

SECTION X—LEATHER, CANVAS, AND INDIARUBBER TRADES

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**LEATHER, CANVAS, AND INDIARUBBER TRADES.**

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## SECTION X.—LEATHER, CANVAS, AND INDIARUBBER TRADES.

### GENERAL REPORT.

The following Section deals with the trades engaged in fellmongery, in leather tanning and dressing, and in the manufacture of saddlery and harness, travelling bags, fancy leather goods, canvas goods, sacks, and indiarubber goods.

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

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

The figures entered against each class of product show the output of that product in the year of return, whether sold or not, after deducting any amount worked up in the same factory into goods of a kind separately classified. Thus, for example, the entry against undressed leather shows only that portion of the leather tanned in the year of return which was either sold as undressed leather or remained in stock at the end of the year as undressed leather, and does not include tanned leather dressed by the tanning firm. Some firms, however, have made two Returns for two separate establishments and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. This form of duplication is not frequent in the trades covered by this Section of the Report, and it, as well as the duplication arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another, is eliminated when the total cost of materials used is deducted from the value of the gross output in order to arrive at the net output (see below).

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

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

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

Trade.	Gross Output.	Materials Used.	Work Given Out.	Net Output.	Persons Employed (except Out-workers).	Net Output per Person Employed (excluding Out-workers).	Horse-Power of Engines at Factories.
	Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Cost.	Amount paid to other firms.	Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£		£	H.P.
Fellmongery Trade ... ..	2,201,000	2,054,000	—	147,000	1,764	83	699
Leather Trade (Tanning and Dressing).	18,289,000	14,843,000	61,000	3,385,000	28,910	117	22,609
Saddlery and Harness Trade	2,233,000	1,136,000	20,000	1,077,000	15,743	68	1,814
Travelling Bag and Fancy Leather Goods Trades.	1,271,000	747,000	—	524,000	6,805	77	362
Canvas Goods and Sack Trades	2,026,000	1,517,000	—	509,000	7,463	68	1,967
Indiarubber Trades ... ..	8,908,000	5,932,000	—	2,976,000	24,039	124	27,440
Total ... ..	34,928,000	26,229,000	81,000	8,618,000	84,724	—	54,891

In the following Table the number of persons employed in factories and workshops is distributed by sex and age and according as they were wage-earners or salaried persons; a column is also added showing the number of outworkers returned as borne on the books of the employing firms:—

Trade.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops.								Average Number of Outworkers.	
	Wage-earners.				Salaried Persons.				Males.	Females.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.		
Fellmongery Trade ... ..	135	1,444	2	37	7	131	—	8	—	—
Leather Trade (Tanning and Dressing).	2,118	23,119	452	979	156	1,939	19	128	—	—
Saddlery and Harness Trade...	1,576	8,183	845	2,397	78	2,420	48	196	99	175
Travelling Bag and Fancy Leather Goods Trades.	593	2,512	1,032	1,840	125	537	51	115	—	—
Canvas Goods and Sack Trades	299	2,404	561	3,582	33	519	9	56	22	500
Indiarubber Trades ... ..	1,698	11,343	1,910	6,605	300	1,909	38	236	63	257
Total ... ..	6,419	49,005	4,802	15,440	699	7,455	165	739	184	932

In the whole group 89·3 per cent. of the persons employed were wage-earners and 10·7 per cent. were salaried persons (including principals). Of the wage-earners 73·2 per cent. were males and 26·8 per cent. were females; 11·6 per cent. of the males and 23·7 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age. Of the salaried persons 90·0 per cent. were males and 10·0 per cent. were females; 8·6 per cent. of the males and 18·3 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age.

The total of 1,116 outworkers does not necessarily represent as many individual persons, many outworkers being on the books of more than one firm. On the other hand, it is probable in certain cases that the persons actually working for a firm include members of outworkers' families in addition to the outworkers actually on the firm's books. For these reasons, and as most outworkers are not in constant employment, they have not been taken into account in calculating the net output per person employed, but in comparing the figures given above an allowance should be made for them.

The aggregate gross value of the products of this group of trades, as returned to the Census of Production Office on the Schedules for the group, is £34,928,000, to which should be added £1,324,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by manufacturers who made their Returns on Schedules for trades outside the group, thus raising the total to £36,252,000.

This figure does not represent the actual value of the goods made, as sold for export or consumption or as warehoused at the end of the year. In the first place, there is con-



siderable duplication within certain trades in respect of goods made by some firms and sold to others for use in the manufacture of more finished goods, the value being returned by the former as the value of their output and being included by the latter in the value of the finished goods. The amount of such duplication may be estimated at a sum not less than £750,000 and not greater than £3,750,000. Secondly, there is a similar duplication between the fellmongery trade and the leather trade, and between the leather trade and the saddlery and leather goods trades, in respect of goods made and returned in one trade and sold for further manufacture to firms in other trades whose Returns of output also cover the value of those goods. Thirdly, the selling value of goods made on commission for merchants is not known, as merchants were not required to furnish Returns to the Census Office; only the amount received for the work by the firms doing it was returned to the Census Office.

In the following statement the approximate value of each class of goods made is shown free from duplication within the class (*e.g.*, the value of leather tanned and sold to be dressed is not included, but only the value of such leather when dressed), and in the case of goods made on commission for merchants only the amount received for the work, and not the value of the goods themselves, is taken into account :—

	£
Fellmongery Products ... ..	2,882,000
Leather Trade Products (Tanning, Dressing, &c.) ...	14,600,000 to 17,300,000
Saddlery and Harness Goods ... ..	1,700,000 to 2,000,000
Travelling Bags and Fancy Leather Goods ... ..	1,531,000 to 1,550,000
Sacks and Canvas Goods (including Work Done for Merchants) ... ..	2,428,000
Indiarubber Goods ... ..	8,820,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>31,961,000 to 34,980,000</b>

Goods of classes chiefly made by trades outside this group 523,000

The amount entered against leather, tanned, dressed, &c., includes the value of the leather sold to other firms for the manufacture of saddlery, travelling bags, and other leather goods, valued at about £2,500,000, and returned on the Schedules for those trades. As the total value of the leather used in the manufacture of those goods was probably not more than £1,250,000, this sum registers the maximum amount of duplication possible between these trades, and should be reduced in proportion to the quantity of imported leather used. The sheepskins returned by fellmongers and valued at £1,005,000 were in part sold to tanning firms, thus involving duplication, but part were probably included in the exports of pickled skins valued at £715,000, free on board; it would also appear from the Returns that the pickled hides and skins returned by tanners mainly represent additions to stock, not involving duplication with leather goods. Making those adjustments and allowing for the possibility that certain classes of goods were in part made from imported leather, the value of the products of the group, taken as a whole, may be estimated at a figure lying between 29½ and 34 million pounds sterling.

As all the trades in this group are not closely related, the comparison of the exports and imports with the production in the United Kingdom is dealt with in the Reports on the individual trades.

