

SECTION V—TEXTILE TRADES

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TEXTILE TRADES.

	Report.	Tables.
	PAGE	PAGE
GENERAL REPORT	284	—
DETAILED REPORT AND TABLES :		
COTTON TRADE	288	337
WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES	294	342
JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES	303	348
SILK TRADES	310	358
LACE TRADES	315	361
HOSIERY TRADES	318	364
ELASTIC WEBBING TRADES	322	367
COCOANUT FIBRE, HORSEHAIR, FEATHER, AND SUNDRY VEGETABLE		
FIBRE TRADES	324	369
ROPE, TWINE, AND NET TRADES	327	371
FLOCK AND RAG TRADES	329	374
BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, AND FINISHING TRADES	331	376
FLAX-SCUTCHING TRADE	334	380
VELVET AND FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADE	335	382

SECTION V.—TEXTILE TRADES.

GENERAL REPORT.

The following Section deals with the trades engaged in the preparing, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of cotton, wool, flax, jute, hemp, silk, cocoon fibre, horse-hair, and other textile materials, in the manufacture of lace, hosiery, elastic webbing, ropes, twines, and nets, and in the preparation of flocks and rags.

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 cotton yarn shows only that portion of the cotton yarn, spun in the year of return, which was either sold as cotton yarn or remained in stock at the end of the year as cotton yarn, and does not include cotton yarn made into piece goods by the firms that spun the yarn. Some firms have, however, made two Returns for two separate establishments (such as a spinning mill and a weaving shed) and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. The consequent duplication, as well as that arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another, is eliminated when the total cost of materials used is deducted from the value of the gross output in order to arrive at the net output (see below).

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 of the group, taken as a whole, exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, *i.e.*, it represents the value added to the materials in the course of manufacture, and when added to the cost of those materials it would give the selling value of the products of the industry ready for export or for sale outside the industry. The net output constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, 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 in 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. Cost.	Work given out. Amount Paid to other Firms.	Net Output Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).	Persons Employed. (Except out-workers.) Total.	Net Output per Person Employed (excluding out-workers.)	Horse-power of Engines at Factories.
	Value or Value of Work Done.							(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£		£	H.P.
Cotton Trade	174,601,000	128,697,000	897,000	45,007,000	572,062	79	1,239,212
Woollen and Worsted Trades.	75,905,000	55,369,000	1,939,000	18,597,000	264,021	70	325,244
Jute, Hemp, and Linen Trades.	32,101,000	22,349,000	300,000	9,452,000	154,496	61	168,147
Silk Trades	5,236,000	3,336,000	138,000	1,762,000	32,198	55	18,867
Lace Trades	10,715,000	6,813,000	307,000	3,595,000	36,840	98	10,339
Hosiery Trades	9,074,000	5,597,000	338,000	3,139,000	51,213	61	7,784
Elastic Webbing Trades	821,000	522,000	16,000	283,000	4,170	68	1,501
Cocoa-nut Fibre, Horse-hair, &c., Trades.	1,236,000	809,000	—	427,000	6,282	68	1,992
Rope, Twine, and Net Trades.	3,961,000	2,881,000	8,000	1,072,000	14,259	75	15,314
Flock and Rag Trades ...	1,776,000	1,445,000	—	331,000	6,385	52	2,594
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades.	17,940,000	7,212,000	245,000	10,483,000	103,813	101	190,252
Flax-scutching Trade ...	78,000	4,000	—	74,000	3,862	19	6,091
Velvet and Fustian Cutting Trade.	117,000	4,000	1,000	112,000	3,443	33	428
Total	333,561,000	235,038,000	4,189,000	94,334,000	1,253,044	—	1,987,765

In the following Table the number of persons employed in factories and workshops is distributed by sex and age and according as they are wage-earners or salaried persons; 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.		
Cotton Trade	50,082	157,886	89,689	261,916	1,071	10,941	72	405	—	17
Woollen and Worsted Trades.	21,867	83,294	35,230	113,987	712	8,463	76	392	47	137
Jute, Hemp, and Linen Trades.	10,942	35,232	21,511	83,115	399	2,974	43	280	322	1,597
Silk Trades	1,990	6,815	5,557	16,348	133	1,132	56	167	21	53
Lace Trades	2,272	11,637	5,303	14,571	332	2,140	119	466	92	5,079
Hosiery Trades	1,584	8,833	9,747	27,523	308	2,292	226	700	628	5,175
Elastic Webbing Trades	227	1,124	789	1,783	16	196	3	32	—	—
Cocoa-nut Fibre, Horse-hair, &c., Trades.	430	2,142	737	2,612	36	291	8	26	1	219
Rope, Twine, and Net Trades.	2,088	4,083	1,763	5,389	94	697	39	106	46	714
Flock and Rag Trades ...	118	1,180	571	3,983	21	451	10	51	—	—
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades.	11,140	67,988	4,577	13,883	618	5,369	45	193	—	—
Flax-scutching Trade ...	229	2,516	94	1,023	*	*	*	*	—	—
Velvet and Fustian Cutting Trade.	40	686	788	1,863	—	65	—	1	—	—
Total	103,009	383,416	176,356	547,996	3,740	35,011	697	2,819	1,157	12,991

* In the flax-scutching trade salaried persons were not usually distinguished from wage-earners; occupiers who themselves worked returning themselves as wage-earners.

In the whole group (excluding flax-scutching) 96·6 per cent. of the persons employed were wage-earners and 3·4 per cent. were salaried persons (including principals). About 40·1 per cent. of the wage-earners were males and about 59·9 per cent. were females; 21·2 per cent. of the males and 24·4 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age. About 91·7 per cent. of the salaried persons were males and about 8·3 per cent. were females; 9·7 per cent. of the males and 19·8 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age.

The total of 14,148 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 that the persons actually working for a firm include, in certain cases, 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 the group, as returned to the Census of Production Office on the Schedules for the group, is £333,561,000, to which should be added £513,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by manufacturers that made their returns on Schedules for trades outside the group, and £25,000 for lace made in lace classes in Ireland, thus raising the total to £334,099,000. This figure does not represent the actual value of the goods made as sold for export or consumption or as warehoused at the end of the year. In the first place, there is considerable duplication within certain trades in respect of goods made by one firm and sold to another for further manufacture, the value at each stage being returned to the Census Office as the value of the output of the firms concerned. Secondly, there is a similar duplication between different trades in respect of goods made and returned in one trade and sold for further manufacture to firms in other trades by whom their value is also returned. Thirdly, the selling value of goods made on commission for merchants was not stated, as merchants were not required to furnish Returns to the Census Office; only the amount received for the work by firms spinning, weaving, &c., on commission was returned to the Census Office. In the following statement the approximate value of each class of textile goods made is shown free from duplication within the class (*e.g.*, the value of yarns woven into cloth is not included, but only the value of the cloth), goods made on commission being taken at the same average value as similar goods made for sale, and the value of bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing being taken into account:—

Textile Goods:—	Value.	
	£	£
Cotton Yarn, Piece Goods, &c.	131,000,000 to	133,000,000
Woollen and Worsted Yarns, Piece Goods, &c.	65,000,000 to	66,000,000
Jute, Hemp, Linen and Yarns, Piece Goods, &c. (except cordage and nets)	23,000,000	
Silk Yarns, Broadstuffs, &c.	4,250,000 to	4,500,000
Lace Goods	6,974,000	
Hosiery Goods, including Gloves of textile materials.	8,792,000	
Elastic Webbing Goods	731,000 to	801,000
Cocoon Fibre Mats and Matting, Horse-hair Goods, and Goods of Sundry Vegetable Fibres.	952,000 to	1,012,000
Ropes, Twines, and Nets	5,280,000	
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c., not included above	3,000	
Total—Textile Goods	245,542,000 to	249,362,000
Other Goods made by firms in this group:—		
Apparel, Rags for Paper-making, &c. ...	1,854,000	

In the gross value of the output of textile goods, as shown above, no account is taken of the duplication between trades. Taking textile products as a whole (exclusive of the other goods valued at £1,854,000), eliminating all duplication of every kind as far as possible, and taking goods at the stage when they were sold outside the textile group or were added to stock at the end of the year, the value

of the textile goods produced may be roughly estimated as lying between 231 and 234 million pounds sterling. The exports of those goods in 1907 were valued at £163,936,000 free on board, and the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) at £33,734,000 at port of landing. In these latter figures there are included exports of semi-manufactured goods valued at £32,912,000, and net imports of semi-manufactured goods valued at £6,923,000.

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.
	£	£
Cotton Trade	44,976,000	31,000
Woollen and Worsted Trades	18,270,000	327,000
Jute, Hemp, and Linen Trades	9,426,000	26,000
Silk Trades	1,750,000	12,000
Lace Trades	2,761,000	834,000
Hosiery Trades	3,013,000	126,000
Elastic Webbing Trades	279,000	4,000
Cocoon Fibre, Horse-hair, &c., Trades	377,000	50,000
Rope, Twine, and Net Trades	965,000	107,000
Flock and Rag Trades	132,000	199,000
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades	10,483,000	—
Flax-scutching Trade	74,000	—
Velvet and Fustian Cutting Trade	112,000	—
Total	92,618,000	1,716,000

Fuel Consumed.—All firms owning factories and receiving the Schedules for this group were asked to make a voluntary statement regarding 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 Firms furnishing particulars.		Fuel Consumed by Firms furnishing particulars.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total Net Output of the Trade.	Coal.	Coke.
	£	Per cent.	Tons.	Tons.
Cotton Trade	36,524,000	81·2	3,478,970	7,405
Woollen and Worsted Trades	12,244,000	65·8	1,166,521	8,023
Jute, Hemp, and Linen Trades	7,322,000	77·5	521,200	1,467
Silk Trades	1,037,000	58·9	46,467	604
Lace Trades	2,562,000	71·3	106,611	981
Hosiery Trades	2,768,000	88·2	50,281	430
Elastic Webbing Trades	214,000	75·6	8,116	83
Cocoon Fibre, Horse-hair, &c., Trades	324,000	75·9	13,189	1,091
Rope, Twine, and Net Trades	359,000	33·5	18,252	705
Flock and Rag Trades	84,000	25·4	5,606	415
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades	9,646,000	92·0	2,718,096	23,434
Flax-scutching Trade	72,000	97·3	504	82
Velvet and Fustian Cutting Trade	108,000	96·4	3,461	405
Total	73,264,000	77·7	8,137,274	45,125

DETAILED REPORTS.

Cotton Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 337 to 341 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops mainly engaged in the spinning, doubling, and weaving of cotton on firms' own account or on commission. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the cotton trade is returned as £174,601,000, to which should be added £641,000 the value of similar goods and work included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £175,242,000 includes, however, a large amount of duplication.

The two main branches of the cotton industry—spinning and weaving—are generally conducted by different firms, and, as both the firms that spun yarn and those that bought yarn and either doubled or wove it made Returns to the Census Office, it follows that the gross output of all the factories and workshops is much in excess of the value of the goods, ready for export or consumption, manufactured by the trade taken as a whole. As the information in the possession of the Census Office does not disclose the precise amount of duplication arising either from this double return of the value of yarn or that arising from the purchase of cotton-waste for spinning, it is not possible to state exactly the value of the output of the cotton spinning, doubling, and weaving trades taken as a whole, but an estimate is attempted on page 291.

(a) *Yarn.*—The total quantity of yarn made on firms' own account for sale or for stock was returned as 1,489,525,000 lbs., valued at £78,391,000, viz., 1,487,367,000 lbs., valued at £78,304,000, returned on the Schedule for the cotton trade, and 2,158,000 lbs., valued at £87,000, returned on Schedules for other trades. In addition, £248,000 was returned on Schedule for the cotton trade as received for the spinning of 20,179,000 lbs. of yarn on commission. Most of the commission spinning appears to have been done for merchants, so that the total quantity of yarn returned to the Census Office is 1,509,704,000 lbs., but this total, on the other hand, includes 81,750,000 lbs. of doubled yarn which was returned twice, once by the spinner and again by the doubler. Further, all yarn spun and used in the manufacture of other goods by spinning firms is excluded.

In order, therefore, to obtain a measure of the total output of cotton yarn, all firms in the industry were asked to make a voluntary statement regarding the quantity of yarn made by them (taking it in the "single" stage and calculating the weight as if for sale), whether for sale or to be made into cloth, &c., in the same establishment. A large proportion of the more important firms furnished this information, and on the basis of the replies received and of such other sources of information as are available, it is estimated that the total make of single cotton yarn in the census year was about 1,800,000,000 lbs. and that its selling value was, including both that sold as single yarn and that sold as doubled, bleached, &c., yarn, about £90,000,000.*

All cotton manufactures must pass through this stage, and, therefore, a satisfactory measure of the development of the industry is obtained. The estimate of "yarn produced" in 1907, as published in "Ellison's Annual Review of the Cotton Trade," was 1,853,570,000 lbs., or only 3 per cent. above the estimate made in the Census Office. This trifling difference is probably due, in the main, to the fact that some of the Returns received at the Census Office related to other periods than the calendar year 1907, for which Mr. T. R. Ellison's estimate was made. It will be of interest to reproduce Mr. T. R. Ellison's estimate of the output of cotton yarn in the years 1901-11:—

Year.	1000 lbs.	Year.	1000 lbs.
1901	1,549,454	1906	1,790,056
1902	1,538,776	1907	1,853,570
1903	1,462,767	1908	1,603,353
1904	1,484,593	1909	1,749,456
1905	1,751,677	1910	1,540,785
Average of 1901-05	1,557,453	Average of 1906-10	1,707,444
		1911	1,844,774

* The value of £96,000,000 shown on page 10 of Part I. of the Preliminary Tables (Cd. 4896), was calculated on the average value of yarn sold. It has been found on further examination that a lower figure represents better the average value of yarn spun.

In 1907, 241,077,000 lbs. of cotton yarn were exported, or about 13.4 per cent. of the total quantity of cotton yarn made in the United Kingdom. The remaining 1,559,000,000 lbs. were either sold inside the cotton industry to manufacturers of cloth, thread, &c. (in which forms a very large proportion of the total weight of yarn made is exported), or to manufacturers outside the cotton trade to be made into lace, hosiery, elastic webbing, ropes, &c., or to be mixed with other fibres.

Bleachers and dyers received £158,000 for bleaching, dyeing, &c., raw cotton and cotton-waste and £1,658,000 for bleaching, dyeing, mercerising, &c., 190,189,000 lbs. of cotton yarn (see page 331). The former sum is included in the value of the yarn spun; the latter, representing mainly work done for merchants, is an addition to the value of the yarn as returned by the spinners, and is included either in the value of the yarn exported or of the piece-goods made.

(b) *Piece Goods.*—For the purposes of the Census, firms engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of cotton goods are not included in the cotton trade, but are dealt with separately (see pages 331 to 334). The main part of the output of cotton-weaving establishments is sold unbleached, "in the grey," or as "coloured cottons" (i.e., manufactured wholly or partly of dyed yarn), and the small quantity of bleached piece goods included in the Tables appears to have been bleached by the firms making it. There is, therefore, no duplication between the different kinds of piece goods made by firms on their own account and included in their Returns of output. With regard to cloth woven on commission, it appears that substantially the whole of it was made on commission for merchants who were not required to furnish Returns to the Census Office. The following statement shows the output of the cotton-weaving branch of the cotton industry:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Cotton Trade.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Piece Goods (of Cotton or of Cotton Mixed with other materials), made for sale:—						
Unbleached, Grey (including unbleached Dhooties).	6,376,451,000	71,530,000	3,442,000	59,000	6,379,893,000	71,589,000
Bleached, White (including bleached Dhooties).	5,713,000	90,000	1,814,000	41,000	7,527,000	131,000
Manufactured wholly or in part of Dyed Yarn, commonly known as Coloured Cottons.*	637,565,000	9,693,000	5,728,000	91,000	643,293,000	9,784,000
Total—Piece Goods made for sale.	7,019,729,000	81,313,000	10,984,000	191,000	7,030,713,000	81,504,000
	Quantity.	Amount Received.	Quantity.	Amount Received.	Quantity.	Amount Received.
Piece Goods (of Cotton or of Cotton Mixed with other materials), made on commission:—						
Unbleached, Grey (including unbleached Dhooties).	10,740,000	51,000	381,000	6,000	11,121,000	57,000
Manufactured wholly or in part of Dyed Yarn, commonly known as Coloured Cottons.	45,734,000	214,000	112,000	1,000	45,846,000	215,000
Total—Piece Goods made on Commission.	56,474,000	265,000	493,000	7,000	56,967,000	272,000

* Including a small quantity of goods dyed in the piece.

The total quantity of piece goods made was thus about 7,087,680,000 yards, and calculating the value of the goods made on commission at the same average rate per yard as that of similar goods made on firms' own account, the value of the total output would be about £82,324,000.

That sum, however, represents only the factory value of the goods, not their value as ready for export or consumption. To some extent piece goods are placed on the home or foreign market by the manufacturers, but in the main they are sold to merchants who get them bleached, dyed, printed, or finished on commission. The quantity of goods so treated was returned to the Census Office as 4,661,118,000 yards, and the amount paid for the work done was about £12,132,000 (see page 331). Further, £116,000 has to be added (see page 336) on account of velvet and fustian cutting done

for merchants. Adding these amounts to the factory value of the piece goods, the sum of £94,572,000 is obtained, but, on the other hand, some part of £169,000 paid by bleaching, dyeing, and other firms for work given out by them to be done on cotton yarn and piece goods should be deducted. The value of the cotton piece goods in merchants' warehouses ready for sale (including the value of the goods placed directly on the consumption markets by manufacturers) may, accordingly, be estimated at about 94½ million pounds sterling; but in order to obtain the actual selling value of those goods an addition should be made to cover merchants' charges and handling expenses.

Taking into account the goods bleached by weaving firms, the total output of bleached, dyed, and printed cotton piece goods was as follows:—

Cotton Piece Goods:		Yards.
Bleached, but not Dyed or Printed	... ..	2,200,062,000
Dyed, but not Printed	... ..	1,142,524,000
Printed, whether Dyed or not	... ..	1,326,059,000

The total yardage of these three classes is 4,668,645,000 yards, and, as the total output returned by weaving firms was 7,087,680,000 yards, the balance of 2,419,035,000 yards may be taken as the output of grey goods and coloured cottons, which were either held in stock as such, or received no further treatment before being sold for home use or export.

It is also doubtful whether the classification of goods by merchants when exported is in all cases identical with their classification as returned by manufacturers and by bleachers, dyers, and printers, and consequently a comparison of the production and export of the various classes of cotton piece goods is at best somewhat precarious and has not here been attempted.

The total quantity of all kinds of cotton piece goods exported in 1907 was, however, 6,297,708,000 yards, or 88·9 per cent. of the total quantity of cotton piece goods made in the United Kingdom in the censal year. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of cotton piece goods amounted to 64,602,000 yards, which is equal to only about one one-hundred-and-tenth part of the quantity produced in the United Kingdom. The excess of the quantity of cotton piece goods made in the United Kingdom in the year of return over the quantity exported in 1907 was 789,972,000 yards, so that the quantity available for consumption and additions to stock was 854,574,000 yards.

(c) *Other Cotton Manufactures.*—Firms making Returns, whether on Schedules for the cotton trade or on Schedules for other trades, included in their statements of output the following goods, which are not duplicated with the figures relating to piece goods already given:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Cotton Trade.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Machinery Belting, Woven Hair or Cotton.	388,000	50,000	438,000
Cotton Waste, sold	3,750,000	80,000	3,830,000
Other Cotton Manufactures	9,002,000	225,000	9,227,000
Total	13,140,000	355,000	13,495,000

The quantity of machinery belting included above amounts to 55,000 cwts. and the quantity of cotton waste to 440,636,000 lbs.

The heading "other cotton manufactures" covers tape and other small wares, some rope, and certain cotton goods which cannot be specified separately without disclosing particulars relating to individual firms; cotton lace, cotton hosiery, elastic webbing, and cotton gloves are not included. Further, the sum of £5,000 was also returned (*viz.*, £4,000 on Schedules for the cotton trade and £1,000 on Schedules for other trades) as the amount received for making "other cotton manufactures" on commission for merchants; the value of those goods may have been about £20,000. Bleachers, &c., received £12,000 for work done on "other cotton manufactures."

The cotton waste sold includes waste sold by spinners and weavers to merchants, and again sold by them after being cleaned, graded, &c., and where this has occurred there is duplication; there is also duplication with the value of yarn where waste was sold to spinners to be spun into waste yarn, while the waste from such spinning also duplicates the waste used as material. Where the waste was sold for engine

packing and similar purposes there is no duplication, but the exact amount of waste sold for such purposes is not known. Examination of the individual Returns shows that about 320,000,000 lbs. of waste were produced by spinners and weavers, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of waste were about 23,000,000 lbs., making the total quantity of waste available for use in the United Kingdom 343,000,000 lbs. Of this, 27,000,000 lbs. were used by the firms producing the waste, so that 316,000,000 lbs. were sold by the producing firms. As the sales by spinners, weavers, and firms treating waste recorded in the Census Returns amounted to about 441,000,000 lbs. it follows that there is a duplication of about 125,000,000 lbs., valued at about £1,086,000. It is not possible to say how much of the waste produced was sold to be re-spun and how much was sold for packing, &c. The exports of waste were not separately shown in 1907.

There was also returned on the Schedules for the cotton trade £866,000 as the value of yarn bought from spinners, reeled, sized, or otherwise treated, and then sold to weavers who in their turn included it in the value of their piece goods, thus causing duplication.

In addition, there are entries amounting to £105,000 in respect of amounts received for the reeling, sizing, &c., of yarn on commission, and £5,000 for other work on cotton goods; where this work was done for firms that have made Returns the value is duplicated in the value of the goods made by such firms, but where it was done for merchants there is no duplication. It is not possible to divide the total amount between these two classes of work.

(d) *Other Products.*—Firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the cotton trade reported that they made, in addition to the cotton goods returned, other goods as detailed in the following statement:—

	Value.
Manufactures of Wool	£142,000
Other Textile Manufactures	70,000
Machinery Belting of Leather, &c.	47,000
Waste Products	30,000
Other Products	57,000

£5,000 was also received for work done on commission.

The Cotton Industry as a whole.—It has been explained that, owing to the impossibility of stating the precise value of the cotton yarn sold to the hosiery, lace, and other trades, an exact value cannot be assigned to the output of the spinning, doubling, and weaving trades taken as a whole. A rough estimate may, however, be based on the following figures, in which the value of the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and other work is added to the value of the yarn and piece goods as returned by the spinners, doublers, and weavers:—

	Value.
Cotton Yarn, exported	£15,417,000
Cotton Piece Goods made (unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed)...	94,500,000
"Other Cotton Manufactures" made (including belting and waste)	10,500,000 to 12,500,000
Estimated value of Cotton Yarn used in the manufacture of lace, hosiery, and elastic webbing	4,300,000

The aggregate value of these items amounts to £124,717,000 or £126,717,000, and to this must be added the value of cotton used for mixing with other textiles to make compound yarns, cotton yarn sold to weavers in the woollen, silk, and linen trades for making mixed goods (poplins, unions, &c.), and cotton yarn sold to rope and glove makers. The information in the possession of the Census Office indicates that the value of such yarn is about £5,600,000. The value of the output of cotton spinning, doubling, and weaving in the United Kingdom (taking goods as bleached, dyed, or printed, but excluding the profits and charges of piece goods merchants) may thus be estimated at about 132 million pounds sterling, a figure which may be in excess or defect by about a million.

The total value of the exports of cotton manufactures (except hosiery, lace, and rope) in 1907 was £105,043,000, free on board, and the total value of the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) was £3,900,000 at port of landing.

In order to obtain a comparison with the trade of the previous year, the firms to whom Schedules for the cotton trades were sent were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of the total value of their output for the twelve months preceding the period for which they had furnished detailed and compulsory Returns. In response to this request firms that produced in the censal year goods to the gross value of £102,507,000 (or nearly

59 per cent. of the gross value of the output of all firms making Returns on Schedules for the cotton trade) reported that the value of their output in the previous year (generally 1906) amounted to £95,656,000. The increase of value in 1907 compared with 1906 was thus nearly 7·2 per cent. in the case of those firms reporting for both years. It should be remembered, however, that this increase is calculated on the gross value of output, a figure which differs from the value of the goods ready for consumption which are produced by the trade taken as a whole. It may also be noted that the average value of raw cotton imported was about 6 per cent. higher in 1907 than in 1906.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 337 to 341 (whose gross output was valued at £174,601,000) was £45,007,000, 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) used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it was probably about £75,000,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out was £897,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was nearly £79.

