



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

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

NOTE.—The Gross Value of Output in this Table is given in the nearest thousands.

Table with columns for Gross Value of Output, Number of Persons Employed, and Horse-Power. Includes a sub-table for the United Kingdom.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES

Table detailing engine types and capacities, including categories like Steam Engines, Gas Engines, and Electric Motors.

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCED

Table showing the amount of electricity produced in various units, including kilowatt-hours and horsepower-hours.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given in the nearest thousands.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely providing further statistical data related to the engine capacity and electricity production.

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SECTION XII.

CLAY, STONE, BUILDING AND CONTRACTING TRADES.

Table with columns for Report Page and Tables Page. Includes 'GENERAL REPORT' with Report Page 742 and Tables Page -.

DETAILED REPORTS AND TABLES:—

Table listing detailed reports and tables with Report and Tables page numbers. Includes 'BRICK AND FIRECLAY TRADES' (746-769), 'CHINA AND EARTHENWARE TRADES' (749-772), 'CEMENT TRADE' (753-775), 'ASBESTOS AND BOILER COVERINGS TRADES' (756-777), 'GLASS, STONE, ROOFING FELTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADES' (757-779), 'BUILDING AND CONTRACTING TRADES' (761-782), 'HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME (BUILDINGS)' (766-788), 'HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS' (766-791), and 'THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND' (767-792).

The following statement shows the gross output, the number of persons employed, and the horsepower of the engines in the various trades covered by the present section of the report. The gross output, the number of persons employed, and the horsepower of the engines are given in the nearest thousands. The figures in this Table are given in the nearest thousands.

## SECTION XII.—CLAY, STONE, BUILDING, AND CONTRACTING TRADES.

## GENERAL REPORT.

The following Section deals with the trades engaged in the manufacture of bricks and fireclay goods, china and earthenware, cement, asbestos goods, engine packings and boiler coverings, glass, building and monumental stone, roofing felts, and miscellaneous goods, in the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings, and in the construction, alteration, and repair of railroads, tramroads, harbours, docks, canals, sewers, roads, embankments, reservoirs or wells, or in laying or altering gas or water pipes or telegraphic, telephonic, or electric lines or works, or in any other works of construction. Building work and other works of construction or repair executed by the employees of railway, tramway, canal, harbour, dock, and similar companies or of local authorities are dealt with in Sections III. and XIV.

The "output" shown in the Tables is the gross output of each trade, *i.e.*, where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value have been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, greater in the aggregate than the value of the goods, taken as a whole, when ready for export or consumption.

In the Tables the quantities and values of the principal products are generally shown in the classification adopted in the Export and Import Lists, but in the case of some trades a different classification was adopted in order to suit the convenience of manufacturers and, in accordance with the limitations imposed by the Census of Production Act, 1906, values only were then required to be stated.

The figures entered in the Tables against each class of product show the output of that product in the year of return, whether sold or not, after deducting any amount worked up in the same factory into goods of a kind separately classified. Thus, for example, the entry against fireclay shows only that portion of the fireclay, extracted in the year of return, which was either sold as fireclay or remained in stock at the end of the year as fireclay, and does not include fireclay made into bricks or other goods by the firms raising the clay. Some firms, however, have made two Returns for two separate establishments, and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. The consequent duplication, as well as that arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another is eliminated when the total cost of materials used is deducted from the value of the gross output in order to arrive at the net output (*see below*).

Where a firm makes goods for sale the value entered is the net selling value of the goods, including, of course, the value of any work done on the goods by other firms working on commission. Where a firm does work on commission or "for the trade," the value entered is the amount received for the work, exclusive of the value of the material worked upon. In so far as such work is done for firms also making Returns, the figures for gross output necessarily include twice over the payments for such work, and in order, therefore, to enable the Census Office to eliminate such duplication, the Schedules required a statement to be made showing the amount paid to other firms for work given out.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials, and the amount paid to other firms for work given out, from the value of the gross output for any industry or group of factories is to give a figure which may, for convenience, be called the "net output" of the industry or of the group. This figure expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or of the group, taken as a whole, exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, *i.e.*, it represents the value added to the materials in the course of manufacture, and when added to the cost of those materials it would give the selling value of the products of the industry ready for export or for sale outside the industry. The net output constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates, taxes, depreciation, sales expenses, and other similar charges, as well as profits, have to be defrayed.

