

THE SOAP, CANDLE AND PERFUMERY TRADES.

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Introductory.*

The tables on pages 116 to 120 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 soap, candles and glycerine, and of toilet preparations, perfumery and cosmetics. The number of such separate returns was 344. About 50 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish returns, but these firms for the most part had very small establishments, and they included some which had ceased operations before the end of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 250 persons in all and that their total net output probably did not exceed £50,000.

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 (Gross output) ..	£'000	32,798	14,096	12,218
Cost of materials used	"	20,215	10,636	9,312
Net output	"	12,583	3,460	2,906
Average number of persons employed ..	No.	30,064	21,677	18,718
Net output per person employed ..	£	418	160	155
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	24,897	15,432	16,938
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	10,330	1,812	(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 Censuses of 1907 and 1912 covered Great Britain and the whole of Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The exclusion of Southern Ireland in 1924 does not, however, 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 goods made

* See also the Notes on pages vii to xv.

and work done in the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades in that year was returned as £392,000 and the average number of persons employed as 412.

(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 555, or 2.6 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table.

(4) Firms whose main business consisted in the manufacture of perfumed spirits, perfumery and toilet preparations furnished returns on schedules for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades in 1924 and on schedules for the Chemical Trades in 1912 and 1907. The total value of the output of these products in 1924 was recorded as £3,107,000, of which goods valued at £2,784,000, or about 90 per cent., were returned on schedules for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades; in 1912 and 1907, the recorded value of the output was £1,113,000 and £914,000 respectively, of which only about 6 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively were returned on schedules for this trade.

Value of output and cost of materials.—The figures in the above table representing the value of goods made and the cost of materials used are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms that made returns, and, for the reasons explained in paragraphs (i) and (ii) on page xiii, they overstate the value of the output of, and the cost of the materials used by, the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on page 112, where it is estimated that the value, free from duplication, of the output of this trade in 1924 lay between £32,000,000 and £32,500,000, and the cost of the materials purchased from sources outside the trade and worked up into its products lay between £19,400,000 and £19,900,000.

Divisions of the trade.—The Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades can for the most part be divided into three main groups of firms, as follows:—

- (1) firms whose main business is that of soap-boiling;
- (2) firms engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of candles;
- (3) firms engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of perfumery and toilet preparations.

There remains a number of firms that could not conveniently be allocated to any of these three groups.

The chief results of the Census of 1924 for these groups, as returned on schedules for the Soap, Candle, etc. Trades are shown below:—

Particulars.	Unit.	Firms mainly soap-boilers.	Firms mainly candle-makers.	Firms mainly makers of perfumery, etc.
Value of goods made	£'000	24,873	3,083	2,207
Cost of materials used	"	15,386	2,108	1,082
Net output	"	9,487	975	1,125
Average number of persons employed ..	No.	20,649	3,212	2,997
Net output per person employed ..	£	459	304	375
Mechanical power available:—				
Prime movers	H.P.	23,244	726	116
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	3,610	731	1,088

The following particulars indicate the extent to which these three divisions of the trade were self-contained:—

Kind of goods made.	Output returned by—			
	Firms chiefly engaged in making the goods specified.		Other firms in the Soap, Candle, etc. Trades.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Firms mainly soapboilers:—</i>	Th. cwts.	£'000	Th. cwts.	£'000
Soap (excluding soap stock)	8,061	19,744	1,141	2,372
Glycerine	412	1,250	15	37
Other goods .. .. .	..	3,878	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	..	24,872	..	2,409
<i>Firms mainly candlemakers:—</i>				
Candles, night-lights and tapers ..	969	2,208	2	8
Paraffin wax	112	225	—	—
Other goods .. .. .	..	650	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	..	3,083	..	8
<i>Firms mainly makers of perfumery, etc.:—</i>				
Perfumery, etc. .. .. .	..	1,445	..	707
Perfumed spirits	Th. galls.	483	Th. galls.	14
Other goods	75	279	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	..	2,207	..	856

Production.

Detailed information relating to the output of the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades in 1924 will be found in Table II on pages 116 and 117.

Principal products.—The following table affords a comparison of the output of the principal products of the Soap, Candle, etc. Trades in 1924, 1912, and 1907, the figures for each year being inclusive of the production of similar products returned on schedules for other trades.