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 337 to 341 is returned as 572,062, viz., 559,573 wage-earners and 12,489 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	... 51,153	Under 18	... 89,761
Over 18	... 168,827	Over 18	... 262,321

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 17, all of whom were 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	558,423	557,802	558,728	560,701
Salaried Persons	12,460	12,445	12,418	12,538
Total	570,883	570,247	571,146	573,239

There were also 659 wage-earners and 24 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Value of Gross Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	158,666,000	520,954	1,230,206
Factories renting part of their Power... ..	3,084,000	10,054	9,006
Factories renting all their Power	12,643,000	40,371	—
Workshops (not using Power)	208,000	683	—
Total	174,601,000	572,062	1,239,212

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines:	
Reciprocating	1,210,374
Steam Turbines	8,593
Total—Steam Engines	1,218,967
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	8,890
Water Power	11,355
Total	1,239,212

As shown above, whereas the average number of persons employed in all factories in the cotton trade was 571,379, firms employing 50,425 persons rented all or part of their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of power so rented 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	28,906
Steam Turbines	2,681
Other Power	487
Total	32,074

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 4 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to cotton 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:	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Reciprocating	28,906	20,164	19,120,000
Steam Turbines	2,681	2,420	5,222,000
Other Power	487	382	133,000
Total	32,074	22,966	24,475,000

About 10,408,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Machinery.—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the cotton industry, firms were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of particulars regarding the leading classes of machinery used by them. Such information was very generally given, and the replies given are summarised below.

Particulars as to the number and kind of spindles owned and the total make of single yarn were furnished by firms that spun over 74 per cent. of the total estimated make of single yarn (1,800,000,000 lbs.), the details being as follows:—

	Mule Spindles.	Ring and Throstle Spindles.	Yarn Spun (Single).
			lbs.
Mule Spinners only	21,755,916	—	639,684,000
Ring and Throstle Spinners only	—	2,185,904	132,014,000
Mule and Ring Spinners	10,082,550	3,808,132	563,932,000

In addition, 2,265,748 mule spindles and 674,381 ring and throstle spindles were returned, but the make of yarn was not stated. The remaining spinning firms did not furnish any information as to the number and kind of their spindles.

The total of 6,668,417 ring and throstle spindles includes 188,000 throstle spindles.

Assuming that these spindles were at work for equal periods in the year an examination of the Returns shows the average output of yarn per mule spindle was about 30 lbs., and per ring spindle about 60 lbs.

There were also about 3,260,000 doubling spindles returned.

The firms that furnished particulars of their spindles also stated that they had 55,126 carding engines, viz. :—

	Number.
Single Revolving Flat Cards	48,311
Double Roller and Clearer Card	4,744
Single Roller and Clearer Card	2,071

Firms whose output of piece goods was valued at £66,043,000, or 80 per cent. of the total, stated that they had 612,159 power-looms, of which 12,912 were automatic.

In addition, firms weaving quilts, towels, sponge-cloths, tapes, &c., whose output is included under the heading "other cotton manufactures" also possessed looms appropriate to their business, but the information in the possession of the Census Office is not sufficient to enable an estimate to be made of their number.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 342 to 347 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the sorting, combing, carding, spinning, doubling, and weaving of wool, alpaca, mohair, and other hair (except horse-hair) on firms' own account or on commission, and in the manufacture of pulled wool and goods made thereof. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the woollen and worsted trades is returned as £75,905,000, to which should be added £664,000, the value of similar goods and work included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £76,569,000, contains, however, a considerable amount of duplication.

(A.) *Semi-manufactured Products.*—The following statement summarises the particulars furnished respecting the semi-manufactured products made for stock or for sale as such, excluding any quantities worked up into more finished goods by the firms making the individual Returns :—

Goods Made for Sale or for Stock.	Returned on Schedules for the Woollen and Worsted Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool, Sorted, Blended, &c.—	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Sheep or Lambs' Wool	28,399,000	1,256,000	—	—	28,399,000	1,256,000
Other Sorts	2,996,000	197,000	—	—	2,996,000	197,000
Woollen Rags, Sorted, Carbonized, Dyed, &c.	63,297,000	803,000	—	—	63,297,000	803,000
Pulled Wool (Shoddy and Mungo)*	127,160,000	1,859,000	—	—	127,160,000	1,859,000
Tops	57,609,000	4,751,000	—	—	57,609,000	4,751,000
Noils	17,306,000	866,000	—	—	17,306,000	866,000
Flocks*	30,961,000	161,000	125,000	1,000	31,086,000	162,000
Waste	29,709,000	746,000	640,000	16,000	30,349,000	762,000
Yarns (all wool or mixed with other materials) :—						
Woollen (Carded)	38,647,000	2,150,000	745,000	76,000	39,392,000	2,226,000
Worsted (Combed or Carded)	143,993,000	15,726,000	1,734,000	167,000	145,727,000	15,893,000
Alpaca and Mohair	14,522,000	1,798,000	—	—	14,522,000	1,798,000
Other Hair or Wool	10,153,000	412,000	7,000	2,000	10,160,000	414,000
Worsted, Alpaca, Mohair, & Camel Hair Yarns, not separately distinguished.	8,857,000	1,017,000	—	—	8,857,000	1,017,000
Total Yarns	216,172,000	21,103,000	2,486,000	245,000	218,658,000	21,348,000
Total—Semi-manufactured Products.	—	31,742,000	—	262,000	—	32,004,000

* Including a small quantity of work done on commission.

Sums amounting to £1,640,000 were also returned on Schedules for the woollen and worsted trades as received for work done on commission, the details of the goods treated being as follows :—

	Quantity.	Amount received.
	lbs.	£
Wool, Sheep's or Lambs', Sorted, Blended, &c.	16,535,000	43,000
Woollen Rags, Sorted, Carbonized, Dyed, &c.	17,838,000	28,000
Tops, Combed	178,100,000	1,078,000
Noils, Produced	22,558,000	
Waste, Produced	7,283,000	18,000
Yarns, Spun (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—		
Woollen, Carded	20,740,000	205,000
Worsted, Combed or Carded	15,302,000	194,000
Alpaca and Mohair	974,000	10,000
Other Hair or Wool	954,000	7,000
Total Yarns Spun	37,970,000	416,000

Yarn, Warping and Winding { Returned by } 57,000
 { Value only. }

(a) *Wool, Sorted, &c.*—The total quantity of wool available for manufacture in 1907 is as follows, the figures representing the wool partly in the "greasy" state, partly as "scoured," partly as "fleece-washed," &c. :—

	Quantity.
	lbs.
Net Imports (<i>i.e.</i> , imports less re-exports) of raw wool, alpaca, mohair, camel-hair, &c.	486,519,000
Wool from imported sheepskins, as returned on Schedules for fellmongery, leather, and other trades	41,914,000
British Clip of Wool	126,700,000

The "British Clip" is based on the figures contained in the Special Reports on the Census of Agriculture made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for Great Britain, and by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, together with an allowance for "skin-wool" produced from Irish sheep; about half the weight of the wool as returned is fleece-washed.

From the above figures there should be deducted (1) 12,000,000 lbs., Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze's estimate of the increase of stocks at ports during 1907; and (2) a quantity corresponding to the exports (30,955,000 lbs.) of "British wool, raw or undressed," which are understood to consist, partly of British wool, but also to some extent of foreign or colonial wool washed in the United Kingdom. Converting the scoured wool back into greasy wool and making these deductions, there remain about 500 million pounds of colonial and foreign wool, and about 104 million pounds of British wool. Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze & Co. estimate that British fleece-washed wool loses about 25 per cent. in conversion into clean wool, and that the world's clip (excluding the United Kingdom) of 2,337 million pounds was equivalent to 1,266 million pounds of clean wool. Assuming that the proportionate loss of weight in washing the wools retained in the United Kingdom was in accordance with those figures, the quantity of clean wool available for manufacture in the United Kingdom in 1907 was about 348,000,000 lbs. Part of this wool, however, is used in the hat trade, but probably not more than 1,000,000 lbs. weight of wool is so used.

The quantity of clean wool available in the United Kingdom in the census year for the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods may, consequently, be estimated at about 347,000,000 lbs.

(b) *Woollen Rags and Pulled Wool.*—Omitting the rags carbonised on commission as being included in the selling value of rags sorted, carbonised, cleaned, dyed, &c., for sale, the following particulars are available as to the quantity of rags used for making pulled wool :—

	Quantity.
	Lbs.
Returned on Schedules for Woollen and Worsted Trades	63,297,000
Returned on Schedules for Rag and Flock Trades	139,328,000
Net Imports of Woollen Rags, not pulled	94,190,000
Exports of Cloth Cuttings, woollen or worsted	6,115,000

Some of the imported rags were again sorted after importation into the United Kingdom, and it is customary for certain classes of rags to pass through the hands of several rag-sorting firms, all of whom would include such rags in their Returns, thus causing duplication. Consequently, it is not possible to state with any degree of precision the quantity of rags used in the censal year in the manufacture of pulled wool; but the information in the possession of the Census Office indicates that it was about 255,000,000 lbs.

The quantity of pulled wool shown in the statement on page 294 does not include pulled wool used in the manufacture of yarns, piece goods, &c., by the firms that made it. Manufacturers were asked to state voluntarily their total make of pulled wool, but so few furnished the desired information that their replies did not afford a basis for a reliable estimate. In their "Statistics relating to the Worsted and Woollen Trades, 1910" (page 12), the Bradford Chamber of Commerce estimate that about 210,000,000 lbs. of pulled wool were used in the United Kingdom. Adding in the exports for 1907 (14,189,000 lbs.) and deducting the net imports (3,301,000 lbs.), it may, therefore, be estimated that the total make of pulled wool in the United Kingdom in the censal year was about 221,000,000 lbs., and that its value (on the basis of the Returns to the Census Office) was about £3,750,000.

The net imports of pulled wool in 1907 amounted to about one sixty-seventh part of the quantity made in the United Kingdom, and about 6½ per cent. of the total production was exported.

(c) *Flocks and Waste*.—Taking together the flocks and waste made by firms working on their own account and by those working on commission, the total included in the Returns made to the Census Office amounts to 68,718,000 lbs., but this is exclusive of any waste re-worked by the firms which produced it, while at least 4,000,000 lbs. is duplicated by passing through the hands of waste manufacturers. In this case also, as with pulled wool, the information furnished voluntarily by firms in the woollen and worsted trades as to the total quantity of waste produced by them was insufficient to enable a reliable estimate to be framed; the information in the possession of the Census Office indicates that the total quantity of waste and flocks produced was not less than 80,000,000 lbs. The net imports of waste and flocks in 1907 were 2,410,000 lbs., and the exports were 10,657,000 lbs. At least 41 million lbs. of flocks and waste were sold to flock-making and furniture firms for use in upholstery and the manufacture of bedding, so that not more than 30¾ million pounds were re-used in the manufacture of shoddy or for mixing with other wool in the manufacture of woollen yarn. The value of the flocks and waste exported or sold to firms outside the wool trades was about £650,000.

(d) *Tops and Noils*.—Wool-combing is the preparatory stage for the production of worsted yarns, and its main product, "tops," consists of wool combed ready for spinning; "noils" are the short fibres from combing, and are used either in spinning woollen yarns or in making shoddy. There are three divisions of the combing trade—commission combing, which is the largest; combing for sale done by wool-staplers owning combs; and combing done by spinners for their own use. The output of commission combers was 178,100,000 lbs. of tops (in which total about 9¼ million lbs. re-combed are included twice) and 22,558,000 lbs. of noils; the commission combers received £1,078,000 for their work. Firms working on their own account included in their Returns as made by them or made for them on commission 57,609,000 lbs. of tops and 17,306,000 lbs. of noils (valued together at £5,617,000), but a large part of these tops and noils is duplicated in the Returns of commission combers. Further, the Returns do not show the quantities of tops made and then spun by the same firms.

In order to obtain an estimate of the total quantity of tops and noils made, all manufacturers were asked to state voluntarily the quantity of tops and noils made by them or on commission for them. The information secured was not sufficient to enable the precise quantities to be stated. It appears, however, from an examination of the individual Returns, that for the production of the 179,266,000 lbs. of worsted, alpaca, mohair, and other yarns (except woollen yarns), returned as made for sale or for stock, about 200 million lbs. of tops would be required, and that an additional 7½ million lbs. of tops were made, spun, and woven by the same firms. Further, 35,811,000 lbs. of tops were exported in 1907. Consequently, the total make of tops in the United Kingdom in the censal year may be estimated at about 243½ million lbs., while the total make of noils was about 30 million lbs., of which 12,690,000 lbs. were exported in 1907.

(e) *Yarns*.—Firms making Returns to the Census Office stated that they made (or had made for them on commission) 218,658,000 lbs. of yarn, a quantity which is understood to include the great bulk of the 37,970,000 lbs. of yarn made by commission spinners, though some small portion of the commission work may have been done for merchants. Yarns spun and woven by the same firms are not included in the above

total. All firms in the industry were requested to make a voluntary statement as to their total make of the different kinds of yarns, whether those yarns were subsequently woven by them or not; but the information furnished was not in itself sufficient to form a reliable basis for an estimate.

It has already been stated, however, that about 207½ million lbs. weight of tops were made and retained in the United Kingdom, and on the basis of the information contained in the Returns made to the Census Office, this quantity of tops would yield about 186 million lbs. of worsted, alpaca, mohair, and all other yarns except woollen yarns, but the several classes of yarns cannot be shown separately.

After deducting tops and noils from the total quantity of clean wool available there are left 73½ million lbs. of clean wool; 210,000,000 lbs. of pulled wool were used in 1907 as well as some part of 30¾ million lbs. of waste and 17½ million lbs. of noils not used in the manufacture of pulled wool. The materials for making woollen yarns were thus between 283½ and 331½ million lbs. Allowing about 15 per cent. loss in carding and spinning, the total make of woollen yarns may be estimated at a quantity lying between 240 and 280 million lbs., or approximately about 260,000,000 lbs.

The net imports of woollen and worsted yarns (which were not shown separately) into the United Kingdom in 1907 amounted to 26,889,000 lbs., or a little under one-sixteenth of the quantity made in the United Kingdom. The exports of woollen yarns in 1907 amounted to 2,577,000 lbs. or about one per cent. of the quantity made in the United Kingdom, and the exports of worsted and other yarns to 80,127,000 lbs. or 43.1 per cent. of the quantity made in the United Kingdom.

The sum of £57,000 entered as received for warping and winding yarn on commission may be assumed to be duplicated in the value of the fabrics made.

(B.) *Fabrics of Wool*.—The following statement shows the information furnished respecting the output of fabrics of wool made for sale, and is free from duplication:—

Goods made for Sale or Stock.	Returned on Schedules for the Woollen and Worsted Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Woollen Tissues (all wool or mixed with other materials, including mixtures made of woollen and worsted yarns):—	Yards.	£	Yards.	£	Yards.	£
Broad	140,142,000	14,872,000	937,000	41,000	141,079,000	14,920,000
Narrow	37,403,000	1,886,000	63,000	5,000	37,466,000	1,891,000
Total—Woollen Tissues	177,545,000	16,765,000	1,000,000	46,000	178,545,000	16,811,000
Worsted Tissues (all wool or mixed with other materials):—						
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings:—						
Broad	42,393,000	8,140,000	—	—	42,393,000	8,140,000
Narrow	5,844,000	602,000	—	—	5,844,000	602,000
Total—Coatings, &c. ...	48,237,000	8,742,000	—	—	48,237,000	8,742,000
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, Linings, Lastings, &c.	138,817,000	6,919,000	58,000	2,000	138,875,000	6,921,000
Total—Worsted Tissues	187,054,000	15,661,000	58,000	2,000	187,112,000	15,663,000
Damask, Tapestry, and other Furniture Stuffs, Wool and Mohair Plushes.*	5,320,000	564,000	1,581,000	197,000	6,901,000	761,000
Flannels and Delaines ...	48,473,000	1,774,000	1,974,000	80,000	50,447,000	1,854,000
Carpets, not being Rugs ...	25,702,000	3,251,000	—	—	25,702,000	3,251,000
Rugs, other than Travelling Rugs:—						
Returned in square yards* ...	Sq. yards. 3,806,000	638,000	Sq. yards. 7,000	1,000	Sq. yards. 3,813,000	639,000
Returned by number ...	Number. 534,000	138,000	Number. —	—	Number. 534,000	138,000
Returned by value only ...	—	35,000	—	41,000	—	76,000
Total—Rugs	—	811,000	—	42,000	—	853,000

* Including a small quantity of work done on commission.

Goods made for Sale or for Stock.	Returned on Schedules for the Woollen and Worsted Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Blankets	Pairs. 3,085,000	£ 1,455,000	—	£ —	Pairs. 3,085,000	£ 1,455,000
Shawls :—	Number.		Number.		Number.	
Returned by number ...	1,142,000	223,000	—	—	1,142,000	223,000
Returned by value only* ...	—	15,000	—	6,000	—	21,000
Total—Shawls... ..	—	238,000	—	6,000	—	244,000
Coverlets, Travelling Rugs, and Wrappers.	871,000	250,000	8,000	2,000	879,000	252,000
Wool and Mohair Braids, Laces, and other Small-wares.	†	130,000	†	25,000	†	155,000
Manufactures of Wool and Worsted, unenumerated.	†	1,006,000	†	2,000	†	1,008,000
Waste and By-products ...	†	85,000	†	—	†	85,000
Total—Fabrics of Wool, &c.	—	41,990,000	—	402,000	—	42,392,000

In addition, the firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the woollen and worsted trades entered the following sums as received for the manufacture on commission of the quantities of goods set forth below :—

Woollen Tissues (all wool or mixed with other materials including mixtures of woollen and worsted yarn) :—	Quantity. Yards.	Amount Received. £
Broad	5,526,000	50,000
Narrow	4,054,000	33,000
Total—Woollen Tissues	9,580,000	83,000
Worsted Tissues (all wool or mixed with other materials) :—		
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings :—		
Broad	3,954,000	41,000
Narrow	185,000	1,000
Total—Coatings	4,139,000	42,000
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, Linings, Lastings, &c.	17,858,000	95,000
Total—Worsted Tissues	21,997,000	137,000
Flannels and Delaines	119,000	2,000
Carpets, not being Rugs	64,000	2,000
Blankets	Pairs. 45,000	3,000
Coverlets	Number. 10,000	‡
Total	—	227,000

It is understood that practically the whole of the work done on commission is done for merchants on yarns supplied by them, and that there is no substantial duplication between the figures shown in the foregoing statement and those in the statement relating to goods made for sale by the manufacturers. Calculating the selling value of each class of goods made on commission at the same average prices per yard as are shown in the Returns of similar goods made for sale by manufacturers, the following statement shows

* Including a small quantity of work done on commission.
† Recorded by value only.
‡ Under £500.

the quantities and the factory values of the different classes of wool fabrics made in the United Kingdom in the year of return, merchants' charges and profits being excluded :—

	Quantity. Yards.	Value. £
Woollen Tissues (all wool or mixed with other materials, including mixtures made of woollen and worsted yarns) :—		
Broad... ..	146,605,000	15,504,000
Narrow	41,520,000	2,096,000
Total—Woollen Tissues	188,125,000	17,600,000
Worsted Tissues (all wool or mixed with other materials) :—		
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings :—		
Broad	46,347,000	8,899,000
Narrow	6,029,000	621,000
Total—Coatings, &c.	52,376,000	9,520,000
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, Linings, Lastings, &c.	156,733,000	7,811,000
Total—Worsted Tissues	209,109,000	17,331,000
Damask, Tapestry, and other Furniture Stuffs, Wool and Mohair Plushes.	6,901,000	761,000
Flannels and Delaines	50,566,000	1,858,000
Carpets, not being Rugs	25,766,000	3,259,000
Rugs, other than Travellings Rugs :—	Sq. yards.	
Returned in square yards	3,813,000	639,000
Returned by number	Number. 534,000	138,000
Returned by value only	—	76,000
Total—Rugs	—	853,000
Blankets	Pairs. 3,130,000	1,476,000
Shawls :—	Number.	
Returned by number	1,142,000	223,000
Returned by value only	—	21,000
Total—Shawls	—	244,000
Coverlets, Travelling Rugs, or Wrappers	889,000	255,000
Wool and Mohair Braids, Laces, and other Small-wares.	*	155,000
Manufactures of Wool and Worsted unenumerated	*	1,008,000
Waste and By-products	*	85,000
Total—Fabrics of Wool	—	44,885,000

There is also included in the Returns of firms working on commission and winding yarn, £25,000 for bleaching, dyeing, &c. The sum of £44,885,000 represents the value of the goods as they left the factory or workshop; but some further increase of value must be taken into account, in respect of stoving, finishing, and other work done for merchants before the goods were ready for sale.

The sums returned as received for the sorting, blending, dyeing, &c., of wool, the carbonizing of rags, the combing of tops for spinners, and the spinning, warping, winding, stoving, dyeing, &c., of yarns are already included in the amount returned as paid to other

* Recorded by value only.

firms for work given out to them, and the amount received for tops combed for merchants is duplicated in the value of the yarns spun. To the value of tissues and other fabrics there has, consequently, to be added £25,000 entered on the Schedules for the woollen and worsted trades and £1,810,000 entered on Schedules for the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades, these sums representing the amounts paid by merchants for stoving, dyeing, printing, finishing, &c., of fabrics of wool, thus raising the total value of such fabrics to £46,720,000, exclusive of merchants' warehouse expenses and profits.

The following statement gives particulars relating to the exports of the leading classes of woollen and worsted tissues, &c., in 1907.

	Quantity Exported.	Percentage of Output of United Kingdom.
Woollen Tissues :—	Yards.	
Broad	69,198,000	47.2
Narrow	15,683,000	37.8
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings :—		
Broad	20,992,000	45.3
Narrow	1,999,000	33.2
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, &c.	76,021,000	48.5
Damask, Tapestry, &c., Wool and Mohair Plushes	436,000	6.3
Flannels and Delaines	8,706,000	17.2
Carpets	9,450,000	36.7
	Pairs.	
Blankets	793,000	25.3

The exports of "rugs, coverlets, and wrappers," valued free on board at £502,000, formed 45.3 per cent. of the value at factory of the same class of goods made in the United Kingdom; the exports of shawls, valued free on board at £77,000, 31.6 per cent.; and the exports of mohair braids and laces and woollen manufactures unenumerated, valued at £382,000 free on board, 32.8 per cent.

The classification of woollen and worsted manufactures used in the records of imports and re-exports differs from that adopted for the exports of home produce and for the purposes of the Census. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of "cloths" in 1907 amounted to 2,794,000 yards, of "stuffs" (which include damasks, plushes, &c.) to 64,174,000 yards, and of flannels to 45,000 yards. In the case of cloths and flannels the imports retained were thus trifling in comparison with the quantities made in the United Kingdom, but the stuffs were equivalent to a little under two-fifths of the quantity made in the United Kingdom and their value (£5,046,000) at port of landing was a little under three-fifths of the factory value of similar goods made in the United Kingdom. The net imports of carpets amounted to 1,243,000 square yards, valued at £391,000 at port of landing, or a little under one-eighth of the factory value of carpets made in the United Kingdom.

Mohair braids and unenumerated manufactures imported and retained were valued at port of landing at £927,000 or about four-fifths of the factory value of similar goods made in the United Kingdom.

(C) *Other Products and Work Done.*—The firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the woollen and worsted trades also included in their statements of output the following classes of goods, which are chiefly made in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades :—

	Value.
	£
Manufactures of Cotton	134,000
Other Textile Manufactures	108,000
Other Products	29,000
Total	271,000

£9,000 was also received for work done on cotton goods and £1,000 for other work, all of which may be regarded as done for merchants.