The following statement shows, for the trades covered by the present Section of the Report, the gross output, the cost of materials used, the amount paid for work given out to other firms, the net output as defined above, the number of persons employed, the net output per person employed, and the horse-power of engines at factories. The figures relate to the United Kingdom as a whole. The horse-power shown does not include

power rented from other establishments or the capacity of motors driven by purchased electricity:—

Trade.	Gross Output.	Materials Used.	Work Given Out.	Net Output.	Persons Employed.	Net Output per Person Employed.	Horse-Power of Engines at Factories.
	Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Cost.	Amount Paid to other Firms.	Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brick and Fireclay Trades ...	£ 8,324,000	£ 2,867,000	£ —	£ 5,457,000	69,592	£ 78	H.P. 138,794
China and Earthenware Trades.	7,585,000	2,871,000	84,000	4,630,000	68,168	68	26,024
Cement Trade ...	3,735,000	1,780,000	—	1,955,000	14,819	132	60,079
Asbestos and Boiler Coverings Trades.	643,000	322,000	—	321,000	2,349	137	2,286
Glass, Stone, Roofing Felts, and Miscellaneous Trades.	7,811,000	2,998,000	51,000	4,762,000	50,686	94	33,530
Building and Contracting Trades.	87,967,000	38,619,000	6,422,000	42,926,000	513,993	84	170,522
Total ...	116,065,000	49,457,000	6,557,000	60,051,000	719,607	—	431,235
His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home (Buildings).	497,735	179,185	—	318,550	4,488	71	1,711
His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings.	78,404	31,011	—	47,393	563	84	—
The Board of Public Works, Ireland.	51,095	12,689	—	38,406	582	66	333
Total—Government Departments.	627,234	222,885	—	404,349	5,633	—	2,044

The output for private factories, workshops, and building and contracting works is calculated on a profit basis, while that for Government Departments is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for private factories, workshops, and building and contracting works, are, therefore, not strictly comparable as regards gross output and net output with those for Government Departments.

In the following Table the number of persons employed in factories and workshops is distributed by sex and age and according as they are wage-earners or salaried persons:—

Trade.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops.							
	Wage-earners.				Salaried Persons.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.
Brick and Fireclay Trades ...	8,627	53,042	474	3,723	318	3,261	19	128
China and Earthenware Trades ...	5,958	30,565	7,729	20,054	318	3,159	86	299
Cement Trade ...	788	12,983	7	82	112	824	—	23
Asbestos and Boiler Coverings Trades	74	1,357	91	481	30	271	9	36
Glass, Stone, Roofing Felts, and Miscellaneous Trades.	8,375	35,322	810	2,377	322	3,196	46	238
Building and Contracting Trades ...	36,351	438,979	335	777	2,010	33,379	353	1,809
Total ...	60,173	572,248	9,446	27,494	3,110	44,090	513	2,533
His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home (Buildings).	95	4,098	—	1	3	291	—	—
His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings.	16	528	—	8	—	11	—	—
The Board of Public Works, Ireland	2	449	—	21	—	100	—	10
Total—Government Departments.	113	5,075	—	30	3	402	—	10

In the whole group 93·0 per cent. of the persons employed were wage-earners and 7·0 per cent. were salaried persons (including principals). Of the wage-earners 94·5 per cent. were males and 5·5 per cent. were females; 9·4 per cent. of the males and 25·6 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age. Of the salaried persons 94·0 per cent. were males and 6·0 per cent. were females; 6·5 per cent. of the males and 16·8 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age.

The aggregate gross value of the products of this group of trades as returned to the Census of Production Office on the Schedules for the group, is, as stated above, £116,692,000, to which should be added £48,586,000, the value of similar products or work included in their statements of output by manufacturers, builders, contractors, public authorities and others, who made their Returns on Schedules for trades or authorities outside the group, thus raising the total to £165,278,000.

This figure does not represent the actual value of the building and contracting work done and the actual value of the goods made, as sold for export or consumption or as warehoused at the end of the year. In the first place, there is considerable duplication within the building trade in respect of sub-contracting, where both the principal contractor and his sub-contractors made Returns to the Census Office in respect of the same work, and to a less extent there is duplication within certain of the other trades in respect of goods made by one firm and sold to another for further manufacture, the value being returned by the former as the value of their output, and included by the latter in the value of the finished goods. The extent of such duplication lies between 7¼ and 7½ million pounds sterling. Secondly, there is considerable duplication between the brick, cement, sanitary ware, glass, and building materials trades and the building and contracting trades in respect of goods made and returned in the former group of trades and sold to firms in the building and contracting trades by whom their value is included in the value of the buildings erected or repaired, or in the value of the contracts for public works executed. The amount of such duplication may be roughly estimated at about 14 million pounds sterling; it cannot be determined with any greater degree of precision because (a) the value of the plate and window glass made is not separately shown, (b) the exports of sanitary ware were not separately shown in 1907, and (c) there is no record of the value of the bricks, cement, &c., sold to manufacturing firms and used by their own workpeople in the execution of repairs (estimated to cost £5,000,000) or to commercial firms to be similarly used in carrying out repairs the value of which was not returned to the Census Office. Thirdly, the amount received for work done on glass, slate, &c. for merchants was £58,000, but the selling value of the goods made is not known.

