.	26,498	23,553	6	
Cavan	3,060	The Cavan Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.	168	1/-.	6d.	6d.	74,478	67,183	4	
Charlestown ...	605	P. P. Condon, Achonry ...	82	1/1d. to 1/2d.	7d.	7d.	8,800	7,900	1	
Charleville	1,684	The Charleville Electricity Co., Ltd.	166	10d.	4d.	4d.	30,978	27,376	3	
Clifden	964	The Clifden Electric Light and Power Works	90	10d.	3d.	3d.	4,818	4,380	2	
Clogheen	641	John Browne, Main Street, Clogheen	68	11d.	—	—	10,098	9,098	1	
Clonakilty	2,770	The Clonakilty Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	270	10d.	5d.	3d.-5d.	102,492	92,492	4	
Clones	2,365	The Clones Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	308	1/-.	4d.-6d.	8d.	64,574	46,813	6	
Clonmel (A) ...	9,056	Clonmel Corporation ...	177	1/-.	6d.	1⅞-4d.	176,450	159,552	7	Acquired by Board 28/3/29.
Cloughjordan ...	404	J. Pattison, Esq., Electric Light Station	75	1/-.	1/-.	—	7,460	6,782	2	

Appendix III.—*continued.*

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Cobh (A)	7,077	The Cork Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.	467	10d.	5d.	5d.	144,326	102,944	9	
Cootehill	1,532	W. McKay, Esq., Cootehill ...	60	1/6d.	—	—	—	—	—	
Cork (A)	78,490	The Cork Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	4,225	6–7½d.	2d.	1¾–3d.	9,653,674	8,862,408*	125	
Dingle	1,998	The Dingle Electric Light and Power Co.	118	10d.	6d.	5d.	33,000	30,000	2	
Dingle	1,998	Thomas McKenna, Esq., Queen Street, Dingle	2	10d.	10d.	—	1,200	1,050	—	
Donegal	1,272	John Gallen, Esq., Donegal ...	41	1/3d.	—	—	3,952	3,640	1	
Doneraile	809	The Doneraile Saw Mills Co., Ltd.	63	10d.	6d.	—	8,848	7,964	4	
Drumshambo ...	440	C. S. Laird, Esq., Drumshambo	86	8d.	—	—	18,000	16,650	1	
Dublin (A)	316,693	Dublin Corporation	12,930	4–5d.	H.1¼ & 2d. C.1d.&1¼d.	1½–3d.	35,461,402	29,165,184**	422	Acquired by Board 28/3/29.
Dublin (S)	—	Dublin United Tramways Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	19,498,000	18,559,466*	—	
Dundalk (A) ...	13,996	The Urban District Council ...	985	9d.	2–2½d.	3–6d.	1,518,140	1,167,346	24	
Dungarvan	5,207	The Dungarvan Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	325	1/–.	4½d.	4½d.	110,760	81,529	5	
Dungloe	577	The Templecrone Co-op. Society, Ltd., Dungloe	74	8d.	Indefinite	—	4,917	4,470	3	
Dun Laoghaire (A) ...	18,987	Dun Laoghaire Urban District Council	719	8d.	3d.	—	485,899	362,160	15	Acquired by Board 17/1/29.
Dunlavin	383	H. J. Coleborn, Esq., Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow	1	1/–.	—	—	228	207	—	
Dunmanway ...	1,565	The Dunmanway Electric Lighting Co., Ltd.	222	9d.	4d.	4d.	30,587	27,587	3	

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for Lighting.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for Heating and Cooking.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for Power.	(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
Edenderry (A) ...	2,092	Town Commissioners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Authorised 24/5/28. Acquired by Board 21/6/28.
Edenderry	2,092	M. P. O'Brien, Universal Providing Stores	6	1/-.	—	—	9,100	8,030	—	
Ennis	5,518	The Convent of Mercy, Ennis ...	2	1/-.	—	—	879	799	—	
Ennis	5,518	Michael McMahon, O'Connell Square, Ennis	1	1/-.	—	—	400	350	—	
Enniscorthy (A) ...	5,543	Enniscorthy Urban District Council	160	1/-.	4d.	6d.	94,869	63,819	5	Acquired by Board 16/11/28.
Enniskerry	214	The Enniskerry Electric Supply Co-op. Society	41	1/-.	4d.	4d.	5,177	4,606	2	
Fermoy	4,510	Rev. T. Tobin, St. Colman's College, Fermoy	7	1/3d.	—	—	5,550	4,179*	—	
Ferns	507	Messrs. John Bolger & Co., Ltd., Ferns	2	1/-.	—	—	10,000	9,000*	—	
Ferns	507	Patrick C. Lett, Esq., Ferns, Co Wexford	1	1/-.	—	—	320	220	—	
Fethard	1,180	The Munster Electric Lighting Co., Fethard	80	1/2d.	—	—	12,400	11,160	2	
Finglas	726	Mrs. I. C. McDowell, Maple Villa, Finglas	4	1/-.	—	—	1,858	988	—	
Foxrock	—	Kilteragh Development Co., Ltd., Foxrock	27	1/-.	—	—	5,054	4,595	—	
Foynes	358	Foynes Saw Mills, Ltd. ...	42	8d.	4d.	4d.	7,502	6,820	—	
Galway (A) ...	14,227	The Galway Electric Light Co., Ltd.	897	5-8d.	2-3d.	2-4d.	690,348	434,924	23	
Glendalough ...	—	Messrs. Wynne, Glendalough ...	4	—	—	—	2,190	1,720	—	
Gort	1,083	The Corn and Saw Mills, Gort ...	20	8d.	—	—	6,000	5,400*	1	
Gort	—	James O'Connor, George Street, Gort	12	1/-.	—	—	3,000	2,020	—	
Granard	1,269	The Granard Electric Light and Power Co.	75	1/-.	6d.	6d.	11,907	10,717	1	

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Graiguenamanagh ...	799	Messrs. J. M. Murphy & Son, Electric Light Station ...	50	9–1/–	6d.	6d.	12,494	11,359	2	
Greystones	1,594	The Greystones Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	330	11d.	—	—	90,385	65,085	8	
Howth and Sutton ...	4,029	Great Northern Railway Co. (Ireland)	10	—	—	—	352,270	281,800*	13	
Kanturk	1,630	Messrs. J. O'Connor & Sons, Kanturk	2	1/–.	—	—	1,600	1,100	—	
Kells	2,196	The Kells Electric Light and Power Station	45	1/–.	6d.	6d.	15,200	13,680	1	
Kenmare	883	The Kenmare Electric Supply Co.	86	10d.	3d.	3d.	15,156	11,635	2	
Kildare (A) ...	2,116	Kildare Board of Health ...	128	9–10d.	4d.	4d.	94,493	66,823	6	
Kilkee	1,682	Kilkee Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.	188	1/–.	6d.	6d.	17,800	15,912	2	
Kilkenny	10,046	N. J. Walsh, Esq., Greensbridge Mills	—	7d.	7d.	—	35,760	32,519	—	
Kilkenny	10,046	The Countess of Desart, Aut-Even, Talbot's Inch ...	24	1/–.	—	—	12,756	11,597	1	
Killarney (A) ...	5,328	The Kerry Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	265	6½–10d.	1–1½d.	1½d.–6d.	194,982	131,833	9	
Kilmallock	971	The Kilmallock Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	108	1/–.	3d.	6d.	27,456	24,960	5	
Kilrush	3,345	The Kilrush Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	201	1/–.	6d.	6d.	35,800	32,501	4	
Killorglin	1,057	The Killorglin Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	147	10d.	6d.	6d.	24,300	22,116	2	
Killeshandra ...	448	J. H. Fletcher, Esq., Killeshandra	49	1/1d.	—	—	7,000	6,000	3	
Killybegs	571	St. Columba's Electric Light Station	50	1/–.	—	—	7,681	6,781	1	
Kingscourt	616	J. W. Gilmore, Kingscourt Electric Power Station ...	45	1/–.	—	—	10,150	8,150	2	

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for Lighting.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for Heating and Cooking.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for Power.	(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
Kinsale	2,747	J. O'Neill and Sons, Ltd., Kinsale Electric Light Works ...	160	10d.	5d.	5d.	70,226	61,676	3	
Letterfrack	—	The Industrial School, Letterfrack	5	10d.	—	—	9,000	8,100*	—	
Letterkenny ...	2,308	Alexander Wallace, Esq., The Foundry	3	—	—	—	2,000	1,800*	—	
Limerick (A) ...	39,448	The Corporation of Limerick ...	885	7–8d.	2–8d.	2–8d.	1,085,080	970,029	22	Acquired by Board 31/5/1928.
Listowel	2,917	Listowel Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	336	10d.	5d.	5d.	54,534	48,000	5	
Longford	3,685	The Longford Electricity Works	145	9–11d.	6d.	3d.	55,104	50,095	2	
Loughrea	2,805	The Loughrea Electric Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. ...	235	8d.	4d.	4d.	56,146	53,146	4	
Macroom	2,413	Macroom Electric Light Co. ...	154	11d.	—	—	32,112	31,322	4	
Manorhamilton ...	989	Manorhamilton and District Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.	94	9–1/–d.	—	—	16,667	15,142	3	
Milford	353	Wm. Russell, Milford, Co. Donegal	35	1/–.	—	—	2,500	2,200	—	
Milford	353	McMahon Bros., Milford ...	30	1/–.	—	—	4,000	3,645	—	
Mitchelstown ...	2,146	J. D. Russell, Electric Light Works	150	1/–.	6d.	6d.	27,859	25,859	4	
Moate	1,239	J. H. Peters, Moate ...	50	1/–.	6d.	—	6,798	1,400	—	
Mohill	653	The Electricity Supply Works, Mohill	86	1/–.	—	—	18,001	16,500	—	
Monaghan	4,636	Monaghan Lighting Co. ...	194	9½d.	5d.	5d.	61,454	55,867	2	
Monaghan	4,636	J. and J. McCaldin, The Supply Stores	4	8d.	—	—	5,616	5,016	—	
Monasterevan ...	574	Monasterevan Electric Lighting Co.	42	1/–.	8d.	8d.	8,444	7,784	1	