The Woollen and Worsted Trades as a whole.—In view of the duplication arising from the inclusion, in Returns representing two or more different stages of manufacture, of the value of tops, yarns, &c., sold by one firm to another and used by the latter as materials, and of the fact that a considerable quantity of goods are made, and much work is done, for merchants, it is not possible to state the precise value of the goods made by wool-sorters, combers, spinners, doublers, and weavers, and by manufacturers of pulled

wool, taking the trade as a whole and the goods as ready for export or consumption. A rough estimate may, however, be made, based on the following details for the year 1907 :—

	Value.
	£
Yarns exported	8,570,000
Tops and Noils exported	3,861,000
Wool scoured in the United Kingdom and exported (estimated)	800,000
Shoddy exported	452,000
Flocks and Waste sold for furniture or bedding purposes or for export	650,000
Woollen and Worsted Tissues, &c., made (as dyed and finished)	46,720,000
Yarns sold to Hosiery Manufacturers	3,640,000

The total value of the above-mentioned goods is £64,693,000. The value of hosiery yarns is an estimate based on the particulars furnished by hosiery manufacturers. The value of knitting and darning yarn for domestic use and of woollen gloves and lace are omitted from the above calculation, and there is no information on which to form an estimate of the value of such goods. It will, however, not be in excess of the mark to put the value of the output of the woollen and worsted trades as above defined at about 65 or 66 million pounds sterling.

In order to obtain a comparison with the trade of the previous year, the firms to whom Schedules for the woollen and worsted trades were sent were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of the total value of their output for the twelve months preceding the period for which they had furnished detailed and compulsory Returns. In response to this request firms that produced in the censal year goods to the value of £27,486,000 (or about 36.2 per cent. of the gross value of the output of all firms making Returns on Schedules for the woollen and worsted trades) reported that the value of their output in the previous year (generally 1906) was £25,979,000. The increase of value in 1907, compared with 1906, was thus 5.8 per cent. in the case of those firms reporting for both years. It should be remembered, however, that this increase is calculated on the gross value of output, a figure which, as already explained, differs from the value of the actual goods ready for consumption made by the trade taken as a whole.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 342 to 347 (whose gross output was valued at £75,905,000) was £18,597,000, that sum representing the actual 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 the materials (exclusive of materials given out by merchants to be worked up) used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be stated precisely, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between 38 and 41 million pounds sterling. The amount paid to other firms for work given out was £1,939,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year amounts to £70.

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 342 to 347 is returned as 264,021, viz., 254,378 wage-earners and 9,643 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	22,579	Under 18	35,306
Over 18	91,757	Over 18	114,379

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 184, viz., 47 males and 137 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	249,672	251,251	251,565	251,893
Salaried Persons	9,200	9,197	9,214	9,220
Total	258,872	260,448	260,779	261,113

There were also 3,283 wage-earners and 435 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used 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	62,287,000	230,743	325,013
Factories renting part of their Power	137,000	402	231
Factories renting all their Power	8,513,000	29,158	—
Workshops (not using Power)	4,968,000	3,718	—
Total	75,905,000	264,021	325,244

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	297,501
Steam Turbines	2,025
Total—Steam Engines	299,526
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	10,822
Water Power	14,896
Total	325,244

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories averaged 260,303, manufacturers employing 29,158 persons rented all their power and manufacturers employing 402 persons rented part of their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of the power rented are not available, since landlords frequently included in their special Returns power supplied to a number of firms engaged in different industries (see pages 15 to 18).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	17,677
Steam Turbines	562
Other Power	897
Total	19,136

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-eleventh part of the engine-power belonging to woollen and worsted 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	17,677	11,306	9,463,000
Steam Turbines	562	466	698,000
Other Power	897	539	253,000
Total	19,136	12,311	10,414,000

About 2½ million Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Machinery.—In order to obtain a further measure of the woollen and worsted trades, manufacturers to whom the Schedules for these trades were sent were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of the number of rag-grinding machines, woollen carding sets, worsted combing machines, spindles, and looms used by them. Unfortunately the response to this request was not sufficiently general to enable reliable estimates to be compiled. Such fragmentary information as was furnished is summarised in the following paragraphs, but in view of the large number of firms that did not furnish any particulars, or only gave partial details, it must not be assumed that the average output per spindle or per loom is accurately represented. The individual Returns show that the make of yarn per spindle varies within a very wide range.

Firms with a total make of 79,539,000 lbs. of woollen yarn, 87,727,000 lbs. of worsted yarn, and 12,194,000 lbs. of other yarns stated that they owned 1,826 carding sets, 827,967 mule spindles, 1,202,286 other spinning spindles, and 429,975 doubling spindles. In addition, firms with 2,398 carding sets, 1,060,784 mule spindles, 155,987 other spinning spindles, and 142,313 doubling spindles did not state their total make of yarn. Altogether 3,247,024 spinning and 572,288 doubling spindles are thus accounted for in the Census Returns. In 1904 there were (as returned to the Home Office*) 5,625,477 spinning and 1,059,039 doubling spindles, while the quantities of wool, mohair, pulled wool, &c., retained in the United Kingdom in 1904 and 1907 are estimated to have been 643·6 and 833·4 million lbs. respectively (calculated before reduction of wool to the clean stage). From these figures it may be seen how great is the deficiency in the Returns of spindles for the censal year.

Firms with an output of 298,009,000 yards of tissues, damasks, flannels, &c., stated that they owned 60,701 looms, and, in addition, 3,675 looms were returned as used for weaving carpets, rugs, and blankets.

Firms that produced for their own use, or for sale, 29,212,000 lbs. of tops (including 24,059,000 lbs. first combed and 5,153,000 lbs. re-combed), and 3,931,000 lbs. of noils stated that they owned 398 combing machines, and firms that combed on commission stated that they produced 39,091,000 lbs. of tops (including 35,467,000 lbs. first combed, and 3,624,000 lbs. re-combed), and 4,579,000 lbs. of noils, and owned 285 combs.

Jute, hemp, and linen Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 348 to 357 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the spinning, weaving, and making-up of jute, hemp, and linen goods. Bleaching and dyeing are only included when done in connexion with spinning and weaving factories; when carried out by firms not engaged in spinning and weaving, they are excluded and are dealt with on pages 376 to 379. Made-up goods also are included in these Tables only so far as they are made up in departments of weaving factories.

The aggregate gross output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the jute, hemp, and linen trades is returned as £32,101,000, to which should be added £174,000, 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 £32,275,000 contains, however, a considerable amount of duplication.

At the request of a committee, which was appointed by the Belfast Chamber of Commerce to assist the Board of Trade in the preparation of the Schedules, the particulars for linen factories in Ireland were collected on a different basis from those for factories in Great Britain. Manufacturers in the jute, hemp, and linen trades in Great Britain were asked to furnish information regarding their output in the form generally adopted for the purposes of the Census; that is to say, they were asked to consider their business as a whole and to give particulars of their output at the stage at which it was either sold or warehoused. Thus, a spinner who also wove his own yarns would show his output of piece goods and the yarn which was either sold or warehoused as such, but not the yarn woven by him into cloth. Irish linen and hemp manufacturers, on the other hand, were asked to furnish separate Returns for each department of their business, treating the goods

* Woollen, Worsted, and Shoddy Factories (Inspection). H.C. 293 of 1904.

transferred from one department to another as sold and purchased; thus, a spinner who wove his own yarns would in his Return for his spinning department enter his whole make of yarn at the amount charged against his weaving department, while in the Return for his weaving department he would enter his whole output of piece goods and treat the transferred yarn as materials. Four sets of Tables have accordingly been prepared covering:—

- (1) The Jute Trade of the United Kingdom and the Linen and Hemp Trades of Great Britain;
- (2) Linen and Hemp Spinning Factories in Ireland;
- (3) Linen and Hemp Weaving Factories in Ireland;
- (4) Linen and Hemp Making-up Factories in Ireland.

(a) *Yarns*.—The figures in the following statement include, as regards Great Britain, only the yarns sold or warehoused, and, as regards Ireland, the actual total make of linen yarn:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Jute, Hemp, and Linen Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Jute Yarn (including Twist Yarn).	Lbs. 301,181,000	£ 4,022,000	Lbs. —	£ —	Lbs. 301,181,000	£ 4,022,000
Linen Yarn (including Flax Tow Yarns) and Linen Thread for Sewing.	128,042,000	7,323,000	1,647,000	47,000	129,689,000	7,370,000
Hemp Yarn (including Hemp Tow Yarns).	15,541,000*	375,000*	1,400,000	26,000	16,941,000*	401,000*
Total, Yarns ...	—	11,720,000	—	73,000	—	11,793,000

* Exclusive of hemp yarn made in Ireland which is unavoidably included with "cordage, cables, ropes, and twine" (see page 306).

All spinners were asked to make a voluntary statement regarding their total make of yarns whether sold or warehoused as such or made by the spinning firm into other goods. On the basis of the replies to this question and other information, and including the output of jute, hemp, and linen yarns by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades, it is estimated that the total make of jute, yarn, and twist in the United Kingdom in 1907 lay between 485 and 490 million pounds weight, the value of which (on the basis of the selling value of the yarn returned as such to the Census Office) would be about £6,500,000. The total quantity of jute imported into the United Kingdom in 1907 and retained was about 225,500 tons or 505,000,000 lbs., but as that year was very profitable for jute-spinning it is probable that there were heavy withdrawals from stocks. Similarly, the total make of linen and flax tow yarns in the United Kingdom in 1907 is estimated to have been between 155 and 160 millions pounds weight (of which about one-half was produced in Ireland), and its value as yarn to have been between 7½ and 8 million pounds sterling, to which should be added an additional £217,000 for bleaching, dyeing, &c. The total make of hemp and hemp tow yarns in the United Kingdom in 1907 by firms that furnished Returns on Schedules for the hemp, jute, and linen trades, including yarn made for sale by rope making firms but exclusive of any yarns spun for their own use by firms making their Returns on the special Schedule for the rope, twine, and net trades (as to which there is no information), is estimated to have been between 65 and 70 million pounds weight and its value to have been between £1,500,000 and £1,700,000.

(b) *Piece Goods*.—The following statement shows the quantities and values of jute and linen piece goods manufactured in the United Kingdom in 1907, as returned to the Census Office, including a small quantity of such goods made by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. In order to suit the convenience of manufacturers of jute piece goods, weavers who made part of their piece goods into bags were allowed to return these bags in terms of the quantity and value of the piece goods used in their manufacture. They were also permitted to state the quantity of their output either in yards or in hundredweights, according to the custom of their section of the trade, and

accordingly it is not possible to state in terms of one unit the quantity of jute piece goods made.

Firms making up part of their output of canvas into more finished articles were similarly allowed to return such articles as canvas. A small quantity of hemp piece goods is included with sail-cloth and canvas.

	Returned on Schedules for the Jute, Hemp, and Linen Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Jute Piece Goods (of Jute or Jute mixed with other materials, including cloth made into bags) ...	Yards. 229,203,000	£ 3,243,000	—	£ —	Yards. 229,203,000	£ 3,243,000	
	Sq. yards. 32,061,000	336,000	—	—	Sq. yards. 32,061,000	336,000	
	Cwts. 1,164,000	2,177,000	—	—	Cwts. 1,164,000	2,177,000	
Total—Jute Piece Goods	—	5,756,000	—	—	—	5,756,000	
Linen Piece Goods (including Union and other mixed fabrics):—	Yards.		Yards.		Yards.		
	Plain, Unbleached or Bleached.	267,565,000	6,224,000	1,703,000	40,000	269,268,000	6,264,000
	Checked, Printed, or Dyed and Damask or Diaper.	70,073,000	2,545,000	448,000	16,000	70,521,000	2,561,000
	Sailcloth and Canvas (including goods made therefrom, whether water-proofed or not, and hemp piece goods).	23,409,000	1,172,000	—	—	23,409,000	1,172,000
Total—Linen Piece Goods.	361,047,000	9,941,000	2,151,000	56,000	363,198,000	9,997,000	
Total—Jute, Hemp, and Linen Piece Goods.	—	15,697,000	—	56,000	—	15,753,000	

The above statement is complete as regards the total make of jute and linen piece goods, with the exception of some linen cloth woven and made up into household articles and articles of clothing by the same firms and not also returned by them as piece goods. The selling value of such articles made by weaving firms was £820,000, and although it is not certain that they were in every such case made of cloth woven by the firm it appears probable that this was so in most cases, and that the cloth used in their manufacture is additional to that included in the above statement. The quantity of such cloth cannot be given, nor can it be divided between plain and fancy linen piece goods, but its value as cloth probably did not exceed £580,000.

Firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the jute, hemp, and linen trades stated that they paid £300,000 to other firms for work given out to them, viz., approximately £20,000 for work done on linen yarns, £123,000 for work done on linen piece goods, £28,000 for work done on jute yarn and piece goods, and £129,000 on made-up linen articles. The work done on made-up articles is included in the selling value of such goods. On the other hand, firms of bleachers, dyers, and finishers stated that they received £243,000 for work done on linen yarns, £533,000 for work done on linen piece goods, and £84,000 for work done on jute yarn and goods, while they paid out £14,000 to other firms for work done on commission. Firms engaged in making-up canvas goods also stated that they received £14,000 for finishing jute piece goods. The comparison thus stands:—

	Paid out for Work Done.	Received net for Work Done.
	£	£
On Jute Yarn and Goods ...	28,000	95,000
On Linen Yarn ...	20,000	237,000
On Linen Piece Goods ...	123,000	528,000

It follows that work done on linen yarn to the value of £217,000 was done for merchants, all of which, except that done on exported yarns, would be included in the value of the linen piece goods. Work was also done on linen piece goods for merchants to the value of £405,000, and on jute yarn and piece goods to the value of £67,000. The value of linen piece goods made (including piece goods afterwards made up by weaving firms and a small quantity of hemp piece goods) was £10,982,000 (exclusive of merchants' charges and profits), while the value of jute piece goods was about £5,823,000.

(c) *Made-up Goods*.—The total output of articles of linen or union cloth made up in linen factories in the United Kingdom in the year of return was as follows:—

	Values.
	£
Handkerchiefs:—	
Plain	441,000
Printed, Embroidered, &c.	154,000
Household Articles	1,486,000
Articles of Clothing	126,000

The total value of these goods amounts to £2,207,000, and is exclusive of the value of such goods made-up in factories not connected with linen weaving mills. In addition, the sum of £20,000 was received for making household articles, &c., on commission for merchants, but the value of those goods cannot be stated precisely. It may be estimated, however, at about £70,000, raising the value of made-up goods to about £2,277,000.

It may also be noted that Irish firms, the value of whose output of made-up goods amounted to £593,000 (or nearly 44 per cent. of the total output of making-up departments of weaving firms in Ireland) stated that they paid £11,000 for work done outside the United Kingdom (such as Swiss embroidery, Japanese thread-drawing, &c.), whether in their own over-sea factories or by other firms for them.

(d) *Miscellaneous Jute, Hemp, and Linen Goods*.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of cordage and the value of other goods of jute, hemp, or flax not specified above made in the factories covered by this part of the Report in the year of return:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£
Cordage, Cables, Ropes, and Twine, including Hemp Yarn spun in Ireland.	690,000	1,515,000
Jute Manufactures, other than Piece Goods and Cordage, &c.	*	35,000
Linen Manufactures, other than Piece Goods, Made-up Goods, and Cordage.	*	168,000
Waste for Paper-making, Felt-making, &c. ...	*	210,000
Oakum, Engine-packing, and Waste... ..	*	75,000
Flax and Tow, Dressed	*	201,000

The total value of the goods made included in the above statement amounts to £2,204,000 and is exclusive of the value of cordage returned on the special Schedule for the rope, twine, and net trades (see page 327); there should be added, however, £31,000, the value of linen smallwares returned on Schedules for the cotton trade, and £14,000, the value of other jute manufactures returned on various Schedules. The "flax and tow dressed" represents foreign flax and tow dressed and warehoused but not used in the year, and its value is not duplicated in the value of yarns made. In addition the sum of £11,000 was received for work done for the trade, viz., £3,000 for spinning and £8,000 for other work. The spinning was probably all done for merchants and the value of the yarns made is included in the estimates shown in section (a). The other work (winding, warping, beaming, &c.) was probably done for weavers and its value is included in the value of the piece-goods made.

(e) *Other Products*.—Firms whose main business lay in the manufacture of jute, hemp, and linen also reported that they made other products to the value of £242,000, viz.,

	£
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	175,000
Other Manufactures	67,000

* Recorded by value only.

Exports and Imports.—The following statement shows the exports and imports in comparison with the production in the United Kingdom, taking the lower limits of the estimated quantities of yarns made and their values as bleached, &c.:—

	Production.		Exports, 1907.		Net Imports,* 1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Jute Yarns	Lbs. 485,000,000	£ 6,500,000	Lbs. 67,519,000	£ 1,232,000	Lbs. 5,954,000	£ 103,000
Linen Yarns	155,000,000	7,967,000	16,442,000	1,243,000	20,647,000	786,000
Hemp Yarns	65,000,000	1,500,000	†	†	10,140,000	200,000
Jute Piece Goods and mixtures	Yards. 229,203,000 Sq. yards. 32,061,000 Cwts. 1,164,000	5,823,000	Yards. 179,377,000	2,749,000	Yards. †	785,000†
Linen Piece Goods and mixtures:—	Yards. 269,268,000	£ 6,264,000§	166,365,000	4,834,000	†	} 784,000¶
Plain	70,521,000	2,561,000§	14,264,000	466,000	†	
Checked, Printed, &c. Sailcloth and Canvas...	23,409,000	1,172,000§	4,370,000	227,000	†	

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

† Not stated.

‡ Includes all sacks and bags imported; Production only includes sacks and bags made by weaving firms.

§ The sum of £405,000, the value added by bleaching, &c., should be divided between these items. Piece goods valued at about £580,000 made into articles of clothing, &c., by weaving firms are also excluded.

¶ Includes all linen manufactures except yarn and twine.

Under one-seventh of the quantity of jute yarns manufactured in the United Kingdom was exported, and rather less than one-ninth of the linen yarns. About half of the quantity of jute piece goods was exported; about 62 per cent. of the linen piece goods, plain, and about 20 per cent. of the linen piece goods, checked, &c., exclusive in both cases of piece goods made into articles of clothing, &c., by weaving firms, and about 19 per cent. of the sailcloth and canvas were exported. The net imports of jute yarns were trifling, but the imports of linen yarns were somewhat under one-seventh of the quantity produced in the United Kingdom and the net imports of hemp yarns about two-thirteenth of the quantity spun by other firms than manufacturers of cordage. The imports of piece goods cannot be compared with the quantities produced in the United Kingdom, as no particulars regarding the quantities imported are available. It is probable, however, that the imports of jute piece goods did not exceed one-eighth and that of the imports of linen piece goods did not exceed one-fourteenth of the quantities produced in the United Kingdom.

The Jute, Hemp, and Linen Trades as a whole.—As a considerable quantity of yarn made by spinners and sold to weavers is included by both classes of manufacturers in their output, once as yarn and again as piece goods, and, further, as the exact quantity of yarn sold to rope and net makers is not known, it is not possible to state precisely the value of the output of the jute, hemp, and linen trades as a whole. An estimate, however, may be based on the following particulars:—

	£
Jute Yarn exported	1,232,000
Linen Yarn exported	1,243,000
Jute Piece Goods made	5,823,000
Linen Piece Goods made	10,982,000
Cordage, Ropes, Twine, &c., made (including Hemp Yarn spun in Ireland)	1,515,000
Other Goods of Jute, Linen, and Hemp made, including Waste and Flax and Tow-Dressed	734,000
Value added by "making-up" linen goods	650,000

The total of these items amounts to £22,179,000, and the value of linen thread and yarn not sold to weaving firms should be added. Further, cordage, &c. (excluding wire ropes), are returned on other Schedules to the value of about £3,311,000, and the cost of materials used in their manufacture was, approximately, £2,370,000. On the other hand there was imported and retained in the United Kingdom, linen yarn to the value of £786,000 (which, however, was mainly used by weavers), and jute and hemp yarns to the value of £303,000, which were probably mainly sold to rope-makers and should be deducted from the cost of their materials, leaving £2,067,000. This sum includes the purchase value (and not the factory value) of yarns spun by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the linen, hemp, and jute trades, the cost of fuel and sundry other materials, and the cost of the raw hemp, jute, and flax used by rope-

makers, &c., who spun their own yarns and whose Returns were made on Schedules for the rope-making trade. So far as is known, the value of the output of the last-mentioned class of firms amounted to £884,000 and the cost of the materials to £650,000. Further, there should be taken into account the cost of cotton yarn used in making cotton ropes. Altogether, the value of the jute, hemp, and linen yarns sold to firms outside the trade probably did not exceed £2,000,000.

The total value of the output of the jute, hemp, and linen spinning, doubling, and weaving trades (including goods as bleached, dyed, &c.), may, therefore, be taken as approximately 24 million pounds sterling, exclusive of work done by rope and net makers whose output is dealt with on pages 327 to 329. If the cordage returned on Schedules for the jute, hemp, and linen trades be excluded and its value taken only as that of yarns, the value of the output of the spinning and weaving branches of those trades together with the value of goods made-up in weaving factories may be estimated at approximately 23 million pounds sterling.

Net Output.—The net output of jute, hemp, and linen factories and workshops in the United Kingdom as covered by the Tables on pages 348 to 357 (whose gross output was valued at £32,101,000) was £9,452,000, 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 in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at approximately 14½ million pounds sterling. The amount paid to other firms for work given out was £300,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was a little over £61.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the jute, hemp, and linen factories, and the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 348 to 357 is returned as 154,496, viz., 150,800 wage-earners and 3,696 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—			Females:—		
Under 18	...	11,341	Under 18	...	21,554
Over 18	...	38,206	Over 18	...	83,395

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 1,919, viz., 322 males, and 1,597 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	148,813	149,873	151,587	152,224
Salaried Persons	3,668	3,663	3,666	3,679
Total	152,481	153,536	155,253	155,903

There were also 176 wage-earners and 27 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used 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	31,973,000	154,133	168,147
Factories renting their Power	35,000	160	—
Workshops (not using Power)	93,000	203	—
Total	32,101,000	154,496	168,147

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

Steam Engines:—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating	...	155,394
Steam Turbines	...	897
Total—Steam Engines		156,291
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	...	4,294
Water Power	...	7,562
Total		168,147

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in jute, hemp, and linen factories averaged 154,293 persons, manufacturers employing 160 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available.

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	...	9,875
Steam Turbines	...	406
Other Power	...	517
Total		10,798

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 1000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about one-eleventh of the engine-power belonging to jute, hemp, and linen 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	9,875	6,839	4,317,000
Steam Turbines	406	406	775,000
Other Power	517	364	268,000
Total	10,798	7,609	5,360,000

About 416,000 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.

Machinery.—In order to obtain another measure of the jute, hemp, and linen trades, all firms to whom the Schedules for these trades were sent were requested to furnish a voluntary statement regarding the number of spindles and looms owned by them. The particulars furnished are summarised below:—

A.—YARN AND SPINDLES.

	Jute.	Hemp.	Linen.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Minimum total estimated make of Yarn	485,000,000	65,000,000	155,000,000
Yarn, thread, cordage, and twines made by firms stating number of spindles.	370,009,000	60,018,000	111,563,000
Number of Spindles returned to Census Office:—	Number.	Number.	Number.
Spinning Spindles	213,156	21,798	813,916
Doubling Spindles	12,700	4,311	15,434

These figures do not include doubling spindles owned by rope-making firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the rope, twine, and net trades nor hemp-spinning spindles owned by firms that made their own yarns into ropes and furnished Returns of their output on the Schedules for the rope, twine, and net trade. Further, it appears probable that, in certain cases, firms spinning hemp yarns have returned the number of machines or frames instead of the number of spindles, and that the above figures may need to be increased, so far as they relate to hemp spinning, by perhaps as much as one-half.

B.—PIECE GOODS AND LOOMS.

	Jute. £	Linen and Hemp. £
Value of total output of Piece Goods ...	5,756,000*	10,577,000*
Value of Piece Goods made by firms stating number of Looms ...	4,491,000	9,140,000†
	Number.	Number.
Number of Looms ...	10,827	47,550

Silk Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 358 to 360 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the spinning and weaving of silk goods and the making up of silk fabrics into neckties, handkerchiefs, &c.