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

	Factories.		Workshops.	
	Net Output.		Net Output.	
	£		£	
Fellmongery Trade ... ..	81,000	66,000		
Leather Trade (Tanning and Dressing) ...	3,287,000	98,000		
Saddlery and Harness Trade ... ..	462,000	615,000		
Travelling Bag and Fancy Leather Goods Trades	248,000	276,000		
Canvas Goods and Sack Trades... ..	402,000	107,000		
Indiarubber Trades ... ..	2,883,000	93,000		
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,363,000</b>	<b>1,255,000</b>		

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

Trade.	Net Output of the Firms furnishing particulars.		Fuel Consumed by Firms furnishing particulars.	
	Amount.	Percentage of total Net Output of the Trade.	Coal.	Coke.
	£		Tons.	Tons.
Fellmongery Trade ... ..	69,000	47.0	5,269	1,099
Leather Trade (Tanning and Dressing) ... ..	2,273,000	67.1	156,890	10,374
Saddlery and Harness Trade... ..	259,000	24.0	5,496	2,223
Travelling Bag and Fancy Leather Goods Trades	147,000	28.1	1,063	144
Canvas Goods and Sack Trades ... ..	292,000	57.4	11,309	942
Indiarubber Trades ... ..	2,164,000	72.7	221,123	3,367
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,204,000</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>401,150</b>	<b>18,149</b>



## DETAILED REPORTS.

## Fellmongery Trade.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 672 to 674 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in fellmongery work. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the fellmongery trade is returned as £2,201,000, to which should be added £706,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £2,907,000 is free from duplication.

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

	Returned on Schedules for the Fellmongery Trade.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Number.	£	Number.	£	Number.	£
Skins ... ..	9,831,000 Lbs.	996,000	90,000 Lbs.	9,000	9,921,000 Lbs.	1,005,000
Wool ... ..	27,979,000	1,129,000	13,935,000	686,000	41,914,000	1,815,000
Sheepskin Rugs and Mats ... ..	—	19,000	—	11,000	—	30,000
Leather and Skin Goods ... ..	—	25,000	—	—	—	25,000
Waste and By-Products ... ..	—	32,000	—	—	—	32,000
Total ... ..		2,201,000		706,000		2,907,000

The quantity of skins shown above does not include the skins de-woolled by tanners who subsequently tanned and dressed the skins. The wool included is that produced by fellmongers and tanners.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 672 to 674 (whose gross output was valued at £2,201,000) was £147,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £2,054,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £83.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 672 to 674 is returned as 1,764, viz., 1,618 wage-earners and 146 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—				Females :—			
Under 18 ... ..	...	142	...	Under 18 ... ..	...	2	...
Over 18 ... ..	...	1,575	...	Over 18 ... ..	...	45	...

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	1,053	1,062	1,075	1,094
Salaried Persons ... ..	95	94	93	95
Total ... ..	1,148	1,156	1,168	1,189

There were also 547 wage-earners and 52 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	1,368,000	1,165	699
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	833,000	599	—
Total ... ..	2,201,000	1,764	699

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating... ..	446
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	180
Water Power ... ..	67
Other Power ... ..	6

Total ... .. 699

No dynamos were used by firms making Returns on the Schedules for the fellmongery trade.

About 9,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

## Leather Trade (Tanning and Dressing).

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 675 to 677 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops mainly engaged in the tanning, dressing, varnishing, japanning, and enamelling of leather, and in the manufacture of machinery belting. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the leather trade is returned as £18,289,000, to which should be added £63,000, the value of dressed leather, machinery belting, and parchment included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £18,352,000 contains, however, much duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the leather trades, quantities being stated according to the units of quantity shown in the Returns :—

	Quantity.	Value. £
Leather, Undressed (including Tanned Hides and Skins).	1,346,000 Cwts. 5,238,000 Sq. Feet 585,000 Dozens	8,102,000 136,000 450,000
Total—Leather, Undressed ... ..		8,688,000
Leather, Dressed (including Hides Tawed, Curried, or otherwise dressed—except Varnished—and Curried or Tawed Skins).	383,000 Cwts. 44,238,000 Sq. Feet 1,223,000 Dozens	2,978,000 1,289,000 1,733,000
Total—Leather Dressed ... ..		6,000,000
Leather, Varnished, Japanned, or Enamelled	13,000 Cwts. 2,028,000 Sq. Feet 16,000 Dozens	175,000 100,000 24,000
Total—Leather, Varnished, &c. ... ..		299,000



	Quantity.	Value
	Cwts.	£
Machinery Belting (Leather) ... ..	106,000	1,159,000
Machinery Accessories of Leather ... ..	—	114,000
Hat Leather ... ..	—	89,000
Leather Laces ... ..	—	45,000
Saddlery, Harness, and other Leather Goods ... ..	—	73,000
	Lbs.	
Wool ... ..	13,802,000	681,000
Hair ... ..	27,932,000	73,000
Hides and Skins, Pickled, &c. ... ..	—	230,000
Machinery Accessories of Hide ... ..	—	91,000
Parchment and Vellum ... ..	—	41,000
Waste Products ... ..	—	318,000
Other Products ... ..	—	184,000
Work Done for the Trade ... ..	—	204,000
Total ... ..	...	18,289,000

In addition, 3,000 cwts. of dressed leather valued at £23,000, 3,000 cwts. of machinery belting (leather) valued at £35,000, and parchment valued at £5,000, were returned on Schedules for other trades, raising the total value of leather dressed in the United Kingdom (other than that dressed by firms that used it in further manufactures) to £6,023,000, of belting to £1,194,000, and of parchment to £46,000.

The quantity of undressed leather shown in the foregoing statement represents only the quantity returned to the Census Office in that form as made for sale or stock, and does not include leather dressed or varnished by the same firms that tanned it. In order to obtain a measure of the total make of leather in the tanned stage, manufacturers were requested to furnish a voluntary statement of the total quantity of leather tanned by them, and on the basis of the replies received and of a special examination of the Returns, it appears that the total make of tanned leather in the United Kingdom in the year of return was about 1,535,000 cwts., plus 33,268,000 square feet, plus 1,176,000 dozens of skins, and that its value as tanned was about £11,000,000.

Tanning firms were also asked to state the method of tannage adopted, and firms tanning about two-thirds of the total output furnished the required information, which is set out in the following statement:—

	Cwts.	Square Feet.	Dozens.
Leather:—			
Oak-tanned (including Valonia) ... ..	152,333	4,188,078	39,096
Hemlock-tanned ... ..	44	—	—
Sumach-tanned ... ..	1,377	1,166,251	600,867
Other Vegetable tannage ... ..	17,061	1,962,065	15,449
Chrome-tanned ... ..	1,775	9,510,713	28,921
Mixed and other tannage ... ..	780,707	6,892,240	144,115
Total ... ..	953,297	23,719,347	828,448

It appears from the Returns that 313,000 cwts., 18,235,000 square feet, and 648,000 dozens of leather, dressed, varnished, &c., and machinery belting, were returned as output by firms that were not tanners. That leather was either purchased from firms that made Returns of undressed leather or was imported; in the former case its value is duplicated in the Tables. As only 5,238,000 square feet and 585,000 dozens of undressed leather were returned in those denominations as made in the United Kingdom for sale as such, it follows that 12,997,000 square feet and 63,000 dozens were imported, and that the possible duplication extends to only 313,000 cwts., 5,238,000 square feet, and 585,000 dozens, the total value of which would be about £2,500,000. Further, there is a possible duplication amounting to about £200,000 in the leather used as materials for making machinery accessories, hat leather, leather laces, and other leather goods (valued in all at £321,000).

The sum of £204,000 is returned as the amount received for work done by the trade. Firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the leather trade stated that they paid £61,000 to other firms for work given out to them. The difference—£143,000—between

this amount and the amount received for work done for the trade represents the amount received for work done for merchants who were not required to make Returns or for boot-makers and other manufacturers who made their Returns on the Schedules for their own trades. The value of the leather so tanned, curried, varnished, &c., for merchants and others is not known.