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Monasterevan ...	574	Samuel Holmes, Brooks Works, Monasterevan	27	9–11d.	—	—	9,500	8,400*	—	
Mountbellew ...	304	Mountbellew Co-op. Agricultural Dairy Society	46	1/–.	—	—	7,682	6,984	3	
Mountmellick ...	2,279	James Pim and Sons, Mountmellick	2	1/–.	—	—	73	66	—	
Mountrath	1,165	Mountrath Electricity Supply Co., Ltd.	97	1/–.	3–8d.	—	16,448	15,048	3	
Moville	941	The Moville Electric Supply Co., Moville	111	1/–.	—	8d.	13,818	10,949	3	
Naas	3,442	Peter F. Foy, Picture House, Naas	5	9d.	—	—	—	—	—	
Navan (A)	3,652	Navan Urban District Council	230	10d.	4d.	—	113,824	97,931	5	
Nenagh	4,524	Nenagh Gas and Electricity Supply Co., Ltd. ...	223	1/–.	6d.	—	72,266	68,615	4	
Newcastle West ...	2,797	Newcastle West and District Electricity and Power Co., Ltd.	230	10½–1/–	9d.	4½–6d.	85,748	61,320	6	
New Ross	5,011	The New Ross Gas and Electricity Supply Co., Ltd. ...	140	1/2d.	7d.	—	35,032	33,532	4	
Newtownbarry ...	709	The Newtownbarry Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	100	1/–.	4d.	—	14,000	12,500	2	
Passage West ...	3,019	Mrs. S. J. Fitzgerald ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ceased supplying.
Pembroke (A) ...	33,383	Urban District Council ...	3,030	4½d.	1d.	1–2d.	3,099,422	2,284,818	38	Acquired by Board 28/3/1929.
Portarlington ...	1,954	The Portarlington Electricity Supply Co., Ltd. ...	186	1/3d.	6d.	6d.	51,651	29,364	4	
Portlaoighise ...	3,371	J. J. Aird & Sons, Maryborough Electricity Works ...	34	1/–.	1/–.	1/–.	9,086	8,176	2	
Portumna	892	The Portumna Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	100	1/–.	6d.	6d.	13,115	12,436	3	
Ramelton	976	Robert J Campbell, Esq., Ramelton, Co. Donegal.	35	1/–.	—	—	5,182	4,711	1	

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for Lighting.	(5) Heating and Cooking.	(5) Power.	(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
Raphoe	748	Raphoe Electric Lighting Co., Ltd.	43	1/-.	—	—	5,272	4,793	2	
Raphoe	748	Patrick J. McGlinchy, Esq., Raphoe	2	1/-.	—	—	55	50	—	
Rathfarnham ...	657	Rathfarnham Manufacturing Co.	75	1/-.	6d.	4–6d.	35,300	33,700*	5	
Rathkeale	1,550	Rathkeale Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.	152	1/-.	9d.	9d.	17,496	15,906	3	
Rathmines (A) ...	39,984	Rathmines Urban District Council	3,727	4–6d.	1½d.	1–1½d.	1,292,020	767,402	42	Acquired by Board 28/3/1929.
Riverstown	140	Flanagan Bros., Electricity Works, Riverstown ...	8	1/2d.	—	—	320	250	—	
Roscrea	2,772	Roscrea Bacon Factory, Ltd. ...	290	10–1/-.	6d.	6d.	150,554	146,152*	2	
Rower (The) ...	—	Timothy Butler, Esq., The Rower, Co. Kilkenny ...	2	1/-.	—	—	445	270	—	
Shillelagh	133	The Earl of Fitzwilliam ...	—	4d.	4d.	4d.	64,999	58,736*	—	
Sixmilebridge ...	303	Sixmilebridge Electric Light and Power Co.	17	6d.	1d.	1d.	61,034	54,931	—	
Skerries	1,973	The Skerries Electricity Works	212	1/-.	6d.	3½d.	51,258	48,221	4	
Skibbereen	2,627	The Skibbereen Gas and Electric Light Co., Ltd. ...	248	10–1/-.	3–4d.	3–4d.	54,955	47,699	5	
Swinford (A) ...	1,001	Board of Health, County Home, Castlebar	118	10d.	10d.	10d.	21,586	19,400	2	Acquired by Board 28/3/29.
Thomastown ...	746	The Thomastown Electric Supply Station	54	1/2d.	10d.	—	7,261	6,500	2	
Thurles (A)	4,815	Urban District Council, Thurles	251	10d.	2d.	3d.	168,600	154,759	6	Acquired by Board 28/3/'29.
Tralee	10,533	Messrs. R. McCowen and Sons, Ltd., Tralee	3	10d.	—	—	880	800	—	
Tuam	3,293	The Tuam Electricity Co., Ltd., Tuam	257	10d.	4d.	4d.	93,161	79,720	5	
Tuamgraney ...	107	E. McLysaght, Raheen, Tuamgraney	1	9d.	—	—	1,584	1,440	—	

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

(1) Town.	(2) Population.	(3) Name of Undertaker.	(4) No. of Consumers.	(5) Normal Tariffs per Unit for			(6) Units Generated (Year 1928).	(7) Units Sold (Year 1928).	(8) No. of Staff Employed.	Remarks.
				Lighting.	Heating and Cooking.	Power.				
Tubbercurry ...	748	The Tubbercurry Electric Lighting and Town Improvement Co.	71	1/2d.	7d.	7d.	20,000	13,000	3	
Tullamore	4,930	The Tullamore Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. ...	221	1/4d.	6d.	6d.	97,695	85,000	6	
Virginia	439	H. Elliott and Sons, Virginia, Co. Cavan	6	Indefinite	—	—	—	—	—	
Waterford	26,647	Messrs. R. A. Merry, 5–6 The Mall, Waterford	9	11d.	—	—	8,000	6,925*	—	
Waterford	26,647	Edward O'Grady, Esq., 133 The Quay, Waterford ...	1	1/-.	—	—	1,006	850*	—	
Waterford	26,647	Messrs. Robertson, Ledlie and Ferguson, Waterford ...	1	1/-.	—	—	8,858	7,600*	—	
Waterford	26,647	John Kelly, Esq., Catherine Street, Waterford ...	1	Indefinite	—	—	8,000	7,200*	—	
Waterford	26,647	L. Hutchinson, 64 The Quay, Waterford	8	1/-.	—	—	3,100	2,076	—	
Waterford	26,647	Thomas Simonis, 118 the Quay, Waterford	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Waterford	26,647	O'Brien's Model Bakeries, Patrick Street, Waterford...	4	11d.	—	—	75,000	67,500*	—	
Waterford (A) ...	26,647	Corporation of Waterford ...	—	—	—	—	26,000	23,337	3	Acquired by Board 8/11/1928.
Wexford (A) ...	11,879	Corporation of Wexford ...	—	—	—	—	10,969	9,891	1	Acquired by Board 12/7/1928.
Wexford	11,879	James J. Stafford and Sons, Wexford	5	1/-.	—	3d.	11,922	10,880*	—	
Wicklow (A) ...	3,025	Urban District Council ...	140	1/-.	3d.	3d.	58,253	49,458	2	Acquired by Board 14/2/1929.
Woodford	247	John Roche, Esq., The Mills, Woodford	20	—	—	—	6,950	6,250*	—	
Youghal	5,339	Richard Farrell, Ltd., Saw and Corn Mills, Youghal ...	3	Indefinite	—	—	26,460	23,814*	—	Ceased supplying in 1929.
	895,024		44,125	—	—	—	78,596,831	67,576,986	1,081	

APPENDIX IV.

FINANCIAL PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN LOCAL AUTHORITY AUTHORISED ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS ACQUIRED BY THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD.

——	Capital Liabilities.	Other Liabilities.	Rates Unrecouped.	Liquid Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bray	4,370 0 0	558 13 7	Nil.	2,996 7 8
Dun Laoghaire	53,403 9 5	9,201 7 5	Nil.	3,816 13 0
Edenderry	750 0 0	39 19 0	Nil.	Nil.
Enniscorthy	11,657 18 11	1,111 19 4	1,074 6 6	112 12 4
Limerick	12,500 0 0	4,202 18 5	5,318 4 3	13,464 9 1
Waterford	25,888 13 9	——	——	——
Wexford	3,467 0 10	108 14 5	Nil	Nil.
Wicklow	5,591 9 1	1,567 7 8	Nil.	680 17 6

The legal liability of the Board in respect of certain of the foregoing amounts is not yet definitely established.

APPENDIX V.

