

THE HAT, BONNET AND CAP MAKING TRADES.*

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Introductory.†

The Tables on pages 295-298 are based on Returns received from firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the manufacture of hats, bonnets and caps, and of hatters' wares. The particulars given in the Tables do not cover establishments engaged in the manufacture of millinery, which are dealt with in the Report relating to the Clothing Trade (see pages 251-261). The number of separate Returns made on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades was 702. About 175 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish Returns, but these

* The figures for the years 1912 and 1907 quoted in this Report represent the combined results of the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades and the Hatters' Fur Trade. At the 1924 Census no separate schedule was issued to the Hatters' Fur Trade, the output of hatters' furs and other particulars relating to that trade being returned on the schedule for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades.

† See also the Notes on pp. vii-xiv.

firms for the most part had very small establishments and they included a number which ceased operations in the course of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 900 persons in all and that their total net output was probably not in excess of £120,000.

Summary of results.—The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924, 1912, and 1907,* comparisons between the figures for the three years being subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph.

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.	1912.	1907.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	13,801	7,784	5,574
Cost of materials used	"	8,306	4,632	3,318
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	104	95	78
Net output	"	5,391	3,057	2,178
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	31,210	37,759	33,135
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	173	81	66
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	3,449	5,937	5,457
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	9,039	2,556	(not recorded)

Qualifications affecting comparisons.—In considering the above table and the other tables in this Report which show figures for different censal years, the following qualifications should be borne in mind :—

(1) The comparability of figures relating to value or cost is affected by the changes which have taken place in the general purchasing power of money.

(2) The Census of 1907 covered the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The exclusion of Southern Ireland in 1924 does not seriously affect the comparability of the figures since, according to the Census of Production taken by the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of the year 1926, the total value of the hats, trimmed and untrimmed, and caps made in that year was returned as £68,800, this total being inclusive of millinery.

(3) The Censuses of 1907 and 1924 extended to all firms, however small, but in 1912 firms employing not more than five persons (excluding the proprietors) were merely required to state the average number of persons employed by them in the year. According to the information so furnished the number of persons employed in the establishments thus excluded was 1,230 or 3.3 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table.

* See footnote (*) on p. 285.

Value of output and cost of materials.—The figures in the above table representing the value of goods made and work done and the cost of materials used, are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms making Returns, and, for the reasons explained in paragraphs (i) and (ii) on page xii, they over-state the value of the output of, and the cost of materials used by, the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on page 290 where it is estimated that in 1924 the value, free from duplication, of the output of the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades lay between £12,800,000 and £13,800,000 and the cost of the materials purchased from sources outside those trades and worked up into their products was between £7,406,000 and £8,306,000.

Production.

Detailed information as to the output of the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades in 1924 will be found in Table II on page 296.

Principal products.—The following table shows, for the three censal years, the value and, where recorded, the quantity of the different classes of output, including not only the goods manufactured by firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades, but also those made by firms whose Returns were furnished on schedules for other trades.

Kind of goods.	1924.		1912.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.
	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000	Th. doz.	£'000
Hats, bonnets, caps, etc., trimmed and untrimmed :—						
Of straw	986	2,659	1,851	1,925	1,434	1,139
Of felt (including bodies)	1,846	5,770	1,845	2,832	1,369	2,068
Of cloth	1,877*	2,136	..	1,151	..	1,195
Of other or unspecified material .. .. .	..	1,649	221	437	205	423
TOTAL—HATS, ETC.	..	12,214	..	6,642	..	4,961
Hatters' furs .. .. .	..	676	..	476	..	405
Hatters' wares, trimmings, etc. (including felts and straw braid) and plaiting .. .. .	..	515	..	423	..	114
Hat and bonnet shapes of buckram, etc.	..	424	..	25†	..	22‡
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	..	13,829	..	7,566	..	5,502

* Estimated in respect of goods valued at £125,000 returned, by value only, on schedules for other trades.

† Particulars of quantities not furnished.

‡ Returned on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades only; buckram shapes returned on schedules for other trades in 1907 and 1912 cannot now be identified.

