

THE LACE TRADES.

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THE LACE TRADES.

Introductory.*

The Tables on pages 226 to 229 are based on Returns received from firms in Great Britain whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the manufacture, or in the bleaching, dyeing and dressing, of lace and lace goods, and from owners of warehouses engaged in the finishing of lace. The number of such separate Returns was 542. About 50 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish Returns, but these firms for the most part had relatively 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 400 persons and that their net output probably lay between £35,000 and £65,000.

The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924, 1912 and 1907, comparisons between the results 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	9,790	9,926	10,715
Cost of materials used	"	6,111	6,180	6,813
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	558	387	307
Net output	"	3,121	3,359	3,595
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	19,017	35,914	36,840
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	164	93	98
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	10,840	13,035	10,339
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	3,936	1,152	(not recorded)

Qualifications affecting comparisons.—In considering the above table and the other tables in this Report which show figures for the 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 Censuses of 1907 and 1912 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 value of the output of linen and cotton lace and embroidery in that year was returned as only £4,692 (apart from embroidery and needlework of the value of £47,302 made in the Clothing and Millinery Trades).

* See also the Notes on pages vi-xiv.

(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 average number of persons employed in the establishments thus excluded was 615, or 1.7 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table.

Value of output and cost of materials.—The figures in the above table representing the value of goods made and work done are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms making Returns, and they involve duplication, (i.e., double or multiple records of the same articles or processes by different firms concerned in different stages of manufacture) inasmuch as (1) goods made by some of the firms form the materials of other firms in the trade, and (2) work done by certain firms on materials given out to them by other firms in the trade is included in the value of the output recorded by both. When this duplication (the amount of which is discussed on pp. 219–20) is eliminated, the value of the output in 1924 of the Lace Trades as a whole is found to be about £6 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions. Similarly, when the figure representing the cost of materials used in 1924 is adjusted by excluding purchases of the products of other firms in the Lace Trades, the cost of the materials purchased from outside those trades and worked up into their products is found to be about £3 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Production.

Summary.—The output of the Lace Trades in 1924 is shown in detail in Table II, p. 227, and may be summarised as follows:—

Kind of goods.	Returned on schedules for the Lace Trades.	Returned on schedules for other trades.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Cotton net, lace, etc.	4,679	9	4,688
Other net, lace, etc.	253	94	347
Muslin curtains	430	—	430
Embroidery and needlework on net and dissoluble fabrics*	75	—	75
TOTAL	5,437	103	5,540
Lace warehouses—output	3,433	—	3,433
Other products	174	..	174
Work done for the trade	746	63	809
GRAND TOTAL	9,790	166	9,956

* *Embroidery and needlework on other fabrics* is mainly produced in the Clothing Trades (the Report on which forms part of another volume) and the output of such goods returned on schedules for the Lace Trades is, therefore, included with *other products* in this table.

The owners of "lace warehouses," i.e., firms which purchase lace or lace goods from manufacturers "in the brown" for resale after being bleached, dyed, dressed, scalloped, carded, and otherwise "finished" or prepared for market, were not called on to furnish detailed information as to the kinds of goods so produced but were merely required to state as their output the total value of such goods as ready for delivery from the warehouse. The aggregate value so returned by all owners of lace warehouses is shown in Table II, page 227, under the heading *Finished lace goods of all kinds produced in lace warehouses*, and is also shown in the above summary table under the heading *Lace warehouses—output*. Lace manufacturers and all other firms in the trade were required to make Returns giving details of goods produced or work done. The information furnished in these Returns is summarised under the various specific headings shown in Table II, page 227, and is further summarised in the table given above. A small number of firms making lace had in addition a lace warehouse business of some importance; and a few firms owning lace warehouses had an additional output of made-up goods, embroidery, etc. In such cases the warehouse output has been included in the above-mentioned tables as part of the total output of lace warehouses, and the other goods specified in the Returns have been included under the appropriate headings in the tables.

From the foregoing explanation it will be clear that the value of the "brown" lace, etc., purchased by lace warehouse firms from lace manufacturers appears twice in the gross output value of the Lace Trades, namely, once in the output recorded by the manufacturers and again in the output recorded in respect of lace warehouses.