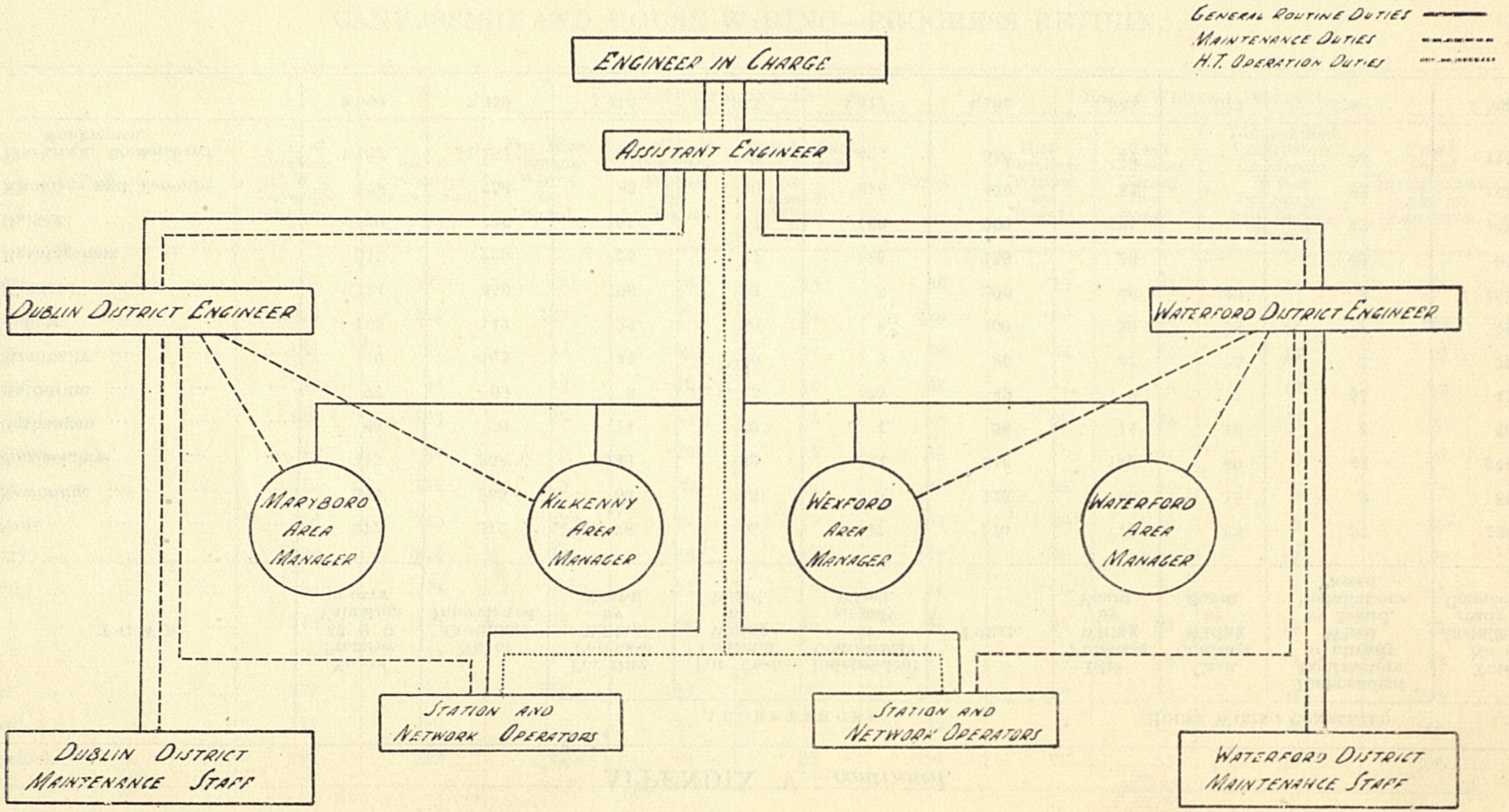
CANVASSING AND HOUSE WIRING—PROGRESS RETURN.

TOWN.	No. of Premises £3 0 0 Valuation or over.	No. of Occupiers Interviewed.	ACCEPTANCES				HOUSE WIRING COMPLETED			
			For Hire-Purchase Wiring by Board.	For Cash Contract Wiring by Board.	Independent Contractors or already Wired.	TOTAL.	Hire-Purchase Wiring by Board.	Cash Contract Wiring by Board.	Independent Contractors or already Wired by Board, Installations Passed.	Total No. of Installations ready for Connection.
Abbeyleix	135	102	12	56	18	86	12	35	18	65
Arklow	626	575	136	79	24	239	128	28	24	180
Baltinglass	135	127	44	40	14	98	44	25	14	83
Ballyragget	51	48	12	12	10	34	11	8	10	29
Castlecomer	142	124	25	48	5	78	25	33	5	63
Castledermot	45	46	9	26	3	38	9	21	3	33
Celbridge	115	132	53	33	2	88	53	18	2	73
Durrow	138	125	42	11	9	62	40	10	9	59
Edenderry	226	225	72	58	12	142	69	31	12	112
Freshford	84	74	10	31	3	44	10	10	3	23
Gorey	270	273	35	34	15	84	35	22	15	72
Kilcock	79	73	19	27	1	47	19	23	1	43
Kilkenny	1,377	905	136	188	100	424	136	58	35	229
Maynooth	111	99	3	38	12	53	3	12	8	23
Mountmellick	291	222	27	89	22	138	27	57	22	106

APPENDIX V.—*continued.*

TOWN.	No. of Premises £3 0 0 Valuation or over.	No. of Occupiers Interviewed.	ACCEPTANCES				HOUSE WIRING COMPLETED			
			For Hire-Purchase Wiring by Board.	For Cash Contract Wiring by Board.	Independent Contractors or already Wired.	TOTAL.	Hire-Purchase Wiring by Board.	Cash Contract Wiring by Board.	Independent Contractors or already Wired by Board, Installations Passed.	Total No. of Installations ready for Connection.
Naas	377	272	78	55	37	170	78	23	37	138
Newbridge	343	235	66	53	3	122	66	18	3	87
Portlaoighise	415	358	140	132	44	316	140	60	44	244
Rathangan	68	70	14	20	4	38	14	12	4	30
Rathdrum	77	69	9	5	35	49	9	1	35	45
Stradbally	110	103	47	39	3	89	47	25	3	75
Tullow	165	143	33	59	8	100	33	38	8	79
Wexford	1,754	656	96	102	8	206	96	49	8	153
Rathfarnham	215	229	29	17	112	158	29	—	62	91
Dalkey	740	716	105	17	168	290	105	—	43	148
Kimmage and Terenure ...	778	756	83	40	316	439	83	—	82	165
Blackrock, Booterstown, Monkstown.	1,102	1,182	80	46	424	550	47	—	68	115
	9,969	7,939	1,415	1,355	1,412	4,182	1,368	617	578	2,563

SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION FOR TEMPORARY OPERATION OF LOOP IX



APPENDIX—VI. B.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES.

For Use of Staff of Electricity Supply Board.

FOREWORD.

1. No emergency shall excuse breaches of these rules which shall be absolutely binding on all members of the Electricity Supply Board's Operation Staff.

2. These rules are applicable to the handling of all electrical conductors under the control of the Electricity Supply Board, which have once been put into commission, or are ready to be put into commission, and which normally are at a higher potential than 100 volts above earth.

(1)—*Definitions.*

In these Rules,

(*a*) The expression " Proof of Disconnection " means a written and signed report signifying that a line or other part of the system is switched off and disconnected (but not earthed) at a certain stated point; and implies further an undertaking that the line will not be switched in again until proof of readiness has been received.

(*b*) The expression " Proof of Earthing " means a written and signed report signifying that a line or other part of the system is earthed at a certain stated point, and also implies an undertaking that the earth will not be removed until proof of readiness has been received.

(*c*) The expression " Proof of Readiness " means a written and signed report signifying that a line or other part of the system for which the person who has written and signed such a report is responsible, is ready for operation, *i.e.* :—

(i) That it is in a fit state for operation.

(ii) That all the working staff are clear of the line, and

(iii) That all temporary earths have been removed.

NOTE :—In all cases in which orders or reports are, in accordance with these rules, required to be written and signed, such orders and reports may, when necessary, be transmitted over the telephone by means of the " Telemess."

(*d*) The word " Telemess " is :—

(i) A telephonic message written and then dictated by the tender.

(ii) Taken down in writing and repeated by the recipient.

(iii) Dated and timed to the minute and the sender's name noted by the recipient.

(*e*) The expression " Skilled Electrician " means a person who has been trained on H.T. work, or who has, while working in H.T. stations, acquired such knowledge that, in the opinion of the Operation Head Office, he is fully competent to take care of himself and to take all necessary precautions while engaged in electrical work. Electricians who have not familiarised themselves with these regulations shall be regarded as unskilled.

(*f*) The word " Station " means :—

(i) The area inside the boundary fence of any outdoor switch Station, and

(ii) The interior of any kiosk, switch or transformer Station but shall not include a room (in a Station) which does not contain transformers, switch plant or bare conductors.

(*g*) The expression " Operation Order " means an order from the Operation Charge Engineer or District Engineer with regard to interruptions in service.

(2)—*Brief Outline of Rules.*

(*a*) No person shall, under any circumstances, work on live conductors.

(*b*) Conductors shall be earthed before they may be termed " dead."

(*c*) To switch out any line or apparatus both circuit breaker and disconnects shall be used.

(*d*) A disconnected line shall be earthed at both ends, and at the point where work is being carried out.

Disconnected apparatus shall be earthed at both ends.

(*e*) The person in charge of a Station shall personally supervise all disconnecting and earthing operations in the said Station.

(*f*) The person actually in charge on the spot, of any gang employed on repair or maintenance work, shall accurately define the particular duties of all persons engaged on such repair or maintenance work.

NOTE :—Persons engaged on repair or maintenance work shall have a complete knowledge of :—

(i) the precautions necessary, and

(ii) the length of line which is " dead " in the section in which they are working.

(*g*) When a line or apparatus is out of commission for repair or maintenance work, the particular work shall be completed, all workmen shall have reported off, and earth connections shall have been removed before the line or apparatus is put into commission again.

(*h*) The person actually in charge on the spot of any maintenance or repair gang, shall be responsible for the observance of these Safety Rules.

(3)—*Procedure for Disconnection of Line or Apparatus.*

NOTE:—IMPORTANT.—No line shall, under any circumstances, be taken as " dead " or ready for operation at a certain predetermined time.

(a) *Proofs to be obtained.*

If, for the purpose of carrying out any work, it is necessary to disconnect any line or apparatus at a point distant from the point at which such work is to be done, then, before commencing work, the person in charge of the work on the spot shall receive from the person in charge of the Station or Stations to which the particular line is connected, proof (see definition) that the line or apparatus is disconnected and earthed, and then the said line shall be earthed at the point at which work is to be carried out.

Proof of readiness (see definition) shall be received by the Station Attendant from the person in charge on the spot that the line is ready for operation and that all earths have been removed before the line shall again be put into commission.

NOTE:—Underground Cables.—Earthing at the point at which work is being carried out is not compulsory in the case of underground cable repairs.

