## THE NEEDLE, PIN, FISH-HOOK AND BUTTON TRADES.

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## Introductory.*

The tables on pages 189 to 192 are based on returns received from firms in Great Britain whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the manufacture of needles, pins, buttons, fish-hooks and other metal smallwares. The number of such separate returns was 240. About 30 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 that were no longer in existence at the end of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 100 persons in all and that their total net output probably did not exceed $£ 12,000$. No production was recorded for Northern Ireland in 1924.

[^0]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) | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 3,029 | 1,962 | 1,599 |
| Cost of materials used .. .. . | L | 1,242 | 908 | 728 |
| Paid for work given out to other firms. . | ," | 20 | 14 | 25 |
| Net output . | ," | 1,767 | 1,040 | 846 |
| Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) | No. | 12,715 | 14,772 | 13,252 |
| Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) | $\ddagger$ | 139 | 70 | 64 |
| Mechanical power available :Prime movers | H.P. | 3,777 | 3,491 | 3,255 |
| Electric motors driven by purchased electricity | " | 3,858 | 888 | (not recorded) |

Qualifications affecting comparisons.-In considering the above table and the other tables in this report which show figures for different censal years, it should be borne in mind that-
(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 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 322 or somewhat over 2 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table. Moreover, correspondence on defects in the original returns for 1912 had not been completed when the war compelled suspension of this work. In these circumstances detailed information for 1912 is not given in the remainder of this report. The resulting errors in the aggregate figures given above are probably not important.
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 that made returns, and, for the reasons explained in paragraphs (i) and (ii) on pages xii and xiii, they overstate the value of the output of the Needle, Pin, Fish-hook and Button Trades considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on page 185, where it is stated that in 1924 the value, free from duplication, of the output of these trades was about $£ 3,010,000$. There was no duplication in the cost of the materials used, which was returned as $£ 1,242,000$.

Sectional results. -The manufacture of buttons forms a selfcontained trade and needle-making is also largely carried on separately, though many makers of needles also manufacture fish-hooks and fishing tackle and, to a lesser degree, pins. The following table shows the leading results for the principal groups of firms in 1924 :-

| Particulars. | Unit. | Manufacturers of buttons and studs. | Firms mainly manufacturers of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Needles } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { fish-hooks. } \end{aligned}$ | Pins. | Other smallwares. |
| Value of goods made and work done (Gross output) | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 1,238 | 845 | 296 | 650 |
| Cost of materials used $\quad \because$ | L | 564 | 252 | 133 | 293 |
| Paid for work given out to other firms |  | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Net output . . .. . | ", | 668 | 585 | 158 | 356 |
| Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) | No. | 4,866 | 4,017 | 1,300 | 2,532 |
| Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) .. | Ł | 137 | 145 | 122 | 141 |
| Mechanical power available : Prime movers | H.P. | 1,523 | 1,339 | 635 | 280 |
| Electric motors driven by purchased electricity .. | ," | 1,462 | 910 | 350 | 1,136 |

## Production.

Detailed information relating to the output in 1924 of the Needle, Pin, Fish-hook and Button Trades will be found in Table II on page 190 .
Principal products.-The following table shows, for 1924 and 1907, the value of the principal products of the Needle, Pin, Fish-hook and Button Trades, the figures for each year being inclusive of the value of similar products returned on schedules for other trades. The amount so included in the 1924 figures is $£ 446,000$.


More detailed particulars regarding the output of the principal products of these trades in 1924 are given below.


Quantities of needles and buttons made. - For the Census of 1924 manufacturers were required to state the quantities of needles and of buttons and studs made by them, the former in terms of weight (cwts.) and the latter by number (gross), these being the measurements prescribed in the Import and Export List. The returns showed that hosiery needles are not ordinarily sold by weight and that in the case of needles of other descriptions also many firms did not keep records of the weight of their output. The particulars furnished in respect of other needles (see the table above) showed that needles valued at $£ 442,000$ weighed 13,320 cwts. ; the balance of the output, valued at $£ 103,000$, was recorded by value only. As regards buttons and studs, the particulars furnished were fully representative and the numbers shown below, which include estimates made in the Census office to cover relatively small amounts, returned on schedules for other trades, for which quantities were not stated, represent the total quantities made for sale in the year.

## Buttons and studs.

## Thousand gross.



Reckoning by number, metal buttons formed about 80 per cent. of the total production, although they contributed only about 45 per cent. of the value.

In 1907 firms could only be required to state the value of their output and, in reply to a request for particulars of quantity, the information given was insufficient to warrant the estimation of the total quantities produced.
Other products.-In addition to the goods dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, firms that made their returns on schedules for the Needle, Pin, etc., Trades recorded in 1924 an output of other products (fancy articles, etc.) valued at $£ 75,000$. These goods, being of kinds mainly produced in other trades, are dealt with in the reports on those trades. The corresponding figure for 1907 was £44,000.