More detailed particulars of the output in 1924 are given below :—

Kind of goods.	Returned on schedules for			
	The Hat, Bonnet, etc., Trades.		All trades.*	
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.
	Th. doz.	£'000.	Th. doz.	£'000.
Hats, bonnets, caps, etc., trimmed and untrimmed :—				
Of straw	986	2,659	986	2,659
Of felt (including bodies) :—				
Wool felt	1,302	2,644	1,320	2,656
Fur felt	526	3,114	526	3,114
Of cloth	1,767	2,011	1,877†	2,136
Of other material	262	754	262‡	755
Of straw, felt, etc., not separately distinguished .. .. .	..	894	..	894
TOTAL—HATS, BONNETS, ETC. ..	..	12,076	..	12,214
Hatters' furs .. .. .	..	676	..	676
Hatters' wares, trimmings, etc. (including felts and straw braid, bleached and dyed) .. .. .	..	492	..	495
Plaiting of straw and other materials .. .. .	..	20	..	20
Hat and bonnet shapes of buckram, etc. .. .. .	..	219	..	424
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	..	13,483	..	13,829

* Including the Woollen and Worsted Trades and the Textile Finishing Trade.

† See footnote (*) to previous table.

‡ The quantity returned on schedules for other trades was less than 500 dozen.

Manufacturers were asked to reclassify their output of straw and felt hats according as they were intended for wear by men and boys or by women and girls, and the information furnished is set out below. These particulars were supplied by firms with an aggregate gross output valued at £5,311,000 or 38·5 per cent. of the gross output of the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades as a whole.

Kind of hats.	For men and boys.	For women and girls.	Total.	Total returned by the trade.
	Th. doz.	Th. doz.	Th. doz.	Th. doz.
Straw hats	63	285	348	986
Felt hats of wool	218	248	466	1,302
Felt hats of fur	306	40	346	526

In connexion with the Census of 1907, particulars furnished with regard to 832,000 dozens of hats of felt, or about 60 per cent. of the total output recorded as made of felt, showed that 558,000 dozens, of which all but 3,000 dozens were for men and boys, were made of fur, and that 274,000 dozens, of which 148,000 dozens were for men and boys, were made of wool. The fur-felt hats in 1924 were relatively

better represented in the output covered by the voluntary information than the wool-felt hats, but the fact that the numbers covered by these particulars in 1907 exceeded the total make of fur-felt hats, as far as distinguished, in 1924 may, perhaps, be significant of a decline of fur-felt relative to wool-felt as a hat-making material. It would appear, also, that the fact that 15½ per cent. of the felt hats classified in 1907, and 35½ per cent. of the 1924 sample were for women and girls is significant of the popularity of felt hats for women in recent years, but it cannot be taken as a measure of the change in fashion.

In general, however, even if no account be taken of the fairly large output of headgear not distinguished according to material, the output for which information was furnished in 1924 is too small for useful conclusions to be drawn, or for definite comparisons to be made with the similar (and similarly defective) material obtained at the preceding Censuses.

The fact that hats, bonnets, caps, etc., to the value of £894,000 in 1924 could not be distinguished according to the material of which they were made, and that the manufacturers of those kinds of headgear were unable to state the numbers made, renders it difficult to say whether the output of the trade had increased or not since 1907 and 1912. The power available in the industry had increased by one-half since 1912, while there was a reduction both in the number of operatives employed and in the length of the working week of about one-eighth. That there was a very heavy reduction in the output of straw hats is quite clear and it is probable that this decline was not fully offset by an increase in the output of felt hats, however large a proportion of the undifferentiated total of £894,000 be assigned to felt hats. In view of its miscellaneous character the output of caps and of hats of *other materials* (silk hats, helmets, topees, etc.), in the two years cannot be compared effectively.

Other products.—In addition to the hats, bonnets, caps and hatters' materials shown in the table on page 288, firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades recorded an output in 1924 of other goods (including waste products) valued at £17,000. These goods, being of kinds mainly produced in other trades, are dealt with in the Reports on those trades. The corresponding figure for 1912 was £25,000 and for 1907, £27,000.