(b) *Interruption of Operation.*

If any interruption of operation becomes necessary to allow for inspection or work, a written order (see " Telemess ") shall be given to the person responsible for the carrying out of such inspection or work by the responsible Engineer. Such order shall be:—

(i) Timed.
(ii) Dated.
(iii) Shall state the extent of line to be put out of commission.
(iv) The necessary proofs of disconnection, earthing, etc., to be obtained.
(v) From whom they are to be obtained.
(vi) The manner in which the proofs are to be given and obtained.

(4)—*Live Conductors.*

NOTE:—No person shall, under any circumstances, work on live conductors.

Provided that all necessary precautions are taken, work may be carried out in the proximity of live conductors if such work can, in the opinion of the person in charge on the spot, be done without undue danger. More than one person shall be engaged on such work, and safety screens or special precautions shall be used.

When the work to be done is extensive, a written detailed order (see " Telemess) shall be given by the District Engineer as to the manner in which the work is to be carried out and the precautions to be taken.

(5)—*High Tensions Stations.*

NOTE:—No person (including a Station Attendant) shall point at any apparatus in a H.T. Station and no person shall lean against the safety screens in such Stations.

All persons when in a H.T. Station are advised, when possible, to keep their hands in their pockets.

(a) *Admission to H.T. Stations.*

All H.T. Stations shall be kept locked and the key shall be retained by the responsible Station Attendant, and shall not be given by him to anyone except:—

(i) Persons of authority (*i.e.*, Engineers under whose authority the Station Attendant is directly working).

(ii) Members of the Electricity Supply Board's Operation Staff, or

(iii) Skilled Electricians in the employment of the Electricity Supply Board.

For this purpose, H.T. Stations shall be taken as including the area inside the boundary fence of all 38 K.V. or 110 K.V. Stations, and inside all 10 K.V. Kiosks.

(b) *Admission of Visitors to H.T. Stations.*

Visitors may be admitted only under the following conditions:—

(i) When accompanied by the Managing Director, or the Chief Operation Engineer, or the District Engineer, or

(ii) Having special authority forms, which must be signed by the visitor and collected before admittance.

(iii) Visitors shall, before entering a H.T. Station, be notified of the regulation prohibiting pointing at any apparatus or leaning against safety screens in the H.T. Station they are about to enter, and the Station Attendant of such station shall ensure that the said regulation is strictly enforced.

(iv) Walking sticks and umbrellas shall be left outside the Station.

(c) *Admission to H.T. Stations for Purpose of Work.*

No person for the purpose of carrying out any work shall, unaccompanied, enter a H.T. Station without a special order, except the Operation Attendant for that particular Station, and then such Attendant shall so enter only for the purpose of normal inspection and routine work outside the safety screens.

(*d*) Skilled electricians detailed for work in connection with a H.T. Station (other than Operation Attendants) may enter such H.T. Station unaccompanied, but only on receipt of a special order and then only for the purpose of carrying out specific work.

(*e*) Other persons detailed for work in a H.T. Station shall not enter such Station except:—

(i) Under the control of a skilled electrician, and

(ii) With a special order, and

(iii) Shall be under the constant supervision of the skilled electrician, except in places where all live wires are effectively protected against accidental contact.

(f) *Work in H.T. Stations.*

(i) Work which falls within the scope of the ordinary duties of the staff at a Station may be carried out on the orders of the person in charge of the Station by his assistants.

The person in charge of the Station shall be responsible for the observance of all necessary precautions.

(ii) Work which falls outside the scope of the ordinary duties of the staff of a Station shall be ordered by the Engineer in Charge of the District, if possible in writing. The Engineer shall state the nature of the work, the necessary disconnections and earthings to be made, and the person or persons who shall be in charge of the work and the precautions such persons shall take.

(6) *Lines.*

(*a*) Normal inspection of lines may be carried out without an Operation Order. Such inspection shall be so carried out as to obviate the necessity for coming into dangerous proximity of live wires.

(*b*) (i) Trouble hunting gangs need not receive " proofs " that a line is " dead "; they shall work under the assumption that it is under normal pressure.

(ii) Repair gangs shall get the necessary " proofs " of disconnecting and earthing. Repair gangs on work due to disturbances need not, however, get a written order from the District Engineer.

(*c*) For all other repair work the District Engineer in co-operation with the Operation Charge Engineer, shall issue a special order stating the work to be done and the precautions to be taken.

(*d*) In all line work the person in charge of the particular work shall take special precautions to avoid any possible danger from neighbouring live wires.

(*e*) The Safety Rules shall not be set aside because the work cannot be finished in the time stated.

(*f*) In dealing with the Stations or lines which do not come under these regulations, the giving of proofs of disconnection or earthing shall be accompanied by an undertaking that the line will not be put under voltage again until proof of readiness has been received.

(*g*) Non-skilled labourers who are employed on work in the vicinity of live conductors shall be under the orders and direct supervision of some skilled person, and each non-skilled labourer shall be well instructed by such person as to the scope of the particular work allotted to him.

APPENDIX No. VII.

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

1929—No. 13.

The Shannon Works Transfer (No. 1) Order, 1929, Dated the 25th day of March, 1929, made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce pursuant to sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1927.

WHEREAS it is enacted by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1927 (No. 27 of 1927), that when the Shannon Works are completed and handed over to the Minister for Industry and Commerce by the Contractor engaged in the construction thereof the said Minister shall, as soon as conveniently may be, by order under his seal, hand such works over to the Electricity Supply Board, and in the event of any portion of the Shannon Works being completed and handed over to the said Minister by the said Contractor, the said Minister may if he so thinks fit at any time thereafter by order under his seal hand over to the said Board such completed portion of the said works at any time before the completion of the whole of the said works:

AND WHEREAS the portion of the Shannon Works more particularly described in the Schedule hereto has been completed and handed over to the said Minister by the Contractor engaged in the construction thereof:

AND WHEREAS *in* the opinion of the said Minister it is expedient that the said portion of the Shannon Works should be handed over to the said Board as from the date of this Order:

NOW THEREFORE I, Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1927 (No. 27 of 1927), and of every and any other power me in this behalf enabling do hereby order as follows, that is to say:

1. This Order may be cited for all purposes as the Shannon Works Transfer (No. 1) Order, 1929.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1923 (No. 46 of 1923), applies to the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of the Oireachtas.

3. The portion of the Shannon Works more particularly described in the Schedule hereto shall be and it is hereby handed over as from the date of this Order to the Electricity Supply Board.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER.

I. No. 16 Transformer Stations 38/10 K.V. and the sites thereof complete with transformers, switchgear, apparatus, and equipment, buildings, station enclosures, fencing and other ancillary works and structures situated at:

Naas	New Ross
Kildare	Wexford (Barnstown)
Maryborough	Enniscorthy
Athy	Gorey
Carlow	Arklow
Kilkenny	Wicklow
Ballyhale	Bray
Waterford	Deansgrange

and set out on the plan annexed hereto.

II. No. 1 Temporary Transformer Station 5/38 K.V. and the site thereof, complete with transformers, switch gear, apparatus and equipment, buildings, and other ancillary works and structures situated at

Inchicore, Dublin,

and set out on the plan annexed hereto.

III. No. 383.81722 K.M. of 38 K.V. Transmission Lines erected complete with foundations, poles, insulators, conductors, connecting the transformer stations specified in this Schedule, and set out on the plan annexed hereto.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1929.

P. McGILLIGAN,
Minister for Industry and Commerce.

GORDON CAMPBELL,
Secretary, Department of Industry and Commerce.

L.S.

APPENDIX VIII (1).

Particulars of Rates of Charge and of Wiring of Premises on long terms payment system.

A.—RATES OF CHARGE FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR LIGHTING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Applicable in the following districts:—

Abbeyleix, Arklow, Ballyragget, Baltinglass, Castlecomer, Castledermot, Celbridge, Durrow, Edenderry, Freshford, Gorey, Kilcock, Kilkenny, Maynooth, Mountmellick, Naas, Droichead Nua, Portlaoighise, Rathangan, Rathdrum, Stradbally, Tullow, Wexford.

For Dwelling Houses:

Electricity used for lighting and domestic purposes in private dwelling houses will be charged for at a fixed amount, dependent on the Poor Law Valuation of the house plus twopence per unit of electricity consumed.

The fixed amount to be charged will vary with the Valuation, and will be as follows:—

At the rate per week of:—

6d.	Where the Poor Law Valuation is	Less than £5.
9d.		£5 or over, but less than £7 10s.
1/-		£7 10s. ,, ,, ,, £10.
1/6d.		£10 ,, ,, ,, £15.
2/-		£15 ,, not more than £20.
2/6d.		Over £20.

For Business Premises: Including Offices or Shops with dwelling houses attached.

Electricity used for any purpose other than industrial motive power will be charged for at a fixed amount dependent on the Poor Law Valuation of the whole premises plus twopence per unit of electricity consumed.

The fixed amount to be charged will vary with the valuation and will be as follows:—

At the rate per week of:—

9d.	Where the Poor Law Valuation is	Less than £5.
1/-		£5 or over but less than £10.
1/6d.		£10 ,, ,, ,, ,, £15.
2/-		£15 ,, ,, ,, ,, £20.
2/6d.		£20 ,, ,, ,, ,, £25.
3/-		£25 ,, ,, ,, ,, £30.
3/6d.		£30 ,, ,, ,, ,, £35.
4/-		£35 or over.

Where the total wattage of the lamps installed in the business part of the premises exceeds 3,000 watts, an additional fixed charge at the rate of threepence per week will be made for each 500 watts or fraction of 500 watts of connected lamps in excess of 3,000 watts. This charge shall be in addition to the ordinary fixed charge dependent on the Poor Law Valuation and in addition to the charge per unit of electricity consumed.

For Public Institutions, Churches, Convents, Schools, Hospitals, Libraries, Courthouses, Barracks, Hotels:

For electricity used for lighting purposes—6d. per unit.

For electricity used for domestic purposes other than lighting and not for industrial motive power—2d. per unit.

For Factories:

Factories which agree to take a supply from the Board for power purposes will be supplied with electricity for lighting purposes at 6d. per unit.