Work done for the trade.-Firms that made their returns on schedules for the Needle, Pin, etc., Trades stated that they received $£ 34,000$ in 1924 for work done for the trade. The corresponding figure for 1907 was $£ 38,000$.

Value of output free from duplication. -The only item in the gross output $(\notin 3,029,000)$ of the Needle, Pin, etc., Trades in which duplication may be involved is the $£ 34,000$ received for work done for the trade. As the firms that furnished particulars on schedules for these trades stated that they paid $£ 20,000$ to other firms for work given out to them, it follows that at least $£ 14,000$ was received for work done for merchants and for firms in other trades. The value, free from duplication, of the output in 1924 of the Needle, Pin, Fish-hook and Button Trades was, therefore, about $£ 3,010,000$. Estimated on the same basis the value, free from duplication, of the output of these trades in 1907 was about $£ 1,586,000$.

Cost of materials and work given out.-The cost of materials used by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Needle, Pin, etc., Trades was returned as $£ 1,242,000$ in 1924 and $£ 728,000$ in 1907. Both of these figures are free from duplication.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as $£ 20,000$ in $1924, £ 14,000$ in 1912, and $£ 25,000$ in 1907.
Net output.-The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their returns on schedules for the Needle, Pin, Fish-hook and Button Trades (whose gross output was valued at $£ 3,029,000$ ) was $£ 1,767,000$, 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 outworkers) in the censal year 1924 was $£ 139$ as compared with $£ 64$ in 1907.

Exports and imports. - In 1924 the exports of hosiery (latch) needles were valued at $£ 12,000$ f.o.b. and the retained imports at $£ 77,000$ c.i.f. British manufacturers with an output valued, at factory, at $£ 156,000$ would thus appear to have supplied about two-thirds of the home market. Exports of other needles (except gramophone needles and crochet hooks) were valued at $£ 332,000$ f.o.b., or roughly 60 per cent. of the value of the output, and retained imports at $£ 13,500$ c.i.f., the bulk of the home market being supplied from British production. Exports of pins of all kinds were valued at $£ 165,000$ f.o.b., and retained imports at $£ 19,000$ c.i.f.
Particulars of exports and imports of buttons and studs in 1924 are shown, in relation to production, in the following table :-


* Re-exports recorded as in excess of imports to the extent of 237,000 gross.

Retained imports were greatly in excess of British production except for buttons of metal and mother-of-pearl ; re-exports of the latter exceeded the total imports owing, probably, to the re-export of an accumulation of buttons imported in earlier years.

## 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 Needle, Pin, Fish-hook and Button 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, 6,455 operatives, or 55 per cent. of the total of 11,723 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled $£ 1,030,000$, or 58 per cent. of the aggregate net output of $£ 1,767,000$ for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour was $£ 545,000$, representing about. 53 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

## Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on pages 191 and 192. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year together with those relating to the 1907 Census. 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. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ages. }}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1924.Operatives <br> Administrative, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ 58 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,756 \\ 653 \end{array}$ | 2,228 85 | 7,881 425 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,942 \\ 143 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,637 \\ 1,078 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 772 | 4,409 | 2,313 | 8,306 | 3,085 | 12,715 |
| Wage earners Salaried .. | $\begin{array}{r} 646 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | 3,868 652 | 2,313 91 | $\begin{array}{r}8,345 \\ \hline 387\end{array}$ | 2,959 127 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,213 \\ 1,039 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 682 | 4,520 | 2,404 | 8,732 | 3,086 | 13,252 |
| Average number of outworkers :- <br> 1924 <br> 1907 |  |  |  | 44 |  | 88 |

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 301 above the average, in May, to 234 below the average, in January (see Table III B on page 191).

## Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 192. The following table sets out the particulars for 1924 and 1907 relating to the capacity and kinds of prime movers and the capacity of electric generators installed.

| Power equipment. |  | 1924. |  |  | 1907. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ordinarily in use. | In reserve or idle. | Total. | Total. |
| Prime movers :- <br> Reciprocating steam engines Gas engines.. Petrol and light oil engines Heavy oil engines Water power |  | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
|  |  | 460 | 47 | 507 | 1,812 |
|  |  | 2,532 | 405 | 2,937 |  |
|  |  | 26 | - | 26 | 1,268 |
|  |  | 220 | - | 220 |  |
|  |  | 87 | - | 87 | 175 |
| Total |  | 3,325 | 452 | 3,777 | 3,255 |
|  |  | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. |
| Electric generators :Driven by- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reciprocating steam engines |  | 31 | 107 | 31 | 167 |
| Gas engines $\quad$. $\quad$ - |  | 317 | 107 | 424 |  |
| Petrol and light oil engines Heavy oil engines .. |  | 50 | - | 5 | \} 33 |
| Water power .. |  | 6 | - | 6 |  |
| Total | . | 406 | 107 | 513 | 200 |

The capacity of electric motors recorded in 1924 was as shown below :-


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 221,000

## II.-Production.



* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to the few firms in Scotland, detailed particulars of output are given only for Great Britain as a whole
$\dagger$ Amount received for work done.