In the following statement the approximate value of each class of goods made or work done is shown free of duplication within the class (e.g., the value of the sub-contracted work is deducted from the gross value of building work returned), and in the case of goods made on commission for merchants only the amount received for the work, and not the value of the goods themselves is taken into account:—

	Value.
	£
Bricks, Roofing Tiles, and other Clay and Fireclay Goods	7,572,000 to 7,757,000
China, Earthenware, Ornamental Tiles, &c. ... ..	7,864,000
Cement ... ..	3,448,000
Plaster of Paris and Whiting ... ..	173,000
Asbestos Goods and Engine and Boiler Packings ... ..	825,000
Glass and Manufactures of Glass ... ..	4,628,000
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c. ... ..	1,566,000
Plaster, Mortar, Asphalt, Concrete, &c. ... ..	1,074,000
Roofing and Hair Felts ... ..	208,000
Polishing, &c., Glass, Slate, &c. ... ..	58,000
Building ... ..	74,500,000
Construction other than Building ... ..	54,500,000
Miscellaneous Products ... ..	265,000
Products of classes mainly made in trades outside this group... ..	1,101,000

Allowing for duplication between the various classes, the value of the output of the main products of the group may be estimated at approximately 143 million pounds sterling. To this there should be added £1,101,000, the value of goods chiefly produced in trades outside the group, but part of this is duplicated in the value of buildings, &c. Excluding building and contracting work and goods of classes chiefly made in trades outside this group, the aggregate value of the remaining products of the group is about 27¼ million pounds sterling. The net imports (i.e., imports less re-exports) of similar products were valued in 1907 at £5,660,000 at port of landing, and the exports at £6,024,000, free on board.

The following statement shows the net output of factories and workshops separately in the several trades, so far as the Returns were made on the Schedules for the respective trades:—

	Factories. Net Output. £	Workshops. Net Output. £
China and Earthenware Trades... ..	4,514,000	116,000
Cement Trade ... ..	1,940,000	15,000
Asbestos and Boiler Coverings Trades ... ..	308,000	13,000
Glass, Stone, Roofing Felts, and Miscellaneous Trades ... ..	3,856,000	906,000
Total ... ..	£10,618,000	£1,050,000
	Works with Power. Net Output. £	Works without Power. Net Output. £
Brick and Fireclay Trades ... ..	5,247,000	210,000
Building and Contracting Trades ... ..	22,662,000	20,264,000
His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home (Buildings) ... ..	318,550	—
His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings ... ..	—	47,393
The Board of Public Works, Ireland ... ..	38,406	—
Total ... ..	£28,265,956	£20,521,393

*Fuel Consumed.*—All firms using mechanical power in their works, and all building and contracting firms, receiving the Schedules for this group of trades were asked to furnish voluntarily information respecting the quantity of fuel consumed by them. The replies received are summarised below and shown in relation to the aggregate net output of the firms furnishing information; it should be remembered that information respecting fuel consumption has not as a rule been furnished in respect of workshops, where the quantity used is naturally much less than in factories in proportion to output:—

Trade.	Net Output of the Firms furnishing particulars.		Fuel consumed by Firms furnishing particulars.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total Net Output of the Trade.	Coal.	Coke.
	£		Tons.	Tons.
Brick and Fireclay Trades ... ..	3,980,000	72·9	2,826,867	52,961
China and Earthenware Trades ... ..	3,836,000	82·9	1,143,342	16,610
Cement Trade ... ..	1,702,000	87·1	708,054	600,531
Asbestos and Boiler Coverings Trades ... ..	244,000	76·0	8,987	3,181
Glass, Stone, Roofing Felts, and Miscellaneous Trades ... ..	2,611,000	54·8	646,109	44,597
Building and Contracting Trades ... ..	31,225,000	72·7	383,828	46,266
Naval Establishments at Home (Buildings) ... ..	318,550	100·0	2,033	—
Office of Works and Public Buildings ... ..	—	—	—	—
The Board of Public Works, Ireland ... ..	38,406	100·0	935	28
Total ... ..	43,954,956	72·7	5,720,155	764,174

## DETAILED REPORTS.

## Brick and Fireclay Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 769 to 771 are based on Returns received from brick and fireclay works, including both those where mechanical power was used and those where such power was not used. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the brick and fireclay trades is returned as £8,324,000, to which should be added £293,000 the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £8,617,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of the leading products of the industry, and is free from duplication :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Brick and Fireclay Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Bricks, of Brick-earth and Fireclay ... ..	6,329,000	44,000	6,373,000
Roofing and Street Paving Tiles, of Brick-earth ...	536,000	—	536,000
Architectural Terra-cotta and Faience, glazed or unglazed.	125,000	162,000	287,000
Retorts ... ..	57,000	—	57,000
Fireclay Goods, unspecified ... ..	199,000	43,000	242,000
Other Clay Goods, unspecified ... ..	25,000	6,000	31,000
Amount Received for fixing Architectural Terra-cotta and Faience, and similar work.	8,000	38,000	46,000
Total ... ..	7,279,000	293,000	7,572,000

The total quantity of bricks included above is returned as 4,794,739 thousands (of which 4,759,864 thousands were returned on the Schedules for the brick and fireclay trades), and the total quantity of roofing and street paving tiles of brick-earth is returned as 308,585 thousands.