If a supply for power is not taken, electricity for lighting purposes will be charged for at a fixed amount proportional to the floor space plus a charge per unit consumed.

No Meter Rental will be Charged.

Connections to Overhead Supply Mains made free of charge to the consumer up to a distance of 50 yards from the Overhead Mains. Over 50 yeards charged at cost and subject to special agreement.

WIRING OF PREMISES BY BOARD ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Hire Purchase Charges.

Threepence per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the premises is less than £7 10s. and the total number of electricity outlets fitted by the Board does not exceed five. The weekly charge will continue until a maximum of 104 payments per outlet have been made. (For instance, if four outlets are fitted, 416 payments of threepence per week will be required).

Sixpence per week in all other cases. This weekly charge will continue until a maximum of 52 payments per outlet have been made.

The above maximum number of weekly payments are fixed by the Board to cover the costs incurred by it, and may be subject to reduction, but in no case will be increased.

The maximum number of outlets which will be installed in any premises by the Board under this scheme is ten.

NOTE:—The above Hire Purchase charges are intended to cover the electrical installation of the premises only. Electricity supply will be charged for, in addition, at the ordinary rates quoted on previous pages.

B.—RATES OF CHARGE FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR LIGHTING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES—ISSUED JANUARY, 1929.

Applicable in the following districts:—

Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown, Dalkey, Terenure, Kimmage, Rathfarnham.

For Private Dwelling House:

Electricity used for lighting and domestic purposes in private dwelling houses will be charged for at a fixed amount, dependent on the Poor Law Valuation of the house plus one penny per unit of electricity consumed.

The fixed amount to be charged will vary with the valuation, and will be as follows:—

At the rate per week of:

6d.	Where the Poor Law Valuation is	Less than £5 10s.
9d.		£5 10s. or over, but less than £8.
1/-		£8 ,, ,, ,, ,, £11.
1/3d.		£11 ,, ,, ,, ,, £18.
1/6d.		£18 ,, ,, ,, ,, £23.
1/9d.		£23 ,, ,, ,, ,, £28.
2/-		£28 ,, ,, ,, ,, £33.
2/3d.		£33 ,, ,, ,, ,, £39.

Where the Poor Law Valuation is £39 or over, but less than or equal to £70, the fixed amount to be charged will be at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum of the valuation.

Where the Poor Law Valuation is over £70 the fixed amount to be charged will be at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on £70 and 5 per cent. per annum on the amount by which the valuation exceeds £70.

For Business Premises, Shops, Offices, Institutions, Churches, Hotels, and all Buildings other than Private Dwelling Houses:

For electricity used for lighting purposes—6d. per unit.

For electricity used for domestic purposes other than lighting and not for industrial motive power—1d. per unit.

No Meter Rental will be Charged.

WIRING OF PREMISES BY BOARD ON HIRE PURCHASE SCHEME.

Scheme applicable only to private dwelling houses of Poor Law Valuation less than £28.

In the districts of:—

Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown, Dalkey, Terenure, Kimmage, Rathfarnham.

Hire Purchase Charges.

6d. per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is less than £8. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 60 payments per outlet has been made.

1/- per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is £8 or over, but less than £18. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 30 payments per outlet has been made.

1/6d. per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is £18 or over, but less than £23. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 20 payments per outlet has been made.

2/- per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is £23 or over, but less than £28. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 15 payments per outlet has been made.

The above maximum number of weekly payments is fixed by the Board to cover the costs incurred by it, and may be subject to reduction, but in no case will be increased.

NOTE:—The above Hire Purchase charges are intended to cover the electrical installation of the premises only. Electricity supply will be charged for, in addition, at the ordinary rates quoted overleaf.

C.—RATES OF CHARGE FOR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR LIGHTING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

In the Waterford City Area of Supply.

For Private Dwelling Houses:

Electricity used for lighting and domestic purposes in private dwelling houses will be charged for at a fixed amount dependent on the Poor Law Valuation of the house, plus 2d. per unit of electricity consumed.

The fixed amount to be charged will vary with the Valuation, and will be as follows:—

At the rate per week of:—

6d.	Where the Poor Law Valuation is	Less than £5 10s.
9d.		£5 10s. or over, but less than £8.
1/-		£8 ,, ,, ,, ,, £11.
1/3d.		£11 ,, ,, ,, ,, £14.
1/6d.		£14 ,, ,, ,, ,, £18.
1/9d.		£18 ,, ,, ,, ,, £23.
2/-		£23 ,, ,, ,, ,, £28.

Where the Poor Law Valuation is £28 or over, but less than or equal to £50, the fixed amount to be charged will be at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum of the Valuation.

Where the Poor Law Valuation is over £50, but less than or equal to £75, the fixed amount to be charged will be at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on £50 plus 5 per cent. per annum on the amount by which the Valuation exceeds £50.

Where the Poor Law Valuation exceeds £75, but is less than £150, the fixed amount to be charged will be at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on £50 plus 5 per cent. on £25, *i.e.*, a total fixed charge of £11 5s. per annum.

Where the Poor Law Valuation exceeds £150, electricity used for lighting purposes will be charged for at the rate of 6d. per unit, and for other domestic purposes at the rate of 2d. per unit.

For Business Premises: Including Offices or Shops with dwelling-house attached.

Electricity used for any purpose other than industrial motive power will be charged for at a fixed amount dependent on the Poor Law Valuation of the whole premises plus 2d. per unit of electricity consumed.

The fixed amount to be charged will vary with the Valuation, and will be as follows:—

9d.	Where the Poor Law Valuation is	Less than £5 10s.
1/-		£5 10s. or over, but less than £8.
1/6d.		£8 ,, ,, ,, ,, £11.
2/-		£11 ,, ,, ,, ,, £18.
2/6d.		£18 ,, ,, ,, ,, £23.
3/-		£23 ,, ,, ,, ,, £28.
3/6d.		£28 ,, ,, ,, ,, £33.
4/-		£33 ,, ,, ,, ,, £40.
4/6d.		£40 ,, ,, ,, ,, £50.
5/-		£50 ,, ,, ,, ,, £60.
5/6d.		£60 ,, ,, ,, ,, £75.
6/3d.		£75 ,, ,, ,, ,, £100.
7/-		£100 or over.

ALSO:

In the case of business premises of less than £100 total Valuation, where the total wattage of the lamps installed in the business part of the premises exceeds 2,000 watts, an additional charge of 3d. per week will be made in respect of each 500 watts or fraction of 500 watts installed in excess of 2,000 watts.

In the case of business premises of which the total Valuation is £100 or more than £100, where the total wattage of the lamps installed in the business part of the premises exceeds 3,000 watts, an additional charge of 3d. per week will be made in respect of each 500 watts or fraction of 500 watts installed in excess of 3,000 watts.

These charges to be additional to the ordinary fixed charge, and to the charge per unit of electricity consumed.

For Public Institutions, Churches, Convents, Schools, Hospitals, Libraries, Courthouses, Barracks, Hotels:

For Electricity used for Lighting purposes—6d. per unit.

For Electricity used for Domestic purposes other than Lighting and not for Industrial Motive Power—2d. per unit.

For Factories:

Factories which agree to take a supply from the Board for power purposes will be supplied with Electricity for lighting purposes at 6d. per unit.

If a supply for power is not taken. Electricity for lighting purposes will be charged for at a fixed amount proportional to the floor space, plus a charge per unit consumed.

No Meter Rental will be Charged.

Connections to Overhead Supply Mains.

Connections will be made free of charge to the Consumer up to a distance of 50 yards from the Overhead Mains. Over 50 yards charged at a cost and subject to special agreement.

WIRING OF PREMISES BY BOARD ON HIRE PURCHASE SCHEME.

Scheme applicable only to private dwelling houses of Poor Law Valuation less than £28.

IN THE WATERFORD CITY AREA OF SUPPLY.

Hire Purchase Charges.

6d. per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is less than £8. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 60 payments per outlet has been made.

1/- per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is £8 or over, but less than £18. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 30 payments per outlet has been made.

1/6d. per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is £18 or over, but less than £23. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 20 payments per outlet has been made.

2/- per week where the Poor Law Valuation of the house is £23 or over, but less than £28. This weekly payment will continue until a maximum of 15 payments per outlet has been made.

The above maximum number of weekly payments is fixed by the Board to cover the costs incurred by it, and may be subject to reduction, but in no case will be increased.

NOTE:—The above Hire Purchase charges are intended to cover the electrical installation of the premises only. Electricity supply will be charged for, in addition, at the ordinary rates quoted overleaf.

APPENDIX VIII. (2).

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES ON EASY PAYMENT TERMS.

Appliances to the value of £5 and upwards—10 per cent. down and the balance may be spread over—

6 Months when total list price is less than £10.
12 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, more than £10.
18 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, £25.
24 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, £50.