Work done on commission or for the trade.—The amount recorded on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades as received for work done in 1924 was £301,000, to which should be added the sum of £29,000 received for similar work by firms that made their Returns on schedules for other trades. The following table gives particulars for that year, together with the corresponding figures for 1912 and 1907.

Kind of work done.	Amount received.		
	1924.	1912.	1907.
Straw hat sewing and trimming	£'000. 11	£'000. 37	£'000. 8
Bleaching and dyeing of straw plait, chip braids and hats	225	127	91
Other work	94	58	57
TOTAL	330	222	156

Value of output free from duplication.—It is improbable that any important number of untrimmed hats were sold by the makers to other firms in the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades to be trimmed by them, and the possibility of a serious amount of duplication of output arising from this cause may be excluded. The total value, £13,801,000, of the gross output of the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Making Trades contains however, some duplication in respect of hat forms, hoods and bodies made into finished hats by other manufacturers (as to the amount of which there is no information), of hatters' materials made by some firms and sold to others and of work done by some firms for others. The amount of hatters' materials recorded as made and sold was £1,407,000 and the amount received for work done was £301,000. So far as the hatters' furs (£676,000) and hatters' wares and straw plait (£512,000) are concerned there was no duplication in respect of goods exported, or sold to millinery firms, drapers, or private individuals, or added to stock. Exports of straw plait which had been treated in the United Kingdom were valued at £317,000, but was probably, in the main, plait dressed or dyed for merchants; the exports of hatters' furs and hatters' wares corresponding to the production shown in the Returns for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades cannot, as has been explained, be separated from the exports relating to similar kinds of goods, not so described, returned on schedules for other trades. Further, the quantities sold to millinery firms, drapers, and private persons, are not known. On the other hand, it is probable that the great bulk of the buckram shapes, valued at £219,000, included in the above statements derived from Returns on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades, were sold to milliners, drapers, etc., and no duplication is involved in so far as that was the case. On the whole, it seems reasonable to estimate that the duplication involved in respect of hatters' materials did not exceed £600,000. There remains the sum of £301,000 received for work done for the trade, and, as the firms making Returns stated that they paid £104,000 for work given out by them, it follows that at least £197,000 represents work done for merchants and others who did not make Returns on the schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades. Making some allowance for the intersale of hat shapes, etc., between firms in these trades, it may be estimated that the total amount of duplication involved in the gross output did not exceed £1,000,000 and that the value, free from

duplication, of the goods made and work done by firms making their Returns on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades was between £12,800,000 and £13,800,000. The corresponding range of value in 1907 was estimated to be from £5,260,000 to £5,574,000.*

Cost of materials and work given out.—The cost of materials used by firms making their Returns on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Making trades was returned as £8,306,000, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases of the products of other firms in these trades, is reduced by a sum not exceeding £900,000. The corresponding net figure for 1907 was estimated to lie between £3,067,000 and £3,318,000.*

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as £104,000 in 1924, £95,000 in 1912, and £78,000 in 1907.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades (whose gross output was valued at £13,801,000) was £5,391,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value, as delivered, of the aggregate output exceeded the cost, as purchased, of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them.

The net output per head of persons employed (excluding out-workers) in the censal year 1924 was £173 as compared with £81 in 1912, and £66 in 1907.

Exports and imports.—For the reasons given on page 289 a close comparison of output with exports and imports cannot be made, but the following are the figures of the external trade of the United Kingdom at the dates of the three censuses:—

Kind of hats, bonnets, caps, etc.	British exports.			Net imports.			
	1924.	1912.	1907.	1924.	1912.	1907.	
	In thousand dozens.						
Of straw	321	(292)	662	537	190	96	28
Of felt (including bodies):							
Wool felt	216	(189)	708	534	327	234	34
Fur felt	116	(105)					
Of cloth	350	(281)	198	55	10	793	225
Other kinds	201	(148)					
TOTAL	1,204	(1,015)	1,568	1,126	1,066	1,123	287

The figures in italics in the 1924 column of British exports show the quantities shipped to places outside the British Isles; trade with Southern Ireland in 1907 and 1912 was part of the domestic trade