The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the silk trades is returned as £5,236,000, to which should be added £109,000, the value of silk goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £5,345,000 contains, however, some duplication.

(a) *Yarns.*—Including not only the Returns made on the Schedule for the silk trades but also 1,000 lbs. of net silk yarn (valued at £1,000) and 3,000 lbs. of spun silk yarn (valued at £1,000) manufactured by firms whose Returns were made on Schedules for other trades, the quantities and values of net silk yarn (or thrown silk) and spun silk yarn made for sale or for stock were returned to the Census Office as follows:—

	Quantity. lbs.	Value. £
Net Silk Yarn ...	413,000	395,000
Spun Silk Yarn (including Artificial Silk)...	2,302,000	937,000

These figures, however, do not include yarns spun and woven into broad-stuffs or other fabrics by the spinning firms, or yarns spun on commission for weavers or merchants, for the spinning of which £27,000 was received (£24,000 for making net silk yarn and £3,000 for making spun silk yarn).

In order to obtain a measure of the total make of silk yarns, all firms in the trade were requested to furnish a voluntary statement of the total quantity of yarns made by them, whether sold as yarns or woven by the spinning firms. Replies were received covering about 85 per cent. of the estimated output of net silk yarn and about three-fifths of the output of spun silk yarn, and on the basis of these replies the following estimates have been made:—

	Estimated Total Make. lbs.
Net Silk Yarn ...	1,000,000
Spun Silk Yarn (including Artificial Silk) ...	4,000,000

(b) *Broadstuffs and Made-up Goods.*—The output of woven goods is shown in the following statement, which includes 433,000 yards of broadstuffs of silk mixed with other materials (valued at £24,000) returned on other Schedules than that for the silk trade:—

	Quantity. yards.	Value. £
Broadstuffs:—		
Wholly of Silk (net or spun) ...	10,527,000	869,000
Of Silk mixed with other materials	7,941,000	720,000
Total—Broadstuffs ...	18,468,000	1,589,000

* Excluding value added by bleaching, &c.

† A small quantity of jute and cotton piece goods is included with linen piece goods, since in a few cases manufacturers of linen piece goods who also wove jute or cotton piece goods were unable to state separately the number of looms employed on each class of goods.

The above output of broadstuffs is exclusive of goods woven and then made up into neckties, handkerchiefs, scarves, mufflers, &c., by the weaving firms. The total output of made-up goods (including knitted ties and mufflers) as returned to the Census Office on all Schedules was as follows:—

Made-up Goods.	Returned on the Schedule for the Silk Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
Neckties ...	£ 279,000	£ 74,000	£ 353,000
Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Mufflers, &c. ...	297,000	1,000	298,000
Total, Made-up Goods ...	576,000	75,000	651,000

The value added to those goods by the process of making-up may be estimated at about £340,000. Neckties, &c., valued at £191,000 were made by non-weaving firms and similar goods to the value of £460,000 were made by firms that also returned an output of broadstuffs. Those made-up goods were made partly from imported broad-stuffs, partly from broadstuffs woven (but not returned as such) by the making-up firms, and partly from broadstuffs purchased from firms other than the making-up firms. Only in the last case is there any duplication and its extent is not known. Taking, however, broadstuffs and made-up goods together, their value may be estimated at a sum lying between £1,930,000 and £2,240,000. In addition, £17,000 was received for weaving (largely handloom weaving) done for merchants, and although the quantity and value of the goods so made cannot be stated precisely, the value was probably about £80,000. Further, apart from throwing, spinning, and weaving on commission, there was entered on the Schedules as received for commission work £29,000 (of which £19,000 was for dyeing, &c.), and bleachers, dyers, &c., received for work done on silk yarn £112,000, and for work done on silk manufactures £157,000 and paid £6,000 to other firms for work given out to them. There was thus a net total of £292,000 paid for work done on silk goods. Firms that returned to the Census Office the value of goods made by them stated that they paid £138,000 to other firms for work given out to them, and the difference, £154,000, between this sum and the amount received for work done on silk goods represents work done for merchants who were not required to make Returns of their business to the Census Office.

Taking, therefore, the value (£1,930,000 to £2,240,000) of broadstuffs and made-up goods the estimated value (£80,000) of goods woven on commission, and the amount (£154,000) paid by merchants for dyeing and other work done for them on silk goods, the total value of broadstuffs as woven and made-up (including goods made-up from imported broadstuffs) in the year of return may be estimated at a sum lying between £2,164,000 and £2,474,000.

(c) *Other Manufactures of Silk.*—The following statement shows the particulars relating to the other manufactures of silk, including £8,000 returned on Schedules for the cotton, wool, and other trades:—

	Value. £
Ribbons of Silk or of Silk mixed with other materials ...	121,000
Sewing Silk, including Silk Wound or Spooled ...	314,000
Trimmings, Frillings, Bindings, Braids, Laces, Cords, and Other Manufactures of Silk (or of Silk mixed with other materials), woven, braided, knitted, &c....	887,000
Silk Waste, Noils, &c. ...	36,000

The total value of these products amounts to £1,358,000.

It should be noted (a) that probably some quantity of ribbons are returned, not as ribbons, but under the heading of trimmings, &c., as made up into hat-bands, rosettes, &c., and (b) that some sewing silks may have been returned under the headings of thrown silk (or net silk yarn) and spun silk yarn. With regard to noils and waste, the value shown does not include the value of waste used by the spinning firms in the manufacture of sponge-cloths and other mixtures of silk and cotton, and while it appears probable that a small quantity has escaped record in the Census Returns, since the exports of noils and waste in 1907 were valued at nearly £40,000, it should be remembered that

the export values are stated free on board, while those returned to the Census Office are only factory values.

(d) *Other Products*.—In addition to silk goods, there were also manufactured in silk factories and workshops the following goods, which are chiefly made by other trades :—

	Value. £
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	336,000
Other Products	6,000

The Silk Trades as a whole.—Omitting cotton and woollen goods made in silk factories, since these have already been dealt with under the cotton and woollen trades, and including not only the throwing and spinning of yarn, the weaving of broadstuffs, ribbons, trimmings, bindings, &c., and the braiding or knitting of cords, braids, laces, &c., but also the making up of silk fabrics into neckties, handkerchiefs, scarves, and similar goods (though not into costumes, blouses, &c.), an estimate of the value of the output of the silk trades, taken as a whole and without any duplication, may be based on the following particulars :—

	Value. £
Thrown Silk and Spun Silk Yarn exported in 1907	401,000
Broadstuffs and Made-up Goods made	2,164,000 to 2,474,000
Other Manufactures of Silk made	1,358,000

The total of these items amounts to between £3,923,000 and £4,233,000, and is exclusive of the value of silk yarns (net or spun) sold to lace and hosiery manufacturers. The value of silk lace made was returned to the Census Office as £470,000 (see page 315), and the value of the silk used in its manufacture was probably about £190,000. The value of the output of silk hosiery was probably about £100,000, and the cost of the silk used may have been about £50,000. Silk is also used in small quantities for mixing with other textiles (*e.g.*, in the manufacture of some cotton dhooties), and in covering wire for electrical purposes. Taking these further uses into account, it may be estimated that the value of the output of the silk trades, taken as a whole, is approximately 4½ or 4½ million pounds sterling. This estimate covers the output of artificial silk and the cost of cotton and linen used in making mixed goods where silk predominates in value and the goods are known under the name of silk.

Imports and Exports.—The following statement compares, so far as is possible, the production of yarns, broadstuffs, ribbons, &c., with the imports and exports in 1907 :—

	Production.	Exports, 1907.	Net Imports,* 1907.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Net Silk Yarn (or Thrown Silk)	1,000,000	34,000	578,000
Spun Silk Yarn (including Artificial Silk)	4,000,000	1,036,000	312,000
Broadstuffs :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Wholly of Silk	10,527,000	7,044,000	66,002,000
Mixed with other Materials	7,941,000	5,974,000	16,469,000
Total, Broadstuffs†	18,468,000	13,018,000	82,471,000
	£	£	£
Ribbons, wholly of Silk or of Silk mixed with other Materials.	121,000	42,000	2,409,000
Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Mufflers, Sewing Silks, Trimmings, Bindings, Braids, Laces, Cords, and Other Manufactures of Silk (mixed or not with other Materials).	1,852,000	465,000	909,000

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

† Exclusive of broadstuffs woven and subsequently made up into neckties, handkerchiefs, &c., by the same firms.

About one-thirtieth of the net silk yarn and one-fourth of the spun silk yarn made in the United Kingdom were exported, while the net imports of net silk yarn were rather less than three-fifths, and the net imports of spun silk yarn were rather more than one-thirteenth of the respective quantities made in the United Kingdom. The manufacture of spun silk yarn is thus dominantly a British trade. The competition of foreign countries occurs chiefly in broadstuffs and ribbons, the net imports of broadstuffs being nearly five times the yardage of the broadstuffs, and the net imports of ribbons

nearly twenty times the value of the ribbons, produced in the United Kingdom. The exports of broadstuffs, wholly or partly of silk, formed about 70 per cent. of the quantity produced in the United Kingdom, but it should be noted that these consisted chiefly of crape and other goods of a different character from the imports.

Net Output.—The net output of the silk factories and workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 358 to 360 (whose gross output was valued at £5,236,000) was £1,762,000 this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on these materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be stated precisely, but it may be estimated at a sum approximating to 2½ or 2¾ million pounds sterling. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £138,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was nearly £55.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the silk factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 358 to 360 is returned as 32,198, viz., 30,710 wage-earners and 1,488 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	2,123	Under 18	5,613
Over 18	7,947	Over 18	16,515

In addition, the number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 74, viz., 21 males and 53 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	30,386	30,643	30,614	30,689
Salaried Persons	1,456	1,478	1,463	1,474
Total	31,842	32,121	32,077	32,163

There were also 127 wage-earners and 20 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	4,949,000	30,520	18,867
Factories renting their Power	259,000	1,531	—
Workshops (not using Power)	28,000	147	—
Total	5,236,000	32,198	18,867

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	16,887
Steam Turbines	475
Total—Steam Engines	17,362
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	812
Water Power	693
Total... ..	18,867

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in silk factories averaged 32,051, manufacturers employing 1,531 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available, since landlords not infrequently included in their special Returns power supplied to several firms engaged in different industries (see pages 15 to 18).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	1,273
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	242
Other Power ... ..	...	145
Total ... ..	...	1,660

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-eighth of the engine-power belonging to silk 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	1,273	314	350,000
Steam Turbines	242	—	—
Other Power	145	6	8,000
Total	1,660	320	358,000

About 306,000 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.

Machinery.—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the silk trades, manufacturers were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of particulars regarding the chief kinds of machines used by them. The replies from spinners covered nearly nine-tenths of the estimated output of net silk yarn (for which 214,000 spindles were shown) and a little over 28 per cent. of the estimated output of spun silk yarn (102,000 spindles being shown as used in spinning 1,137,000 lbs. of yarn). The average output of net silk yarn per spindle per annum was thus about 4 lbs., and the output of spun silk yarn about 11 lbs., but it should be borne in mind that probably some winding and doubling spindles were included in the numbers returned (though these have been eliminated as far as possible), and that it is certain that a large number of spindles in the net silk trade were not in constant use throughout the year.

Replies as to other machines were received from firms as follows :—

	Total Output of Firms making Returns on Schedules for the Silk Trades.	Output of Firms furnishing Particulars.
	£	£
Broadstuffs	1,565,000	861,000
Made-up Goods	576,000	429,000
Ribbons	121,000	70,000
Sewing Silks (including Silk Wound or Spooled)	314,000	120,000
Other Silk Manufactures	879,000	454,000
Work done on Commission (except bleaching and dyeing).	54,000	47,000

The particulars furnished as to machines were as follows :—

	Number.
Winding Machines	1,468
Power Looms :—	
36 inches and over	5,121
Under 36 inches... ..	2,197
Total—Power Looms	7,318
Hand Looms	970
Ribbon and Smallware Looms	703
Braiding Machines	2,749
Embroidery Machines	155
Sewing Machines	799
Knitting Machines	90
Covering Machines	92

Lace Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 361 to 363 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture or in the bleaching, dyeing, and dressing of lace and lace goods, and from warehouses (whether using power or not) where lace goods are dressed and finished. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the lace trades is returned as £10,715,000. In addition, in the Seventeenth Report of the Congested Districts Board, Ireland, for the year ending 31st March, 1908, (Cd. 4340) it is stated that about £25,000 was paid in 1907 to workers in connexion with the lace and crochet classes of the Board. That sum represents the value of the goods made at those classes and sold through the teachers, and does not include the goods which were sold by the workers direct. It is not included in Table I on page 361. Further, firms making their Returns on Schedules for other trades included in their statements of output lace and muslin to the value of about £30,000, and £10,000 received for work done. The resulting gross total of £10,780,000, contains, however, some duplication. The following statement shows the values of those classes of finished goods made at lace factories and workshops and returned on Schedules for the lace trade, together with silk lace valued at £28,000 and muslin goods valued at £2,000 returned on Schedules for other trades, and the hand-made lace made at lace and crochet schools in Ireland and valued at £25,000 :—

	Value.
	£
Cotton Goods :—	
Cotton Net, including all Nets made on Net Machines	1,093,000
Cotton Lace Curtains and Piece Goods, made on Curtain Machines.	1,571,000
Cotton Lace and Articles thereof, made on Machines other than Net or Curtain Machines.	2,482,000
Muslin Curtains and Piece Goods	169,000
Total—Cotton Net, Curtains, Lace, &c.	5,315,000
Silk Net and Lace and Articles thereof	470,000
Hand-made Lace	117,000
Other Lace	27,000
Embroidery and Needlework (other than Embroidered Lace).	104,000
Women's and Girls' Costumes, Blouses, &c.	78,000
Other Products	11,000

The total value of these products amounts to £6,122,000. It should be noted that while the hand-made lace made in Ireland is almost entirely linen lace, that made in England is partly cotton and partly silk lace. Included under the heading of cotton lace and articles thereof are items in respect of embroidered lace made from purchased net, and involving a possible duplication of about £15,000.

The gross value of the output of lace factories and warehouses includes, in addition, a sum of £4,648,000, to which should be added £10,000 received for dressing

lace and curtains and entered on Schedules for other trades. The details are as follows :—

	Value. £
Lace Warehouses—Finished Goods of all kinds ...	4,148,000
Bleaching, Dyeing, and Dressing of Lace and Curtains...	450,000
Other Work Done for the Trade (winding, warping, &c.)	60,000

Goods which were dealt with in lace warehouses were increased in value by £857,000 as a result of the bleaching and other processes through which they were passed; this sum should, therefore, be added to the value of the output of the trade as a whole. The occupiers of factories and warehouses who made Returns to the Census Office stated that they paid to other firms £307,000 for bleaching, dyeing, dressing, and other work done for them, and this sum is, of course, included in the value of the finished goods shown in the first statement. The balance of the amount received for bleaching and other work done for the trade was done for merchants who did not make Returns to the Census Office, and this sum of £203,000 (of which £193,000 was returned on the Schedules for the lace trades) is an addition to the value of the output of the trade.

Taking, therefore, the value of lace goods as already shown (*i.e.*, £5,929,000 less £15,000 duplicated in respect of embroidered lace), and adding £857,000 for the additional value given by bleaching and other processes in or for lace warehouses, and £203,000 for work done on lace goods for merchants, there results a total of £6,974,000, which represents the value of the total make of lace of all kinds, exclusive of any lace sold direct by home workers. When allowance is made for the duplications already referred to, the value, taken as a whole, of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the lace trades may be estimated at about £7,102,000.

In any comparison of the production of lace and lace goods with the exports and imports it should be borne in mind that the volume of the export and import trade is swollen by the inclusion of cotton lace goods exported to Germany and Switzerland for the purpose of being embroidered or otherwise worked upon and subsequently re-imported into the United Kingdom. The extent of this trade is not precisely known, but it is believed to include a large part of the consignments to and from Germany and Switzerland. In 1907 the consignments to these two countries amounted to £839,000, and the consignments from them to the United Kingdom to £1,432,000. The net imports from other countries (less re-exports) of "cotton lace and articles thereof" in 1907 were valued at £270,000, and the exports to other countries at £4,033,000. It must, however, be remembered that the values for export are the values of goods free on board, while the values returned to the Census of Production Office are the values at works, and import values are values at the port of landing.

Net Output.—The net output of the lace factories, workshops, and warehouses covered by the Tables on page 361 to 363 (whose gross output amounted to £10,715,000) was £3,595,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry, exceeded the cost of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. To this sum should be added £24,000, the net output of the lace and crochet classes of the Congested Districts Board, Ireland. The actual cost of the materials used by those establishments, taken as a whole, after allowing for the duplication caused by the sale of brown lace goods to lace warehouses, and of net to lace embroiderers, and including the cost (£1,000) of the materials used in the lace and crochet classes of the Congested Districts Board, Ireland, amounted to about £3,508,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out was £307,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was nearly £98; the net output of lace and crochet classes conducted by the Congested Districts Board, Ireland, is not included in this calculation.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the lace factories and warehouses, and the number of those ordinarily employed in the lace workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 361 to 363 is returned as 36,840, *viz.*, 33,783 wage-earners and 3,057 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ...	2,604	Under 18 ...	5,422
Over 18 ...	13,777	Over 18 ...	15,037

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 5,171, *viz.*, 92 males and 5,079 females. The number of persons working in the lace and crochet classes conducted by the Congested Districts Board, Ireland, is not included in the foregoing figures, since they are not as a rule regularly and fully employed at the trade throughout the year.

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

	Persons employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ...	26,912	26,835	26,939	27,061
Salaried Persons ...	1,729	1,733	1,749	1,749
Total ...	28,641	28,568	28,688	28,810

There were also 6,846 wage-earners and 1,317 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 and Warehouses with their own Engines ...	4,748,000	19,667	10,339
Factories and Warehouses renting their Power ...	2,142,000	9,010	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	3,825,000	8,163	—
Total ...	10,715,000	36,840	10,339

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	8,930
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	1,089
Water Power ...	320
Total ...	10,339

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in lace factories and warehouses using power averaged 28,677 persons, firms employing 9,010 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kinds 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).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	1,627
Other Power ...	340
Total ...	1,967

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 28 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to lace 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. 1,627	Kilowatts. 1,265	Board of Trade Units. 1,658,000
Other Power	340	221	315,000
Total	1,967	1,486	1,973,000

About 586,000 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.

Machinery.—Firms with factories to whom the lace trade Schedule was sent were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of particulars regarding the principal kinds of machines used by them. Replies were received from firms responsible for the manufacture of about 85 per cent. of the chief kinds of net, lace, curtains, and embroidery made in lace factories, and for about 40 per cent. of the bleaching, dyeing, and dressing done on commission. The information furnished is summarised below:—

	Number.
Lace Net Machines	1,438
Lace Machines (Levers):—	
156 inches wide and over	1,153
Under 156 inches wide	994
Total—Lace Machines (Levers)	2,147
Lace Curtain Machines	692
Warp Lace Machines	294
Embroidery Machines (Schiffi and similar Machines)	248
Muslin and Other Looms	669
Stenters	18
Dressing Machines: Aggregate Length Feet	9,745

The value of the output of the various classes of goods made in lace factories is divided as follows:—

	Firms furnishing particulars as to Machines.	Firms not furnishing particulars as to Machines.
	£	£
Cotton Net	1,013,000	80,000
Cotton Lace Curtains	1,319,000	252,000
Cotton Lace	2,051,000	431,000
Muslin Curtains and Piece Goods	132,000	35,000
Silk Net and Lace	386,000	56,000
Other Lace	27,000	—
Embroidery and Needlework	64,000	40,000

Hosiery Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 364 to 366 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops where hosiery is manufactured. The total gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the hosiery trades is returned as £9,074,000, to which should be added £193,000, representing the value of the hosiery manufactured by a few firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £9,267,000 includes, however, a certain amount of duplication.

The following statement shows the values of the finished goods made in the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 364 to 366, together with the values of the goods manufactured by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades, and is free from duplication. The values of the different classes of hosiery as returned to the Census Office were in most cases inclusive of discounts and carriage of goods outwards, the total amount of such charges being also specified in the Returns. In the Tables and in the following statement the net selling value of each class (exclusive of discounts and carriage) has been calculated on the basis of the figures thus furnished:—

	Returned on the Schedule for the Hosiery Trade.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
Underwear (including Shirts, Pants, Vests, Bodices, Spencers, Combinations, &c.).	£ 2,723,000	—	£ 2,723,000
Fancy Hosiery (including Cardigan Jackets, Fancy Vests, Jerseys, Sweaters, Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Wool Goods, &c.).	892,000	13,000	905,000
Hose, Half-Hose, and Three-quarter Hose	4,402,000	6,000	4,408,000
Hosiery not separately distinguished	171,000	1,000	172,000
Total, Hosiery	8,188,000	20,000	8,208,000
Gloves (Cotton, Wool, Silk, &c.)	257,000	173,000	430,000
Total	8,445,000	193,000	8,638,000

The quantity of hose made was altogether 14,409,000 dozen pairs (of which 14,389,000 dozen pairs were returned on the Schedule for the hosiery trades).

In addition, firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the hosiery trades included in their statements of output the following finished goods which are chiefly made in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades:—

	£
Women's and Girls' Clothing and Millinery	132,000
Other Textile Manufactures	44,000
Other Products	23,000
Total	199,000

Further, hosiery and glove fabrics to the value of £88,000 are included, and it appears from the Returns that fabrics valued at £84,000 are duplicated in the value of the made-up hosiery also returned, the remaining £4,000 representing additions to stocks. Woollen and cotton yarns to the value of £234,000 are also included, yarns to the value of £14,000 being additions to stock, while the bulk of the remainder was most probably sold to hosiery firms who included its value in the value of the finished goods made by them.

Firms doing finishing, knitting, and other work for the trade reported that they received £108,000 for their work. On the other hand, firms making Returns of the value of their finished goods stated that they paid £338,000 for work given out by them, part of which would be in respect of bleaching, dyeing, &c., for which £366,000 was received by bleachers, &c. Deducting the amount (£338,000) paid by manufacturers from the sum (£474,000) received by firms working for the trade and by bleachers, dyers, &c., there remains £136,000 representing the amount received for work done for merchants who were not required to make Returns to the Census Office. Part of this sum represents the amount paid for additional work done at merchants' orders on hosiery bought by them from the manufacturers, but part may represent the amount paid for goods knitted by small workshop occupiers from yarns supplied by merchants.

Adding together (1) the value (£8,638,000) of the finished hosiery and gloves included in the Returns, (2) the value of yarns and hosiery fabrics added to stock (£18,000), and (3) the amount (£136,000) received for work done for merchants, the value of the output of the main products of the hosiery trades, taken as a whole, the year of return was £8,792,000. To this should be added £199,000 representing other goods made by hosiery firms and dealt with in the Reports on the trades concerned.

The hosiery made in the United Kingdom is partly all-wool, partly all-cotton, partly of cotton and wool mixed in a variety of proportions, and partly, but only to a small

degree, silk. A precise division of the output into those four classes cannot be made, but, on the basis of the information at the disposal of the Census Office (which, however, does not cover all sections of the industry equally), it may be roughly estimated that about 55 per cent. of the value of the output of the trade is all-wool hosiery and about one-fifth all-cotton hosiery, while the hosiery of mixed yarns is greater in value than the output of all-cotton hosiery but does not exceed one-fourth of the whole.

It is not possible to establish a precise comparison between the production of hosiery in the United Kingdom and the exports and imports. The imports of cotton hose are not shown separately from those of other cotton hosiery, and the imports and exports of woollen hose were first distinguished from those of other woollen hosiery in 1908. In that year also the imports and exports of cotton gloves were first separated from "cotton manufactures, unenumerated," while silk hosiery is still included in "other manufactures of silk" and woollen gloves in "woollen manufactures, unenumerated." Further, the values returned to the Census Office are the values of goods at the works, while the values of exported goods are calculated as free on board, and those of imported goods as at the port of landing. The following statement gives the particulars of exports and imports so far as they are available :—

	Exports.		Net Imports.*	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Doz. pairs.	£	Doz. pairs.	£
Cotton Hose, 1907	670,000	201,000	†	1,206,000
Cotton Hosiery, Other Sorts, 1907 ...	†	321,000		
Cotton Gloves, 1908	†	20,000	†	699,000
Woollen Hosiery, 1907	†	1,486,000	†	267,000
Woollen Hose, 1908	1,353,000	520,000	29,000	11,000
Woollen Hosiery, Other Sorts, 1908...	†	757,000	†	288,000

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

† Not stated.