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

	Value.
	£
Sanitary Ware ... ..	531,000
Red Pottery, Stoneware, Brown and Yellow Ware ...	240,000
Quarry Products ... ..	45,000
Cement, Concrete, &c. ... ..	18,000
Other Products ... ..	26,000
Total ... ..	860,000

Further, the Returns included 460,000 tons of fireclay sold, valued at £185,000. Of this fireclay 212,000 tons were returned by firms other than those who showed an output of fireclay in the Returns for their mines and quarries, (*see* pages 42 and 62), and is an addition to the output of fireclay there shown; the remainder, 248,000 tons, valued at £104,000, was returned by firms who had shown an output of fireclay on the Schedules for their mines and quarries and who included the cost of such clay as "materials" in their Returns on the Schedules for the brick and fireclay trades. The selling value of the fireclay included in the Schedules for mines and quarries was 4s. 1d. per ton while that of the 248,000 tons included in the Schedules for the brick and fireclay trades was 8s. 5d., the increase in value being due to the considerable amount of additional preparation to which the clay was subjected before being finally sold. It is probable that most of the clay valued at £185,000 entered on the Schedules for the brick and fireclay trades was sold outside these trades for lining furnaces, &c., but some of it may have been sold to other makers of fireclay goods who have also furnished Returns on these Schedules to the Census Office. In any case, taking as a whole the Returns made on Schedules for the

brick and fireclay trades, the value of the output may be estimated at a sum lying between £8,139,000 and £8,324,000, and that of the output of the whole industry (with the exception of the sanitary ware and other products, valued at £860,000, which are dealt with in the Reports on the trades concerned) at a sum lying between £7,572,000 and £7,757,000.

In order to obtain further information regarding the output of fireclay goods, all manufacturers receiving the Schedules for the brick and fireclay trades were asked to furnish a voluntary statement of certain particulars. The manufacturers who replied stated that they produced fireclay goods as under :—

Fire-bricks (including Bricks of 9 by 4½ by 2½ and Bricks of 9 by 4½ by 3, Smaller Bricks, and Larger Bricks not exceeding a brick-and-a-half) ... ..	Tons.
968,000	
Large Bricks (including Quarries, Tiles, and Bricks larger than a brick-and-a-half) ... ..	156,000
Retorts ... ..	21,000

The total quantity of fireclay raised from mines and quarries in the year of return was 3,015,000 tons, while the above-mentioned products would require between 1,300,000 tons and 1,400,000 tons of fireclay as materials.

The exports of bricks and tiles of brick-earth (which were not shown separately in the Export and Import Lists in 1907) amounted to 101,138 thousands valued at £321,000 and the net imports to 3,809 thousands valued at £22,000.

All firms receiving the Schedules for the brick and fireclay trades were asked to state the quantities of brick-earth and fireclay raised from their own quarries and shallow workings and the following statement summarises the information received :—

	Total Value of Output.	Value of Fireclay Sold, Retorts, and Fireclay Goods other than Bricks.	Brick-earth Raised.	Fireclay Raised.
	£	£	Tons.	Tons.
Firms furnishing complete particulars ... ..	4,516,000	78,000	10,992,000	356,000
Firms not raising Brick-earth and Fireclay ... ..	1,321,000	175,000	None.	None.
Firms not furnishing particulars ... ..	2,487,000	188,000	No information.	
Total ... ..	8,324,000	441,000	—	—

In addition, from other information contained in the Returns, a further quantity of about 70,000 tons of fireclay can be identified as having been raised by the firms making the Returns. The total quantity of fireclay raised by firms making their Returns on these Schedules was thus 426,000 tons at least, including the fireclay used by the same firms in the manufacture of fireclay goods.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the works covered by the Tables on pages 769 to 771 (whose gross output was valued £8,324,000) was £5,457,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those works exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those works, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £2,682,000 and £2,867,000. Firms making bricks and fireclay goods from clay raised from their own workings were instructed not to include the cost of such clay in their "materials" unless they had included it as "output" in the Returns which they had already made for their mines or quarries. The cost of materials as furnished to the Census Office includes therefore only the cost of such clay as was purchased or transferred from mines or quarries owned by the firms making Returns, and the rents and royalties for the remainder of the clay workings have to be defrayed out of the "net output," as well as wages, establishment charges, and profits.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was over £78.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the works using power, together with the number ordinarily employed in the works not using power, covered by the Tables on pages 769 to 771 is returned as 69,592, viz., 65,866 wage-earners and 3,726 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—	Females :—
Under 18 ... .. 8,945	Under 18 ... .. 493
Over 18 ... .. 56,303	Over 18 ... .. 3,851

The variation in employment in works using mechanical power during the census year is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	58,755	64,267	66,845	60,453
Salaried Persons ... ..	3,517	3,533	3,533	3,527
Total ... ..	62,272	67,800	70,378	63,980

There were also 3,286 wage-earners and 198 salaried persons ordinarily employed in works not using mechanical power.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Works with their own Engines... ..	7,989,000	65,698	138,794
Works renting their Power ... ..	52,000	410	—
Works not using Power ... ..	283,000	3,484	—
Total ... ..	8,324,000	69,592	138,794

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating ... ..	130,053
Steam Turbines ... ..	42
Total—Steam Engines ... ..	130,095
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	8,521
Water Power ... ..	106
Other Power ... ..	72
Total ... ..	138,794

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in works using mechanical power in the brick and fireclay trades was 66,108, firms employing 410 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available, since landlords frequently included in their special Returns power supplied to several firms engaged in different industries (*see* pages 15 to 18).