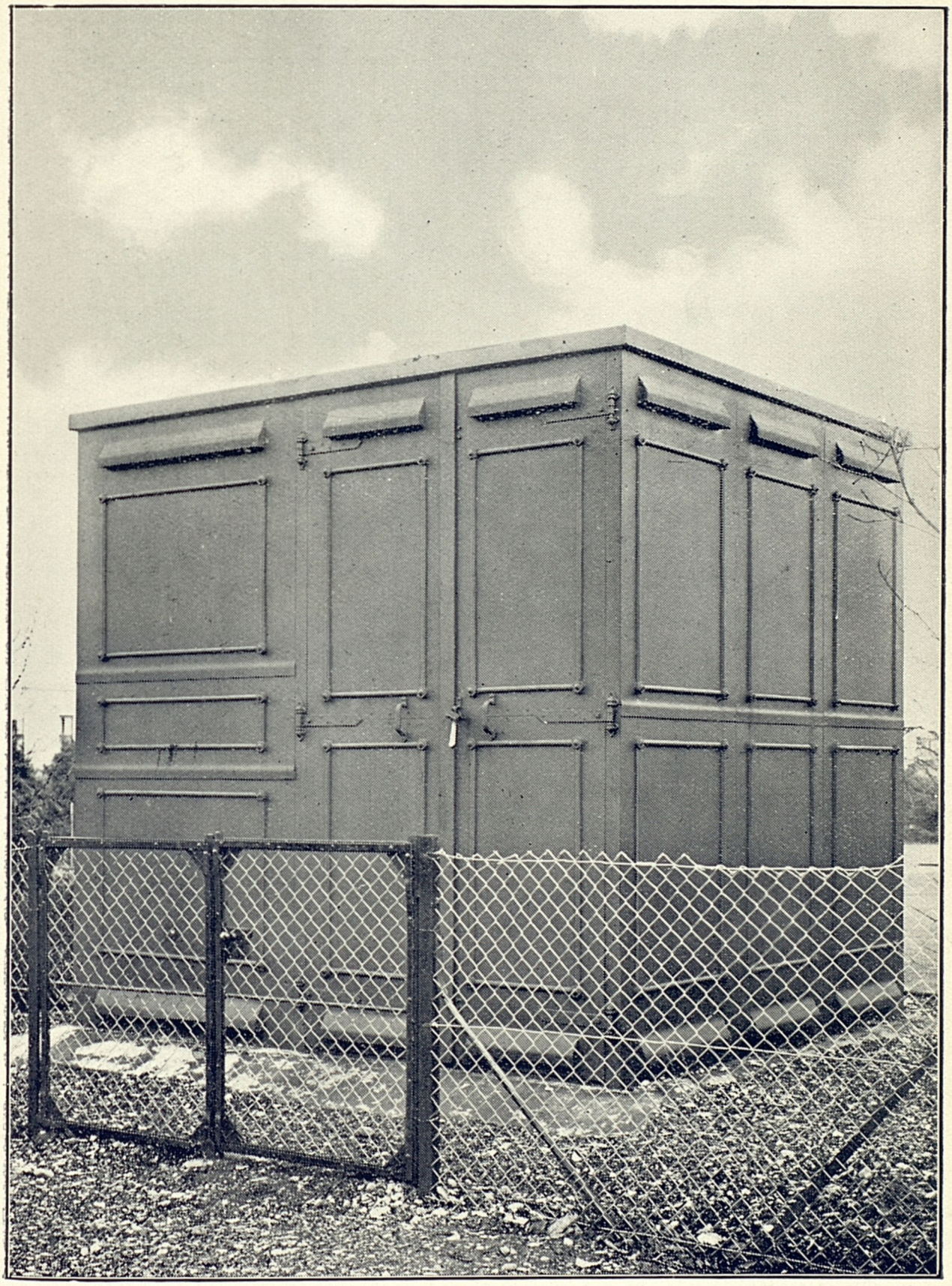
To the total list price a charge of 2s. 6d. per annum is added for fire insurance, and after deduction of 10 per cent. cash down, 5 per cent. for each year is added to the balance for interest. (Where the total period of repayment is less than twelve months, fire insurance and interest charges will be calculated as for a full year).

EXAMPLE.

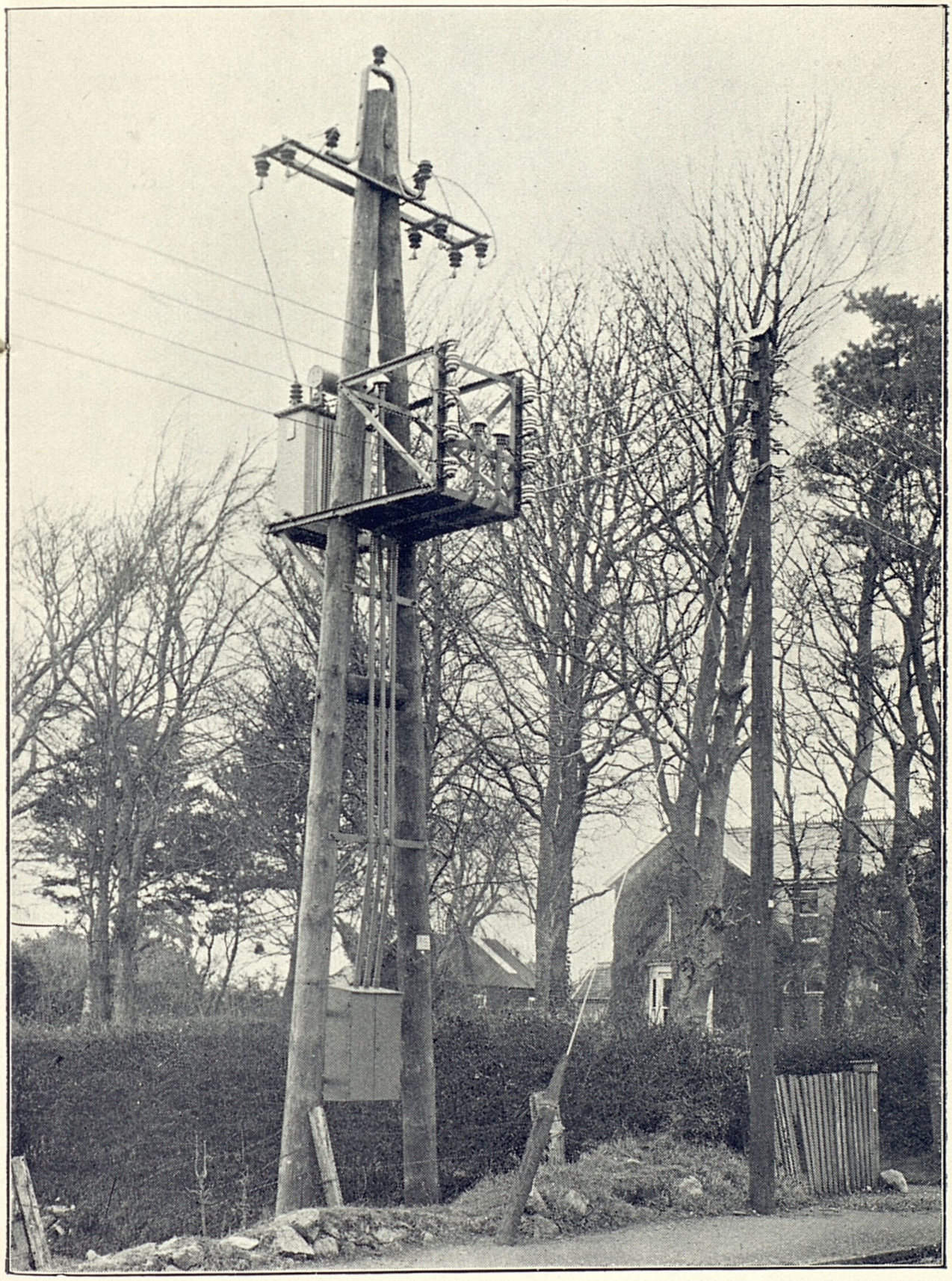
A Twelve Months' Agreement for a total Purchase of about £20 worth.

Articles Selected.	*List Price.*
Electric Lighting Fittings	£7 0 0
Vacuum Cleaner	8 17 6
Breakfast Cooker	2 15 0
Electric Toaster	1 5 0
	£19 17 6
Fire Insurance	0 2 6
	£20 0 0
Customer pays 10 per cent. down	2 0 0
	£18 0 0
And 5 per cent. for interest	0 18 0
Balance to be paid ...	£18 18 0

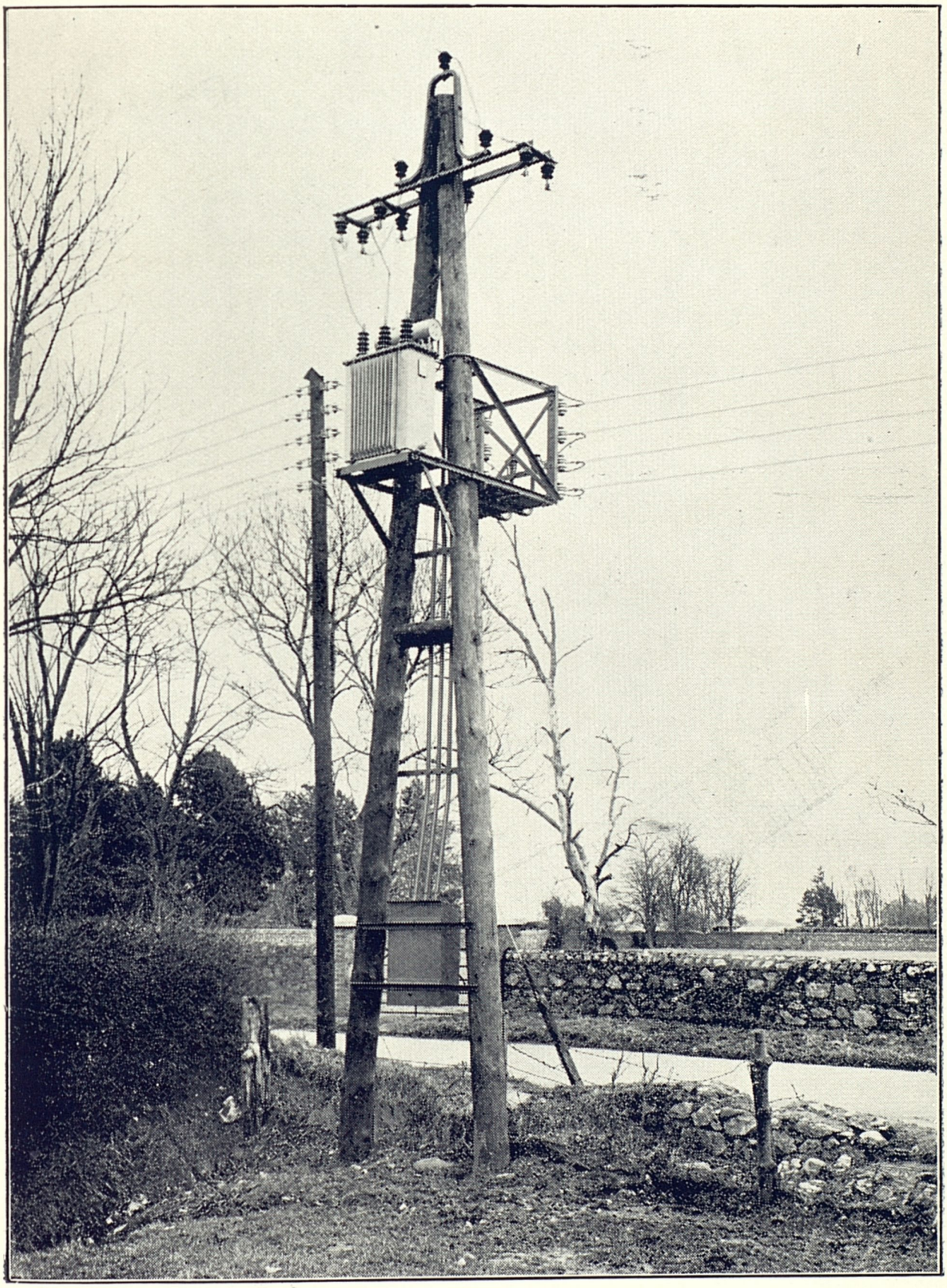
Which works out at 31/6d. per month.