If it be assumed that the proportions of woollen hose and other woollen hosiery exported in 1907 were approximately the same as those which held in 1908, it would follow that about one-seventh of the quantity of hose made in the United Kingdom in 1907 was exported, and that the exports of cotton gloves represented about one-twentieth, and the exports of other hosiery under one-third of the values of cotton, woollen, and silk gloves and of other hosiery, respectively, produced in the United Kingdom. The value of the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) in 1907 was between one-fifth and one-sixth of the value of the hosiery manufactured in the United Kingdom, and about 82 per cent. of the net imports represented cotton hosiery; the net imports of cotton gloves are very much in excess of the exports.

Net Output.—The net output of the hosiery factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 364 to 366 (whose gross output amounted to £9,074,000) was £3,139,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was about £5,293,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £338,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was a little over £61.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the hosiery factories, and the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 364 to 366 is returned as 51,213, *viz.*, 47,687 wage-earners and 3,526 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	1,892	Under 18	9,973
Over 18	11,125	Over 18	28,223

In addition the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 5,803, *viz.*, 628 males and 5,175 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	44,462	44,973	45,257	45,880
Salaried Persons	3,250	3,240	3,245	3,287
Total	47,712	48,213	48,502	49,167

There were also 2,544 wage-earners and 271 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used are summarised below, electricity purchased being excluded :—

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	8,391,000	46,220	7,784
Factories renting their Power	416,000	2,178	—
Workshops (not using Power)	267,000	2,815	—
Total	9,074,000	51,213	7,784

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	4,173
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	2,921
Water Power	690
Total	7,784

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in hosiery factories averaged 48,398 persons, manufacturers employing 2,178 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 a number of firms engaged in different industries (see pages 15 to 18).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	522
Other Power	305
Total	827

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 16 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to hosiery 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. 522	Kilowatts. 331	Board of Trade Units. 283,000
Other Power	305	106	38,000
Total	827	437	321,000

About 743,000 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.

Machinery.—For the purpose of obtaining another measure of the development of the hosiery trades all factory owners receiving the Schedule for the hosiery trades were asked to furnish a voluntary statement as to the number and kinds of knitting machines owned by them, including machines hired out to persons working away from the factory. The total value of the hosiery and gloves made and knitting done in factories or by outworkers for factories amounted to £8,388,000, and firms with a total output of hosiery valued at £5,068,000, or over 60 per cent. of the total, furnished particulars regarding their machines, and their replies are summarised in the statement below :—

Knitting Machines :—	Number of Heads.
Hand Frames	1,351
Rotary :—	
Plain	9,664
Rib	2,247
Flat	2,785
Circular :—	
Plain	5,291
Rib	3,453
Griswold (Plain or Rib)	3,434
Circular Automatic (Plain or Rib)	7,872
Other Knitting Machines	1,028
Total	37,125

Elastic Webbing Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 367 and 368 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture and making up of elastic webbing.

The value of the aggregate gross output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the elastic webbing trade is returned as £821,000, to which should be added £52,000, 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 £873,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following Table shows the details of the gross output of the trade, so far as returned to the Census Office :—

	Returned on the Schedule for the Elastic Webbing Trade.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total
	£	£	£
Elastic Webs, Elastic Braids, and Elastic Cords	630,000	33,000	663,000
Manufactures of Elastic Webs, &c. (Braces, Belts, Stockings, &c.).	119,000	19,000	138,000
Other Textile Manufactures (Cotton Webbing and Tapes, Woollen Braids, &c.).	72,000	—	72,000
Total	821,000	52,000	873,000

Of the total output of manufactures of elastic webs, &c., goods to the value of £45,000 were returned by manufacturers of elastic webs, braids, and cords, and should, therefore, be taken as an addition to their output of those goods. The remainder, valued at £93,000, was, to an extent which cannot be determined, partly made up from webs, &c., made by other manufacturers and included in their Returns. Allowing for this possible duplication of webs to the value of about £70,000, the value of the output of elastic webs and manufactures thereof taken as a whole lies between £731,000 and £801,000. In addition, other textile manufactures to the value of £72,000 were produced by manufacturers of elastic webbing, but of this amount goods to the value of £64,000 have been dealt with in the cotton and woollen trades.

The total production cannot be compared with the exports and imports, as the requisite particulars are not given separately in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of the elastic webbing factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 367 and 368 (whose gross output was valued at £821,000), was £283,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the goods made in such factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £452,000 and £522,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £16,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £68.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the elastic webbing factories, and the number of persons ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 367 and 368 is returned as 4,170, viz., 3,923 wage-earners and 247 salaried persons, the total number being distributed according to age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	243	Under 18	792
Over 18	1,320	Over 18	1,815

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	3,821	3,819	3,881	3,875
Salaried Persons	242	243	240	240
Total	4,063	4,062	4,121	4,115

There were also 74 wage-earners and six salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used 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	788,000	4,026	1,501
Factories renting their Power	18,000	64	—
Workshops (not using Power)	15,000	80	—
Total	821,000	4,170	1,501

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,298
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	152
Water Power	51
Total	1,501

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in elastic webbing factories was 4,090, manufacturers employing 64 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available.

Manufacturers who used dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and as a result of the enquiry it appears that the total capacity of such dynamos (all actuated by reciprocating steam engines) was 228 kilowatts.

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 23 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to elastic webbing 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. Firms, however, with dynamos of 85 kilowatts capacity returned the quantity of electricity generated as 65,000 Board of Trade units.

About 74,000 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.

Machinery.—In order to obtain another measure of the development of the elastic webbing trade, all firms to whom the Schedule for the elastic webbing trade was sent were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of particulars regarding the principal classes of machines used by them. Firms whose gross output was valued at £605,000 (or nearly 74 per cent. of the aggregate gross output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 367 and 368) furnished the information asked for, and the particulars are summarised below :—

	Number.
Winding Machines	271
Looms :—	
Wide slotted (over 2 inch webs)	434
Narrow slotted (2 inch webs and under)	942
Total—Looms	1,376
Braiding Machines	11,242
Finishing Machines	68
Sewing Machines :—	
Power	26
Hand	18
Not separately distinguished	20
Total—Sewing Machines	64
Hosiery Knitting Machines	260

Cocoanut Fibre, Horsehair, Feather, and Sundry Vegetable Fibre Trades.

Output.—The figures given in the Tables on pages 369 and 370 relate to Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the preparation of cocoanut fibre, the manufacture of cocoanut mats and matting, the cleaning, dressing, curling, and weaving of hair, the purifying and dressing of feathers, and in the preparation and manufacture of sundry vegetable fibres.

The aggregate gross output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the cocoanut fibre, horsehair, feathers, and sundry vegetable fibre trades is returned as £1,236,000, to which should be added £40,000, 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 £1,276,000 contains, however, a little duplication. There should also be added £2,000, the value of goods made in philanthropic institutions. The

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

	Returned on the Schedule for the Cocoanut Fibre, &c. Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Fibre for Brushmaking	68,000	2,000	70,000
Mats and Matting of Cocoanut Fibre	243,000	4,000	247,000
Hair, Cleaned or Dressed	209,000	10,000	219,000
Hair, Curled	335,000	3,000	338,000
Hair Seating and Cloth of Hair and Fibre or Cotton	170,000	3,000	173,000
Feathers and Down, Purified or Dressed	152,000	15,000	167,000
Manufacturing and Preparing Sundry Vegetable Fibres	30,000	3,000	33,000
Other Textile Manufactures	13,000	—	13,000
Other Products	14,000	—	14,000
Amount received for Commission Work or Work Done for the Trade.	2,000	—	2,000
Total	1,236,000	40,000	1,276,000

Dressed hair is hair sorted, combed out, and arranged in lengths for weaving. Curled hair consists of the shorter hairs prepared for use in stuffing furniture, &c. Of the amount of £173,000 for hair seating, &c., goods to the value of £76,000 were made by firms who also cleaned or dressed hair, and to that extent it is probable that there is no duplication. As to the remainder, valued at £97,000, part was probably made by firms who bought dressed hair from firms making Returns of that product to the Census Office, thus involving duplication, but part may have been made from imported cleaned hair. The cost of materials used in the making of this hair seating was about £60,000, including cotton, fuel, &c., as well as hair. Again, the sum of £2,000 entered for work done on commission was received for dressing hair and other work for merchants, but the value of the goods so made cannot be stated. Making allowance, therefore, for duplication not exceeding £60,000, the value of the output of hair and manufactures thereof, taken as a whole, may be taken as lying between £672,000 and £732,000.

The value of the output, taken as a whole, of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the cocoanut fibre, horsehair, feather, and sundry vegetable fibre trades may, therefore, be estimated at a sum lying between £1,176,000 and £1,236,000.

In addition, goods valued at £2,000 were made in philanthropic institutions, but particulars regarding this work are not included in the Tables on pages 369 and 370 or in the above statement.

The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of manufactures of hair (other than mohair) in 1907, were £47,000; of feathers and down (in or for beds) £67,000; and of mats and matting £132,000. The exports of manufactures of hair in 1907 amounted in value to £73,000, and of mats and matting to £52,000.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 369 and 370 (whose gross output was valued at £1,236,000) was £427,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of those factories and workshops exceeded the value of materials used in their manufacture. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, is not known precisely, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £749,000 and £809,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was nearly £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 369 and 370, is returned as 6,282, *viz.*, 5,921 wage-earners and 361 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	466	Under 18	745
Over 18	2,433	Over 18	2,638

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on the 1st February, and 1st August, 1907, was 220, *viz.*, 1 male and 219 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	5,076	5,110	5,126	5,211
Salaried Persons	305	315	320	327
Total	5,381	5,425	5,446	5,538

There were also 790 wage-earners and 44 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

Power.—The particulars with regard to power used 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	1,068,000	5,421	1,992
Factories renting their Power	2,000	27	—
Workshops (not using Power)	166,000	834	—
Total	1,236,000	6,282	1,992

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,324
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	620
Water Power	48
Total	1,992

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories preparing cocoa-nut fibre, &c., was 5,448, manufacturers employing 27 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available.

Manufacturers who used 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	15
Other Power	12
Total	27

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 2 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to factories working up cocoa-nut fibre, &c., was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light. No particulars are available as to the amount of electricity generated.

About 241,000 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.

Machinery.—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the matting and hair-cloth trades, manufacturers receiving the Schedule for these trades were asked to furnish

a voluntary statement as to the number of their looms. This was done in the majority of cases, and the replies received are summarised below :—

Mats and Matting of Coconut Fibre :—	Value.
Output of all Firms receiving the Schedule for the Trade.	£ 243,000
Output of Firms returning the number of their looms	170,000
Number of Looms returned :—	Number.
Power	87
Hand	823
Total	910

Hair Seating and Cloth of hair and fibre or cotton :—	Value.
Output of all Firms receiving the Schedule for the Trade.	£ 170,000
Output of Firms returning the number of their looms	131,000
Number of Looms returned	Number. 1,295

Rope, Twine, and Net Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 371 to 373 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of cordage, ropes, twine and nets. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the rope, twine, and net trades is returned as £3,961,000, to which should be added £1,592,000, 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 £5,553,000 contains, however, a small amount of duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of cordage and nets, and the amount received for fixing and splicing driving ropes :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Rope, Twine, and Net Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Cordage, Cables, Ropes, and Twine	3,289,000	1,537,000	4,826,000
Nets	391,000	54,000	445,000
Fixing and Splicing of Driving Ropes	8,000	1,000	9,000
Total	3,688,000	1,592,000	5,280,000

The total quantity of cordage, cables, ropes, and twine shown in the foregoing statement is returned as 2,113,000 cwts. (inclusive of a small quantity of hemp yarn made in Ireland), *i.e.*, 1,413,000 cwts. on the Schedules for the rope, twine, and net trades, and 700,000 cwts. on Schedules for other trades.

In addition, the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the rope, twine, and net trades included in their statements of output the following finished goods, which are chiefly made in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades :—

	Value.
	£
Wire Ropes	136,000
Cotton and Hemp Yarns	71,000
Made-up Canvas Goods	25,000
Other Textile Manufactures	26,000
Other Products	15,000
Total	273,000

For the complete output of wire ropes reference should be made to page 113.

It appears from an examination of the individual Returns that cotton and hemp yarns to the value of £45,000 were probably sold to other rope or net makers, thus causing duplication, while yarn to the value of £26,000 was either added to stock or was sold out of the trade. Allowing for the possible duplication of this amount, the total

value of the output, taken as a whole, of the firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the rope, twine, and net trades may be estimated at a sum lying between £3,916,000 and £3,961,000. The value of cordage and nets, together with the amount received for fixing and splicing of driving ropes, as returned on all Schedules, amounts to £5,280,000.

In order to obtain further information as to the different classes of rope made, all manufacturers to whom the Schedules for the rope, twine, and net trades were sent were asked to state voluntarily the quantities of the different classes of ropes, &c., made by them. Unfortunately, only firms with an output of 322,000 cwts. of cordage, &c., out of a total of 1,413,000 cwts. made by firms to whom the request was directed (or rather less than one-quarter) furnished the desired information, their replies showing that they made about 186,000 cwts. of cables and ropes of hemp, coir, or like material; 29,000 cwts. of driving ropes; 5,000 cwts. of binder twine; and 102,000 cwts. of other twine. The proportion returned is too small to furnish a satisfactory basis for estimating the division of the whole output.

The exports of "cordage, cables, ropes, and twine, of hemp, coir, or like material" in 1907, amounted to 342,000 cwts. or 16 per cent. of the production of the United Kingdom, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports, less re-exports) amounted to 193,000 cwts. or one-eleventh of the production of the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of the rope, twine, and net factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 371 to 373 (whose gross output was valued at £3,961,000) was £1,072,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of those factories exceeded the cost of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work done on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be stated precisely, but it may be estimated as lying between £2,836,000 and £2,881,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out was £8,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £75.

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 371 to 373 is returned as 14,259, *viz.*, 13,323 wage-earners and 936 salaried persons, the total number being distributed according to age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	2,182	Under 18	1,802
Over 18	4,780	Over 18	5,495

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 760, *viz.*, 46 males and 714 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	11,469	11,619	11,587	11,639
Salaried Persons	768	769	766	765
Total	12,237	12,388	12,353	12,404

There were also 1,745 wage-earners and 169 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	3,642,000	12,252	15,314
Factories renting their Power	27,000	93	—
Workshops (not using Power)	292,000	1,914	—
Total	3,961,000	14,259	15,314

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

Steam Engines:—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ... ..	...	11,132
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	400
Total—Steam Engines ... ..	...	11,532
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	...	3,767
Water Power ... ..	...	15
Total ... ..	...	15,314

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in rope, twine, and net factories averaged 12,345 persons, manufacturers employing 93 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available.

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	551
Other Power ... ..	...	24
Total ... ..	...	575

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 6 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to rope, twine, and net 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. 551	Kilowatts. 404	Board of Trade Units. 145,000
Other Power	24	6	19,000
Total	575	410	164,000

About 997,000 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.

Flock and Rag Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 374 and 375 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the sorting of rags and the preparation of flocks for bedding and upholstery.

The following statement shows the values of the chief products of those factories and workshops, and is free from duplication:—

	Value.
	£
Rags, Cleaned, Sorted, &c., for Textile Purposes	863,000
Rags, Cleaned, Sorted, &c., for Paper Making Purposes... ..	536,000
Flocks for Bedding and Upholstery	130,000
Cotton and Wool Waste	85,000
Other Products	33,000

The value of the goods included above is £1,647,000, and represents the value of the output of the flock and rag trades as a whole. The Returns also included rags to the value of £129,000, not classified according to the purpose for which they were to be used,

but the information on the Returns showed that such rags were sold to other firms in the rag trade by whom they were sorted and cleaned. Their value, accordingly, is included in the values of the rags for textile purposes and of the rags for paper-making purposes shown in the above statement. It should also be noted that, in addition to the flocks and waste, purchased from firms in the woollen and worsted trades and included in the above statement, a considerable quantity of flocks and waste is manufactured by those firms, part of which may be sold to furniture firms for upholstery and bedding purposes (see page 296).

Under the limitations imposed by the Census of Production Act, it was not possible to require firms to state the quantity of their output in the detail shown above, and they were, therefore, asked to do so voluntarily.

The information furnished is shown in the following statement :—

	All Firms.	Firms furnishing particulars of Quantity.	
	Value of Output.	Value of Output.	Quantity.
	£	£	Tons.
Rags sorted, &c., for Textile Purposes	863,000	470,000	33,900
Rags sorted, &c., for Paper-Making Purposes	536,000	362,000	54,600
Flocks for Bedding and Upholstery	130,000	61,000	8,600

Net Output.—The net output of the flock and rag factories and workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 374 and 375 (whose gross output was valued at £1,776,000), was £331,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of such factories and workshops, exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of the materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was about £1,316,000.

The net output of persons employed in the censal year was about £52.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the flock and rag factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 374 and 375, is returned as 6,385, viz., 5,852 wage-earners and 533 salaried persons, the total number being distributed according to age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	139	Under 18	581
Over 18	1,631	Over 18	4,034

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	2,001	1,954	1,965	1,950
Salaried Persons	151	153	155	153
Total	2,152	2,107	2,120	2,103

There were also 3,885 wage-earners and 380 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	695,000	2,114	2,594
Factories renting Power	2,000	6	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,079,000	4,265	—
Total	1,776,000	6,385	2,594

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,239
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	745
Water Power	610
Total	2,594

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

About 61,000 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.

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 376 to 379 are based on Returns received from establishments (whether using power or not) engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of yarns and piece-goods. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades is returned as £17,940,000, to which should be added £80,000, the amount received for similar work done by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £18,020,000 contains, however, a certain amount of duplication. It is, moreover, exclusive of work done for the lace trades, which is shown on the special Schedule for those trades (see pages 315 to 318).

The great majority of firms in this industry work on commission for other firms, but some buy yarns or piece goods and, after bleaching, dyeing, or printing them, re-sell them. In order that all the Returns for these trades might be on the same basis, firms were requested to state, in the case of commission work, the actual amount received, and, in the case of goods bought and re-sold, the value of the work done; that is to say, the additional value given to the goods by the bleaching or other process, exclusive of the value of the goods themselves.

Where the same cotton piece goods were submitted to more than one process by the same firm, instructions were given that they were to be entered under the principal process. Thus, the mercerising or finishing of bleached goods was to be entered under Bleached Goods, the bleaching, mercerising, or finishing of dyed goods under Dyed Goods, and under Printed Goods all processes incidental to the production of prints. "Splits" were to be entered by the lineal yard of single width.

The following statement gives the particulars furnished as to the quantities and values of the kinds of work done, whether shown on the Schedule for the bleaching, dyeing, and printing trades, or on Schedules for other trades (except the lace trades) :—

	Quantities.	Value of Work Done.
		£
<i>Cotton, Raw :—</i>		
Dyeing, &c. lbs.	13,339,000	74,000
<i>Cotton, Waste :—</i>		
Dyeing, &c.	*	84,000
<i>Cotton Yarn :—</i>		
Bleaching, Dyeing, Mercerising, &c. lbs.	190,189,000	1,658,000
<i>Cotton Piece Goods :—</i>		
Bleached, but not Dyed or Printed...yards	2,192,535,000	2,681,000
Dyed, but not printed "	1,142,524,000	3,899,000
Printed, whether Dyed or not "	1,326,059,000	4,991,000
Finished only	*	561,000
<i>Other Cotton Manufactures :—</i>		
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	*	12,000
<i>Wool, Raw :—</i>		
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c. lbs.	14,463,000	142,000
<i>Woollen and Worsted Yarns (including Pure Wool and Mixed Yarns) :—</i>		
Stoving, Dyeing, Printing, &c. "	48,901,000	437,000

* Recorded by value only.

	Quantities.	Value of Work Done. £
<i>Woollen and Worsted Manufactures</i> (including Pure Wool Goods and Mixtures) :—		
Stoving, Dyeing, Printing, &c. ...yards	235,930,000	1,526,000
Finishing only	*	266,000
Waterproofing	*	18,000
<i>Hosiery</i> :—		
Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing :—		
Stockings and Socks ... doz. pairs	9,636,000	255,000
Other Sorts	*	111,000
<i>Linen Yarn</i> :—		
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing lbs.		
	141,178,000	243,000
<i>Linen Piece Goods</i> :—		
Bleaching and Finishing ... ..yards	114,092,000	398,000
Dyeing and Printing	29,942,000	78,000
Finishing only	*	57,000
<i>Thrown Silk and Spun Silk Yarn</i> :—		
Bleaching and Dyeing lbs.	2,324,000	112,000
<i>Silk Manufactures</i> :—		
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing ... ..yards		
	15,725,000	138,000
Finishing only	*	19,000
<i>Jute Yarn and Piece Goods</i> :—		
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	*	84,000
<i>Other Textiles</i> :—		
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing		
	*	13,000
Engraving for Calico Printers	*	113,000
<i>Other Work Done</i> (Packing, Sack-making, Card-cutting, &c.)		
	*	29,000
<i>Waste Products and By-Products</i>	*	21,000

The total of those items amounts to £18,020,000 and includes £11,000 for work done on cotton yarn and piece goods, £8,000 for work done on woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods, £23,000 for work done on silk yarns and manufactures, £14,000 for work done on jute yarns and piece goods, £3,000 for work done on other textiles, and £21,000 for engraving rollers for calico-printers—all returned on Schedules for trades other than the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades.

The only duplication which can have arisen between the amounts received for the different classes of work done is that due to one firm having given out some work to another and both having included it in their Returns to the Census Office. Thus, a dyer giving out the finishing of the goods which he had dyed will have returned as the value of the work done the amount which he charged to his customer, including the amount paid for finishing, and the amount received for finishing will, at the same time, have been returned by the finisher in the value of his output. The total amount paid by the principal firms to other firms for work given out to them was £245,000. Deducting this sum from the total given above, it will be seen that the total value of the work done by the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades, taken as a whole, apart from the value of the goods on which it was done, was £17,775,000. As already stated, this sum does not include the value of the work done for the lace trades which is dealt with on pages 315 to 318.

In the preceding sections of this part of the Report, the work done by bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing firms has been included with the value of the textile goods on which the work was done, for the purpose of showing the total value of the output of the various textile trades, with the exception of the following items :—

	Value of Work Done. £
Work done on "other" Textiles	3,000
Engraving for Calico Printers	113,000
Other Work done	29,000
Waste Products and By-products	21,000
Total	166,000

* Recorded by value only.

Net Output.—The net output of the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing works covered by the Tables on pages 376 to 379 (whose gross output was valued at £17,940,000) was £10,483,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the work done exceeded the cost of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them by the principal firms. The cost of the materials used at those works in connexion with bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing processes was £7,212,000, and the amount paid to other firms for work given out was £245,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £101.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing works covered by the Tables on pages 376 to 379 is returned as 103,813, viz., 97,588 wage-earners and 6,225 salaried persons, the total number being distributed according to age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	11,758	Under 18	4,622
Over 18	73,357	Over 18	14,076

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	97,410	97,075	97,674	98,192
Salaried Persons	6,166	6,195	6,265	6,274
Total	103,576	103,270	103,939	104,466

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.
Works with their own Engines	17,727,000	102,388	190,252
Works renting Power	102,000	814	—
Works not using Power	111,000	611	—
Total	17,940,000	103,813	190,252

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

	Horse-Power.
<i>Steam Engines</i> :—	
Reciprocating	172,086
Steam Turbines	1,585
Total	173,671
<i>Internal Combustion Engines</i> (gas, oil, &c.)	
Water Power	5,654
Other Power	10,817
	110
Total	190,252

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons engaged in bleaching, dyeing, and printing works where power was used averaged 103,202, firms employing 814 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kinds 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 who used dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information supplied may be summarised as follows :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	12,464
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	1,078
Other Power ... ..	...	1,437
Total ... ..	...	14,979

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 12 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing works 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 :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Reciprocating	12,464	10,413	16,229,000
Steam Turbines	1,078	1,078	2,965,000
Other Power	1,437	1,236	1,609,000
Total	14,979	12,727	20,803,000

About $4\frac{3}{4}$ million Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a very small proportion of the whole.