In order to arrive at the value of the various kinds of lace and lace goods as "finished" for the market, it would be necessary to subdivide the output of each kind of goods, as recorded by manufacturers, into "brown" and "finished" goods respectively, and to add to the value of the "brown" goods the value of the finishing work done on them either in lace warehouses or in establishments engaged in such operations as bleaching, dyeing or finishing. The Returns made by manufacturers, however, did not show what part of their output was sold "in the brown," and what part was finished (either in their own works or by being given out to other firms) before selling; nor do the Returns made by lace warehouses enable the value of the finishing work to be apportioned among the various kinds of goods.

The next two paragraphs deal respectively with the output of manufacturing firms and the output of lace warehouses.

Output of manufacturers.—The following table shows in detail the comparison of the selling value of the output of the characteristic products of the Lace Trades in 1924, 1912 and 1907, including goods

returned on all schedules. In addition to the output of *embroidery and needlework on net and dissoluble fabrics* the output of *embroidery and needlework on other fabrics* returned on schedules for the Lace Trades (see footnote to the previous table) is shown below in order to make the figures comparable with those for 1912 and 1907, in which years the two kinds of embroidery were recorded under a combined heading:—

Kind of goods.	1924.	1912.	1907.
Cotton net (including all nets made on net machines)	£'000. 903	£'000. 785	£'000. 1,093
Cotton lace curtains and piece-goods made on curtain machines	2,251	} 1,865	1,571
Other cotton lace goods made on curtain machines (bedspreads, etc.)	223		
Cotton lace and articles thereof (made on machines other than net or curtain machines).	1,311	2,028	2,482
TOTAL—COTTON NET, LACE, ETC. ..	4,688	4,678	5,146
Silk net and lace and articles thereof, machine-made	290	311	470
Lace of other materials than cotton or silk and articles thereof (except embroidery), machine-made	57	132	27
Hand-made lace	—	33	117
TOTAL—LACE OF ALL KINDS	5,035	5,154	5,760
Muslin curtains in the piece or not	430	300	169
Embroidery and needlework (other than embroidered lace), mainly machine-made:—			
On net and dissoluble fabrics	75	} 104	104
On other fabrics	32		
TOTAL—EMBROIDERY	107	104	104
GRAND TOTAL	5,572	5,558	6,033

Firms with an output of cotton net valued at £567,000 in 1924 stated the quantity of their output to be 27,638,000 square yards, but the firms producing the balance of the output of cotton net, valued at £336,000, were not able to state the quantity of their output. Information regarding the quantity of cotton net produced was not required in 1907 or 1912, and it has not so far been found practicable to devise an effective quantity measure of other lace goods for the comparison of production, exports and imports. In the absence of a measure of quantity and of information as to the change in value per unit of the different kinds of goods, it is impossible to make any precise comparison between the volume of production in the three censal years. Moreover, as explained above, the figures of value given in the preceding table do not necessarily relate to goods as finished for sale but include considerable quantities of goods "in the brown" as sold to lace warehouses. Having regard to the higher range of prices in 1924, as compared with the pre-war years, the figures indicate a heavy decline in the

production of (1) cotton net, (2) cotton lace and articles thereof made on machines other than net or curtain machines, and (3) lace, etc., made of other materials than cotton (production in all three groups having, apparently, been already declining between 1907 and 1912); but a somewhat more favourable position is indicated as regards curtains and lace goods made on curtain machines. Most of the output of hand-made lace in 1907 and 1912 was linen lace made in Ireland; but in 1924 the Census did not extend to the Irish Free State and no production in the Lace Trades was recorded in Northern Ireland.

With the exception of a possible duplication in respect of cotton net subsequently embroidered, amounting to perhaps £45,000 in 1924, there is no duplication within the preceding group of goods.

Output of lace warehouses.—The total amounts returned at the three Censuses as the value of the finished lace goods which formed the output of lace warehouses were as follows:—

	£
1924	3,433,000
1912	4,313,000
1907	4,148,000

As explained above, the warehouse firms purchase lace and lace goods "in the brown" for resale after being "finished" for marketing, and the value of their output thus includes the value of goods which form part of the output recorded by lace manufacturers. The contribution of lace warehouse firms to the output value of the Lace Trades as a whole consists in the value added to the purchased "brown" materials as the result of the warehouse firms' operations; and examination of the individual Returns shows that in 1924 the value thus added was probably about £1,000,000. Hence about £2,433,000 out of the total value of lace warehouse output in 1924 (£3,433,000) represents duplication.