Kind of goods.	1924.		1912.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.
Soap :—	Th. cwts.	£'000	Th. cwts.	£'000	Th. cwts.	£'000
Household and laundry, in bars and tablets ..	6,493	13,795	6,259	6,740	5,669	6,206
Toilet (except shaving) ..	480	3,340	398	1,466	281*	1,072*
Other sorts, including soap stock	2,719	5,818	1,925	1,809	1,721	1,578
Other washing and scouring materials .. .. .	..	607	..	68	..	23
Candles, night-lights and tapers	1,000	2,278	1,048	1,446	1,093	2,041
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations other than perfumed spirits and soap .. .. .	..	2,471	..	642	..	612
Perfumed spirits	Th. galls. 89	636	Th. galls. 154	471	Th. galls. 111	302
Glycerine, crude and distilled	Th. cwts. 476	1,451	Th. cwts. 365	1,215	Th. cwts. 343	663
Paraffin wax, refined ..	112	225	157	153	77	125
Other and blended waxes ..	18	76	(Not separat ely recor ded.)			
TOTAL VALUE .. ..	..	30,697	..	14,010	..	12,622

* Including shaving soap.

The output of household and laundry soap returned as such on schedules for all trades was 14·5 per cent. greater in 1924 than in 1907 and the increase in toilet and shaving soaps (classed together in 1907) was 76·2 per cent. There was a very large apparent increase in polishing and scouring soaps of all kinds (the two classes not being shown separately in 1907) from 113,000 cwts. to 613,000 cwts., while at the same time the make of soft soap declined by 43·9 per cent. and *other soaps* (including soap stock, not separately specified in 1907) increased in quantity by over two-thirds. The apparent aggregate increase in all kinds of soap and soap stock, taken together, was 26·3 per cent., and the great variation in the increases in different classes of soap may, in large part, be attributed to differences of classification by the various firms at the two dates.

The output of candles, night-lights and tapers was less by 8·5 per cent. in 1924 than in 1907.

The output of perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations in 1924 was valued at a sum about four times as great as the value of the output in 1907 or 1912, but the actual increase, if any, in the volume of production cannot be determined.

More detailed particulars regarding the output of the different classes of goods made in 1924 are given in the following paragraphs.

Soap, glycerine and washing materials.—The following table shows details of the output of these products in 1924.

Soap, glycerine and washing materials.	Returned on schedules for—			
	The Soap, Candle, etc. Trades.		All trades.	
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.
Soap :—	Th. cwts.	£'000	Th. cwts.	£'000
Household and laundry, in bars and tablets	6,334	13,490	6,493	13,795
Toilet (except shaving)	461	3,201	480	3,340
Shaving	15	224	15	225
Polishing and scouring :—				
Manufacturers'	170	299	170	299
Household	443	1,000	443	1,000
Soft soap	326	511	355	554
Powder, dry soap and other sorts ..	1,452	3,391	1,509	3,502
TOTAL—Soap	9,201	22,116	9,465	22,715
Soap stock (made for sale)	217	225	227	238
Other washing and scouring materials ..	..	607	..	607
Glycerine :—Crude (made for sale)	221	525	223	528
Distilled	206	762	253	923
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	..	24,235	..	25,011

The figures given in the above table contain duplication in respect of soap sold by the soap boilers to manufacturers of soap-powders, dry soap and soap flakes, and to soap millers for making toilet and shaving soaps. Examination of the returns shows that 510,000 cwts. of soap powders and 24,000 cwts. of toilet and shaving soap were returned by firms that did not themselves make the soap base for their products. Trade estimates suggest that in soap powders the soap base varies from 20 to 30 per cent. While, therefore, no great precision can be claimed for the estimate, it may be estimated that the quantity of soap base sold for the purposes indicated above was about 150,000 cwts. Assuming that none of the soap base was imported, this duplication occurs in the returns on schedules for the Soap, Candle, etc., Trades, and the aggregate output of soap there returned may be put at about 9,050,000 cwts., free from duplication; including other returns the output is raised to about 9,315,000 cwts. The corresponding aggregate for 1907 was estimated as lying between 7,568,000 cwts. and 7,607,000 cwts. (excluding exports of soap stock), making the increase in output about 22 per cent.

Out of the 227,000 cwts. of soap stock produced for sale in 1924, 186,000 cwts. were exported, leaving about 41,000 cwts. for sale to other soap manufacturers.

Other washing and scouring materials form a heterogeneous group, consisting largely of cleansing preparations of which soda is the chief constituent.