Flax-scutching Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 380 and 381 are based on Returns received from factories engaged in the scutching of flax.

In most cases flax was scutched on commission, and those cases where the undressed flax was purchased have been reduced to a commission basis for the sake of uniformity. The amount received for scutching was £55,000, which relates to about 7,100 tons of scutched flax. In addition, about 2,000 tons of tow valued at £23,000 were produced, raising the value of the total output of the flax-scutching trade to £78,000, free of duplication. According to the Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland on the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for 1908 (Cd. 4940) the total quantity of scutched flax produced in 1907 was 11,647 tons and in 1908 7,922 tons, or an average for the two years of 9,784 tons. The discrepancies between these figures and those returned to the Census Office are to be explained by the fact that the Returns made to the Census Office cover parts of the years 1907 and 1908, and also by the imperfect nature of the Returns themselves. Very many of the Returns were sent in by men who obviously had no records, or only very slight records, of their business, and from about 9 per cent. of flax-scutching establishments (which, however, appear mostly to have been small) no Returns were received.

It is not possible to make a comparison of production with imports and exports, since dressed flax is not shown separately in the Import and Export Lists. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of dressed and undressed flax in 1907 amounted to 81,000 tons and of flax tow to 20,000 tons, while the exports of flax and hemp, dressed or undressed, were about 2,400 tons.

Net Output.—The net output of flax-scutching mills was £74,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the flax and tow scutched for sale and the amount received for scutching done on commission exceeded the value of the materials used. The actual cost of purchased materials was £4,000; a large part of the tow returned appears to have been retained by scutchers.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £19, but work is generally carried on during a portion of the year only.

Persons Employed.—Flax-scutching is a seasonal trade carried on principally in the winter half-year. Returns were furnished in respect of the period worked by 1,999 persons only; 120 of these were returned as employed on one only of the specified dates; 1,088 on two occasions (recorded in January and October); 674 on three occasions; and 117 on all four days. Altogether 3,862 persons were returned as engaged in the flax-scutching trade, but these were not distinguished as wage-earners and salaried persons, since the occupiers of mills who themselves worked returned themselves as wage-earners; farmers owning flax-scutching mills also appear to have excluded themselves from their Returns. The total number of persons employed is distributed according to age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	229	Under 18	94
Over 18	2,516	Over 18	1,023

Power.—The capacity of the engines owned by flax-scutching firms was 6,091 horse-power.

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,049
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	237
Water Power	4,805
Total	6,091

No power was rented and no electricity was purchased. Dynamos with a capacity of 15 kilowatts were included in the Returns, but they should not be added to the engine power shown above since they were driven by internal combustion engines of about 20 horse-power included in the foregoing statement. No particulars are available as to the amount of electricity generated.

Machinery.—In order to obtain another measure of the flax-scutching trade, firms were asked to state the number of stocks or berths in the mills owned by them. The information furnished is summarised below :—

	Flax Scutched and Tow.
	Tons.
Total Output of all Flax-scutching Mills	9,100
Output by firms furnishing particulars	7,800
Number of Stocks or Berths returned by these firms	2,319

According to the Report on the Agricultural Statistics for Ireland (Cd. 4357) there were, in 1907, 696 flax scutching mills in Ireland with 4,057 stocks or berths, and these are stated not to include mills "idle" at the time of enumeration.

Velvet and Fustian Cutting Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 382 and 383 contain particulars furnished by establishments engaged in velvet and fustian cutting. Such establishments are included under Non-Textile Factories (Schedule 6 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901), but in only a very few is any power used.

Velvet and fustian cutting is done almost exclusively on commission for firms which send out the piece goods to be cut, and consequently the value of the output of the trade is the amount received for work done and not the selling value of the goods themselves. In the very few cases where the firms buy goods, cut them, and then sell them, the Returns have been compiled on the same basis as that adopted by persons or firms working on commission. The aggregate gross amount received by the trade for work done was £117,000 (of which £116,000 was for work done on cotton goods). From this should be deducted £1,000 paid to other firms for work given out to them, leaving £116,000 as the additional value given to the goods by the process of cutting, taking the trade as a whole.

Net Output.—The net output of the establishments covered by the Tables on pages 382 and 383 (whose gross output was valued at £117,000) was £112,000, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the work done by the trade exceeded the cost of the materials purchased and used in connexion with the work

done. The cost of the materials used by those establishments, taken as a whole, mainly fuel and stiffening materials, was about £4,000, and the amount paid to other firms for work given out was £1,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £33.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October, in the velvet and fustian cutting trade establishments, covered by the Tables on pages 382 and 383 is returned as 3,443, viz., 3,377 wage-earners and 66 salaried persons; many principals of such establishments, however, who themselves work at the trade, have returned themselves as wage-earners. The total number is distributed according to age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	40	Under 18	788
Over 18	751	Over 18	1,864

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners	3,383	3,386	3,366	3,374
Salaried Persons	66	66	66	66
Total	3,449	3,452	3,432	3,440

Power.—The particulars furnished with regard to power used are summarised below:—

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Establishments with their own Engines	£ 65,000	1,851	Horse-Power. 428
Establishments not using Power	52,000	1,592	—
Total	117,000	3,443	428

No power was rented and no electricity purchased.
Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars were:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	409
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	19
Total	428

No dynamos were owned.

Machinery.—All the firms making Returns of their output to the Census Office furnished voluntarily information respecting their machines, showing that in the aggregate 440 short frames, 2,700 long frames, and 276 other cutting machines were in use.

TABLES.

COTTON 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.
GOODS MADE FOR SALE:			
Yarn (Twist and Weft), including Single and Doubled (two-fold or more) Yarn:—			
Grey	Lbs. 1,460,939,000	Lbs. 10,982,000	Lbs. 1,471,921,000
Bleached and Dyed	14,675,000	771,000	15,446,000
TOTAL—Yarn	1,475,614,000	11,753,000	1,487,367,000
(Recorded by Value only.)			
Yarn—Wound, Reeled, Sized, &c.			
Piece Goods (of Cotton or of Cotton mixed with other materials):—			
Unbleached, Grey (including Unbleached Dhooties)	Yards. 6,304,117,000	Yards. 72,334,000	Yards. 6,376,451,000
Bleached, White (including Bleached Dhooties)	1,028,000	4,685,000	5,713,000
Manufactured wholly or in part of Dyed Yarn, commonly known as Coloured Cottons. §	621,661,000	15,904,000	637,565,000
TOTAL—Piece Goods	6,926,806,000	92,923,000	7,019,729,000
(Recorded by Value only.)			
Machinery Belting, Woven Hair or Cotton	Cwts. 48,000	Cwts. 1,000	Cwts. 49,000
Machinery Belting of Leather, &c.			
Other Cotton Manufactures, not enumerated above			
Manufactures of Wool			
Other Textile Manufactures			
Cotton Waste (from worked Cotton of every description) Sold.	Lbs. 420,072,000	Lbs. 10,416,000	Lbs. 430,488,000
Waste Products			
All Other Products			
(Recorded by Value only.)			
Value.			
Yarn (Twist and Weft), including Single and Doubled (two-fold or more) Yarn:—	£ 76,767,000	£ 628,000	£ 77,395,000
Grey	872,000	37,000	909,000
Bleached and Dyed			
TOTAL—Yarn	77,639,000	665,000	78,304,000
Yarn—Wound, Reeled, Sized, &c.	†	†	866,000
Piece Goods (of Cotton or of Cotton mixed with other Materials):—			
Unbleached, Grey (including Unbleached Dhooties)	70,638,000	892,000	71,530,000
Bleached, White (including Bleached Dhooties)	30,000	60,000	90,000
Manufactured wholly or in part of Dyed Yarn, commonly known as Coloured Cottons. §	9,237,000	456,000	9,693,000
TOTAL—Piece Goods	79,905,000	1,408,000	81,313,000
Machinery Belting, Woven Hair or Cotton	379,000	9,000	388,000
Machinery Belting of Leather, &c.	47,000	—	47,000
Other Cotton Manufactures, not enumerated above	†	†	9,002,000
Manufactures of Wool	†	†	142,000
Other Textile Manufactures	†	†	70,000
Cotton Waste (from worked Cotton of every description) Sold.	3,658,000	91,000	3,749,000
Waste Products	30,000	—	30,000
Other Products	46,000	11,000	57,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE FOR SALE	162,697,000†	2,269,000†	173,968,000
Amount Received for Work Done on Commission|| ... ..	512,000†	117,000†	633,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	163,209,000†	2,386,000†	174,601,000

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the 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.

‡ Exclusive of "Other Cotton Manufactures" which are included only in the total for the United Kingdom in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms.

§ Including a small quantity of goods dyed in the piece.

|| For details of work done on Commission see Table on page 338.

Cotton Trade—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE BY FIRMS ON COMMISSION FOR OTHER FIRMS.

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.		
Yarn (Twist and Weft), including Single and Doubled (two-fold or more) Yarn :—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Grey	†	†	18,113,000
Bleached and Dyed	†	†	2,066,000
TOTAL—Yarn	20,057,000	122,000	20,179,000
Yarn—Wound, Reeled, Sized, &c.	(Recorded by Value only.)		
Piece Goods (of Cotton or of Cotton mixed with other materials) :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Unbleached, Grey (including Unbleached Dhooties)	†	†	10,740,000
Manufactured wholly or in part of Dyed Yarn, commonly known as Coloured Cottons.	†	†	45,734,000
TOTAL—Piece Goods	38,679,000	17,795,000	56,474,000
Other Cotton Manufactures not enumerated above	(Recorded by Value only.)		
Cotton Waste (from worked Cotton of every description) Sold.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Other Work Done on Cotton Goods	1,008,000	87,000	1,095,000
Other Work Done on Commission	(Recorded by Value only.)		
	Value.		
	£	£	£
Yarn (Twist and Weft), including Single and Doubled (two-fold or more) Yarn :—			
Grey	†	†	231,000
Bleached and Dyed	†	†	17,000
TOTAL—Yarn	245,000	3,000	248,000
Yarn—Wound, Reeled, Sized, &c.	98,000	7,000	105,000
Piece Goods (of Cotton or of Cotton mixed with other materials) :—			
Unbleached Grey (including Unbleached Dhooties)	†	†	51,000
Manufactured wholly or in part of Dyed Yarn, commonly known as Coloured Cottons.	†	†	214,000
TOTAL—Piece Goods... ..	158,000	107,000	265,000
Other Cotton Manufactures not enumerated above	†	†	4,000
Cotton Waste (from worked Cotton of every description) Sold.	1,000	—	1,000
Other Work Done on Cotton Goods	5,000	—	5,000
Other Work Done on Commission	5,000	—	5,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE ON COMMISSION.	512,000†	117,000†	633,000

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the 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.

‡ Exclusive of "Other Cotton Manufactures" which are included only in the total for the United Kingdom in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms.

Cotton Trade—continued.

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

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

	United Kingdom.
	£
Cost of Materials Used	128,697,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them	897,000
TOTAL	129,594,000
	II.
Value of Output :	
Goods made for Sale	173,968,000
Work Done on Commission	633,000
TOTAL	174,601,000
	III.
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	45,007,000

* This can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole since the value of the Output of "Other Cotton Manufactures" cannot be stated separately for England and Wales and Ireland and for Scotland.

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	48,224	149,068	197,292	79,260	235,287	314,547	127,484	384,355	511,839
Salaried Persons	951	9,670	10,621	46	231	277	997	9,901	10,898
Total	49,175	158,738	207,913	79,306	235,518	314,824	128,481	394,256	522,737
SCOTLAND—*									
Wage-earners	401	2,119	2,520	2,858	8,860	11,718	3,259	10,979	14,238
Salaried Persons	29	295	324	11	60	71	40	355	395
Total	430	2,414	2,844	2,869	8,920	11,789	3,299	11,334	14,633
UNITED KINGDOM—									
Wage-earners	50,082	157,886	207,968	89,689	261,916	351,605	139,771	419,802	559,573
Salaried Persons	1,071	10,941	12,012	72	405	477	1,143	11,346	12,489
Total	51,153	168,827	219,980	89,761	262,321	352,082	140,914	431,148	572,062

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms. For the same reason the number of persons employed in England and Wales and Ireland and in Scotland are exclusive of the estimated number of those engaged in "Other Cotton Manufactures" who are included only in the total for the United Kingdom.

Cotton Trade—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED—continued.

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND*	—	17	17
SCOTLAND	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM	—	17	17

* 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.

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.*			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines.	147,529,000	472,601	1,170,178	2,352,000	14,444	14,021	158,666,000	520,954	1,230,206
Factories renting part of their Power.	3,054,000	9,911	8,956	31,000	143	50	3,084,000	10,054	9,006
Factories renting all their Power.	12,419,000	39,580	—	2,000	8	—	12,643,000	40,371	—
Workshops (not using Power).	207,000	645	—	1,000	38	—	208,000	683	—
TOTAL ...	163,209,000	522,737	1,179,134	2,386,000	14,633	14,071	174,601,000	572,062	1,239,212

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.*	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating	1,155,678	11,906	1,210,374
Steam Turbines	8,593	—	8,593
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	7,497	135	8,890
Water Power	7,366	2,030	11,355
TOTAL	1,179,134	14,071	1,239,212
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines :—			
Reciprocating	24,237	377	28,906
Steam Turbines... ..	2,681	—	2,681
Other Power	325	53	487
TOTAL	27,243	430	32,074

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms. For the same reason the particulars shown for England and Wales and Ireland and for Scotland are exclusive of the value of "Other Cotton Manufactures" and the number of persons and capacity of engines engaged in their production which have been included only in the total for the United Kingdom.

Cotton Trade—continued.

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

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. 9,749,000	Board of Trade Units. 134,000	Board of Trade Units. 10,408,000

* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms. For the same reason the particulars shown for England and Wales and Ireland and for Scotland are exclusive of the value of "Other Cotton Manufactures," and have been included only in the total for the United Kingdom.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
GOODS MADE FOR SALE :				
Wool, Sorted, Blended, &c. :—				
Sheep or Lamb's Wool	Lbs. 28,206,000	Lbs. 119,000	Lbs. 74,000	Lbs. 28,399,000
Other Sorts	2,996,000	—	—	2,996,000
Woolen Rags, Sorted, Carbonized, Dyed, &c.	*	*	*	63,297,000
Tops	57,584,000	25,000	—	57,609,000
Noils	17,087,000	219,000	—	17,306,000
Flocks	*	*	*	30,961,000†
Waste	27,745,000	1,952,000	12,000	29,709,000
Pulled Wool (Shoddy and Mungo)	127,160,000†	—	—	127,160,000†
Yarns (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Woolen (Carded)	29,196,000	9,166,000	285,000	38,647,000
Worsted (Combed or Carded)	137,741,000	6,040,000	212,000	143,993,000
Alpaca and Mohair	14,522,000	—	—	14,522,000
Other Hair or Wool	*	—	—	10,153,000
Worsted, Alpaca, Mohair, and Camel Hair Yarns, not separately distinguished	8,857,000	—	—	8,857,000
TOTAL—Yarns	*	*	*	216,172,000
Woolen Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials including mixtures made of Woolen and Worsted Yarns) :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Broad	128,803,000	9,499,000	1,840,000	140,142,000
Narrow	28,191,000	7,137,000	2,075,000	37,403,000
TOTAL—Woolen Tissues	156,994,000	16,636,000	3,915,000	177,545,000
Worsted Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings :—				
Broad	41,263,000	885,000	245,000	42,393,000
Narrow	5,395,000	272,000	177,000	5,844,000
TOTAL—Coatings, &c.	46,658,000	1,157,000	422,000	48,237,000
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, Linings, Lastings, &c.	133,645,000	4,978,000	194,000	138,817,000
TOTAL—Worsted Tissues	180,303,000	6,135,000	616,000	187,054,000
Damask, Tapestry, and other Furniture Stuffs, Wool and Mohair Plushes.	4,157,000†	1,163,000	—	5,320,000†
Flannels and Delaines	47,425,000	576,000	472,000	48,473,000
Carpets (not being Rugs)	*	*	*	25,702,000
Rugs, other than Travelling Rugs { returned in square yards	Sq. yds. 2,869,000†	Sq. yds. 917,000	Sq. yds. 20,000†	Sq. yds. 3,806,000†
Travelling Rugs { returned by number ...	No. *	No. *	No. *	No. 534,000
Travelling Rugs { returned by value only		(Recorded by Value only.)		
Blankets	Pairs. 2,785,000	Pairs. 273,000	Pairs. 27,000	Pairs. 3,085,000
Shawls	No. *	No. *	No. *	No. 1,142,000
Shawls { returned by number ...				
Coverlets, Travelling Rugs, or Wrappers	747,000	(Recorded by Value only.)	28,000	871,000
Wool and Mohair Braids, Laces, and other Small Wares.				
Manufactures of Wool and Worsted unenumerated.				
Cotton Manufactures		(Recorded by Value only.)		
Other Textile Manufactures				
Waste and By-products				
Other Products				
WORK DONE ON COMMISSION		(See Table on page 344.)		

* 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.

† Including a certain quantity of Work Done on Commission.

Woollen and Worsted Trades—continued.

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.
	Value.			
GOODS MADE FOR SALE :				
Wool, Sorted, Blended, &c. :—				
Sheep or Lamb's Wool	£ 1,247,000	£ 6,000	£ 3,000	£ 1,256,000
Other Sorts	197,000	—	—	197,000
Woolen Rags, Sorted, Carbonized, Dyed, &c.	*	*	*	803,000
Tops	4,749,000	2,000	—	4,751,000
Noils	857,000	9,000	—	866,000
Flocks	*	*	*	161,000
Waste	708,000	38,000	—	746,000
Pulled Wool (Shoddy and Mungo)	1,859,000†	—	—	1,859,000†
Yarns (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Woolen (Carded)	1,368,000	764,000	18,000	2,150,000
Worsted (Combed or Carded)	15,141,000	563,000	22,000	15,726,000
Alpaca and Mohair	1,798,000	—	—	1,798,000
Other Hair or Wool	*	*	*	412,000
Worsted, Alpaca, Mohair, and Camel Hair Yarns, not separately distinguished.	1,017,000	—	—	1,017,000
TOTAL—Yarns	*	*	*	21,103,000
Woolen Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials including mixtures made of Woolen and Worsted Yarns) :—				
Broad	12,179,000	2,368,000	332,000	14,879,000
Narrow	1,290,000	388,000	208,000	1,886,000
TOTAL—Woolen Tissues	13,469,000	2,756,000	540,000	16,765,000
Worsted Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings :—				
Broad	7,814,000	255,000	71,000	8,140,000
Narrow	525,000	49,000	28,000	602,000
TOTAL—Coatings, &c.	8,339,000	304,000	99,000	8,742,000
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, Linings, Lastings, &c.	6,596,000	309,000	14,000	6,919,000
TOTAL—Worsted Tissues	14,935,000	613,000	113,000	15,661,000
Damask, Tapestry, and other Furniture Stuffs, Wool and Mohair Plushes.	530,000†	34,000	—	564,000†
Flannels and Delaines	1,735,000	20,000	19,000	1,774,000
Carpets (not being Rugs)	*	*	*	3,251,000
Rugs, other than Travelling Rugs { returned in square yards	493,000†	140,000	5,000†	638,000†
Travelling Rugs { returned by number ...	*	*	*	138,000
Travelling Rugs { returned by value only				35,000
TOTAL—Rugs	*	*	*	811,000†
Blankets	1,298,000	140,000	17,000	1,455,000
Shawls { returned by number ...	*	*	*	223,000
Shawls { returned by value only ...	15,000†	—	—	15,000†
TOTAL—Shawls	*	*	*	238,000†
Coverlets, Travelling Rugs, or Wrappers	182,000	57,000	11,000	250,000
Wool and Mohair Braids, Laces, and other Small Wares.	*	—	*	130,000
Manufactures of Wool and Worsted unenumerated.	957,000	46,000	3,000	1,006,000
Cotton Manufactures	123,000	11,000	—	134,000
Other Textile Manufactures	96,000	12,000	—	108,000
Waste and By-products	82,000	3,000	—	85,000
Other Products	26,000	3,000	—	29,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE FOR SALE	66,925,000†	6,312,000	766,000†	74,003,000†
Amount Received for Work Done on Commission.‡	1,845,000	54,000	3,000	1,902,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	68,770,000	6,366,000	769,000	75,905,000

* 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.

† Including a certain amount for Work Done on Commission.

‡ For details of Work Done on Commission, see Table on page 345.

Woolen and Worsted Trades—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE ON COMMISSION.

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.			
Wool, Sorted, Blended, &c. :—				
Sheep or Lamb's Wool	Lbs. 16,039,000	Lbs. 496,000	Lbs. —	Lbs. 16,535,000
Woolen Rags, Sorted, Carbonized, Dyed, &c...	17,838,000	—	—	17,838,000
Tops	178,100,000	—	—	178,100,000
Noils	22,558,000	—	—	22,558,000
Flocks	*	*	—	*
Waste	7,134,000	149,000	—	7,283,000
Pulled Wool (Shoddy and Mungo)	*	—	—	*
Yarns (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Woolen (Carded)	19,603,000	1,057,000	80,000	20,740,000
Worsted (Combed or Carded)	15,136,000	166,000	—	15,302,000
Alpaca and Mohair	974,000	—	—	974,000
Other Hair or Wool	954,000	—	—	954,000
TOTAL.—Yarns	36,667,000	1,223,000	80,000	37,970,000
Woolen Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials, including Mixtures made of Woolen and Worsted Yarns) :—				
Broad	4,025,000	1,486,000	15,000	5,526,000
Narrow	1,421,000	2,614,000	19,000	4,054,000
TOTAL.—Woolen Tissues	5,446,000	4,100,000	34,000	9,580,000
Worsted Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings :—				
Broad	3,954,000	—	—	3,954,000
Narrow	185,000	—	—	185,000
TOTAL.—Coatings, &c.	4,139,000	—	—	4,139,000
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, Linings, Lastings, &c.	17,858,000	—	—	17,858,000
TOTAL.—Worsted Tissues	21,997,000	—	—	21,997,000
Damask, Tapestry, and other Furniture Stuffs, Wool and Mohair Plushes.	*	—	—	*
Flannels and Delaines	113,000	—	6,000	119,000
Carpets (not being Rugs)	—	—	64,000	64,000
Rugs, other than Travelling Rugs	Sq. yds. *	Sq. yds. *	Sq. yds. *	Sq. yds. *
Blankets	Pairs. 42,000	Pairs. 3,000	—	Pairs. 45,000
Shawls	—	(Recorded by Value only.)	—	—
Coverlets	Number 10,000	Number —	Number —	Number 10,000
Work Done on Wool Goods :—				
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	—	(Recorded by Value only.)	—	—
Winding and Warping Yarn	—	(Recorded by Value only.)	—	—
Work Done on Cotton Goods	—	—	—	—
Other Work Done	—	—	—	—

* Included in Goods Made for Sale.

Woolen and Worsted Trades—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE ON COMMISSION—continued.