The known practice of the trade, reflected in the particulars shown in the individual Returns, is that the dressing and dyeing work was for the most part given out and that the bulk of the work done in the warehouses (or by outworkers employed by the proprietors) was cutting, mending, scalloping, carding and the like. The number of warehouses of which particulars were obtained was nearly 200; and, with the exception of the few firms that also made lace, the horse-power employed and the fuel consumed were unimportant. The great majority of the lace warehouses are in or near Nottingham.

Other products.—In addition to *embroidery and needlework "on other fabrics"* (valued at £32,000), goods which are mainly produced by other trades were manufactured in 1924 by lace firms to the value of £142,000. The output of such goods in 1912 and 1907 was valued at £87,000 and £89,000 respectively.

Work done for the trade.—The amount returned on schedules for the Lace Trades as received for bleaching, dyeing, dressing, and other work done for the trade in 1924 was £746,000 and the amount returned on schedules for other trades as received for work on lace goods was £63,000, making a total of £809,000, compared with £561,000 in 1912 and £510,000 in 1907. The value of this work, in so far as it was done for firms which made their Returns on schedules for the Lace Trades, was included in the value of the goods produced by those firms; and such firms reported that in 1924 they paid £558,000* for work given out by them to other firms. The difference of £251,000 between this sum and the total of £809,000 received in 1924 for work done on lace goods thus represents work done either for merchant firms that did not furnish Returns to the Census, or for manufacturing firms outside the Lace Trades. The figure is a minimum one which would be increased if and so far as any of the work given out by firms in the Lace Trades was given to firms whose work is not included in the above-mentioned total of £809,000. The data available do not show whether the lace goods on which work was done for merchants, etc., as set forth above, were all produced in this country or included any imported goods; nor whether the work was done entirely by firms in the Lace Trades or partly by the firms in other trades which were responsible for work on lace goods valued at £63,000, as already mentioned.

Value of output free from duplication.—The gross value of the output in 1924 returned on schedules for the Lace Trades was £9,790,000, and, eliminating the various elements of duplication explained above, the value free from duplication may be taken as a sum slightly in excess of £6¾ millions. In 1907 a similar estimate yielded £7,102,000. Having regard to the change in the value of money since 1907, and considering also that between 1907 and 1924 the number of operatives employed in the Lace Trades declined by about one-half, it appears conclusive that there was a heavy reduction in output in 1924 as compared with 1907, though, as indicated earlier (pp. 218-9), the decline does not appear to have been equally distributed over the various sections of the trade.

Cost of materials and work given out.—The cost of materials used by firms making their Returns on schedules for the Lace Trades was returned as £6,111,000 in 1924, the corresponding figures for 1912 and 1907 being £6,180,000 and £6,813,000 respectively. Eliminating from the total for 1924 the estimated cost of purchases of the products of other firms in the trade, the cost of the materials

* Of this amount, £253,000 was paid out by firms that had lace warehouses only and about £79,000 by firms that had a warehouse as well as a lace-making business.

purchased from sources outside the Lace Trades in 1924 is found to be somewhat greater than £3½ millions, i.e., not widely different from the corresponding estimate (£3,508,000) for 1907.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as £558,000 in 1924, £387,000 in 1912, and £307,000 in 1907.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Lace Trades (whose gross output was valued at £9,790,000) was £3,121,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value (at factory) of the products of the industry exceeded the cost (at factory) of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them. In 1912 the net output, similarly ascertained, was £3,359,000 and in 1907, £3,595,000. In 1924 the net output amounted to £164 per head of persons employed (excluding outworkers), as compared with £93 in 1912 and £98 in 1907.

Cotton yarn used.—In order to obtain information as to the relations between the cotton industry and the Lace Trades, lace manufacturers were asked to state voluntarily the quantity of cotton yarn used by them, and firms that made cotton lace to the value of £2,610,000 (or about 50 per cent. of the total value of the output of cotton net, lace, etc., as returned by the manufacturers) complied with this request, furnishing the following information:—

Cotton yarn used in 1924:—	lb.
Counts up to No. 40	7,194,000
Counts over No. 40 and up to No. 80 ..	1,887,000
Counts over No. 80 and up to No. 120 ..	326,000
Counts over No. 120	183,000

How far this distribution of yarns used may be applicable to the remaining 50 per cent. of the output it is impossible to say.