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	2,116
Other Power ... ..	567
Total ... ..	2,683

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion), about 3 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to brick and fireclay works was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number

of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	2,116	1,199	1,217,000
Other Power ... ..	567	536	860,000
Total ... ..	2,683	1,735	2,077,000

About 1,169,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a small proportion of the whole.

*Plant.*—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment and capacity of the brick and fireclay trades all firms receiving the Schedules for those trades were asked to furnish a voluntary statement as to the number and capacity of kilns and certain classes of machines. Firms with an aggregate output of 3,199,923 thousands of bricks (or two-thirds of the total), 194,000 thousands of tiles (or a little less than two-thirds of the total), and other kiln-products valued at £535,000 or 45 per cent. of the total, stated that they owned 6,943 kilns; 5,608 of these kilns, whose output in the census year was returned as 2,929,414 thousands of ordinary bricks and tiles were stated to have an aggregate weekly capacity of 94,931 thousands of ordinary bricks and tiles; and 322 kilns, whose output was returned as 99,623 thousands of fire-bricks, were stated to have an aggregate weekly capacity of 3,162 thousands of fire-bricks.

Firms with an output of 2,963,868 thousands of bricks stated that they owned 2,233 brickmaking machines, and the aggregate weekly capacity of 1,941 of these machines was stated as follows :—

	Machines.	Aggregate Weekly Capacity, Thousands of bricks.	Annual Output returned, Thousands of bricks.
Ordinary Bricks ... ..	1,858	85,469	2,655,939
Fire-bricks ... ..	83	2,874	99,623

Firms with an output of 197,761 thousands of roofing and street paving tiles stated that they owned 294 tile-making machines; 215 of these machines (whose actual output in the census year was returned as 181,056 thousands of tiles) were stated to have an aggregate weekly capacity of 5,848 thousands.

There was also included in the Returns information in relation to 547 pipe-making machines, 279 of which were stated to have an aggregate weekly capacity of 12,879 tons. The tonnage of pipes made is not separately stated in the Returns of output.

### China and Earthenware Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 772 to 774 are based on Returns received from establishments engaged in the manufacture of china, earthenware, and similar goods. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the china and earthenware trades is returned as £7,585,000, to which should be added £780,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £8,365,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following statement gives the particulars of the output of the various classes of finished goods, and is free from duplication :—

	Returned on the Schedule for the China and Earthenware Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ... ..	1,025,000	—	1,025,000
Earthenware (including Semi-Porcelain and Majolica Pottery, and Other Sorts, except Sanitary Ware and Tiles).	3,233,000	—	3,233,000
Sanitary Ware and Fittings ... ..	774,000	531,000	1,305,000
Red Pottery, Stoneware, Brown and Yellow Ware ...	629,000	240,000	869,000
Jet, Rockingham, and Glazed Terra-Cotta Ware for domestic use.	175,000	—	175,000
Tiles, other than Tiles of Brick-earth :—			
Floor Tiles for Tessellated Pavements and Mosaic Tiles.	142,000	9,000	151,000
White or Cream Earthenware Tiles ... ..	125,000	—	125,000
Coloured, Glazed, and Decorated Tiles ... ..	317,000	—	317,000
Total—Tiles ... ..	584,000	9,000	593,000
Crucibles ... ..	412,000	—	412,000
Other Pottery Ware (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings, Chemical Ware, &c.).	149,000	—	149,000
Tobacco Pipes ... ..	91,000	—	91,000
Total ... ..	7,072,000	780,000	7,852,000

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

	Value.
	£
Architectural Terra-Cotta and Faience, Glazed and Unglazed ... ..	84,000
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ... ..	61,000
Other Products ... ..	12,000
Amount Received for Fixing Architectural Terra-Cotta and Faience, and similar work ... ..	38,000

The following items, amounting in all to £256,000, are also included in the Returns, but the goods made and work done are probably included almost entirely in the value of the finished goods shown above, although part of the potters' materials and sundries may represent additions to stock or goods exported :—

	Value.
	£
Potters' Materials and Sundries ... ..	222,000
Amount Received for Grinding, &c., Potters' Materials...	12,000
Amount Received for the Decoration of China and Earthenware ... ..	22,000

Further, £62,000 was returned as the selling value of goods (mostly earthenware) purchased by decorators and ornamented by them for sale. The cost of the purchased ware is included in the values of the goods shown in the first statement above, and only the additional value due to the decoration (which may be estimated at about £12,000) is to be reckoned as an addition to the value of the goods already specified.

The total value of the output included in the Returns made on the Schedule for the china and earthenware trades may, therefore, be estimated at about £7,279,000, and the total value of the products of the china and earthenware trades (excluding architectural terra-cotta, &c., brick and fireclay goods, "other products," and the amount received for fixing architectural terra-cotta, &c.), as returned on all Schedules at about £7,864,000.