* These estimates are not on a completely comparable basis with those for 1924, as no allowance has here been made for those hatters' furs that were sold to hat manufacturers. Such sales in 1907 would be deemed to be sales by one trade to another and would involve no duplication: in 1924 they have been treated as sales within the one trade, thus involving duplication to the extent of the value of the furs so sold. The gross output of hatters' furs in 1907 was valued at £405,000 but it is not known what proportion of this sum represented sales to hat manufacturers.

of the United Kingdom. The table shows that, whereas between 1907 and 1912 there was a moderate increase in the exports of straw hats and felt hats, there was a heavy falling-off in 1924, due, no doubt, to the expansion during the war of production in other countries; over the whole period retained imports increased largely. With regard to hats and caps of cloth and other kinds of hats and caps, British exports progressed in both the inter-censal periods, and retained imports, though their volume in 1912 was three and a half times that in 1907, fell off by about one-half between 1912 and 1924. It may also be noted that the retained imports of plaiting of straw and other materials decreased from 5,937,000 lbs. in 1907 to 4,637,000 lbs. in 1924, and that the straw plait industry of the United Kingdom is now of very small dimensions. Retained imports of hatters' furs are partly included in the 76,000 cwts. of *other sorts of hair* (i.e. excluding cattle, goat, horse, and human hair) valued c.i.f. at £556,000 in 1924, and also partly in the imports of rabbit skins; imports of hair were not stated by quantity in 1907. Exports of hatters' wares were valued in 1924 at £813,000 and retained imports at £482,000; the total of £495,000 shown in the first table (page 288) as the value of hatters' wares sold is obviously far short of the total value of the goods which might come under that description, a large proportion of which, no doubt, was returned on various schedules under such titles as ribbons, trimmings, linings, etc.

Wages in 1924.

Under the Census of Production Act, 1906, the powers of the Board of Trade to require information do not extend to particulars of the amount of wages paid, and, consequently, no information on this head was secured in connexion with the Census of 1924. As a result, however, of the voluntary enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour into wages and hours in the United Kingdom in 1924, information was obtained as to the total wage-bill of a group of firms in the Hat, Bonnet and Cap Making Trades which made Returns both to the Ministry of Labour and to the Census of Production office. According to the Census records this group of firms employed, in the week ended 18th October, 1924, 18,953 operatives, or 67 per cent. of the total of 28,096 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled £3,563,000, or 66 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £5,391,000 for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £1,916,000, representing about 54 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 297-298. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year together with those relating to the two previous censal years. For the purpose of this comparison, the average numbers of operatives of each sex returned for 1924 have been divided between the two age-groups in the proportions shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October.

Average number (excluding outworkers).	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
1924.						
Operatives	1,362	10,002	3,646	18,282	5,008	28,284
Administrative, etc. ..	165	2,084	143	842	308	2,926
TOTAL	1,527	12,086	3,789	19,124	5,316	31,210
1912.						
Wage earners	2,098	14,705	4,008	19,823	6,106	34,528
Salaried	239	2,511	149	720	388	3,231
TOTAL	2,337	17,216	4,157	20,543	6,494	37,759
1907.						
Wage earners	1,649	12,151	3,202	18,258	4,851	30,409
Salaried	214	2,035	153	691	367	2,726
TOTAL	1,863	14,186	3,355	18,949	5,218	33,135
Average number of out-workers :—						
1924	45		1,907		1,952	
1912	246		3,404		3,650	
1907	155		2,611		2,766	

It will be seen that, between 1907 and 1912, the number of males increased more than the number of females, while, comparing 1924 with 1907, there is a small increase in the number of females, mainly among young persons under 18, while the number of males decreased by about 15 per cent.

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 1,399 above the average, in May, to 858 below the average, in January (see Table IIIB, page 297).

Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 298. The following table sets out the particulars for the three censal years relating to the capacity and kinds of *prime movers* and the capacity of *electric generators* installed.