Exports and Imports.—The available data do not allow of exact comparisons between the production of lace and lace goods, and the exports and imports of similarly described goods. As regards imports, the values recorded in the import statistics do not include goods imported by parcel post, and, as the amount of these is believed to have been considerable in the case of some kinds of lace goods, the recorded figures do not afford an adequate basis for comparison. So far as comparisons between production and exports are concerned, it has already been explained that the data available from the Census of Production do not show the total value of the output of different kinds of lace and lace goods as finished for market, but yield totals comprising large proportions of "brown" goods, without any information as to the value added to those goods, as a result of finishing. The exports, on the other hand, presumably consist predominantly of finished goods. If broad categories be

taken for the purpose of comparing the three censal years, it will be found that exports of cotton net, lace and articles thereof totalled £4,872,000 in 1907, £4,097,000 in 1912 and £2,498,000 in 1924. Taking the value of exports for the year 1907 as 100, the relative figures for 1912 and 1924 are 84 and 51 respectively. In considering these figures, allowance must be made for the fact that in 1907 (and to a less extent in 1912) the exports included a considerable quantity of cotton net exported to Germany and other continental countries for the purpose of being embroidered or otherwise worked on, and subsequently returned to the United Kingdom, whereas this trade was of quite small proportions in 1924. Even so, however, it is clear that, taking account of the higher range of prices in 1924, the exports in that year represented a very heavy decline in quantity as compared with either of the two pre-war years. The total value of the production of cotton net, lace and lace goods as recorded by manufacturers was £5,146,000 in 1907, £4,678,000 in 1912 and £4,688,000 in 1924, and while, for comparison with the values of exports, it would be necessary to increase these figures by the values of the finishing work applied to the goods by lace warehouse firms in each year, it is clear that such addition would not alter the conclusion, indicated by the figures, that the ratio of exports to production in 1924 was much smaller than in 1912 or 1907.

The classification of exports in 1924 was much more detailed than in either of the two earlier years, and showed exports of *cotton net* valued at £916,000, of *cotton lace curtains* valued at £457,000, and of *lace, other sorts* valued at £1,125,000. Apart from the fact that these represent f.o.b. values, comparison with the figures of production given in the table on page 218 is rendered difficult because, as explained above, the value of finishing work cannot be allocated to the several classes of goods handled in lace warehouses. The only category for which any quantitative particulars are available is cotton net, of which nearly 32 million square yards were exported in 1924. As already stated, firms whose output of cotton net represented about 63 per cent. (by value) of the total output in 1924, stated the quantity of their output to be 27,638,000 square yards.

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 Lace 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, 8,854 operatives out of a total of 16,619 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled £1,610,000 out of an aggregate of £3,121,000 for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £796,000, representing about 49 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 228-9. 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 proportion 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	509	5,917	2,267	10,685	2,776	16,602
Administrative, etc.	77	1,734	92	681	169	2,415
TOTAL	586	7,651	2,359	11,366	2,945	19,017
1912.						
Wage earners	1,883	14,040	4,816	18,689	6,699	32,729
Salaried	212	2,742	82	443	294	3,185
TOTAL	2,095	16,782	4,898	19,132	6,993	35,914
1907.						
Wage earners	2,272	13,909	5,303	19,874	7,575	33,783
Salaried	332	2,472	119	585	451	3,057
TOTAL	2,604	16,381	5,422	20,459	8,026	36,840
Average number of outworkers :—						
1924	20		1,630		1,650	
1912	33		4,065		4,098	
1907	92		5,079		5,171	

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 203 above the average, in May, to 235 below the average, in December (see Table IIIB, page 228).

The number of wage-earners shown for 1907 is inclusive of 86 half-timers, of whom 52 were males and 34 were females; the 1912 figure includes 61 half-timers, of whom 41 were males and 20 were females.

Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV, page 229. 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.
PRIME MOVERS:—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines	6,423	1,835	8,258	10,015	8,930
Gas engines	1,612	775	2,387	2,695	
Petrol and light oil engines	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy oil engines	150	—	150	6	1,089
Water power	45	—	45	319	320
TOTAL	8,230	2,610	10,840	13,035	10,339
ELECTRIC GENERATORS:—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—					
Reciprocating steam engines	2,005	579	2,584	2,681	1,627
Gas engines	205	100	305	—	—
Petrol and light oil engines	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy oil engines	120	—	120	—	—
Water power	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,330	679	3,009	4,854	1,967

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

Electric motors.	1924.			1912.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.
Driven by—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works ..	1,895	262	2,157	1,453
Purchased electricity	3,288	648	3,936	1,152

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 586,000.