The exports and imports of earthenware, sanitary ware, and tiles were not shown separately in 1907, but the following statement gives the particulars of the values of exports and imports in that year, so far as available for the purposes of comparison with

the production of china and earthenware in the United Kingdom, as returned to the Census Office on all Schedules :—

	Production.	Exports, 1907.	Net Imports,* 1907.
	£	£	£
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ... ..	1,025,000	195,000	175,000
Sanitary Ware, Tiles, and Other Earthenware ...	5,131,000	1,979,000	657,000
Jet, Rockingham, and Glazed Terra-Cotta Ware ...	175,000	3,000	600
Red Pottery, Stoneware, Brown and Yellow Ware ...	869,000	291,000	15,000
Other Pottery (Electrical Ware, Door Fittings, Crucibles, Tobacco Pipes, &c.).	652,000	181,000	33,000

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

It thus appears that, omitting architectural terra-cotta and faience, goods representing rather more than one-third of the value of the china and earthenware goods produced in the United Kingdom were exported, while the value of the imports was a little more than one-ninth of the value of the goods of British make, but it should be borne in mind that while the values returned to the Census Office are values at works, the values of exported goods are calculated as free on board, and the values of imported goods as at the port of landing.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the establishments covered by the Tables on pages 772 to 774 (whose gross output was valued at £7,585,000) was £4,630,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those establishments exceeded the cost of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used by those establishments, taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at approximately £2,565,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £84,000.

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

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the works covered by the Tables on pages 772 to 774 is returned as 68,168, viz., 64,306 wage-earners and 3,862 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ...	6,276	Under 18 ...	7,815
Over 18 ...	33,724	Over 18 ...	20,353

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	63,673	64,148	64,389	65,013
Salaried Persons ... ..	3,835	3,876	3,866	3,872
Total ... ..	67,508	68,024	68,255	68,885

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Works with their own Engines ... ..	7,395,000	66,204	26,024
Works renting their Power ... ..	26,000	104	—
Works not using Power ... ..	164,000	1,860	—
Total ... ..	7,585,000	68,168	26,024





chiefly manufactured in other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades :—

	Value. £
Lime :—	
White Lime ... ..	19,000
Hydraulic and Other Lime ... ..	61,000
<b>Total—Lime ... ..</b>	<b>80,000</b>
Artificial Stone (including Concrete Blocks, &c.) ... ..	19,000
Casks ... ..	21,000
Other Products ... ..	23,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>143,000</b>

The value of those goods is not duplicated in the value of the goods included in the first statement.

The exports of cement in 1907 amounted to 764,000 tons or nearly 26½ per cent. of the quantity made in the United Kingdom, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) were 113,000 tons or a little less than one twenty-fifth of the quantity made in the United Kingdom.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 775 and 776 (whose gross output was valued at £3,735,000) was £1,955,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £1,780,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £132.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 775 and 776 is returned as 14,819, viz., 13,860 wage-earners and 959 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ... ..	900	Under 18 ... ..	7
Over 18 ... ..	13,807	Over 18 ... ..	105

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	13,667	13,877	13,860	13,617
Salaried Persons ... ..	936	937	940	930
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>14,814</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>14,547</b>

There were also 105 wage-earners and 23 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	3,711,000	14,691	60,079
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	24,000	128	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,735,000</b>	<b>14,819</b>	<b>60,079</b>

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines—	
Reciprocating ... ..	50,874
Steam Turbines ... ..	178
<b>Total—Steam Engines ... ..</b>	<b>51,052</b>
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	8,396
Water Power ... ..	602
Other Power ... ..	29
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>60,079</b>

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by—	
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ... ..	5,889
Steam Turbines ... ..	102
Other Power ... ..	694
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,685</b>

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about one-sixth of the engine-power belonging to cement factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, and the following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ... ..	5,889	5,807	15,714,000
Steam Turbines ... ..	102	102	62,000
Other Power ... ..	694	694	2,145,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>6,603</b>	<b>17,921,000</b>

About 3,798,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a small proportion of the whole.

*Plant.*—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the trade, all firms with factories receiving the Schedule for the cement trade were asked to furnish a voluntary statement respecting the number and capacity of their kilns. Firms with an output of 381,000 tons of cement (or 13·2 per cent. of the total) did not furnish any information, and firms with an output of 72,000 tons of cement (or 2·5 per cent. of the total) stated that they owned 26 ordinary kilns, but did not give their capacity. Complete particulars were furnished by firms with an aggregate output of 2,424,000 tons of cement (or 84·3 per cent. of the total), the details being :—

	Number.	Weekly Capacity. Tons.
Ordinary Kilns ... ..	1,464	38,000
Rotary Kilns ... ..	72	22,000

The aggregate weekly output from those kilns was thus about four-fifths of their aggregate weekly capacity. The actual relation of output to capacity varied a good deal between different firms.

### Asbestos and Boiler Coverings Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 777 and 778 are based on Returns received from establishments engaged in the manufacture of asbestos goods, boiler coverings, and engine packings. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the asbestos and boiler coverings trades is returned as £643,000, to which should be added £277,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £920,000 contains, however, a little duplication.