Power equipment.	1924.			1912.	1907.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.	Total.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
PRIME MOVERS :—					
Reciprocating steam engines ..	2,339	208	2,547	4,940	4,740
Steam turbines	5	—	5	—	—
Gas engines	783	101	884	709	593
Petrol and light oil engines ..	13	—	13	14	
Heavy oil engines	—	—	—	—	35
Water power	—	—	—	15	
Other	—	—	—	259	89
TOTAL	3,140	309	3,449	5,937	5,457
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—					
Driven by—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Reciprocating steam engines	322	80	402	449	223
Gas engines	81	8	89	93	74
Petrol and light oil engines ..	8	—	8		
Heavy oil engines	—	—	—	—	—
Water power	—	—	—		
Other prime movers	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	411	88	499	542	297

The capacity of *electric motors* recorded in 1924 and in 1912 was as shown below :—

Electric motors.	1924.			1912.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—				
Electricity generated in own works ..	629	40	669	345
Purchased electricity	8,265	774	9,039	2,556

Corresponding information was not required for 1907. The total number of Board of Trade units of electricity purchased for power and lighting purposes in that year was returned as 326,000.

Machinery Equipment.

In response to a request for voluntary information as to the kinds and numbers of machines at factories and workshops at the end of the year 1924, particulars were furnished by firms whose aggregate output is shown below :—

Products.	Quantity or value.	Proportion of total output of trade.
	Th. doz.	Per cent.
Hats, bonnets, caps and other headgear, trimmed and untrimmed :—		
Of straw	576	58.4
Of felt (including bodies) :—		
Wool felt	655	50.3
Fur felt	417	79.3
	£'000	
Of kinds not separately distinguished	443	49.6
Other goods made	377	8.7
Work done on commission or for the trade :—		
Straw hat sewing and trimming	5*	45.5
Other work	9*	3.1

* Amount received for work done.

The total value of the products shown in the above statement was £6,169,000 or 44.7 per cent. of that of the total gross output of the trade.

The kinds and numbers of machines at the works of these firms at the end of 1924 were as follows :—

Kind of machines.	In use.	Idle.	Total.	Proportion idle.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
Fur forming machines	66	19	85	22.4
Wool forming machines	93	39	132	29.5
Straw sewing machines :—				
In factory	2,017	1,149	3,166	36.3
On loan to outworkers	460	114	574	19.9
Straw blocking machines	701	169	870	19.4

TABLES.

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales and N. Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Value of goods made and work done ..	£'000	13,626	175	13,801
Cost of materials used	"	8,192	114	8,306
Paid for work given out to other firms ..	"	103	1	104
Net output	"	5,331	60	5,391
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	30,588	622	31,210
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	174	97	173
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	3,447	2	3,449
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	8,992	47	9,039

* In order to avoid the disclosure of information relating to one firm, the figures for Northern Ireland have been combined with those for England and Wales.

II.—Production.

Goods sold or added to stock and work done.	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Selling value.
	Th. doz.	£'000.
Hats, bonnets, caps and other headgear, trimmed and untrimmed :—		
Of straw	986	2,659
Of felt (including bodies) :—		
Wool felt	1,302	2,644
Fur felt	526	3,114
Of cloth	1,767	2,011†‡
Of other material	262	754†
Of straw, felt, cloth or other material, not separately distinguished .. .. .	..	894
TOTAL VALUE—HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, ETC. .. .. .	..	12,076
Hatters' materials, etc. :—		
Hatters' furs .. .. .	..	676†
Hatters' wares, trimmings, etc. (including felts and straw braid, bleached and dyed) .. .. .	..	492
Hat and bonnet shapes of buckram, etc.	547	131
Plaiting of straw and other materials .. .. .	..	88
Other products (including waste products) .. .. .	..	20
.. .. .	..	17
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE .. .. .	..	13,500
Work done on commission or for the trade :—		Amount received.
Straw hat sewing and trimming .. .. .	..	11
Bleaching and dyeing of straw plait, chip braids and hats .. .. .	..	198
Other work done .. .. .	..	92†
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE .. .. .	..	301
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT) .. .. .	..	13,801

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to the few firms in Scotland and Northern Ireland, figures can only be given for the United Kingdom as a whole. The total output of Scottish firms is, however, shown in Table I. The particular items in the above table which include a Scottish output are marked thus (†) and the item which includes the small Irish output, thus (‡).