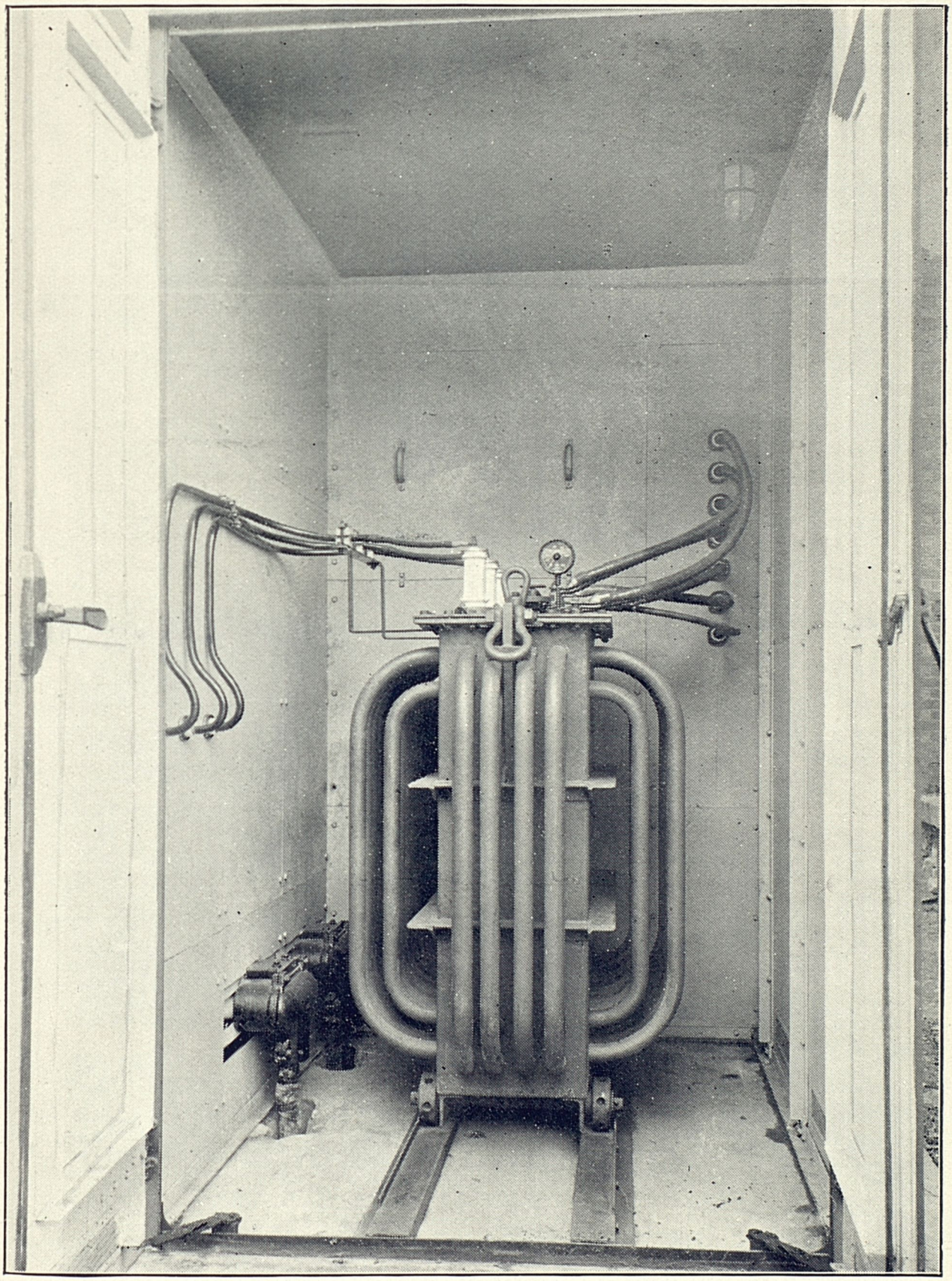
VIEW OF TYPICAL 10 kV. TRANSFORMER STATION.



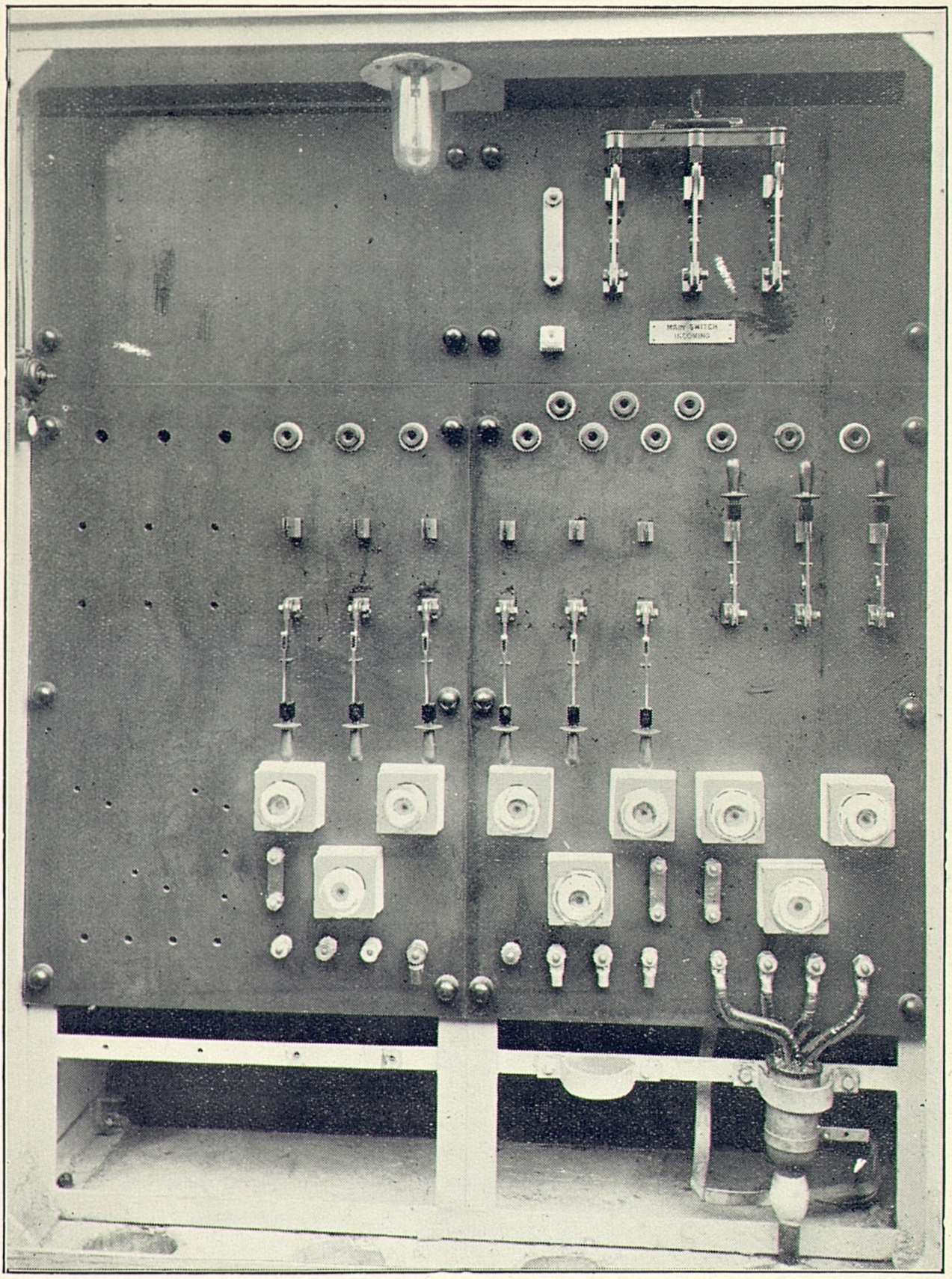
VIEW OF TYPICAL 10 kV. POLE TRANSFORMER STATION.