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

	Returned on the Schedule for the Asbestos and Boiler Coverings Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Asbestos Manufactures (including Engine Packings)	302,000	21,000	323,000
Boiler Coverings ... ..	224,000	8,000	232,000
Slag Wool or Silicate Cotton ... ..	28,000	1,000	29,000
Engine Packings (not of asbestos) ... ..	23,000	247,000	270,000
Other Products ... ..	66,000	—	66,000
Total ... ..	643,000	277,000	920,000

The slag wool, valued at £29,000, is probably to a large extent used in the manufacture of boiler coverings and engine packings. The value of the output, taken as a whole, of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the asbestos and boiler coverings trades may, therefore, be taken as about £615,000, and that of the output of asbestos, boiler coverings, and engine packings (but excluding "other products"), returned on all Schedules as about £825,000.

The exports of asbestos manufactures (other than engine packings) in 1907 were valued at £63,000, free on board, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of asbestos manufactures (including engine packings) in 1907 were valued at about £113,000 at port of landing. The exports of "engine and boiler packing" of all kinds in 1907 were valued at about £185,000, free on board; the imports are not separately specified.

*Net Output.*—The net output of the establishments covered by the Tables on pages 777 and 778 (whose gross output was valued at £643,000) was £321,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those establishments taken as a whole, cannot be precisely stated, but it was about £294,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £137.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the establishments covered by the Tables on pages 777 and 778 is returned as 2,349, *viz.*, 2,003 wage-earners and 346 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ... ..	104	Under 18 ... ..	100
Over 18 ... ..	1,628	Over 18 ... ..	517

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	1,997	1,947	1,986	2,082
Salaried Persons ... ..	340	343	346	354
Total ... ..	2,337	2,290	2,332	2,436

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Establishments with their own Engines ... ..	607,000	2,205	2,286
Establishments renting their Power ... ..	7,000	16	—
Establishments not using Power ... ..	29,000	128	—
Total ... ..	643,000	2,349	2,286

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	1,630
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	565
Water Power ... ..	91
Total ... ..	2,286

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

Firms using dynamos stated that they owned dynamos of 172 kilowatts capacity driven by their own steam engines.

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about one-ninth of the engine-power belonging to asbestos and boiler coverings factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, and firms with dynamos of 170 kilowatts capacity, driven by reciprocating steam engines, stated that the amount of electrical energy generated was 260,000 Board of Trade units.

About 29,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by some small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them.

### Glass, Stone, Roofing Felts, and Miscellaneous Trades.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 779 to 781 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the dressing, carving, &c., of monuments and building stone, and in the manufacture of glass, roofing felts, and other products. These various classes of goods are combined into one set of Tables in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to individual firms.

The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for those miscellaneous trades is returned as £7,811,000, to which should be added £574,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £8,385,000 contains, however, a little duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the finished products of these trades :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Miscellaneous Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Glass and Manufactures thereof ... ..	4,899,000	79,000	4,978,000
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Monumental Purposes (including Monuments and Gravestones).	775,000	52,000	827,000
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Building Purposes...	576,000	40,000	616,000
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Monumental and Building Purposes, not separately distinguished.	116,000	7,000	123,000
Artificial Stone (including Concrete Blocks, Steps, Slabs, &c.)	193,000	108,000	301,000
Asphalte (including Paving Blocks, &c.) ... ..	176,000	70,000	246,000
Fibrous and Other Plaster (including Plaster Partitions, &c.).	87,000	10,000	97,000
Road Materials, Ballast, &c. ... ..	132,000	150,000	282,000
Setts and Kerbs ... ..	21,000	7,000	28,000
Enamelled Slate and Marble Goods ... ..	74,000	—	74,000
Roofing Felts:—			
Tarred Flax ... ..	108,000	12,000	120,000
Paper ... ..	69,000	7,000	76,000
Total—Roofing Felts ... ..	177,000	19,000	196,000
Hair Felts ... ..	12,000	—	12,000
Mortar ... ..	14,000	32,000	46,000
Other Products ... ..	450,000	—	450,000
Total ... ..	7,702,000	574,000	8,276,000

Under the limitations imposed by the Census of Production Act it was not possible, in the compulsory part of the Schedules, to require the quantities of output to be stated. The firms that received the Schedules for certain trades in this group were accordingly requested to furnish a voluntary statement as to the quantities of their chief classes of output, and their replies are summarised in the following statement:—

	Output of Firms furnishing particulars of quantities.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
Stone, Dressed, &c., for Monumental Purposes ...	15,000	136,000
Stone, Dressed, &c., for Building Purposes ...	107,000	259,000
Artificial Stone, Concrete Blocks, &c. ...	74,000	97,000
Asphalte (including Paving Blocks) ...	36,000	161,000
Setts and Kerbs ...	10,000	11,000
Mortar ...	20,000	5,000
	Yards 32 ins. wide.	
Tarred Flax Felts ...	9,819,000	69,000
	Yards 36 ins. wide.	
Paper Felts ...	1,935,000	21,000

In addition to the output of goods specified above, the sum of £109,000 was entered on the Schedules for miscellaneous trades as received for bevelling, silvering, and polishing glass, and for sawing, turning, and polishing slate, &c. Firms that made Returns of their output of finished goods stated that they paid £51,000 to other firms for work given out to them. The difference—£58,000—between this sum and the amount received for work done on commission represents the amount received for work done for merchants or builders and is an addition to the value of the output of the trade.