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.
	Value.			
Wool, Sorted, Blended, &c. :—				
Sheep or Lamb's Wool	£ 40,000	£ 3,000	£ —	£ 43,000
Woolen Rags, Sorted, Carbonized, Dyed, &c.	28,000	—	—	28,000
Tops	1,078,000	—	—	1,078,000
Noils	*	*	—	*
Flocks	*	*	—	*
Waste	17,000	1,000	—	18,000
Pulled Wool (Shoddy and Mungo)	*	—	—	*
Yarns (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Woolen (Carded)	190,000	14,000	1,000	205,000
Worsted (Combed or Carded)	192,000	2,000	—	194,000
Alpaca and Mohair	10,000	—	—	10,000
Other Hair or Wool	7,000	—	—	7,000
TOTAL.—Yarns	399,000	16,000	1,000	416,000
Woolen Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials, including mixtures made of Woolen and Worsted Yarns) :—				
Broad	33,000	17,000	—	50,000
Narrow	19,000	14,000	—	33,000
TOTAL.—Woolen Tissues	52,000	31,000	—	83,000
Worsted Tissues (all Wool or mixed with other materials) :—				
Worsted Coatings and Trouserings :—				
Broad	41,000	—	—	41,000
Narrow	1,000	—	—	1,000
TOTAL.—Coatings, &c.	42,000	—	—	42,000
Worsted Stuffs, Dress Goods, Linings, Lastings, &c.	95,000	—	—	95,000
TOTAL.—Worsted Tissues	137,000	—	—	137,000
Damask, Tapestry, and other Furniture Stuffs, Wool and Mohair Plushes.	*	—	—	*
Flannels and Delaines	2,000	—	—	2,000
Carpets (not being Rugs)	—	—	2,000	2,000
Rugs, other than Travelling Rugs	*	—	*	*
Blankets	2,000	1,000	—	3,000
Shawls	*	—	—	*
Coverlets	—	—	—	—
Work Done on Wool Goods :—				
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	24,000	1,000	—	25,000
Winding and Warping Yarn	56,000	1,000	—	57,000
Work Done on Cotton Goods	9,000	—	—	9,000
Other Work Done	1,000	—	—	1,000
TOTAL VALUE	1,845,000	54,000	3,000	1,902,000

* Included in Goods Made for Sale.

Woollen and Worsted Trades—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	£ 50,622,000	£ 4,230,000	£ 517,000	£ 55,369,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	1,824,000	111,000	4,000	1,939,000
TOTAL	52,446,000	4,341,000	521,000	57,308,000
II.				
Value of Output :				
Goods Made for Sale	66,925,000*	6,312,000	766,000*	74,003,000*
Work Done on Commission	1,845,000	54,000	3,000	1,902,000
TOTAL	68,770,000	6,366,000	769,000	75,905,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	16,324,000	2,025,000	248,000	18,597,000

* Including a small amount for Work Done on Commission.

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 number "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	19,801	73,095	92,896	31,255	99,250	130,505	51,056	172,345	223,401
Salaried Persons	619	7,354	7,973	54	267	321	673	7,621	8,294
TOTAL	20,420	80,449	100,869	31,309	99,517	130,826	51,729	179,966	231,695
SCOTLAND—									
Wage-earners	1,714	8,682	10,396	3,403	12,921	16,324	5,117	21,603	26,720
Salaried Persons	88	928	1,016	21	108	129	109	1,036	1,145
TOTAL	1,802	9,610	11,412	3,424	13,029	16,453	5,226	22,639	27,865
IRELAND—									
Wage-earners	352	1,517	1,869	572	1,816	2,388	924	3,333	4,257
Salaried Persons	5	181	186	1	17	18	6	198	204
TOTAL	357	1,698	2,055	573	1,833	2,406	930	3,531	4,461
UNITED KINGDOM—									
Wage-earners	21,867	83,294	105,161	35,230	113,987	149,217	57,097	197,281	254,378
Salaried Persons	712	8,463	9,175	76	392	468	788	8,855	9,643
TOTAL	22,579	91,757	114,336	35,306	114,379	149,685	57,885	206,136	264,021

Woollen and Worsted Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED—continued.
B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES	14	104	118
SCOTLAND	33	33	66
IRELAND	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM	47	137	184

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINE POWER USED.

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.						
Firms with their own Engines	£ 55,329,000	199,459	Horse-Power. 295,970	£ 6,202,000	27,277	Horse-Power. 22,974
Firms renting part of their Power	137,000	402	231	—	—	—
Firms renting all of their Power	8,379,000	28,648	—	130,000	475	—
Workshops (not using Power)	4,925,000	3,186	—	34,000	113	—
TOTAL	68,770,000	231,695	296,201	6,366,000	27,865	22,974
SCOTLAND.						
Firms with their own Engines	£ 756,000	4,007	Horse-Power. 6,069	£ 62,287,000	230,743	Horse-Power. 325,013
Firms renting part of their Power	—	—	—	137,000	402	231
Firms renting all of their Power	4,000	35	—	8,513,000	29,158	—
Workshops (not using Power)	9,000	419	—	4,968,000	3,718	—
TOTAL	769,000	4,461	6,069	75,905,000	264,021	325,244
IRELAND.						
Firms with their own Engines	£ 9,000	419	—	—	—	—
Firms renting part of their Power	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firms renting all of their Power	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9,000	419	—	—	—	—

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—				
Reciprocating	Horse-Power. 276,285	Horse-Power. 18,293	Horse-Power. 2,923	Horse-Power. 297,501
Steam Turbines	2,025	—	—	2,025
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	8,328	1,609	885	10,822
Water Power	9,563	3,072	2,261	14,896
TOTAL	296,201	22,974	6,069	325,244
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Reciprocating	15,135	2,303	239	17,677
Steam Turbines	562	—	—	562
Other Power	486	248	163	897
TOTAL	16,183	2,551	402	19,136

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	Board of Trade Units. 2,037,000	Board of Trade Units. 269,000	Board of Trade Units. 3,000	Board of Trade Units. 2,309,000

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES.

1.—The Jute Trade of the United Kingdom and the Linen and Hemp Trades of Great Britain.

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.	Great Britain.
Quantity.			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
†Jute Yarn, including Twist Yarn ...	*	*	301,181,000
†Jute Manufactures (including manufactures of Jute mixed with other materials):—			
Piece Goods (including cloth made into bags or sacks).	Yds. * Sq. Yds. *	Yds. * Sq. Yds. *	Yds. 229,203,000 Sq. Yds. 32,061,000 Cwts. 1,164,000
†Jute Manufactures other than Piece Goods ...	(Recorded by Value Only.)		
†Cordage, Cables, Ropes, and Twine ...	Cwts. *	Cwts. *	Cwts. 665,000
Hemp Yarn (including Hemp Tow Yarns) ...	Lbs. 11,352,000	Lbs. 4,189,000	Lbs. 15,541,000
Linen Yarn (including Flax Tow Yarns) and Linen Thread for Sewing.	Lbs. 2,934,000	Lbs. 49,804,000	Lbs. 52,738,000
Linen Piece Goods (including Unions and other mixed Fabrics):—	Yds. 23,103,000	Yds. 75,794,000	Yds. 98,897,000
Plain, Unbleached or Bleached ...	1,531,000	7,527,000	9,058,000
Checked, Printed, or Dyed, and Damask or Diaper.			
Sailcloth and Canvas (including goods, waterproofed or not, made therefrom).	3,773,000	19,636,000	23,409,000
TOTAL—Linen Piece Goods ...	28,407,000	102,957,000	131,364,000
Articles made from Linen and Union Cloth:—			
Household Articles (including hemmed, hemstitched, scalloped, or embroidered doylies, traycloths, tablecloths, bedspreads, pillow-cases, towels, whether made from plain cloth or damask or other fancy texture, and other like articles).			
Articles of Clothing ...	(Recorded by Value Only.)		
Linen Manufactures other than Piece Goods.			
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures ...			
Oakum, Engine-packing, and Waste ...			
Waste for Paper-making, Felt-making, &c. ...			
Flax and Tow Dressed ...			
Other Manufactures ...			
Work done on Commission ...			
Value.			
	£	£	£
†Jute Yarn, including Twist Yarn ...	*	*	4,022,000
†Jute Manufactures (including manufactures of Jute mixed with other materials):—			
Piece Goods (including cloth made into bags or sacks).	*	*	3,243,000
Returned by yards.	*	*	336,000
" " sq. yds.	*	*	2,177,000
" " cwts.	*	*	
TOTAL—Jute Piece Goods ...	240,000	5,516,000	5,756,000

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

† The particulars relating to the few Irish firms making jute goods and cordage have been combined with those for England and Wales, and the values are included in the totals.

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—continued.

1.—The Jute Trade of the United Kingdom and the Linen and Hemp Trades of Great Britain—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

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.	Great Britain.
Value—continued.			
	£	£	£
†Jute Manufactures other than Piece Goods ...	*	*	35,000
†Cordage, Cables, Ropes, and Twine ...	*	*	1,412,000
Hemp Yarn (including Hemp Tow Yarns) ...	221,000	154,000	375,000
Linen Yarn (including Flax Tow Yarns) and Linen Thread for Sewing.	189,000	1,640,000	1,829,000
Linen Piece Goods (including Unions and other mixed Fabrics):—			
Plain, Unbleached or Bleached ...	502,000	1,642,000	2,144,000
Checked, Printed or Dyed, and Damask or Diaper.	116,000	305,000	421,000
Sailcloth and Canvas (including goods, waterproofed or not, made therefrom).	181,000	991,000	1,172,000
TOTAL—Linen Piece Goods ...	799,000	2,938,000	3,737,000
Articles made from Linen and Union Cloth:—			
Household Articles (including hemmed, hemstitched, scalloped, or embroidered doylies, traycloths, tablecloths, bedspreads, pillow-cases, towels, whether made from plain cloth or damask or other fancy texture, and other like articles).	*	*	821,000
Articles of Clothing ...	*	*	55,000
Linen Manufactures other than Piece Goods	*	*	162,000
Cotton and Woollen manufactures ...	*	*	152,000
Oakum, Engine-packing, and Waste ...	*	*	75,000
Waste for Paper-making, Felt-making, &c. ...	8,000	150,000	158,000
Flax and Tow Dressed ...	*	*	90,000
Other manufactures ...	10,000	47,000	57,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	2,556,000	16,180,000	18,736,000
Amount Received for Work Done on Commission ...	6,000	5,000	11,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	2,562,000	16,185,000	18,747,000

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

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

	England and Wales.†	Scotland.	Great Britain.
I.			
	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used ...	1,738,000	11,756,000	13,494,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	19,000	154,000	173,000
TOTAL ...	1,757,000	11,910,000	13,667,000
II.			
Value of Output:—			
Goods Made ...	2,556,000	16,180,000	18,736,000
Work Done on Commission ...	6,000	5,000	11,000
TOTAL ...	2,562,000	16,185,000	18,747,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	805,000	4,275,000	5,080,000

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

† The particulars relating to the few Irish firms making jute goods and cordage have been combined with those for England and Wales, and the values are included in the totals.

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—continued.

1.—The Jute Trade of the United Kingdom and the Linen and Hemp Trades of Great Britain—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 & WALES* :—									
Wage-earners ...	630	2,937	3,567	1,755	6,595	8,350	2,385	9,532	11,917
Salaried Persons ...	30	443	473	5	44	49	35	487	522
TOTAL ...	660	3,380	4,040	1,760	6,639	8,399	2,420	10,019	12,439
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	4,304	15,807	20,111	9,246	38,582	47,828	13,550	54,389	67,939
Salaried Persons ...	202	1,332	1,534	23	112	135	225	1,444	1,669
TOTAL ...	4,506	17,139	21,645	9,269	38,694	47,963	13,775	55,833	69,608
GREAT BRITAIN :—									
Wage-earners ...	4,934	18,744	23,678	11,001	45,177	56,178	15,935	63,921	79,856
Salaried Persons ...	232	1,775	2,007	28	156	184	260	1,931	2,191
TOTAL ...	5,166	20,519	25,685	11,029	45,333	56,362	16,195	65,852	82,047

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES*	—	7	7
SCOTLAND...	—	—	—
GREAT BRITAIN ...	—	7	7

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES.*			SCOTLAND.			GREAT BRITAIN.		
	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.
Factories with their own Engines.	2,532,000	12,317	13,424	16,170,000	69,518	89,257	18,702,000	81,835	102,681
Factories renting their Power.	24,000	96	—	11,000	64	—	35,000	160	—
Workshops (not using Power).	6,000	26	—	4,000	26	—	10,000	52	—
TOTAL ...	2,562,000	12,439	13,424	16,185,000	69,608	89,257	18,747,000	82,047	102,681

* The particulars relating to the few Irish firms making jute goods and cordage have been combined with those for England and Wales.

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—continued.

1.—The Jute Trade of the United Kingdom and the Linen and Hemp Trades of Great Britain—continued.

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

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

	England and Wales.*	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ...	10,624	86,400	97,024
Steam Turbines ...	—	555	555
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	1,602	1,224	2,826
Water Power ...	1,198	1,078	2,276
TOTAL ...	13,424	89,257	102,681
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines :—			
Reciprocating ...	340	5,159	5,499
Steam Turbines ...	—	406	406
Other Power ...	38	133	171
TOTAL ...	378	5,698	6,076

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.*	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 226,000	Board of Trade Units. 167,000	Board of Trade Units. 393,000

* The particulars relating to the few Irish firms making jute goods and cordage have been combined with those for England and Wales.

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—continued.

2.—Linen and Hemp Spinning Trades of Ireland.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	Ireland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Linen Yarn and Thread	Lbs. 75,304,000	£ 5,494,000
Cordage, Rope, and Twine (including Hemp Yarn)	cwts. 25,000	103,000
Nets	} Recorded by Value only. }	23,000
Waste for Paper-making, Felt-making, &c.		48,000
Flax and Tow, dressed		111,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	5,779,000

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

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

	Ireland.
I.	
Cost of Materials Used	£ 3,142,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	13,000
TOTAL	3,155,000
II.	
Value of Output	5,779,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	2,624,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners	4,494	8,830	13,324	6,845	17,605	24,450	11,339	26,435	37,774
Salaried Persons	42	411	453	4	36	40	46	447	493
TOTAL	4,536	9,241	13,777	6,849	17,641	24,490	11,385	26,882	38,267

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—continued.

2.—Linen and Hemp Spinning Trades of Ireland—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.
IRELAND.			
Factories with their own Engines	£ 5,779,000	38,267	Horse-Power. 39,293

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

	Ireland.
Horse-Power.	
Steam Engines :—	35,662
Reciprocating	296
Steam Turbines	314
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	3,021
Water Power	—
TOTAL	39,293
Kilowatts.	
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	2,118
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	145
Other Power	—
TOTAL	2,263

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	Ireland.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	Board of Trade Units. 1,000

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—*continued.*

3.—Linen and Hemp Weaving Trades of Ireland.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	Ireland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Yards.	£
Linen Piece Goods (including Hemp and Union) :—		
Plain—Bleached and Unbleached	168,668,000	4,080,000
Fancy (including Checked, Striped, Coloured, Damask, Diaper, or other kinds of Cloth not included under Plain)	61,015,000	2,124,000
Linen Manufactures other than Piece Goods	} Recorded by Value only. {	6,000
Waste		4,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	6,214,000

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

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

	Ireland.
	£
I.	
Cost of Materials Used	4,745,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	55,000
TOTAL	4,800,000
II.	
Value of Output	6,214,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	1,414,000

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.
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners	1,446	7,372	8,818	3,100	17,609	20,709	4,546	24,981	29,527
Salaried Persons	82	551	633	8	30	38	90	581	671
TOTAL	1,528	7,923	9,451	3,108	17,639	20,747	4,636	25,562	30,198

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—*continued.*3.—Linen and Hemp Weaving Trades of Ireland—*continued.*TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED—*continued.*

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
IRELAND	100	100	200

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.
			IRELAND.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	6,185,000	30,139	25,442
Workshops (not using Power)	29,000	59	—
TOTAL	6,214,000	30,198	25,442

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

	Ireland.
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	22,016
Steam Turbines	46
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,115
Water Power	2,265
TOTAL	25,442
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	2,027
Other Power	201
TOTAL	2,228

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	Ireland.
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	9,000

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—continued.

4.—Linen and Hemp Making-up Trades of Ireland.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	Ireland.
Articles Manufactured from Linen or Union Cloth :—	£
Handkerchiefs :—	
Plain (including checked or corded, unhemmed, hemmed, or hemstitched).	441,000
Printed (including reversed or with open work, embroidered or initialled).	154,000
Household Articles (including hemmed, hemstitched, scalloped, or embroidered doylies, traycloths, tablecloths, bedspreads, pillow-cases, towels, whether made from plain cloth or damask or other fancy texture, and other like goods).	665,000
Articles of Clothing...	71,000
Other Products...	10,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade ...	20,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	1,361,000

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

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

	Ireland.
I.	£
Cost of Materials Used	968,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	59,000
TOTAL	1,027,000
II.	
Value of Output	1,361,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	334,000

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.
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	68	286	354	565	2,724	3,289	633	3,010	3,643
Salaried Persons ...	43	237	280	3	58	61	46	295	341
TOTAL	111	523	634	568	2,782	3,350	679	3,305	3,984

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
Ireland	222	1,490	1,712

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES—continued.

4.—Linen and Hemp Making-up Trades of Ireland—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.
IRELAND.			
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	1,307,000	3,892	731
Workshops (not using Power)	54,000	92	—
TOTAL	1,361,000	3,984	731

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

	Ireland.
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	692
Internal Combustion Engines (oil, gas, &c.)	39
TOTAL	731
	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamoes driven by Steam Engines, Reciprocating.	231

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	Ireland.
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	13,000

SILK TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Net Silk Yarn	*	*	—	412,000
Spun Silk Yarn (including Artificial Silk) ...	2,299,000	—	—	2,299,000
Broadstuffs :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Wholly of Silk (net or spun)	*	*	*	10,527,000
Of Silk mixed with other materials ...	*	*	*	7,508,000
TOTAL—Broadstuffs	17,635,000	349,000	51,000	18,035,000
Ribbons, wholly of Silk, or of Silk mixed with other materials.				
Made-up Goods :—				
Neckties				
Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Mufflers, &c. (not in the piece).				
Trimmings, Frillings, Bindings, Braids, Laces, Cords, and other Manufactures of Silk, woven, braided, knitted, &c.				
Silk Waste, Noils, &c.				
Sewing Silk, including Silk wound or spooled				
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures				
Other Products				
Amount Received for Work Done on Commission, or for the Trade :—				
Silk Throwing and Spinning				
Silk Weaving				
Bleaching and Dyeing Silk Yarn				
Other Work Done on Silk Goods				
	(Recorded by Value only.)			
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Net Silk Yarn	*	*	—	394,000
Spun Silk Yarn (including Artificial Silk) ...	936,000	—	—	936,000
Broadstuffs :—				
Wholly of Silk (net or spun)	*	*	*	869,000
Of Silk mixed with other materials ...	*	*	*	696,000
TOTAL—Broadstuffs	1,518,000	34,000	13,000	1,565,000
Ribbons, wholly of Silk, or of Silk mixed with other materials.	121,000	—	—	121,000
Made-up Goods :—				
Neckties	*	*	*	279,000
Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Mufflers, &c. (not in the piece).	*	*	*	297,000
TOTAL—Made-up Goods	427,000	103,000	46,000	576,000
Trimmings, Frillings, Bindings, Braids, Laces, Cords, and other Manufactures of Silk, woven, braided, knitted, &c.	869,000	9,000	1,000	879,000
Silk Waste, Noils, &c.	36,000	—	—	36,000
Sewing Silk, including Silk, wound or spooled	314,000	—	—	314,000
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	*	*	—	336,000
Other Products	6,000	—	—	6,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...	4,921,000	182,000	60,000	5,163,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade :—				
Silk Throwing and Spinning	*	*	—	27,000
Silk Weaving	*	*	—	17,000
Bleaching and Dyeing Silk Yarn	19,000	—	—	19,000
Other Work Done on Silk Goods	*	*	—	10,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE FOR THE TRADE.	58,000	15,000	—	73,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	4,979,000	197,000	60,000	5,236,000

* 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.

Silk Trades—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. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
I.				
Cost of Materials Used	3,191,000	116,000	29,000	3,336,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	117,000	19,000	2,000	138,000
TOTAL	3,308,000	135,000	31,000	3,474,000
II.				
Value of Output :—				
Goods Made for Sale	4,921,000	182,000	60,000	5,163,000
Work Done for the Trade	58,000	15,000	—	73,000
TOTAL	4,979,000	197,000	60,000	5,236,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	1,671,000	62,000	29,000	1,762,000

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 :—									
Wage-earners	1,936	6,559	8,495	5,147	15,636	20,783	7,083	22,195	29,278
Salaried Persons	123	1,060	1,183	45	145	190	168	1,205	1,373
TOTAL	2,059	7,619	9,678	5,192	15,781	20,973	7,251	23,400	30,651
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	10	131	141	287	507	794	297	638	935
Salaried Persons	10	58	68	3	11	14	13	69	82
TOTAL	20	189	209	290	518	808	310	707	1,017
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners	44	125	169	123	205	328	167	330	497
Salaried Persons	—	14	14	8	11	19	8	25	33
TOTAL	44	139	183	131	216	347	175	355	530
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	1,990	6,815	8,805	5,557	16,348	21,905	7,547	23,163	30,710
Salaried Persons	133	1,132	1,265	56	167	223	189	1,299	1,488
TOTAL	2,123	7,947	10,070	5,613	16,515	22,128	7,736	24,462	32,198

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females
ENGLAND AND WALES	21	52	73
SCOTLAND	—	1	1
IRELAND	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	53	74

Silk 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.		
	£ Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- Power. of Engines.	£ Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- Power. of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines .	4,694,000	29,004	18,234	196,000	994	614
Factories renting their Power ...	259,000	1,531	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	26,000	116	—	1,000	23	—
TOTAL ...	4,979,000	30,651	18,234	197,000	1,017	614
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse- Power.	£		Horse- Power.
Factories with their own Engines .	59,000	522	19	4,949,000	30,520	18,867
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	259,000	1,531	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	1,000	8	—	28,000	147	—
TOTAL ...	60,000	530	19	5,236,000	32,198	18,867

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

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ...	16,287	585	15	16,887
Steam Turbines ...	475	—	—	475
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	779	29	4	812
Water Power ...	693	—	—	693
TOTAL ...	18,234	614	19	18,867
Capacity of Dynamoes driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines :—				
Reciprocating ...	1,160	113	—	1,273
Steam Turbines ...	242	—	—	242
Other Power ...	145	—	—	145
TOTAL ...	1,547	113	—	1,660

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade units. 301,000	Board of Trade units. —	Board of Trade units. 5,000	Board of Trade units. 306,000

LACE 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.
— Cotton Net, including all Nets made on Net Machines ...	£ 1,081,000	£ 12,000	£ 1,093,000
— Cotton Lace Curtains and Piece Goods made on Curtain Machines.	665,000	906,000	1,571,000
— Cotton Lace and Articles thereof, made on machines other than Net or Curtain Machines.	2,482,000	—	2,482,000
— Muslin Curtains and Piece Goods ...	—	167,000	167,000
TOTAL—Cotton Net, Curtains, Lace, &c. ...	4,228,000	1,085,000	5,313,000
— Silk Net and Lace and Articles thereof ...	442,000	—	442,000
— Hand-made Lace ...	92,000	—	92,000
— Other Lace ...	27,000	—	27,000
— Embroidery and Needlework (other than Embroidered Lace).	95,000	9,000	104,000
— Women's and Girls' Costumes, Blouses, &c. ...	78,000	—	78,000
— Other Products ...	11,000	—	11,000
TOTAL VALUE ...	4,973,000	1,094,000	6,067,000
Lace Warehouses—Finished Lace Goods of all kinds ...	4,148,000	—	4,148,000
Amount received for Work Done for the Trade :—			
Bleaching, Dyeing, and Dressing of Lace and Curtains	409,000	31,000	440,000
Other Work (Winding, Warping, &c.) ...	48,000	12,000	60,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	9,578,000	1,137,000	10,715,000

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

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

—	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used ...	6,049,000	764,000	6,813,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	260,000	47,000	307,000
TOTAL ...	6,309,000	811,000	7,120,000
II.			
Value of Output :—			
Goods Made for Sale ...	9,121,000	1,094,000	10,215,000
Work Done for the Trade ...	457,000	43,000	500,000
TOTAL ...	9,578,000	1,137,000	10,715,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	3,269,000	326,000	3,595,000

* 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.