Deducting from the gross value (£18,289,000) of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the leather trade the amount (£61,000) paid to other firms for work given out to them, and making allowance for the amount (£2,500,000) of possible duplication between the aggregate values of the output of undressed leather and the output of dressed or varnished leather or machinery belting, and for the amount (£200,000) of possible duplication between the aggregate values of machinery accessories and other leather goods and the output of leather, it may be estimated that the value, taken as a whole, of the output of those firms lies between £15,500,000 and £18,200,000. So far as regards the dressed leather and machinery belting returned on Schedules for other trades and valued at £58,000, it may be assumed that the undressed leather (valued at about £36,000) used in their manufacture was not tanned by the firms making these Returns, but was either imported or purchased from British tanners. The value of the output of the leather industry, as a whole (including tanning and dressing and the manufacture of machinery belting and accessories, hat leather, hides and skins pickled, parchment, other manufactures of hide, hair, and other by-products, and work done for the trade, but omitting leather laces, saddlery, wool, and other products which are dealt with in the Reports on the trades concerned), may thus be estimated at a sum lying between £14,600,000 and £17,300,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that leather dressed, varnished, &c., by manufacturers of boots and shoes, gloves, port-manteaux, carriages, &c., who had separate departments for dressing leather, is not included in the foregoing statement or in the Tables on pages 675 to 677, as such manufacturers were required to return only the value of their finished goods.

A close comparison of the imports and exports of leather with the quantities produced in the United Kingdom cannot be made, as the United Kingdom production was returned to the Census Office according to three measures, corresponding to different sections of the trade. The particulars of imports and exports are, however, subjoined.

	Net Imports,* 1907.		Exports, 1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Leather, Undressed ... ..	638,000	3,274,000	222,000	2,632,000
Leather, Dressed ... ..	287,000	3,848,000		
Leather, Varnished, &c. ... ..	5,000	145,000		
Machinery Belting ... ..	5,000	54,000		

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

The value at port of landing of the net imports of undressed leather was a little less than three-tenths of the estimated total value at works of leather tanned in the United Kingdom in the censal year; the imported leather, however, was valued at £5.13 per cwt. at the port of landing compared with an average value of £6 per cwt. at works for leather tanned in the United Kingdom and returned by weight on the Schedules. The value of the net imports of dressed leather was rather more than five-eighths of the value of the dressed leather made in the United Kingdom for sale as such, and the value of the net imports of varnished, japanned, or enamelled leather was a little less than one-half of the value of similar leather made in the United Kingdom. The exports of undressed, dressed, and varnished leather were not shown separately in 1907. The imports of machinery belting of leather were a little more than one-twenty-second part of the quantity of leather belting made in the United Kingdom, while about 40 per cent. of the leather belting made in the United Kingdom was exported.

In order to obtain a comparison with the trade of the previous year firms with factories in the leather trade were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of the total value of their output in the twelve months preceding the period for which they had furnished detailed and compulsory Returns. Firms producing goods to the value of £8,237,000, or 45.9 per cent. of the total value of leather and leather goods produced in tanning and dressing factories in the censal year, reported that the total value of their output in the previous year (generally 1906) amounted to £8,339,000. The decrease of value in 1907, compared with 1906, was thus a little more than 1 per cent. in the case of those firms



reporting for both years. It should be remembered, however, that this decrease is calculated on the gross value of output, a figure which differs from the value of the actual goods ready for consumption which are produced by the trade as a whole, and it may be noted that the average value of the net imports of raw hides was about 7 per cent. higher in 1907 than in 1906.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 675 to 677 (whose gross output was valued at £18,289,000) was £3,385,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials (exclusive of materials given out by merchants to be worked up) used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between 12 and 14½ million pounds sterling. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £61,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £117.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 675 to 677 is returned as 28,910, viz., 26,668 wage-earners and 2,242 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18 ... ..	2,274	Under 18 ... ..	471
Over 18 ... ..	25,058	Over 18 ... ..	1,107

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	25,978	25,945	25,621	25,617
Salaried Persons ... ..	2,076	2,078	2,077	2,090
Total ... ..	28,054	28,023	27,698	27,707

There were also 878 wage-earners and 162 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	17,811,000	27,644	22,609
Factories renting their Power ... ..	112,000	226	—
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	366,000	1,040	—
Total ... ..	18,289,000	28,910	22,609

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

Steam Engines:—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ... ..	...	16,981
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	31
Total Steam Engines ... ..	...	17,012
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	...	4,899
Water Power ... ..	...	681
Other Power ... ..	...	17
Total ... ..	...	22,609

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the leather trade was 27,870, firms employing 226 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available, since landlords frequently included in their special Returns power supplied to several firms engaged in different industries (*see* pages 15 to 18).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—				Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	...	...	1,394
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	...	...	4
Other Power ... ..	...	...	...	170
Total ... ..	...	...	...	1,568

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

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

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	1,394	741	787,000
Steam Turbines ... ..	4	—	—
Other Power ... ..	170	54	9,000
Total ... ..	1,568	795	796,000

About 731,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

### Saddlery, Harness, and Cart-Gear Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 678 to 680 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of saddlery, harness, and cart-gear. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the saddlery, harness, and cart-gear trades is returned as £2,233,000, to which should be added £109,000 the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades.

The resulting total of £2,342,000 contains, however, some duplication. Further, £38,000 out of the total represents not the selling value but the cost of goods made by the employees of railway companies, local authorities, &c., making saddlery and harness for their own use.

In view of the difficulties experienced by some manufacturers in this trade in distinguishing in detail the sales of their own manufactures from the sale of "factored" goods, *i.e.*, goods purchased from other firms and re-sold in the same condition, such firms were permitted to include in their statement of output the value of the factored goods along with that of the goods made by them, but were asked to state separately the total approximate cost of all the factored goods so included, and also to include it in the cost of their "materials." The cost of the factored goods so returned to the Census Office by 29 firms amounted to £27,000, or less than two per cent. of the value of the goods made by firms furnishing Returns. The particulars given in this Report and in



the Tables have been adjusted by the omission of the cost of factored goods both from the selling value of the goods returned under "output" and from the cost of the "materials" used, the adjustments being made on the basis of the information furnished in the individual Returns. The recorded value of the goods manufactured is, accordingly, swollen by the inclusion of the profit made on those factored goods, but the profit in question can in any case only have been small in proportion to the total value of the manufactured goods included in the Returns, and the figures given in the Tables are not seriously affected by this consideration.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the various classes of goods made and work done in the trade :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Saddlery and Harness Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Saddlery and Harness, excluding Repairs ... ..	921,000	71,000	992,000
Saddlery and Harness, including Repairs ... ..	106,000	1,000	107,000
Saddlery Hardware ... ..	329,000	1,000	330,000
Bits, Spurs, Stirrups, &c. ... ..	86,000	—	86,000
Buckles ... ..	57,000	—	57,000
Hames ... ..	19,000	—	19,000
Saddletrees and other Parts of Saddles ... ..	36,000	—	36,000
Whips ... ..	61,000	9,000	70,000
Horse Clothing ... ..	92,000	23,000	115,000
Amount Received for Repairs ... ..	337,000	4,000	341,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade ... ..	9,000	—	9,000
Total ... ..	2,053,000	109,000	2,162,000

The sum entered in the foregoing statement for repairs does not represent the total amount charged for repairs executed in the United Kingdom, since dealers in harness who employed only one or two men for repair work were not, as a rule, asked to make Returns.