In addition to the power generated at factories, or purchased as electrical energy, some establishments were operated wholly by *rented power*. For 1924, such establishments in the Lace Trades returned 14.6 per cent. of the total value of output reported, and employed 15.4 per cent. of the total of persons employed in those trades. The proportion of output in 1912 reported by firms renting all the power they used was 18.6 per cent., and in 1907, 20.0 per cent.

Machinery Equipment.

In response to a request for voluntary information as to the kinds and numbers of machines at factories at the end of 1924, particulars were furnished by firms which produced the following output:—

Products.	Net selling value.	Proportion of total output of trade.
	£'000.	Per cent.
Cotton net (including all nets made on net machines) ..	684	75.7
Cotton lace curtains, piece-goods and other lace goods made on curtain machines	1,998	80.8
Cotton lace and articles thereof (made on machines other than net or curtain machines)	609	46.8
Muslin curtains	235	54.7
Lace of materials other than cotton	198	78.3
Embroidery and needlework, machine-made	68	63.6
Embroidering (done on commission)	29*	78.4
Bleaching, dyeing and dressing lace curtains (done on commission)	485*	70.1
Other items	97	61.0
TOTAL	4,403	69.3†

* Amount received for work done.

† Based on the total output of the Lace Trades excluding that of lace warehouses.

In addition to the above output, lace warehouse firms which furnished particulars of their machinery equipment returned an output of finished lace goods of all kinds, valued at £479,000, which represented 14 per cent. of the total output of lace warehouses. As explained above, the bulk of the work of such establishments consists in such special operations as cutting, mending, scalloping, carding and the like. Hence their small representation in the particulars furnished should not seriously affect the results of the enquiry.

The kinds and numbers of machines in the works of the firms which furnished particulars were as follows at the end of the year 1924:—

Kind of machines.	In use.		Total.	Percentage idle.
	Number.	Number.		
Plain and spotted net machines ..	617	797	1,414	56.4
Lace machines (levers and go-through):—				
19 quarters and over	541	475	1,016	46.8
Under 19 quarters	186	202	388	52.1
Lace curtain machines	554	66	620	10.6
Warp machines	35	38	73	52.1
Muslin and other looms	594	217	811	26.8
Stenters	21	3	24	12.5
Embroidery machines:—				
Shuttle	66	73	139	52.5
Single needle	230	67	297	22.6
Dressing machines:—	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Aggregate length	6,035	2,574	8,609	29.9

TABLES.

Note :—No production was recorded in Northern Ireland.

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000.	7,657	2,133	9,790
Cost of materials used	"	4,750	1,361	6,111
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	436	122	558
Net output	"	2,471	650	3,121
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	15,567	3,450	19,017
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	159	188	164
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	9,345	1,495	10,840
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	2,076	1,860	3,936

II.—Production.

Goods sold or added to stock.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Selling value.	Selling value.	Selling value.
Cotton net (including all nets made on net machines) :—	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Quantity stated	*	*	567
<i>(Th. sq. yds.)</i>			(27,638)
Quantity not stated	336	—	336
Cotton lace curtains and piece-goods made on curtain machines	792	1,459	2,251
Other cotton lace goods made on curtain machines (including laces, antimacassars, bedspreads, table-covers, etc.)	159	64	223
Cotton lace and articles thereof (made on machines other than net or curtain machines)	*	*	1,302
Silk net and lace and articles thereof, machine-made	*	*	196
Lace of other materials than cotton or silk and articles thereof (except embroidery), machine-made	57	—	57
Muslin curtains in the piece or not	—	430	430
Embroidery and needlework (other than embroidered lace), mainly machine-made :—			
On net and dissoluble fabrics	*	*	75
On other fabrics	32	—	32
Finished lace goods of all kinds produced in lace warehouses	3,433	—	3,433
Piece-goods of artificial silk	17	—	17
Hosiery of cotton and wool (underwear, shawls, scarves, etc.)	6	18	24
Women's and girls' clothing :—			
Blouses and the like	34	—	34
Skirts and other outer garments	16	—	16
Under-garments (not hosiery)	22	—	22
Other products not separately distinguished	23	6	29
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL GOODS SHOWN ABOVE	6,975	2,069	9,044
Work done on commission or for the trade.	Amount received.	Amount received.	Amount received.
Embroidering	*	*	37
Bleaching, dyeing and dressing lace and curtains	*	*	692
Other work, e.g. winding, warping, etc.	*	*	17
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE	682	64	746
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT)	7,657	2,133	9,790

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can be given for Great Britain only.