Lace 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 lace factories and warehouses where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in lace warehouses and workshops 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... ..	1,956	10,131	12,087	4,611	12,649	17,260	6,567	22,780	29,347
Salaried Persons	319	1,995	2,314	112	440	552	431	2,435	2,866
TOTAL	2,275	12,126	14,401	4,723	13,089	17,812	6,998	25,215	32,213
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners... ..	316	1,506	1,822	692	1,922	2,614	1,008	3,428	4,436
Salaried Persons	13	145	158	7	26	33	20	171	191
TOTAL	329	1,651	1,980	699	1,948	2,647	1,028	3,599	4,627
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners... ..	2,272	11,637	13,909	5,303	14,571	19,874	7,575	26,208	33,783
Salaried Persons	332	2,140	2,472	119	466	585	451	2,606	3,057
TOTAL	2,604	13,777	16,381	5,422	15,037	20,459	8,026	28,814	36,840

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND*	91	5,016	5,107
SCOTLAND	1	63	64
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM	92	5,079	5,171

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories and Warehouses with their own Engines.	3,615,000	15,098	6,974	1,133,000	4,569	3,365	4,748,000	19,667	10,339
Factories and Warehouses renting their Power.	2,139,000	8,968	—	3,000	42	—	2,142,000	9,010	—
Workshops (not using Power).	3,824,000	8,147	—	1,000	16	—	3,825,000	8,163	—
TOTAL	9,578,000	32,213	6,974	1,137,000	4,627	3,365	10,715,000	36,840	10,339

* 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.

Lace 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	5,709	3,221	8,930
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	970	119	1,089
Water Power	295	25	320
TOTAL	6,974	3,365	10,339
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	935	692	1,627
Other Power	305	35	340
TOTAL	1,240	727	1,967

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	567,000	19,000	586,000

* 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.

HOSIERY 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.		
	(Recorded by Value only.)		
Underwear (including Shirts, Pants, Vests, Bodices, Spencers, Combinations, &c.).	Doz. Pairs.	Doz. Pairs.	Doz. Pairs.
Fancy Hosiery (including Cardigan Jackets, Fancy Vests, Jerseys, Sweaters, Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Wool Goods, &c.).	13,980,000	409,000	14,389,000
Hose, Half-Hose, and Three-quarter Hose			
Hosiery, not separately distinguished			
Gloves (Cotton, Wool, Silk, &c.)			
Women's and Girls' Clothing and Millinery			
Hosiery and Glove Fabrics			
	(Recorded by Value only.)		
Woolen and Cotton Yarns	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Other Textile Manufactures	†	†	2,349,000
Other Products			
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade or on Commission :—	(Recorded by Value only.)		
Knitting			
Finishing			
Work, not further distinguished			
	Value.		
	£	£	£
Underwear (including Shirts, Pants, Vests, Bodices, Spencers, Combinations, &c.).	2,227,000	496,000	2,723,000
Fancy Hosiery (including Cardigan Jackets, Fancy Vests, Jerseys, Sweaters, Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Wool Goods, &c.).	793,000	99,000	892,000
Hose, Half-Hose, and Three-quarter Hose	4,211,000	191,000	4,402,000
Hosiery, not separately distinguished	127,000	44,000	171,000
TOTAL—Hosiery	7,358,000	830,000	8,188,000
Gloves (Cotton, Wool, Silk, &c.)	191,000	66,000	257,000
Women's and Girls' Clothing and Millinery	132,000	—	132,000
Hosiery and Glove Fabrics	88,000	—	88,000
Woolen and Cotton Yarns	†	†	234,000
Other Textile Manufactures	†	†	44,000
Other Products	21,000	2,000	23,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE FOR SALE	7,897,000	1,069,000	8,966,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade or on Commission :—			
Knitting	88,000	1,000	89,000
Finishing	9,000	—	9,000
Work, not further distinguished	10,000	—	10,000
TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR WORK DONE FOR THE TRADE.	107,000	1,000	108,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	8,004,000	1,070,000	9,074,000

* 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.

Hosiery Trades—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 and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
I.			
Cost of Materials Used	4,983,000	614,000	5,597,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them	330,000	8,000	338,000
TOTAL	5,313,000	622,000	5,935,000
II.			
Value of Output :—			
Goods Made for Sale	7,897,000	1,069,000	8,966,000
Work Done for the Trade or on Commission	107,000	1,000	108,000
TOTAL	8,004,000	1,070,000	9,074,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	2,691,000	448,000	3,139,000

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	1,472	8,090	9,562	7,859	23,322	31,181	9,331	31,412	40,743
Salaried Persons	279	2,013	2,292	198	581	779	477	2,594	3,071
TOTAL	1,751	10,103	11,854	8,057	23,903	31,960	9,808	34,006	43,814
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	112	743	855	1,888	4,201	6,089	2,000	4,944	6,944
Salaried Persons	29	279	308	28	119	147	57	398	455
TOTAL	141	1,022	1,163	1,916	4,320	6,236	2,057	5,342	7,399
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	1,584	8,833	10,417	9,747	27,523	37,270	11,331	36,356	47,687
Salaried Persons	308	2,292	2,600	226	700	926	534	2,992	3,526
TOTAL	1,892	11,125	13,017	9,973	28,223	38,196	11,865	39,348	51,213

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
England and Wales and Ireland*	610	4,303	4,913
Scotland	18	872	890
TOTAL : UNITED KINGDOM	628	5,175	5,803

* 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.

Hosiery 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 AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines.	7,389,000	39,385	6,356	1,002,000	6,835	1,428	8,391,000	46,220	7,784
Factories renting their Power.	402,000	2,068	—	14,000	110	—	416,000	2,178	—
Workshops(not using Power.)	213,000	2,361	—	54,000	454	—	267,000	2,815	—
TOTAL ...	8,004,000	43,814	6,356	1,070,000	7,399	1,428	9,074,000	51,213	7,784

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*			Scotland.			United Kingdom.		
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	3,605	568	4,173	3,605	568	4,173	3,605	568	4,173
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	2,581	340	2,921	2,581	340	2,921	2,581	340	2,921
Water Power ...	170	520	690	170	520	690	170	520	690
TOTAL ...	6,356	1,428	7,784	6,356	1,428	7,784	6,356	1,428	7,784

	England and Wales and Ireland.*			Scotland.			United Kingdom.		
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—									
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	494	28	522	494	28	522	494	28	522
Other Power ...	234	71	305	234	71	305	234	71	305
TOTAL ...	728	99	827	728	99	827	728	99	827

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.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	491,000	252,000	743,000	491,000	252,000	743,000	491,000	252,000	743,000

* 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.

ELASTIC WEBBING TRADE.

The Elastic Webbing Trade of the United Kingdom is at present confined to England and Wales.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.
Elastic Webs, Elastic Braids, and Elastic Cords ...	£ 630,000
Manufactures of Elastic Webs, &c. ...	119,000
Other Textile Manufactures ...	72,000
TOTAL ...	821,000

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

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

	England and Wales.
I.	£
Cost of Materials Used ...	522,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them ...	16,000
TOTAL ...	538,000
II.	
Value of Output ...	821,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	283,000

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 & WALES :—									
Wage-earners ...	227	1,124	1,351	789	1,783	2,572	1,016	2,907	3,923
Salaried Persons ...	16	196	212	3	32	35	19	228	247
TOTAL ...	243	1,320	1,563	792	1,815	2,607	1,035	3,135	4,170

Elastic Webbing Trade—continued.

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	788,000	4,026	1,501
Factories renting their Power	18,000	64	—
Workshops (not using Power)	15,000	80	—
TOTAL	821,000	4,170	1,501

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

	England and Wales.	
	Horse-Power.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,298	
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	152	
Water Power	51	
TOTAL	1,501	
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		
Steam Engines, Reciprocating		228

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.
	Board of Trade Units.
Estimated Amount of Electricity Purchased	74,000

COCOANUT FIBRE, HORSEHAIR, FEATHER, AND SUNDRY VEGETABLE FIBRE TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	United Kingdom.*
	£
Fibre for Brushmaking	68,000
Mats and Matting of Coconut Fibre	243,000
Hair, Cleaned or Dressed	209,000
Hair, Curled	335,000
Hair Seating and Cloth of Hair and Fibre or Cotton	170,000
Feathers and Down, Purified or Dressed	152,000
Manufacturing and Preparing Sundry Vegetable Fibres	30,000
Other Textile Manufactures	13,000
Other Products	14,000
Amount received for Work Done on Commission or Work Done for the Trade.	2,000
TOTAL VALUE	1,236,000
TOTAL VALUE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES...	1,057,000
" " SCOTLAND	166,000
" " IRELAND	13,000

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
I. Cost of Materials Used	690,000	111,000	8,000	809,000
II. Value of Output	1,057,000	166,000	13,000	1,236,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	367,000	55,000	5,000	427,000

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:—									
Wage-earners	428	2,085	2,513	654	2,202	2,856	1,082	4,287	5,369
Salaried Persons	34	250	284	8	20	28	42	270	312
TOTAL	462	2,335	2,797	662	2,222	2,884	1,124	4,557	5,681
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners	1	46	47	82	354	436	83	400	483
Salaried Persons	2	35	37	—	5	5	2	40	42
TOTAL	3	81	84	82	359	441	85	440	525
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners	1	11	12	1	56	57	2	67	69
Salaried Persons	—	6	6	—	1	1	—	7	7
TOTAL	1	17	18	1	57	58	2	74	76
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners	430	2,142	2,572	737	2,612	3,349	1,167	4,754	5,921
Salaried Persons	36	291	327	8	26	34	44	317	361
TOTAL	466	2,433	2,899	745	2,638	3,383	1,211	5,071	6,282

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures as to the several classes of output can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole; separate totals are, however, shown for each division of the United Kingdom.

Cocoanut Fibre, Horsehair, Feather, and Sundry Vegetable Fibre Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED—continued.

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES	1	219	220
SCOTLAND	—	—	—
IRELAND	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM	1	219	220

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	889,000	4,820	1,572	166,000	525	375
Factories renting their Power ...	2,000	27	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	166,000	834	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,057,000	5,681	1,572	166,000	525	375
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	13,000	76	45	1,068,000	5,421	1,992
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	2,000	27	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	—	—	—	166,000	834	—
TOTAL	13,000	76	45	1,236,000	6,282	1,992

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 ...	966	338	20	1,324
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	558	37	25	620
Water Power	48	—	—	48
TOTAL	1,572	375	45	1,992
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	15	—	—	15
Other Power	12	—	—	12
TOTAL	27	—	—	27

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 ...	222,000	19,000	—	241,000

ROPE, TWINE, AND NET 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.		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Cordage, Cables, Ropes, and Twine	1,191,000	222,000	1,413,000
	Value.		
	£	£	£
Cordage, Cables, Ropes, and Twine	2,857,000	432,000	3,289,000
Wire Ropes	136,000	—	136,000
Nets	204,000	187,000	391,000
Cotton and Hemp Yarns	71,000	—	71,000
Made-up Canvas Goods	21,000	4,000	25,000
Other Textile Manufactures	25,000	1,000	26,000
Other Products	10,000	5,000	15,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	3,324,000	629,000	3,953,000
Amount Received for Fixing and Splicing of Driving Ropes	8,000	—	8,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	3,332,000	629,000	3,961,000

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

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
I.			
Cost of Materials Used	2,435,000	446,000	2,881,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	2,000	6,000	8,000
TOTAL	2,437,000	452,000	2,889,000
II.			
Value of Output :—			
Goods Made for Sale	3,324,000	629,000	3,953,000
Amount Received for Fixing and Splicing of Driving Ropes.	8,000	—	8,000
TOTAL	3,332,000	629,000	3,961,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	895,000	177,000	1,072,000

* 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.

Rope, Twine, and Net 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 ...	1,797	3,415	5,212	1,427	4,013	5,440	3,224	7,428	10,652
Salaried Persons ...	86	597	683	35	77	112	121	674	795
TOTAL ...	1,883	4,012	5,895	1,462	4,090	5,552	3,345	8,102	11,447
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	291	668	959	336	1,376	1,712	627	2,044	2,671
Salaried Persons ...	8	100	108	4	29	33	12	129	141
TOTAL ...	299	768	1,067	340	1,405	1,745	639	2,173	2,812
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	2,088	4,083	6,171	1,763	5,389	7,152	3,851	9,472	13,323
Salaried Persons ...	94	697	791	39	106	145	133	803	936
TOTAL ...	2,182	4,780	6,962	1,802	5,495	7,297	3,984	10,275	14,259

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* ...	42	673	715
SCOTLAND ...	4	41	45
TOTAL : UNITED KINGDOM ...	46	714	760

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	3,064,000	9,889	13,104	578,000	2,363	2,210	3,642,000	12,252	15,314
Factories renting their Power.	27,000	93	—	—	—	—	27,000	93	—
Workshops (not using Power).	241,000	1,465	—	51,000	449	—	292,000	1,914	—
TOTAL ...	3,332,000	11,447	13,104	629,000	2,812	2,210	3,961,000	14,259	15,314

* 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.

Rope, Twine, and Net 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 :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ...	9,118	2,014	11,132
Steam Turbines ...	400	—	400
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	3,571	196	3,767
Water Power ...	15	—	15
TOTAL ...	13,104	2,210	15,314
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	453	98	551
Other Power ...	24	—	24
TOTAL ...	477	98	575

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. 746,000	Board of Trade Units. 251,000	Board of Trade Units. 997,000

* 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.

FLOCK AND RAG TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Rags, Cleaned, Sorted, &c., for Textile Purposes	760,000	103,000	863,000
Rags, Cleaned, Sorted, &c., for Paper-Making Purposes ...	427,000	109,000	536,000
Rags for Textile and Paper-Making Purposes, not further distinguished.	124,000	5,000	129,000
Flocks for Bedding and Upholstery	122,000	8,000	130,000
Cotton and Wool Waste	85,000	—	85,000
Other Products	21,000	12,000	33,000
TOTAL VALUE	1,539,000	237,000	1,776,000

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 I.	1,260,000	185,000	1,445,000
Value of Output II.	1,539,000	237,000	1,776,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used... .. III.	279,000	52,000	331,000

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 AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners	104	1,030	1,134	526	3,181	3,707	630	4,211	4,841
Salaried Persons	17	389	406	2	42	44	19	431	450
TOTAL	121	1,419	1,540	528	3,223	3,751	649	4,642	5,291
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	14	150	164	45	802	847	59	952	1,011
Salaried Persons	4	62	66	8	9	17	12	71	83
TOTAL	18	212	230	53	811	864	71	1,023	1,094
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	118	1,180	1,298	571	3,983	4,554	689	5,163	5,852
Salaried Persons	21	451	472	10	51	61	31	502	533
TOTAL	139	1,631	1,770	581	4,034	4,615	720	5,665	6,385

* 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.

Flock and Rag 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 AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	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.
Factories with their own Engines.	594,000	1,638	2,196	101,000	476	398	695,000	2,114	2,594
Factories renting their Power.	2,000	6	—	—	—	—	2,000	6	—
Workshops (not using Power).	943,000	3,647	—	136,000	618	—	1,079,000	4,265	—
TOTAL	1,539,000	5,291	2,196	237,000	1,094	398	1,776,000	6,385	2,594

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,064	175	1,239
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	672	73	745
Water Power	460	150	610
TOTAL	2,196	398	2,594

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	55,000	6,000	61,000

* 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.

BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, AND FINISHING TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cotton, Raw :—Dyeing, &c.	*	*	—	13,339,000
Cotton Waste :—Dyeing, &c.	*	(Recorded by Value only.)	*	*
Cotton Yarn :—Bleaching, Dyeing, Mercerising, &c.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Bleached, but not Dyed or Printed ...	2,045,138,000	86,681,000	60,470,000	2,192,289,000
Dyed, but not Printed	965,632,000	143,187,000	32,067,000	1,140,886,000
Printed, whether Dyed or not	*	*	*	1,326,059,000
Finished only	*	*	*	*
Other Cotton Manufactures :—Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	*	(Recorded by Value only.)	*	*
Wool, Raw :—Bleaching, Dyeing, &c. ...	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Woollen and Worsted Yarns (including Pure Wool and Mixed Yarn) :—Stoving, Dyeing, Printing, &c.	*	*	*	14,422,000
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (including Pure Wool Goods and Mixtures) :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Stoving, Dyeing, Printing, &c.	*	*	*	235,930,000
Finishing only	*	*	*	*
Waterproofing	*	*	*	*
Hosiery : Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing :—	Doz. Pairs.	Doz. Pairs.	Doz. Pairs.	Doz. Pairs.
Stockings and Socks	*	*	*	9,636,000
Other Sorts	*	(Recorded by Value only.)	*	*
Linen Yarn :—Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Linen Piece Goods :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Bleaching and Finishing	*	*	*	114,092,000
Dyeing and Printing	*	*	*	29,942,000
Finishing only	*	(Recorded by Value only.)	*	*
Thrown Silk and Spun Silk Yarn :—Bleaching and Dyeing.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Silk Manufactures :—	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing	*	*	*	14,826,000
Finishing only	*	*	*	*
Jute Yarn and Piece Goods :—Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	*	*	*	*
Other Textiles :—Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing.	*	(Recorded by Value only.)	*	*
Engraving for Calico Printers	*	*	*	*
Other Work Done (Packing, Sack-making, Card Cutting, &c.).	*	*	*	*
Waste and By-Products	*	*	*	*
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Cotton, Raw :—Dyeing, &c.	*	*	—	74,000
Cotton Waste :—Dyeing, &c.	84,000	—	—	84,000
Cotton Yarn :—Bleaching, Dyeing, Mercerising, &c.	*	*	*	1,653,000
Cotton Piece Goods :—	£	£	£	£
Bleached, but not Dyed or Printed ...	2,421,000	162,000	97,000	2,680,000
Dyed, but not Printed	3,404,000	386,000	104,000	3,894,000
Printed, whether Dyed or not	*	*	*	4,991,000
Finished only	463,000	91,000	7,000	561,000
Other Cotton Manufactures :—Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	12,000	—	—	12,000

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

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

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.
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Wool, Raw :—Bleaching, Dyeing, &c. ...	*	*	*	142,000
Woollen and Worsted Yarns (including Pure Wool and Mixed Yarn) :—Stoving, Dyeing, Printing, &c.	*	*	*	432,000
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (including Pure Wool Goods and Mixtures) :—	£	£	£	£
Stoving, Dyeing, Printing, &c.	*	*	*	1,526,000
Finishing only	215,000	48,000	—	263,000
Waterproofing	18,000	—	—	18,000
Hosiery : Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing :—	£	£	£	£
Stockings and Socks	*	—	*	255,000
Other Sorts	111,000	—	—	111,000
Linen Yarn :—Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing.	9,000	183,000	51,000	243,000
Linen Piece-Goods :—	£	£	£	£
Bleaching and Finishing	*	*	*	398,000
Dyeing and Printing	*	*	*	78,000
Finishing only	—	20,000	37,000	57,000
Thrown Silk and Spun Silk Yarn :—Bleaching and Dyeing.	*	*	*	97,000
Silk Manufactures :—	£	£	£	£
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing	*	*	*	130,000
Finishing only	*	*	—	19,000
Jute Yarn and Piece-Goods :—Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	*	*	—	70,000
Other Textiles :—Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing.	10,000	—	—	10,000
Engraving for Calico Printers	*	*	*	92,000
Other Work Done (Packing, Sack-making, Card Cutting, &c.).	11,000	18,000	—	29,000
Waste and By-Products	20,000	1,000	—	21,000
TOTAL VALUE	14,488,000	2,811,000	641,000	17,940,000

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	5,763,000	1,231,000	218,000	7,212,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	179,000	53,000	13,000	245,000
TOTAL	5,942,000	1,284,000	231,000	7,457,000
II.	£	£	£	£
Value of Work Done	14,488,000	2,811,000	641,000	17,940,000
III.	£	£	£	£
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	8,546,000	1,527,000	410,000	10,483,000

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

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners ...	9,194	54,005	63,199	2,708	7,827	10,535	11,902	61,832	73,734
Salaried Persons ...	510	4,485	4,995	28	137	165	538	4,622	5,160
TOTAL ...	9,704	58,490	68,194	2,736	7,964	10,700	12,440	66,454	78,894
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	1,525	9,662	11,187	1,685	5,247	6,932	3,210	14,909	18,119
Salaried Persons ...	81	624	705	10	40	50	91	664	755
TOTAL ...	1,606	10,286	11,892	1,695	5,287	6,982	3,301	15,573	18,874
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	421	4,321	4,742	184	809	993	605	5,130	5,735
Salaried Persons ...	27	260	287	7	16	23	34	276	310
TOTAL ...	448	4,581	5,029	191	825	1,016	639	5,406	6,045
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners ...	11,140	67,988	79,128	4,577	13,883	18,460	15,717	81,871	97,588
Salaried Persons ...	618	5,369	5,987	45	193	238	663	5,562	6,225
TOTAL ...	11,758	73,357	85,115	4,622	14,076	18,698	16,380	87,433	103,813

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.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Works with their own Engines ...	14,279,000	77,504	143,577	2,809,000	18,849	30,539
Works renting their Power ...	100,000	804	—	—	—	—
Works (not using Power) ...	109,000	586	—	2,000	25	—
TOTAL ...	14,488,000	78,894	143,577	2,811,000	18,874	30,539
SCOTLAND.						
IRELAND.						
Works with their own Engines ...	639,000	6,035	16,136	17,727,000	102,388	190,252
Works renting their Power ...	2,000	10	—	102,000	814	—
Works (not using Power) ...	—	—	—	111,000	611	—
TOTAL ...	641,000	6,045	16,136	17,940,000	103,813	190,252

Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF
ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines:—				
Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 135,264	Horse-Power. 27,230	Horse-Power. 9,592	Horse-Power. 172,086
Steam Turbines ...	1,580	—	5	1,585
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	3,555	1,698	401	5,654
Water Power ...	3,068	1,611	6,138	10,817
Other Power ...	110	—	—	110
TOTAL ...	143,577	30,539	16,136	190,252
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—				
Steam Engines:—				
Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 10,151	Kilowatts. 1,999	Kilowatts. 314	Kilowatts. 12,464
Steam Turbines ...	1,078	—	—	1,078
Other Power ...	134	1,091	212	1,437
TOTAL ...	11,363	3,090	526	14,979

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 4,652,000	Board of Trade Units. 107,000	Board of Trade Units. —	Board of Trade Units. 4,759,000

FLAX-SCUTCHING TRADE.

FLAX-SCUTCHING IS CONFINED TO IRELAND.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

NOTE.—The figure of quantity in this Table is given to the nearest ten, and those of value to the nearest thousand.

	IRELAND.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Tow, Dressed	Tons. 1,990	£ 23,000
Amount Received for Flax-scutching done for other Parties ...	(Recorded by Value only.)	55,000
TOTAL VALUE	—	78,000

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.

	Ireland.
I.	£
Cost of Materials Used	4,000
II.	
Value of Output	78,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	74,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK DURING THE PERIODS WHEN THE ESTABLISHMENTS WERE OPEN FOR PRODUCTION.

	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.
IRELAND :—									
Wage - earners and Salaried Persons.	229	2,516	2,745	94	1,023	1,117	323	3,539	3,862

Flax-scutching Trade—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
		£	
Mills with their own Engines	78,000	3,862	6,091

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

	Ireland.
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,049
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	237
Water Power	4,805
TOTAL	6,091
	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :— Steam Engines, Reciprocating	15

VELVET AND FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADES.

THE VELVET AND FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IS CONFINED TO ENGLAND.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England.
Cutting of Piece Goods :—	£
Cotton Unbleached (including Cotton Velvets, Cords, &c.)	116,000
Other Goods	1,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE	117,000

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

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

	England.
I.	£
Cost of Materials Used	4,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given out to them	1,000
TOTAL	5,000
II.	
Value of Output	117,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	112,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND :—									
Wage-earners	40	686	726	788	1,863	2,651	828	2,549	3,377
Salaried Persons	—	65	65	—	1	1	—	66	66
TOTAL	40	751	791	788	1,864	2,652	828	2,615	3,443

Velvet and Fustian Cutting—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
ENGLAND.			
	£		Horse-Power.
Establishments with their own Engines	65,000	1,851	428
Establishments not using Power	52,000	1,592	—
TOTAL	117,000	3,443	428

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England.
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	409
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	19
TOTAL	428