In addition, firms making their Returns on the Schedules for the saddlery and harness trades showed an output of the following classes of goods which are chiefly manufactured in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades :—

	Value.
	£
Fancy Leather Goods ... ..	77,000
Travelling Bags and Cases ... ..	36,000
Other Leather Goods ... ..	39,000
Other Products ... ..	28,000
Total ... ..	180,000

The buckles (£57,000), hames (£19,000), and saddletrees, &c. (£36,000), were probably, in the main, sold to manufacturers who included their value in the value of the finished goods made by them, or in the amount received by them for repair work. The same is true, to some extent, of saddlery hardware (£329,000), but there is no information at the Census Office to show the amount of duplication. The amount received for work done for the trade (£9,000) is included in the value of the finished goods. Taking into account these possible duplications, the value of the output, taken as a whole, of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the saddlery and harness trade may be estimated at a sum lying between £1,800,000 and £2,100,000, and the value of the output of saddlery and harness (including parts thereof and repair work) as returned on all Schedules may be estimated at a sum lying between £1,700,000 and £2,000,000.

Owing to the inclusion of an unknown amount of repairs in the item "saddlery and harness, including repairs," the actual selling value of the saddlery and harness made cannot be stated, but it lies between £1,000,000 and £1,100,000. It should be observed, however, that country saddlers, whose work consists chiefly in jobbing work for farmers, either do not occupy workshops and so do not come within the scope of the Census, or, if they have a workshop, only employ one or two men, and so, as a rule, are not placed on the official register of workshops. Their output, accordingly, is not included in the Tables or in the foregoing statement.

It should also be noted that some portion of the total output of bits, spurs, stirrups &c., may be included under saddlery hardware.

The imports of saddlery and harness are not separately distinguished in the Import List, but the Exports in 1907 were valued, free on board, at £578,000; this sum includes not only saddlery and harness, but also saddletrees, saddle cloths, horse clothing, and some portion of the exports of bits, spurs, stirrups, and other metal goods, the rest being entered under steel manufactures unenumerated. An accurate comparison of the exports with the production in the United Kingdom is, therefore, not possible.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 678 to 680 (whose gross output was valued at £2,233,000) was £1,077,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it was not less than £700,000 and not greater than £1,000,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £20,000.

The net output per head of persons (exclusive of outworkers) employed in the censal year was a little over £68.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 678 to 680 is returned as 15,743, viz., 13,001 wage-earners and 2,742 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ... ..	1,654	Under 18 ... ..	893
Over 18 ... ..	10,603	Over 18 ... ..	2,593

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 274, viz., 99 males and 175 females.

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	6,255	6,230	6,202	6,286
Salaried Persons ... ..	581	582	584	588
Total ... ..	6,836	6,812	6,786	6,874

There were also 6,758 wage-earners and 2,158 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	943,000	6,562	1,814
Factories renting their Power ... ..	45,000	265	—
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	1,245,000	8,916	—
Total ... ..	2,233,000	15,743	1,814

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—			Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	...	399
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	...	...	1,415
Total ... ..	...	...	1,814

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the saddlery and harness trade was 6,827, firms employing 265 persons rented their



power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available, since landlords frequently included in their special Returns power supplied to several firms engaged in different industries (*see* pages 15 to 18).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	98
Other Power ... ..	...	123
Total ... ..	...	221

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 18 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to saddlery and harness factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records most of them were unable to do so. Firms, however, with dynamos of 45 kilowatts capacity driven by engines other than steam engines returned the amount of electrical energy generated as 36,000 Board of Trade units.

About 72,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

### Travelling Bag and Fancy Leather Goods Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 681 to 683 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of travelling bags and cases and minor leather goods. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the travelling bag and fancy leather goods trades is returned as £1,271,000, to which should be added £301,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £1,572,000 contains, however, a little duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of finished goods and repairs, and is free from duplication :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Travelling Bag and Leather Goods Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Travelling Bags and Cases :—			
Mainly of Leather ... ..	396,000	42,000	438,000
Of other Materials ... ..	181,000	—	181,000
Total—Travelling Bags and Cases ... ..	577,000	42,000	619,000
Leather Straps, Belts, Dog Collars, &c. ... ..	130,000	10,000	140,000
Fancy Leather Goods ... ..	242,000	223,000	465,000
Other Leather Goods ... ..	269,000	26,000	295,000
Other Products ... ..	22,000	—	22,000
Repairs ... ..	12,000	—	12,000
Total ... ..	1,252,000	301,000	1,553,000

The amount entered above as received for repair work does not represent the full value of all the repairs to travelling bags and other leather goods executed in the United Kingdom, since retailers who kept only one or two men for repair work were not, as a rule, required to make Returns.

In addition to the amounts entered against the heading "leather straps, belts, dog collars, &c.," a further sum in respect of the value of such goods is probably included under the heading "other leather goods," and also in the amount of £433,000 for "braces and belts" returned by clothing manufacturers and others (*see* page 390).

Further, the sum of £19,000 was included in the Returns made on the Schedules for the travelling bag and leather goods trades as the value of parts of bags and leather goods, which were probably in the main sold to manufacturers who included their value in the value of the finished goods made by them, though part may have been sold to retailers for use in repair work.

The value, taken as a whole, of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the travelling bag and leather goods trades may, therefore, be estimated at a sum lying between £1,252,000 and £1,271,000, and that of the whole industry (except "other products" which are dealt with under their respective trades) at a sum lying between £1,531,000 and £1,550,000.

The exports and imports of the goods covered by the statement on the opposite page are included in the Export and Import Lists under the heading "leather manufactures, unenumerated" (*i.e.*, exclusive of boots and shoes, gloves, belting, and, in the Export List only, saddlery and harness). No satisfactory comparison can, consequently, be made between the exports and imports and the production of the same classes of goods in the United Kingdom. The exports of leather goods other than boots and shoes, gloves, belting, and saddlery and harness in 1907 were valued at £458,000, free on board, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of leather goods, exclusive of boots and shoes, gloves, and belting, but inclusive of saddlery and harness, in the same year were valued at £587,000 at port of landing.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 681 to 683 (whose gross output was valued at £1,271,000) was £524,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be stated precisely but it lies between £728,000 and £747,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £77.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 681 to 683 is returned as 6,805, *viz.*, 5,977 wage-earners and 828 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ... ..	718	Under 18 ... ..	1,033
Over 18 ... ..	3,049	Over 18 ... ..	1,955

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	2,824	2,897	2,986	2,942
Salaried Persons ... ..	300	306	312	318
Total ... ..	3,124	3,203	3,298	3,260

There were also 3,065 wage-earners and 519 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	611,000	3,129	362
Factories renting their Power ... ..	16,000	92	—
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	644,000	3,584	—
Total ... ..	1,271,000	6,805	362



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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating... ..	78
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	284
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>362</b>

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the travelling bag and fancy leather goods trades was 3,221, firms employing 92 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available.

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines stated that they owned dynamos of 127 kilowatts capacity driven by internal combustion engines.

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

The quantity of electricity generated by those dynamos was returned as 59,000 Board of Trade units.