Firms in the Soap, Candle, etc. Trades were required, in 1924, to state their total make of crude glycerine, whether subsequently refined by them or not. The returns shewed an aggregate production by these firms of 445,000 cwts. Firms that produced no refined glycerine reported 160,000 cwts. of crude glycerine, and the remaining firms produced for sale 205,900 cwts. of distilled glycerine; the loss in distilling would amount, it is

understood, to about 14,000 cwts., so that this output would require 275,000 cwts. of crude glycerine expressed in the usual terms, i.e. in terms of glycerine of a content of 80 per cent. The refining firms reported 65,000 cwts. sold as crude, and any sales in excess of 10,000 cwts. to firms other than those which distilled glycerine would need to be replaced by purchases of an equivalent amount. To what extent the sales of crude glycerine by refining firms were made to other refining firms cannot be stated. What part of their supply of crude glycerine was used, and in what state of refining, for manufacturing purposes, is not shewn in the returns. The remainder of the crude glycerine sold, after providing for the 65,000 cwts. exported, was available for the use of manufacturers of explosives and other articles. It is not known whether the crude glycerine exported was of 80 per cent. glycerine content or of some other degree of purity. Part of the remaining supply was sold to firms in other trades, as they reported the production for sale of 46,900 cwts. of distilled glycerine; 2,000 cwts. of crude glycerine was also shewn as output by firms not making their returns on schedules for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades. The total make of crude glycerine reported was thus 447,000 cwts., representing, if the customary method of expressing crude glycerine, referred to above, was uniformly followed, an aggregate of about 357,600 cwts. of glycerine content. The total of distilled glycerine reported as made in all trades for sale or stock was 252,800 cwts. The quantity of crude glycerine imported and retained was 24,000 cwts., and of distilled glycerine 1,000 cwts. The estimated total make of crude glycerine in the United Kingdom in 1907 was 356,000 cwts., so that in the seventeen years there was an increase of 25.6 per cent.

In the following table exports and retained imports of soap, glycerine, etc., in 1924 are shown in relation to the output for that year:—

Kind of goods.	Production.	Exports.	Net imports.	Available for use in the United Kingdom.	Share of home market held by British-made goods.
Soap:—					
Household and laundry ..	6,493	1,342	136	5,287	97.4
Toilet	480	66	60	474	87.3
Shaving	15	1	5	19	73.7
Polishing and scouring:—					
Manufacturers' ..	170	6	39	203	80.8
Household	443	20	15	438	96.6
Soft soap	355	37	2	320	99.4
Other sorts	1,509	62	10	1,457	99.3
TOTAL—Soap ..	9,465	1,534	267	8,198	96.7
Soap stock	227	186	28	69	59.4
Crude glycerine	447	65	24	406	94.1
Refined glycerine	253	176	1	78	98.7

Of the total exports of soap in 1924 about 172,000 cwts. were consigned to the Irish Free State. Deducting this quantity, there

was an increase of 12.0 per cent. over the quantity (1,215,000 cwts.) exported in 1907. Retained imports which, in 1907, amounted to 492,000 cwts., were 267,000 cwts. in 1924.

Candles and paraffin wax.—The following table shows details of the output of these products in 1924:—

Candles, paraffin wax, etc.	Returned on schedules for—			
	The Soap, Candle, etc. Trades.		All trades.	
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.
	Th. cwts.	£'000	Th. cwts.	£'000
Candles, night-lights and tapers ..	971	2,216	1,000	2,278
Paraffin wax, refined	112	225	112	225
Other and blended waxes	18	76	18	76

Exports of candles in 1924 were 171,000 cwts. and retained imports less than 5,000 cwts. Exports amounted to 284,000 cwts. in 1907 and, excluding exports to the Irish Free State, to 103,000 cwts in 1924.

The output of paraffin wax shown above does not include that produced in the shale oil industry of Scotland. There does not appear to be any duplication between the value of the waxes shown above and the value of the candles made.

Perfumery and perfumed spirits.—The following table shows details of the output of these products in 1924:—

Perfumery and perfumed spirits.	Returned on schedules for—			
	The Soap, Candle, etc. Trades.		All trades.	
	Quantity.	Selling value.	Quantity.	Selling value.
	Th. galls.	£'000	Th. galls.	£'000
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations ..	..	2,152	..	2,471
Perfumed spirits	89	632	89	636

About 48,600 cwts. of *perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet requisites and articles used in the manufacture thereof (except perfumed spirits, essential oils, and soap)*, valued, f.o.b., at £735,000, were exported in 1924, and about 39,200 cwts., valued, c.i.f., at £626,000, of goods similarly described were imported and retained.