## III.-Employment.

A.-Numbers employed in week ended 18th October, 1924 (EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).


* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.
B.-Operatives employed in one week in each month of 1924 (EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).

England and Wales. (Annual average: Males, 3,729; Females, 7,790; Total, 11,519.)

| Week ended. |  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Week ended. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 12th |  | 3,659 | 7,635 | 11,294 | July 19th | 3,743 | 7,737 | 11,480 |
| Feb. 16th | . | 3,684 | 7,721 | 11,405 | Aug. 16th | 3,719 | 7,688 | 11,407 |
| Mar. 15th | $\cdots$ | 3,761 | 7,760 | 11,521 | Sept. 13th | 3,730 | 7,775 | 11,505 |
| April 12th | $\cdots$ | 3,762 | 7,928 | 11,690 | Oct. 18th | 3,753 | 7,863 | 11,616 |
| May 17th | $\ldots$ | 3,768 | 8,036 | 11,804 | Nov. 15th | 3,743 | 7,807 | 11,550 |
| June 21st | . . | 3,711 | 7,836 | 11,547 | Dec. 13th | 3,718 | 7,693 | 11,411 |

Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 27; Females, 91; Total, 118.)

| Jan. 12th | .. | 26 | 83 | 109 | July 19th | . | 27 | 105 | 132 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Feb. 16th | .. | 27 | 82 | 109 | Aug. 16th | . | 26 | 87 | 113 |
| Mar. 15th | . | 26 | 88 | 114 | Sept. 13th | . | 27 | 88 | 115 |
| April 12th | . | 34 | 93 | 127 | Oct. 18th | . | 27 | 80 | 107 |
| May 17th | .. | 27 | 107 | 134 | Nov. 15th | . | 26 | 87 | 113 |
| June 21st | .. | 26 | 107 | 133 | Dec. 13th | .. | 26 | 87 | 113 |

Great Britain. (Annual average: Males, 3,756; Females, 7,881; Total, 11,637.)


| Feb. 16th | $\ldots$ | 3,681 | , 783 | 11,414 | Juy 16th.. | 3,745 | 7,775 | 11,520 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mar. 15th | $\ldots$ | 3,787 | 7,848 | 11,514 | Aug. 16th | . | 3,635 | Sept. 13th | . |
| 3,757 | 7,863 | 11,620 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Mar. 15th | $\cdots$ | 3,787 | 7,848 | 11,635 | Sept. 13th | . | 3,757 | 7,863 | 11,620 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| April 12th | .. | 3,796 | 8,021 | 11,817 | Oct. 18th | . | 3,780 | 7,943 | 11,723 |
| May 17th | . | 3,795 | 8,143 | 11,938 | Nov. 15th |  | 3,769 | 7894 | 11663 |


| May 17th | $\cdots$ | 3,795 | 8,143 | 11,938 | Nov. 15th | . | 3,769 | 7,894 | 11,663 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

C.-Number of outworkers at two specified periods in 1924.

| Country. | January. |  |  | July. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| England and Wales* | 53 | 529 | 582 | 36 | 559 | 595 |

* No outworkers were recorded as employed in Scotland.


## 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. |
| Prime movers :- | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
| Reciprocating steam engines | 460 | 47 | - | - | 460 | 47 |
| Gas engines $\because \quad \because$ | 2,526 | 401 | 6 | 4 | 2,532 | 405 |
| Petrol and light oil engines | 26 | - | - | - | 26 | - |
| Heavy oil engines . . | 220 | - | - | - | 220 | - |
| Water power | 87 | - | - | - | 87 | - |
| Total | 3,319 | 448 | 6 | 4 | 3,325 | 452 |
| Total of prime movers installed | 3,767 |  | 10 |  | 3,777 |  |
| Electric generators :- Kw. Kw. Kw. Kw. Kw. Kw. <br> Driven by- <br> Reciproceling       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reciprocating steam engines | 31 | - | - | - | 31 |  |
| Gas engines | 317 | 107 | - | - | 317 | 107 |
| Petrol and light oil engines | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Heavy oil engines. | 50 | - | - | - | 50 | - |
| Water power | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| Total | 406 | 107 | - | - | 406 | 107 |
| Total of electric GENERATORS INSTALLED | 513 |  | - |  | 513 |  |
|  | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
| Electric motors :Driven by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity generated in own works | 424 | 14 | - | - | 424 | 14 |
| Purchased electricity | 3,382 | 465 | 11 | - | 3,393 | 465 |


[^0]:    * See also the Notes on pages vii-xv.