About 41,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

### Canvas Goods and Sack Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 684 to 686 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in making canvas into sails, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, rick-cloths, flags, bunting, &c., and in the manufacture of bags and sacks. Firms that made bags and sacks in which to pack their own goods, and in the Returns for their trades included the value of the bags and sacks with the value of their contents, were not required to make separate Returns of the value of such bags and sacks. Jute manufacturers who made part of their piece goods into bags were not required to make separate Returns of such bags, but were allowed to return them in terms of the quantity and value of the piece goods used in their manufacture (see page 304). The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the canvas goods and sack trades is returned as £2,026,000, to which should be added £87,000, the value of similar goods made for sale and included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades, and £376,000 the cost of canvas goods, &c., made by employees of railway companies and Government Departments for the use of such railways and Departments. The resulting total of £2,489,000 is free from duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished regarding the output of finished goods made for sale, of goods made by employees of railway companies and Government Departments for the use of such railways and Departments, and of work done for merchants :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Canvas Goods and Sack Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Bags and Sacks of Cotton, Jute, &c., New ... ..	680,000	12,000	692,000
Second-hand Bags, repaired and sold ... ..	159,000	—	159,000
Mail Bags, &c. ... ..	—	23,000	23,000
<b>Total—Bags, new and second-hand</b> ... ..	<b>839,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>874,000</b>
Made-up Canvas Goods (including Sails, Flags, Bunting, Tents, Marquees, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Rick-cloths, Wagon-covers, &c.) ... ..	747,000	416,000	1,163,000
Waterproofed Cotton, Canvas, and Paper for Packing	182,000	—	182,000
Brattice Cloth ... ..	33,000	—	33,000
Other Products ... ..	61,000	—	61,000
<b>Total—Value of Goods Made</b> ... ..	<b>1,862,000</b>	<b>451,000</b>	<b>2,313,000</b>
<b>Amount received for :—</b>			
Cleaning and Repairing Bags ... ..	61,000	1,000	62,000
Making of Bags, &c., from Customers' Materials... ..	56,000	11,000	67,000
Baling of Goods in Hessian and Sacking ... ..	28,000	—	28,000
Dressing and Finishing of Textile Goods ... ..	19,000	—	19,000
<b>Total—Amount Received for Work Done.</b>	<b>164,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>176,000</b>
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,026,000</b>	<b>463,000</b>	<b>2,489,000</b>

The quantity of new bags and sacks of cotton, jute, &c., returned on the Schedules for the canvas goods and sack trades was 4,692,000 dozens, and the total number returned on all Schedules (except bags made by jute manufacturers) was 4,755,000 dozens.

The amount received for work done was in respect of work done for merchants and others who were not required to make Returns to the Census Office. The quantity and the value of the bags and sacks so made are not known.

As bags made by jute manufacturers are not included in Table I., on page 684, and as the goods classed for the purposes of the Census as "made-up canvas goods" are included in the Export and Import Lists with other goods under the heading of "other manufactures" of cotton, jute, linen, &c., it is not possible to compare the output of bags and made-up canvas goods with the exports and imports. The exports of bags and sacks for packing merchandise amounted to 3,400,000 dozens in 1907; the imports were included with manufactures of cotton, jute, &c.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 684 to 686 (whose gross output was valued at £2,026,000) was £509,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials (exclusive of those supplied by merchants to be made up) used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £1,517,000.

The net output per head of persons (exclusive of outworkers) employed in the censal year was a little over £68.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 684 to 686 is returned as 7,463, viz., 6,846 wage-earners and 617 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ... ..	332	Under 18 ... ..	570
Over 18 ... ..	2,923	Over 18 ... ..	3,638

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 522, viz., 22 males and 500 females.



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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	5 295	5,294	5,334	5,526
Salaried Persons ... ..	383	378	380	381
Total ... ..	5,678	5,672	5,714	5,907

There were also 1,484 wage-earners and 236 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	1,690,000	5,713	1,967
Factories renting their Power ... ..	22,000	30	—
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	314,000	1,720	—
Total ... ..	2,026,000	7,463	1,967

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	1,286
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	601
Water Power ... ..	80
Total ... ..	1,967

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

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

	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	82
Other Power ... ..	10
Total ... ..	92

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

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records most of them were unable to do so. One firm, however, with dynamos of 7 kilowatts capacity, driven by reciprocating steam engines, stated that the amount of electrical energy generated was 6,000 Board of Trade units.

About 115,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

#### Indiarubber Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 687 to 689 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of indiarubber goods. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the indiarubber trades is returned as £8,908,000, to which should be added £566,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £9,474,000 contains, however, some duplication :—

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

	Returned on Schedules for the India-rubber Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Solid and Insertion Sheet Rubber :—(including Matting, Valves, Washers, Rings, Rubber Springs, and all articles for Mechanical and Industrial Purposes). Tyres and Tyre Covers (for Carriages, Cycles, Motor Vehicles, &c.) :—	1,501,000	37,000	1,538,000
Pneumatic ... ..	2,262,000	36,000	2,298,000
Solid ... ..	513,000	23,000	536,000
Total—Tyres and Tyre Covers ... ..	2,775,000	59,000	2,834,000
Waterproof Piece Goods, Garments, Boots, &c., not separately distinguished.	1,139,000	55,000	1,194,000
Waterproof Garments ... ..	429,000	295,000	724,000
Rainproof Garments ... ..	46,000	—	46,000
Elastic Thread, Cord, &c. ... ..	446,000	—	446,000
Sports Requisites and Toys (including Golf and Tennis Balls, Other Balls, &c.).	473,000	—	473,000
Hose and Tubing of Rubber or of Rubber and Other Materials.	508,000	26,000	534,000
Rubber Heels ... ..	314,000	—	314,000
Hot Water and Air Goods, Medical, Surgical, and Dental Appliances.	180,000	1,000	181,000
Machinery Belting (including Balata Belting) ... ..	118,000	18,000	136,000
Miscellaneous Rubber Goods ... ..	557,000	10,000	567,000
Waste and Reclaimed Rubber ... ..	130,000	7,000	137,000
Rubber Compounds and Solution ... ..	36,000	15,000	51,000
Rubber Substitutes ... ..	32,000	22,000	54,000
Engine Packings ... ..	34,000	—	34,000
Other Products ... ..	90,000	—	90,000
Waterproofing Done on Commission ... ..	85,000	21,000	106,000
Repairs to Tyres, &c. ... ..	15,000	—	15,000
Total ... ..	8,908,000	566,000	9,474,000

There should also be added to the above total a sum in respect of the value of boots shoes, and slippers, wholly or mainly of indiarubber, made by boot and shoe manufacturers whose Returns are included in the Tables on pages 419 to 421 and in the Report on pages 396 to 399. Comparison of the Returns with the trade Directories shows, however, that the great bulk of the output of boots, shoes, and slippers, wholly or mainly of indiarubber, is included in the Returns summarised in the foregoing statement.

Deducting from the gross total of £9,474,000, recorded on Schedules for all trades, the value of rainproof garments (£46,000) and of "other products" (£90,000), both of which are dealt with in the Reports on the trades concerned, there is left £9,338,000, a sum which, however, contains some duplication.

Examination of the individual Returns shows that certain firms bought sheet or other rubber for manufacture or waterproofing, or waterproof piece goods for making up, entailing a duplication of about £265,000. The "waste and reclaimed rubber," valued at £137,000, the "rubber compounds and solution" valued at £51,000, and the "rubber substitutes," valued at £54,000, were probably used in the manufacture of goods separately returned to the Census Office and their value is, therefore, duplicated. Beyond the £507,000 just specified the amount of duplication involved appears to be very small. The waterproofing done on commission was done for merchants, but the selling value of the goods when waterproofed is not known. The value, taken as a whole, of the indiarubber goods made in the United Kingdom may thus be estimated at approximately £8,700,000, free from duplication, to which should be added £121,000, received for work done for merchants and for repairs, raising the total to about £8,820,000.