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</i> :—					
Operatives	354	4,613	1,768	8,838	2,122	13,451
Administrative, etc.* ..	67	1,549	73	560	140	2,109
TOTAL	421	6,162	1,841	9,398	2,262	15,560
<i>Scotland</i> :—						
Operatives	153	1,271	511	1,897	664	3,168
Administrative, etc.* ..	10	185	19	121	29	306
TOTAL	163	1,456	530	2,018	693	3,474
<i>Great Britain</i> :—						
Operatives	507	5,884	2,279	10,735	2,786	16,619
Administrative, etc.* ..	77	1,734	92	681	169	2,415
TOTAL	584	7,618	2,371	11,416	2,955	19,034

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).*England and Wales.* (Annual average : Males, 4,651 ; Females, 8,807 ; Total, 13,458.)

Week ended	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	4,770	8,787	13,557	July 19th ..	4,630	8,849	13,479
Feb. 16th ..	4,615	8,678	13,293	Aug. 16th ..	4,587	8,732	13,319
March 15th ..	4,649	8,772	13,421	Sept. 13th ..	4,656	8,829	13,485
April 12th ..	4,735	8,880	13,615	Oct. 18th ..	4,613	8,838	13,451
May 17th ..	4,731	8,955	13,686	Nov. 15th ..	4,609	8,757	13,366
June 21st ..	4,688	8,916	13,604	Dec. 13th ..	4,529	8,684	13,213

Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 1,266 ; Females, 1,878 ; Total, 3,144.)

Jan. 12th ..	1,280	1,885	3,165	July 19th ..	1,244	1,843	3,087
Feb. 16th ..	1,282	1,901	3,183	Aug. 16th ..	1,233	1,826	3,059
March 15th ..	1,287	1,895	3,182	Sept. 13th ..	1,262	1,889	3,151
April 12th ..	1,286	1,894	3,180	Oct. 18th ..	1,271	1,897	3,168
May 17th ..	1,253	1,866	3,119	Nov. 15th ..	1,278	1,915	3,193
June 21st ..	1,251	1,839	3,090	Dec. 13th ..	1,263	1,891	3,154

Great Britain. (Annual average : Males, 5,917 ; Females, 10,685 ; Total, 16,602.)

Jan. 12th ..	6,050	10,672	16,722	July 19th ..	5,874	10,692	16,566
Feb. 16th ..	5,897	10,579	16,476	Aug. 16th ..	5,820	10,558	16,378
March 15th ..	5,936	10,667	16,603	Sept. 13th ..	5,918	10,718	16,636
April 12th ..	6,021	10,774	16,795	Oct. 18th ..	5,884	10,735	16,619
May 17th ..	5,984	10,821	16,805	Nov. 15th ..	5,887	10,672	16,559
June 21st ..	5,939	10,755	16,694	Dec. 13th ..	5,792	10,575	16,367

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

Country.	January.			July.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>England and Wales</i>	10	1,642	1,652	9	1,584	1,593
<i>Scotland</i>	10	21	31	10	15	25
<i>Great Britain</i>	20	1,663	1,683	19	1,599	1,618

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS
AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Great Britain.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
PRIME MOVERS :—						
Reciprocating steam engines	5,403	1,610	1,020	225	6,423	1,835
Gas engines	1,402	735	210	40	1,612	775
Heavy oil engines	150	—	—	—	150	—
Water power	45	—	—	—	45	—
TOTAL	7,000	2,345	1,230	265	8,230	2,610
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	9,345		1,495		10,840	
	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—						
Driven by—						
Reciprocating steam engines	1,801	559	204	20	2,005	579
Gas engines	177	98	28	2	205	100
Heavy oil engines	120	—	—	—	120	—
TOTAL	2,098	657	232	22	2,330	679
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED	2,755		254		3,009	
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—						
Electricity generated in own works	1,895	262	—	—	1,895	262
Purchased electricity	1,589	487	1,699	161	3,288	648