About 55,000 gallons of perfumed spirits, valued at £300,000 f.o.b., were exported and about 17,100 gallons, valued, c.i.f., at about £141,000, were imported and retained.

Other products.—In addition to the products mentioned in the preceding pages, firms that made their returns on schedules for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades recorded for 1924 an output of other goods as shown below. These goods, being of kinds mainly produced in other trades, are dealt with in the reports on those trades.

	£'000.
Lubricating oils and greases	431
	(276,600 cwts.)
Essential oils	82
Other oils (including oil-seed cake and meal) ..	1,526
	(1,129,900 cwts.)
Animal fats and greases	499
Chemical products (including soda compounds, preservatives, disinfectants, insecticides and chemists' sundries)	521
Other goods	203
Total	3,262

The corresponding total for 1912 was £1,350,000, and for 1907, £1,076,000.

Value of output free from duplication.—The gross value of the output returned on schedules for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades was £32,798,000. This total involves duplication in so far as the products of some of the firms in the trade were sold to other firms for further manufacture. Such duplication may occur in respect of sales of (a) soap stock to manufacturers of soap, (b) soap base to manufacturers of powder or dry soap, (c) milled soap to manufacturers of toilet and shaving soap, (d) crude glycerine to glycerine distillers, and (e) perfumed spirits to perfumery manufacturers that made their returns on schedules for this trade. These elements of duplication, with the exception of the last, have been considered above and, aggregating the various estimates, it would appear that the value, free from duplication, of the output in 1924 of the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades probably lay between £32,000,000 and £32,500,000. The corresponding figure for 1907 was estimated to lie between £12,155,000 and £12,200,000.

Cost of materials.—The cost of materials used by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades was returned as £20,215,000 for 1924, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases of the products of other firms in the same trade, is reduced to an amount estimated to lie between £19,400,000 and £19,900,000. The corresponding figure for 1907 lay between £9,249,000 and £9,294,000.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their returns on schedules for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades (whose gross output was valued at £32,798,000) was £12,583,000, 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.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year 1924 was £418, as compared with £160 in 1912, and £155 in 1907.

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 Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trades that 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, 15,882 operatives, or 70 per cent. of the total of 22,678 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled £9,292,000, or 74 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £12,583,000 for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £1,953,000, representing about 21 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 118 and 119. 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.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
1924.						
Operatives	1,571	12,404	3,309	9,993	4,880	22,397
Administrative, etc.	367	5,198	326	2,469	693	7,667
TOTAL	1,938	17,602	3,635	12,462	5,573	30,064
1912.						
Wage earners	1,877	12,451	1,684	5,026	3,561	17,477
Salaried	361	3,667	97	533	458	4,200
TOTAL	2,238	16,118	1,781	5,559	4,019	21,677
1907.						
Wage earners	2,029	11,390	1,414	4,206	3,443	15,596
Salaried	297	2,825	37	297	334	3,122
TOTAL	2,326	14,215	1,451	4,503	3,777	18,718

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 313 above the average, in December, to 441 below the

average, in February (see Table IIIB, page 119). The number of males employed was lowest in May, when there was also a small decrease in the number of females. In general, the numbers increased slowly after February and were, in December, 3.4 per cent. greater than in February, the increase being 1.4 per cent. for males and 7.8 per cent. for females.

Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 120. 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 ..	13,158	2,607	15,765	13,546	15,250
Steam turbines	4,016	2,010	6,026	—	38
Gas engines	1,316	377	1,693	1,548	820
Petrol and light oil engines ..	1,288	13	1,301	318	
Heavy oil engines	92	—	92		20	39
Water power	—	—	—	20		791
Other	20	—	20		—
TOTAL	19,890	5,007	24,897	15,432	16,938
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—					
Reciprocating steam engines ..	869	2,956	3,825	3,896	3,504
Steam turbines	3,000	1,500	4,500	—	—
Gas engines	442	232	674	163	333
Petrol and light oil engines ..	3	—	3		
Heavy oil engines	—	—	—	—	—
Water power	—	—	—		
Other prime movers	10	—	10	—	—
TOTAL	4,324	4,688	9,012	4,059	3,837

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.
Driven by—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works ..	6,890	1,304	8,194	5,497
Purchased electricity	9,628	702	10,330	1,812

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 445,000.