For the reasons given above no precise comparison can be made between the indiarubber goods made in the United Kingdom and the exports and imports. The exports of manufactures of indiarubber (other than apparel and boots and shoes) in 1907 were valued at £1,689,000, free on board, and the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) at £618,000. These figures are exclusive of the exports and imports of golf balls, tennis balls, other balls, and rubber toys which are included in the heading "toys



and games" in the Import and Export Lists. The imports and exports of waterproof apparel are insignificant. The exports of rubber boots in 1907 amounted to 301,000 dozen pairs, valued at £343,000, free on board; the net imports amounted to 105,000 dozen pairs valued at £120,000.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 687 to 689 (whose gross output was valued at £8,908,000) was £2,976,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops taken as a whole cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at about £5,400,000.

The net output per head of persons (exclusive of outworkers) employed in the censal year was nearly £124.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 687 to 689 is returned as 24,039, viz., 21,556 wage-earners and 2,483 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18 ... ..	1,998	Under 18 ... ..	1,948
Over 18 ... ..	13,252	Over 18 ... ..	6,841

In addition, the number of outworkers on the books of employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907 was 320, viz. 63 males and 257 females.

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	21,033	21,827	21,188	20,081
Salaried Persons ... ..	2,371	2,378	2,415	2,404
Total ... ..	23,404	24,205	23,603	22,485

There were also 524 wage-earners and 91 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	£ 8,643,000	23,424	Horse-Power. 27,440
Workshops (not using Power)... ..	265,000	615	—
Total ... ..	8,908,000	24,039	27,440

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

Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	26,423
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	951
Water Power ... ..	42
Other Power ... ..	24
Total ... ..	27,440

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	4,415
Other Power ... ..	37
Total ... ..	4,452

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

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

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	Kilowatts. 4,415	Kilowatts. 3,400	Board of Trade Units. 4,825,000
Other Power ... ..	37	32	50,000
Total ... ..	4,452	3,432	4,875,000

About 613,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.



## TABLES.

### FELLMONGERY TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

		England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
		Quantity.		
		Number.	Number.	Number.
Skins	...	8,928,000	903,000	9,831,000
Wool	...	24,168,000	3,811,000	27,979,000
		Value.		
		£	£	£
Skins	...	897,000	99,000	996,000
Wool	...	984,000	145,000	1,129,000
Sheepskin Rugs and Mats	...	17,000	2,000	19,000
Other Leather Goods	...	24,000	1,000	25,000
Waste, and By-products	...	32,000	—	32,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b>	...	<b>1,954,000</b>	<b>247,000</b>	<b>2,201,000</b>

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

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

		England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
		£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	I.	1,824,000	230,000	2,054,000
Value of Output	II.	1,954,000	247,000	2,201,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used...	III.	130,000	17,000	147,000

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

### Fellmongery Trade—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—</b>									
Wage-earners	123	1,300	1,423	2	34	36	125	1,334	1,459
Salaried Persons	7	116	123	—	8	8	7	124	131
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,590</b>
<b>SCOTLAND :—</b>									
Wage-earners	12	144	156	—	3	3	12	147	159
Salaried Persons	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM :—</b>									
Wage-earners	135	1,444	1,579	2	37	39	137	1,481	1,618
Salaried Persons	7	131	138	—	8	8	7	139	146
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,764</b>

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse- Power.	£		Horse- Power.	£		Horse- Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	1,197,000	1,058	601	171,000	107	98	1,368,000	1,165	699
Workshops(not using Power).	757,000	532	—	76,000	67	—	833,000	599	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,954,000</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>247,000</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2,201,000</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>699</b>

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



## Fellmongery Trade—continued.

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

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	351	95	446
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	177	3	180
Water Power ... ..	67	—	67
Other Power ... ..	6	—	6
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>699</b>

## C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ... ..	9,000	—	9,000

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

## LEATHER TRADE (TANNING AND DRESSING).

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
Leather, Undressed (including Tanned Hides and Skins) :—				
Cwts. ...	1,206,000	134,000	6,000	1,346,000
Sq. feet ...	5,085,000	153,000	—	5,238,000
Dozens ...	555,000	30,000	—	585,000
Leather, Dressed [including Hides Tawed, Curried, or otherwise Dressed (except Varnished) and Curried or Tawed Skins] :—				
Cwts. ...	351,000*	39,000*	6,000*	383,000
Sq. feet ...	45,777,000*	457,000*	32,000	44,238,000
Dozens ...	1,224,000*	15,000*	—	1,223,000
Leather, Varnished, Japanned, or Enamelled :—				
Cwts. ...	*	*	*	13,000
Sq. feet ...	*	*	—	2,028,000
Dozens ...	*	*	—	16,000
Machinery Belting (Leather),	Cwts. ...	74,000	32,000	106,000
Wool ... ..	Lbs. ...	6,911,000	6,891,000	13,802,000
Hair ... ..	Lbs. ...	26,299,000	1,545,000	88,000
	Value.			
Leather, Undressed (including Tanned Hides and Skins) :—				
Recorded by Cwts. ...	£ 7,266,000	£ 794,000	£ 42,000	£ 8,102,000
Recorded by Sq. feet ...	131,000	5,000	—	136,000
Recorded by Dozens ...	393,000	57,000	—	450,000
<b>Total—Leather Undressed ...</b>	<b>7,790,000</b>	<b>856,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>8,688,000</b>
Leather, Dressed [including Hides Tawed, Curried, or otherwise Dressed (except Varnished) and Curried or Tawed Skins] :—				
Recorded by Cwts. ...	2,806,000*	306,000*	41,000*	2,978,000
Recorded by Sq. feet ...	1,367,000*	21,000*	1,000	1,289,000
Recorded by Dozens ...	1,729,000*	27,000*	1,000	1,733,000
<b>Total—Leather Dressed ...</b>	<b>5,902,000*</b>	<b>354,000*</b>	<b>43,000*</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>
Leather, Varnished, Japanned, or Enamelled :—				
Recorded by Cwts. ...	*	*	*	175,000
Recorded by Sq. feet ...	*	*	—	100,000
Recorded by Dozens ...	*	*	—	24,000
<b>Total—Leather Varnished, &amp;c... ..</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>299,000</b>
Machinery Belting (Leather) ... ..	824,000	335,000	—	1,159,000
Machinery Accessories of Leather ... ..	†	†	—	114,000
Hat Leather ... ..	89,000	—	—	89,000
Leather Laces ... ..	†	†	—	45,000
Saddlery, Harness, and other Leather Goods	†	†	—	73,000
Wool ... ..	305,000	376,000	—	681,000
Hair ... ..	69,000	4,000	—	73,000
Hides and Skins, Pickled, &c... ..	230,000	—	—	230,000
Machinery Accessories of Hide ... ..	†	†	—	91,000
Parchment and Vellum ... ..	41,000	—	—	41,000
Waste Products ... ..	300,000	16,000	2,000	318,000
Other Products ... ..	96,000	88,000	—	184,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...</b>	<b>15,965,000</b>	<b>2,033,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>18,085,000</b>
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade	198,000	6,000	—	204,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.</b>	<b>16,163,000</b>	<b>2,039,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>18,289,000</b>

\* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, the figures relating to the output of "Leather, Varnished, &amp;c.," in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland, have been combined with those relating to "Leather, Dressed, &amp;c." Separate particulars, however, are given for the United Kingdom as a whole.