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).

Kind of staff.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
<i>England and Wales and Northern Ireland :—†</i>						
Operatives	1,368	10,043	3,458	17,463	4,826	27,506
Administrative, etc.*	164	2,045	141	827	305	2,872
TOTAL	1,532	12,088	3,599	18,290	5,131	30,378
<i>Scotland :—</i>						
Operatives	9	62	130	528	139	590
Administrative, etc.*	1	39	2	15	3	54
TOTAL	10	101	132	543	142	644
<i>United Kingdom :—</i>						
Operatives	1,377	10,105	3,588	17,991	4,965	28,096
Administrative, etc.*	165	2,084	143	842	308	2,926
TOTAL	1,542	12,189	3,731	18,833	5,273	31,022

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

† See footnote to Table I.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).

England and Wales and Northern Ireland. (Annual average : Males, 9,940 ; Females, 17,776 ; Total, 27,716.)*

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	9,407	17,547	26,954	July 19th ..	10,244	17,637	27,881
Feb. 16th ..	9,625	17,946	27,571	Aug. 16th ..	10,183	17,120	27,303
March 15th ..	9,748	18,151	27,899	Sept. 13th ..	10,225	17,462	27,687
April 12th ..	9,909	18,454	28,363	Oct. 18th ..	10,043	17,463	27,506
May 17th ..	10,197	18,907	29,104	Nov. 15th ..	9,812	17,266	27,078
June 21st ..	10,180	18,004	28,184	Dec. 13th ..	9,707	17,359	27,066

Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 62 ; Females, 506 ; Total, 568.)

Jan. 12th ..	52	420	472	July 19th ..	62	510	572
Feb. 16th ..	64	493	557	Aug. 16th ..	64	529	593
March 15th ..	64	476	540	Sept. 13th ..	64	545	609
April 12th ..	64	476	540	Oct. 18th ..	62	528	590
May 17th ..	63	516	579	Nov. 15th ..	63	535	598
June 21st ..	64	538	602	Dec. 13th ..	63	504	567

United Kingdom. (Annual average : Males, 10,002 ; Females, 18,282 ; Total, 28,284.)

Jan. 12th ..	9,459	17,967	27,426	July 19th ..	10,306	18,147	28,453
Feb. 16th ..	9,689	18,439	28,128	Aug. 16th ..	10,247	17,649	27,896
March 15th ..	9,812	18,627	28,439	Sept. 13th ..	10,289	18,007	28,296
April 12th ..	9,973	18,930	28,903	Oct. 18th ..	10,105	17,991	28,096
May 17th ..	10,260	19,423	29,683	Nov. 15th ..	9,875	17,801	27,676
June 21st ..	10,244	18,542	28,786	Dec. 13th ..	9,770	17,863	27,633

* See footnote to Table I.

C.—NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS AT TWO SPECIFIED PERIODS IN 1924.

Country.	January.			July.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>England and Wales*</i>	49	2,104	2,153	41	1,692	1,733
<i>Scotland</i>	—	8	8	—	9	9
<i>United Kingdom</i>	49	2,112	2,161	41	1,701	1,742

* No outworkers were returned for Northern Ireland.

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland*.		Scotland.		United Kingdom.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
PRIME MOVERS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines	2,339	208	—	—	2,339	208
Steam turbines	5	—	—	—	5	—
Gas engines	781	101	2	—	783	101
Petrol and light oil engines	13	—	—	—	13	—
TOTAL	3,138	309	2	—	3,140	309
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	3,447		2		3,449	
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—						
Reciprocating steam engines	322	80	—	—	322	80
Gas engines	81	8	—	—	81	8
Petrol and light oil engines	8	—	—	—	8	—
TOTAL	411	88	—	—	411	88
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED	499		—		499	
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—						
Electricity generated in own works	629	40	—	—	629	40
Purchased electricity	8,221	771	44	3	8,265	774

* See footnote to Table I.