Maximum capacity of plant.

In order to obtain a measure of the capacity of the industry, the Census schedule for the Soap, Candle and Perfumery Trade contained a request in each year for voluntary information as to the maximum annual capacity of the works in respect of the manufacture of soap and candles. The following table summarises the particulars furnished :—

Kind of output.	Firms furnishing information.				
	Actual output in year of return.		Maximum annual capacity.	Proportion of actual output to maximum capacity.	
	Quantity.	Proportion of total output of trade.	Quantity.		
	Th. cwts.	Per cent.	Th. cwts.	Per cent.	
Soap	1924	5,125.5	56	8,184.0	63
	1912	7,037.1	83	10,983.9	64
	1907	4,756.0	64	8,180.0	58
Candles	1924	739.8	76	1,426.1	52
	1912	353.7	34	841.8	42
	1907	238.4	25	452.3	53

TABLES.

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
Value of goods made	£'000	31,505	1,134	32,639	159
Cost of materials used	„	19,303	800	20,103	112
Net output	„	12,202	334	11,536	47
Average number of persons employed	No.	28,793	1,014	29,807	257
Net output per person employed ..	£	424	328	421	183
Mechanical power available :—					
Prime movers	H.P.	24,346*	551	24,897*	*
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	„	9,354*	976	10,330*	*

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, the particulars for Northern Ireland have been included with those for England and Wales and for Great Britain.

II.—Production.

A.—TOTAL MAKE OF CRUDE GLYCERINE IN 1924, AS RETURNED ON SCHEDULES FOR THE SOAP, CANDLE AND PERFUMERY TRADES.

Country.	Quantity.
	Cwts.
England and Wales and Northern Ireland*	433,500
Scotland	11,800
United Kingdom*	445,300

* See footnote to Table I.

B.—OUTPUT SOLD OR ADDED TO STOCK.

Kind of goods.	Unit.	England and Wales and N. Ireland.†	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Soap :—	Quantity and selling value.			
†Household and laundry, in bars and tablets	Th. cwts. £'000	6,023·8 12,914	310·5 576	6,334·3 13,490
†Toilet (except shaving)	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	460·6 3,201
†Shaving soap	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	15·0 224
Polishing and scouring :—				
Manufacturers'	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	170·0 299
Household	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	443·5 1,000
†Soft	Th. cwts. £'000	249·3 390	77·0 121	326·3 511
Other sorts (including powders and dry soap)	Th. cwts. £'000	1,384·2 3,257	68·2 134	1,452·4 3,391
Soap stock (made for sale)	Th. cwts. £'000	216·5 225	— —	216·5 225
TOTAL—Soap and soap stock ..	Th. cwts. £'000	8,901·2 21,335	517·4 1,006	9,418·6 22,341
Other washing and scouring materials ..	£'000	*	*	607
†Candles, night-lights and tapers ..	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	970·9 2,216
Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet requisites (other than perfumed spirits and soap)	£'000	*	*	2,152
Perfumed spirits	Th. galls. £'000	88·6 632	— —	88·6 632
Glycerine :—				
†Crude	Th. cwts. £'000	213·1 505	8·1 20	221·2 525
Distilled	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	205·9 762
TOTAL—Glycerine	Th. cwts. £'000	* *	* *	427·1 1,287
Paraffin wax (refined)	Th. cwts. £'000	111·9 225	— —	111·9 225
Waxes other than paraffin wax, including blended waxes	Th. cwts. £'000	18·4 76	— —	18·4 76
†Lubricating oils and greases	Th. cwts. £'000	276·6 431	— —	276·6 431
Essential oils { Quantity stated	Th. lb. £'000	77·6 59	— —	77·6 59
Other oils (including oil-seed cake and meal)	Th. cwts. £'000	23 1,122·4	— 7·5	23 1,129·9
†Animal fats and greases	Th. cwts. £'000	1,515 458	11 41	1,526 499
Chemical products (including soda compounds, preservatives, disinfectants, insecticides and chemists' sundries) ..	„	519	2	521
Other goods made	„	203	—	203
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE (GROSS OUTPUT)	£'000	31,664	1,134	32,798

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures are given only for the United Kingdom as a whole.

† See footnote to Table I. The items affected by the inclusion of Northern Ireland are also marked, thus (†).

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924.