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



Leather Trade (Tanning and Dressing)—*continued.*

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	13,104,000	1,682,000	57,000	14,843,000
Amount Paid to other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	57,000	4,000	—	61,000
Total ... ..	13,161,000	1,686,000	57,000	14,904,000
II.				
Value of Output :—				
Goods Made for Sale ... ..	15,965,000	2,033,000	87,000	18,085,000
Work Done for the Trade ... ..	198,000	6,000	—	204,000
TOTAL ... ..	16,163,000	2,039,000	87,000	18,289,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	3,002,000	353,000	30,000	3,385,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners ... ..	1,953	20,792	22,745	448	942	1,390	2,401	21,734	24,135
Salaried Persons ... ..	143	1,750	1,893	19	111	130	162	1,861	2,023
TOTAL ... ..	2,096	22,542	24,638	467	1,053	1,520	2,563	23,595	26,158
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ... ..	161	2,120	2,281	4	36	40	165	2,156	2,321
Salaried Persons ... ..	13	163	176	—	16	16	13	179	192
TOTAL ... ..	174	2,283	2,457	4	52	56	178	2,335	2,513
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners ... ..	4	207	211	—	1	1	4	208	212
Salaried Persons ... ..	—	26	26	—	1	1	—	27	27
TOTAL ... ..	4	233	237	—	2	2	4	235	239
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ... ..	2,118	23,119	25,237	452	979	1,431	2,570	24,098	26,668
Salaried Persons ... ..	156	1,939	2,095	19	128	147	175	2,067	2,242
TOTAL ... ..	2,274	25,058	27,332	471	1,107	1,578	2,745	26,165	28,910

Leather Trade (Tanning and Dressing)—*continued.*

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	15,738,000	25,020	20,537	2,000,000	2,428	1,958
Factories renting their Power ...	112,000	226	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	313,000	912	—	39,000	85	—
TOTAL ... ..	16,163,000	26,158	20,537	2,039,000	2,513	1,958
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	73,000	196	114	17,811,000	27,644	22,609
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	112,000	226	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	14,000	43	—	366,000	1,040	—
TOTAL ... ..	87,000	239	114	18,289,000	28,910	22,609

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ...	15,380	1,488	113	16,981
Steam Turbines ...	31	—	—	31
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	4,528	370	1	4,899
Water Power ... ..	581	100	—	681
Other Power ... ..	17	—	—	17
TOTAL ... ..	20,537	1,958	114	22,609
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ...	1,352	42	—	1,394
Steam Turbines ...	4	—	—	4
Other Power ... ..	122	48	—	170
TOTAL ... ..	1,478	90	—	1,568

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	655,000	76,000	—	731,000



## SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND CART-GEAR TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
Saddlery and Harness, excluding Repairs ...	830,000	61,000	30,000	921,000
Saddlery and Harness, including Repairs ...	76,000	23,000	7,000	106,000
Saddlery Hardware ... ..	323,000	6,000	—	329,000
Bits, Spurs, Stirrups, &c. ... ..	86,000	—	—	86,000
Buckles ... ..	57,000	—	—	57,000
Hames ... ..	*	*	—	19,000
Saddletrees and other parts of Saddles ...	*	*	—	36,000
Whips ... ..	*	—	*	61,000
Horse Clothing ... ..	80,000	12,000	—	92,000
Fancy Leather Goods ... ..	77,000	—	—	77,000
Travelling Bags and Cases ... ..	*	*	*	36,000
Other Leather Goods ... ..	*	*	—	39,000
Other Products ... ..	26,000	2,000	—	28,000
Amount Received for Repairs ... ..	277,000	47,000	13,000	337,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade.	9,000	—	—	9,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORD DONE.</b>	<b>1,983,000</b>	<b>197,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>2,233,000</b>

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
<b>I.</b>				
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	1,007,000	105,000	24,000	1,136,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	19,000	1,000	—	20,000
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,026,000</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>1,156,000</b>
<b>II.</b>				
Value of Output :—				
Goods made for Sale, including Repair Work.	1,974,000	197,000	53,000	2,224,000
Work Done for the Trade ... ..	9,000	—	—	9,000
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,983,000</b>	<b>197,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>2,233,000</b>
<b>III.</b>				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	957,000	91,000	29,000	1,077,000

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

## Saddlery, Harness, and Cart-Gear Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	1,377	7,146	8,523	784	2,341	3,125	2,161	9,487	11,648
Salaried Persons ...	72	2,040	2,112	44	180	224	116	2,220	2,336
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>9,186</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>11,707</b>	<b>13,984</b>
<b>SCOTLAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	154	719	873	61	46	107	215	765	980
Salaried Persons ...	5	256	261	4	10	14	9	266	275
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,255</b>
<b>IRELAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	45	318	363	—	10	10	45	328	373
Salaried Persons ...	1	124	125	—	6	6	1	130	131
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	1,576	8,183	9,759	845	2,397	3,242	2,421	10,580	13,001
Salaried Persons ...	78	2,420	2,498	48	196	244	126	2,616	2,742
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>10,603</b>	<b>12,257</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>13,196</b>	<b>15,743</b>

B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES ... ..</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ... ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>IRELAND ... ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ... ..</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>274</b>



## Saddlery, Harness, and Cart-Gear Trades—continued.

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

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

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

—	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines ...	876,000	6,190	1,789	67,000	372	25
Factories renting their Power ...	45,000	265	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	1,062,000	7,529	—	130,000	883	—
TOTAL ... ..	1,983,000	13,984	1,789	197,000	1,255	25
—	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	—	—	—	943,000	6,562	1,814
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	45,000	265	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	53,000	504	—	1,245,000	8,916	—
TOTAL ... ..	53,000	504	—	2,233,000	15,743	1,814

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

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 398	Horse-Power. 1	Horse-Power. —	Horse-Power. 399
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	1,391	24	—	1,415
TOTAL ... ..	1,789	25	—	1,814
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	98	—	—	98
Other Power ... ..	123	—	—	123
TOTAL ... ..	221	—	—	221

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 72,000	Board of Trade Units. —	Board of Trade Units. —	Board of Trade Units. 72,000

## TRAVELLING BAG AND FANCY LEATHER GOODS TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

—	United Kingdom.*
Travelling Bags and Cases :—	£
Mainly of Leather ... ..	396,000
Of Other Materials ... ..	181,000
TOTAL—Travelling Bags and Cases ... ..	577,000
Leather Straps, Belts, Dog Collars, &c. ... ..	130,000
Fancy Leather Goods ... ..	242,000
Other Leather Goods ... ..	269,000
Parts of Bags and Leather Goods ... ..	19,000
Repairs ... ..	12,000
Other Products ... ..	22,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	1,271,000
Total Value for England and Wales and Ireland†... ..	1,243,000
Total Value for Scotland ... ..	28,000

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

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

—	England and Wales and Ireland.†	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	£ 729,000	£ 18,000	£ 747,000
Value of Output ... ..	1,243,000	28,000	1,271,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ... ..	514,000	10,000	524,000

\* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures as to the several classes of output can only be given for the United Kingdom as a whole. Separate totals are, however, shown for Scotland and for the rest of the United Kingdom.