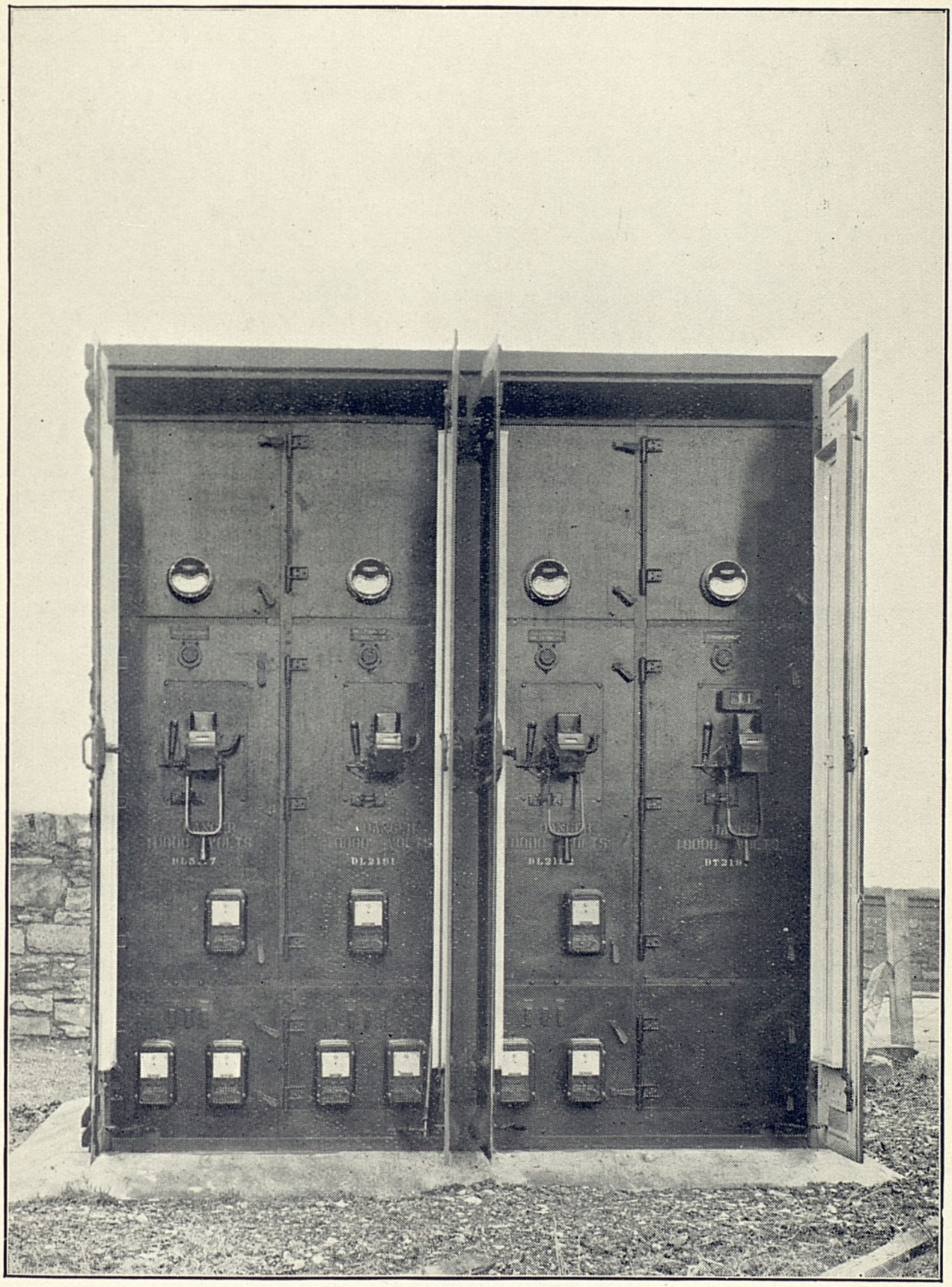
VIEW OF TYPICAL 10 kV. POLE TRANSFORMER STATION.



VIEW SHOWING TRANSFORMER CUBICLE OF 10 kV. TRANSFORMER STATION.



VIEW SHOWING LOW TENSION COMPARTMENT OF 10 kV. TRANSFORMER STATION.



VIEW SHOWING HIGH TENSION COMPARTMENTS OF 10 kV. TRANSFORMER STATION.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD

B.—ACCOUNTS

(For the Period 1st April 1928 to 31st March, 1929).

(*Published as prescribed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce in pursuance of Section* 7 (4) *of the Electricity* (*Supply*) *Act*, 1927).

DR. REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1929. CR.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Generation Costs, including Cost of Current purchased ...	7,513 10 4	By Sales of Current, including Meter Rentals	25,609 8 3
,, Distribution Costs	3,027 11 9	,, Public Lighting	3,740 19 11
,, Management Expenses and Overhead Charges	4,075 12 5	,, Sundries, including Sales of Fittings, &c.	197 3 0
,, Balance carried down	14,930 16 8		
	£29,547 11 2		£29,547 11 2
To Interest on Loans	1,354 10 3	By Balance brought down	14,930 16 8
,, Loan Repayments Chargeable	3,008 6 2	,, Interest received	6 12 7
,, BALANCE	10,574 12 10		
	£14,937 9 3		£14,937 9 3

DR. CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1929. CR.

	Expenditure to 31st March, 1928.	Expenditure during Year ended 31st March, 1929.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1929.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Premises and Lands purchased, including Improvements to Premises ...	4,920 17 2	13,559 10 10	18,480 8 0
,, Furniture and Fittings ...	1,308 4 7	3,414 8 11	4,722 13 6
,, Motor Cars	893 0 0	569 19 1	1,462 19 1
,, Constructional Work ...	—	140,721 2 9	140,721 2 9
,, Preliminary and Other Expenses, including Salaries and Wages, Travelling Expenses, Advertising and Publicity, and Interest (other than Interest on Loans and Advances transferred with Undertakings acquired and Shannon Works handed over) ...	8,147 12 11	44,368 1 1	52,515 14 0
,, Shannon Works handed over by Minister for Industry and Commerce and Interest accrued ...	—	281,851 19 7	281,851 19 7
,, Undertakings acquired from Local Authorities—Being the amount admitted as nett liability transferred together with additional expenditure to date ...	—	75,767 4 5	75,767 4 5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£15,269 14 8	£560,252 6 8	£575,522 1 4
To BALANCE of Capital Account	... ...	... ...	£46,645 6 5
			£622,167 7 9

	Receipts to 31st March, 1928.	Receipts during Year ended 31st March, 1929 (including Loans and Advances repayable by Instalments or by Sinking Fund).	Total Receipts to 31st March, 1929 (including Loans and Advances repayable by Instalments or by Sinking Fund).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Minister for Finance :— For Advances received under Section 12 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1927	12,000 0 0	263,000 0 0	275,000 0 0
,, Minister for Finance :— For the amount of the Advances to the Shannon Power Development Fund applicable, as determined under Section 15 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1927, to the Shannon Works handed over ...	—	278,700 0 0	278,700 0 0
,, Sundry :— For balance of Loans due at date of acquisition of Undertakings ...	—	68,467 7 9	68,467 7 9
TOTAL RECEIPTS, &c.	£12,000 0 0	£610,167 7 9	£622,167 7 9
			£622,167 7 9

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1929. Cr.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Capital Account :—		By Capital Account :—	
For Amount of Advances received (including Loans and Advances repayable by Instalments or by Sinking Fund)	622,167 7 9	For Amount of Expenditure to date	575,522 1 4
,, Revenue Account :—		,, Capital Redemption Account :—	
For Amount charged to Revenue for Redemption of Loans	3,008 6 2	For total amount of Loans repaid to date	3,656 9 1
,, Liabilities (other than Loans and Advances repayable by Instalments or by Sinking Fund) transferred with Undertakings acquired and Shannon Works handed over	36,277 15 4	,, Sundry Debtors, including Amounts due by Electricity Consumers, and Deposits in respect of the acquisition of premises	33,368 19 9
,, Sundry Creditors for Materials purchased, Constructional Work carried out and Expenses incurred	68,194 3 4	,, Stock on Hands	3,165 5 10
,, Sundry Deposits	203 10 0	,, Cash in Hand or with Bankers	89,008 7 4
,, Revenue Account	10,574 12 10	,, Suspense Account :—	
		For Expenditure on Materials, Wages, &c., not yet allocated, less amounts received as against same ...	35,704 12 1
	£740,425 15 5		£740,425 15 5

JOHN J. MURPHY, *Chairman.*
THOS. A. McLAUGHLIN, *Managing Director.*

PATRICK J. DEMPSEY, *Secretary.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

As Auditors appointed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, we have examined the foregoing Accounts and Balance Sheet, and, except as stated therein, have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We certify that the Accounts and Balance Sheet are drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Board's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Board, subject to the following :—

(1) The cost at which Undertakings of Local Authorities were acquired may be subject to adjustment in respect of :—

(*a*) Liabilities not admitted pending investigation.
(*b*) Rates and Income Tax due by the Undertakings at date acquired not ascertained or not admitted.

(2) All Head Office Expenses have been capitalised as " Preliminary and Other Expenses," no portion of same being charged against Revenue.

(3) No provision has been made in respect of Income Tax applicable to Profits or Property, the Board's liability for which has not been admitted ; and for the same reason full provision has not been made in respect of Rates applicable to Property in the occupation or possession of the Board.

(4) The Stock on Hands represents the value of Stock at some of the Generating Stations and includes Stock of Stationery at the Head Offices. At the smaller Generating Stations acquired by the Board stock was not taken at the date of acquisition nor at the 31st March 1929, with consequent effect on the cost at which Undertakings were acquired and on the charges against Revenue.

(5) The item bearing the heading " Suspense Account " in the Balance Sheet refers mainly to amounts expended on materials purchased for constructional work carried out by Contractors, and for the carrying out by the Board of Wiring Contracts. It also includes Wages and Expenses of Electricians employed by the Board in connection with Wiring Contracts in course of completion. The allocation of this Expenditure in the Books of the Board has not yet been made, nor was the Stock of the materials on hands at 31st March, 1929 actually ascertained.

(6) Additional Undertakings were acquired by the Board by Vesting Order on the 28th March, 1929. These have not been included in the foregoing Accounts or Balance Sheet.

(7) The amount shown due to Sundry Creditors for materials purchased, constructional work carried out, and Expenses incurred, has not been fully vouched by us, due to the fact that Statements in verification of some of the amounts shown due in the Books to Creditors were not available.

37 WESTMORELAND STREET,
DUBLIN, *4th February*, 1930.

KENNEDY, CROWLEY & CO.,
Auditors.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY A. THOM & CO., LTD.,
IONA WORKS, GLASNEVIN.