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	1,517	11,849	3,265	9,879	4,782	21,728
Administrative, etc.* ..	330	4,948	313	2,404	643	7,352
TOTAL	1,847	16,797	3,578	12,283	5,425	29,080
<i>Scotland :—</i>						
Operatives	48	477	117	274	165	751
Administrative, etc.* ..	14	199	5	56	19	255
TOTAL	62	676	122	330	184	1,006
<i>Great Britain :—</i>						
Operatives	1,565	12,326	3,382	10,153	4,947	22,479
Administrative, etc.* ..	344	5,147	318	2,460	662	7,607
TOTAL	1,909	17,473	3,700	12,613	5,609	30,086
<i>Northern Ireland :—</i>						
Operatives	11	117	7	82	18	199
Administrative, etc.* ..	23	51	8	9	31	60
TOTAL	34	168	15	91	49	259
<i>United Kingdom :—</i>						
TOTAL	1,943	17,641	3,715	12,704	5,658	30,345

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924.

England & Wales. (Annual average : Males, 11,807 ; Females, 9,634 ; Total, 21,441.)

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	11,749	9,388	21,137	July 19th ..	11,839	9,644	21,483
Feb. 16th ..	11,715	9,271	20,986	Aug. 16th ..	11,797	9,758	21,555
March 15th ..	11,831	9,508	21,339	Sept. 13th ..	11,900	9,703	21,603
April 12th ..	11,783	9,546	21,329	Oct. 18th ..	11,849	9,879	21,728
May 17th ..	11,700	9,517	21,217	Nov. 15th ..	11,858	9,870	21,728
June 21st ..	11,764	9,657	21,421	Dec. 13th ..	11,904	9,862	21,766

Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 482 ; Females, 277 ; Total, 759.)

Jan. 12th ..	482	264	746	July 19th ..	479	275	754
Feb. 16th ..	486	285	771	Aug. 16th ..	481	275	756
March 15th ..	486	282	768	Sept. 13th ..	472	277	749
April 12th ..	490	281	771	Oct. 18th ..	477	274	751
May 17th ..	483	281	764	Nov. 15th ..	480	270	750
June 21st ..	484	291	775	Dec. 13th ..	480	276	756

Great Britain. (Annual average : Males, 12,289 ; Females, 9,911 ; Total, 22,200.)

Jan. 12th ..	12,231	9,652	21,883	July 19th ..	12,318	9,919	22,237
Feb. 16th ..	12,201	9,556	21,757	Aug. 16th ..	12,278	10,033	22,311
March 15th ..	12,317	9,790	22,107	Sept. 13th ..	12,372	9,980	22,352
April 12th ..	12,273	9,827	22,100	Oct. 18th ..	12,326	10,153	22,479
May 17th ..	12,183	9,798	21,981	Nov. 15th ..	12,338	10,140	22,478
June 21st ..	12,248	9,948	22,196	Dec. 13th ..	12,384	10,138	22,522

Northern Ireland. (Annual average : Males, 115 ; Females, 82 ; Total, 197.)

Jan. 12th ..	115	86	201	July 19th ..	117	82	199
Feb. 16th ..	116	83	199	Aug. 16th ..	112	82	194
March 15th ..	114	84	198	Sept. 13th ..	113	81	194
April 12th ..	117	87	204	Oct. 18th ..	117	82	199
May 17th ..	116	81	197	Nov. 15th ..	110	80	190
June 21st ..	124	74	198	Dec. 13th ..	109	79	188

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	England and Wales and N. 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	12,846	2,502	312	105	13,158	2,607
Steam turbines	4,016	2,010	—	—	4,016	2,010
Gas engines	1,182	377	134	—	1,316	377
Petrol and light oil engines	1,288	13	—	—	1,288	13
Heavy oil engines	92	—	—	—	92	—
Other	20	—	—	—	20	—
TOTAL	19,444	4,902	446	105	19,890	5,007
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	24,346		551		24,897	
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—						
Reciprocating steam engines	869	2,916	—	40	869	2,956
Steam turbines	3,000	1,500	—	—	3,000	1,500
Gas engines	357	147	85	85	442	232
Petrol and light oil engines	3	—	—	—	3	—
Heavy oil engines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	10	—	—	—	10	—
TOTAL	4,239	4,563	85	125	4,324	4,688
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED	8,802		210		9,012	
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—						
Electricity generated in own works	6,612	1,304	278	—	6,890	1,304
Purchased electricity	8,750	604	878	98	9,628	702

* See footnote to Table I.