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



Travelling Bag and Fancy Leather Goods Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—</b>									
Wage-earners... ..	575	2,441	3,016	1,022	1,797	2,819	1,597	4,238	5,835
Salaried Persons ... ..	123	521	644	50	113	163	173	634	807
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>4,872</b>	<b>6,642</b>
<b>SCOTLAND :—</b>									
Wage-earners... ..	18	71	89	10	43	53	28	114	142
Salaried Persons ... ..	2	16	18	1	2	3	3	18	21
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM :—</b>									
Wage-earners... ..	593	2,512	3,105	1,032	1,840	2,872	1,625	4,352	5,977
Salaried Persons ... ..	125	537	662	51	115	166	176	652	828
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>6,805</b>

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*</b>									
Factories with their own Engines.	598,000	3,053	354	13,000	76	8	611,000	3,129	362
Factories renting their Power.	16,000	92	—	—	—	—	16,000	92	—
Workshops (not using Power).	629,000	3,497	—	15,000	87	—	644,000	3,584	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,243,000</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,271,000</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>									
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>									

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

Travelling Bag and Fancy Leather Goods Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	Horse-Power. 78	Horse-Power. —	Horse-Power. 78
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	276	8	284
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>362</b>
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	127	—	127

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ... ..	Board of Trade Units. 37,000	Board of Trade Units. 4,000	Board of Trade Units. 41,000

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



## CANVAS GOODS AND SACK TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.		
	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
Bags and Sacks of Cotton, Jute, &c., New ... ..	4,234,000	458,000	4,692,000
Value.			
	£	£	£
Bags and Sacks of Cotton, Jute, &c., New ... ..	584,000	96,000	680,000
Second-hand Bags, repaired and sold ... ..	153,000	6,000	159,000
TOTAL—Bags, New and Second-hand ... ..	737,000	102,000	839,000
Made-up Canvas Goods (including Sails, Flags, Bunting, Tents, Marquees, Awnings, Tarpaulins, Rick-cloths, Wagon-covers, &c.)	541,000	206,000	747,000
Waterproofed Cotton, Canvas, and Paper for Packing ...	182,000	—	182,000
Brattice Cloth ... ..	†	†	33,000
Other Products ... ..	†	†	61,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ... ..	1,519,000	343,000	1,862,000
Amount received for :—			
Cleaning, Marking, Printing, and Repairing Bags, &c....	55,000	6,000	61,000
Making of Bags, &c., from Customers' Materials ...	5,000	51,000	56,000
Baling of Goods in Hessian and Sacking ... ..	8,000	20,000	28,000
Dressing and Finishing of Textile Goods ... ..	5,000	14,000	19,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE ... ..	73,000	91,000	164,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	1,592,000	434,000	2,026,000

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

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	I.		
	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	1,238,000	279,000	1,517,000
II.			
Value of Output :—			
Goods Made for Sale ... ..	1,519,000	343,000	1,862,000
Work Done for the Trade, &c. ... ..	73,000	91,000	164,000
TOTAL ... ..	1,592,000	434,000	2,026,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used... ..	354,000	155,000	509,000

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

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

## Canvas Goods and Sack Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners... ..	213	1,614	1,827	344	2,731	3,075	557	4,345	4,902
Salaried Persons ... ..	22	391	413	2	43	45	24	434	458
TOTAL ... ..	235	2,005	2,240	346	2,774	3,120	581	4,779	5,360
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners... ..	86	790	876	217	851	1,068	303	1,641	1,944
Salaried Persons ... ..	11	128	139	7	13	20	18	141	159
TOTAL ... ..	97	918	1,015	224	864	1,088	321	1,782	2,103
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners... ..	299	2,404	2,703	561	3,582	4,143	860	5,986	6,846
Salaried Persons ... ..	33	519	552	9	56	65	42	575	617
TOTAL ... ..	332	2,923	3,255	570	3,638	4,208	902	6,561	7,463

B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* ... ..	5	230	235
SCOTLAND ... ..	17	270	287
UNITED KINGDOM ... ..	22	500	522

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse- Power.	£		Horse- Power.	£		Horse- Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	1,294,000	3,887	790	396,000	1,826	1,177	1,690,000	5,713	1,967
Factories renting their Power.	22,000	30	—	—	—	—	22,000	30	—
Workshops (not using Power).	276,000	1,443	—	38,000	277	—	314,000	1,720	—
TOTAL ... ..	1,592,000	5,360	790	434,000	2,103	1,177	2,026,000	7,463	1,967

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



Canvas Goods and Sack Trades—*continued.*

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

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	275	1,011	1,286
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	515	86	601
Water Power ... ..	—	80	80
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>790</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,967</b>
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	7	75	82
Other Power ... ..	10	—	10
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>17</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>92</b>

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ... ..	107,000	8,000	115,000

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

INDIARUBBER TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	United Kingdom.*
	£
Solid and Insertion Sheet Rubber (including Matting, Valves, Washers, Rings, Rubber Springs, and all Articles for Mechanical and Industrial Purposes).	1,501,000
Tyres and Tyre Covers (for Carriages, Cycles, Motor Vehicles, &c.) :—	
Pneumatic ... ..	2,262,000
Solid ... ..	513,000
<b>TOTAL—Tyres and Tyre Covers</b> ... ..	<b>2,775,000</b>
Waterproof Piece Goods, with Other Goods ... ..	1,139,000
Waterproof Garments ... ..	429,000
Rainproof Garments ... ..	46,000
Elastic Thread, Cord, &c. ... ..	446,000
Sports Requisites and Toys (including Golf and Tennis Balls, Other Balls, &c.).	473,000
Hose and Tubing of Rubber or of Rubber and other Materials.	508,000
Rubber Heels ... ..	314,000
Hot Water and Air Goods, Medical, Surgical, and Dental Appliances.	180,000
Machinery Belting (including Balata Belting) ... ..	118,000
Miscellaneous Rubber Goods ... ..	557,000
Waste and Reclaimed Rubber ... ..	130,000
Rubber Compounds and Solution ... ..	36,000
Rubber Substitutes ... ..	32,000
Engine Packings ... ..	34,000
Other Products ... ..	90,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE</b> ... ..	<b>8,808,000</b>
Waterproofing Done on Commission ... ..	85,000
Repairs to Tyres, &c. ... ..	15,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.</b>	<b>8,908,000</b>

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

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

	United Kingdom.*
	£
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	5,932,000
Value of Output ... ..	8,908,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ... ..	2,976,000

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



## Indiarubber Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
UNITED KINGDOM* :—									
Wage-earners ...	1,698	11,343	13,041	1,910	6,605	8,515	3,608	17,948	21,556
Salaried Persons ...	300	1,909	2,209	38	236	274	338	2,145	2,483
TOTAL ...	1,998	13,252	15,250	1,948	6,841	8,789	3,946	20,093	24,039

B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
UNITED KINGDOM* ...	63	257	320

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
UNITED KINGDOM.*			
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	8,643,000	23,424	27,440
Workshops (not using Power) ...	265,000	615	—
TOTAL ...	8,908,000	24,039	27,440

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

## Indiarubber Trades—continued.

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

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

	United Kingdom.*
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	26,423
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	951
Water Power ...	42
Other Power ...	24
TOTAL ...	27,440
	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	4,415
Other Power ...	37
TOTAL ...	4,452

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	United Kingdom.*
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	613,000

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