Both glass and manufactures of glass being included in the same total, a certain amount of duplication is involved, which, from an examination of the individual Returns, is estimated not to exceed £350,000. There is no duplication between the

other classes of output included in the above statement, and, while it is not possible to state the exact value, taken as a whole, of the output of the miscellaneous trades included in the above statement, it may be estimated at approximately £7,400,000, so far as returned on the Schedules for these trades. Including the Returns on all Schedules and omitting those of the "other products" which are mainly returned on Schedules for trades other than glass, stone, &c., the total value is nearly £8,000,000. Stone dressed at quarries, plaster and artificial stone made by builders for use in their building work, and asphalte blocks made by road contractors for use in their road-making work are not included in the above statement.

For these reasons it is not possible to compare the exports and imports of the goods covered by the above statement with the quantities of similar goods produced in the United Kingdom. The exports and imports, so far as specified, are as follows:—

	Exports, 1907.		Net Imports*, 1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Asphalte ... ..	—	—	68,000	159,000
Glass and Manufactures thereof ...	—	1,400,000	—	2,972,000
Stones ... ..	52,000	228,000	1,192,000	1,212,000

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

The value, free on board, of the exports of glass and manufactures thereof in 1907 amounted to about 30 per cent. of the works value of the glass and manufactures of glass made in the United Kingdom in the year of return, while the value of the net imports, taken at port of landing was nearly two-thirds of the works value of similar products made in the United Kingdom. For further particulars regarding the production of stone in the United Kingdom reference should also be made to the Report on quarries (*see* pages 62 to 65).

*Net Output.*—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 779 to 781 (whose gross output was valued at £7,811,000) was £4,762,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops exceeded the cost of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them on those materials for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, cannot be stated with any precision, but it may be estimated at about £2,600,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £51,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £94.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in the factories, together with the number ordinarily employed in the workshops, covered by the Tables on pages 779 to 781, is returned as 50,686, viz., 46,884 wage-earners and 3,803 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18 ... ..	8,697	Under 18 ... ..	856
Over 18 ... ..	38,518	Over 18 ... ..	2,615

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	36,985	38,173	38,815	38,303
Salaried Persons ... ..	2,471	2,487	2,466	2,480
Total ... ..	39,456	40,660	41,281	40,383

There were also 8,815 wage-earners and 1,326 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	6,206,000	39,889	33,530
Factories renting their Power ... ..	108,000	656	—
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	1,497,000	10,141	—
Total ... ..	7,811,000	50,686	33,530

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating ... ..	14,863
Steam Turbines ... ..	5,000
Total—Steam Engines ... ..	19,863
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	13,476
Water Power ... ..	171
Other Power ... ..	20
Total... ..	33,530

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in these miscellaneous trades was 40,545, firms employing 656 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available, since landlords included in their special Returns power supplied to several firms engaged in different industries (see pages 15 to 18).

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ... ..	1,557
Steam Turbines ... ..	3,150
Other Power ... ..	384
Total... ..	5,091

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 23 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to this group of miscellaneous factories was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Manufacturers were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, and the following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ... ..	1,557	1,423	1,622,000
Steam Turbines ... ..	3,150	3,150	8,500,000
Other Power ... ..	384	375	737,000
Total ... ..	5,091	4,948	10,859,000

About 1,500,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms a small proportion of the whole.

## Building and Contracting Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 782 to 787 are based on Returns received from firms engaged in the construction and repair of buildings, roads, sewers, railways, harbours, docks, waterworks, and other similar works. Work done by the employees of local authorities, of gas, water, and electricity undertakings, of tramway and light railway companies, and of canal, harbour, dock, and similar companies is not included, but is dealt with in Section XIV. Similar work done by employees of railway companies is also excluded and is dealt with in Section III., and the work done on buildings by wood-working firms whose main interest did not consist in building work is included in the Report on the timber trades (see Section XI., page 697). Further, these Tables do not cover building work done by manufacturing firms that employed their own workpeople in the construction or repair of their own premises; the persons employed on such work were included in the Returns for the trades of their employers. Jobbing bricklayers, painters, carpenters, paperhangers, &c., working on materials provided by their employers, and jobbing men working sometimes on their own account and sometimes for builders, were not required to make Returns, and the value of the work done by them for persons or firms not making Returns to the Census of Production Office has consequently escaped record.

The Office register of building and contracting firms was compiled from the trade and local directories, and 118,366 Schedules were issued. Of these, however, about 45,000 had to be cancelled as duplicates, or as issued to jobbing men, bankrupts, deceased persons, or persons no longer in business, and nearly 10,000 were transferred to other trades. About 45,000 Schedules were tabulated, and the remainder relate mainly to very small firms whose records were too imperfect to enable them to make Returns fit for tabulation. From the information in the possession of the Census Office it is believed that, of the firms to whom Schedules were issued, few whose output was of any magnitude have failed to furnish Returns.

Under "Buildings" is included not only work of construction and repair undertaken by firms of builders, but also carpentry, painting, decorating, paperhanging, and similar work done on buildings. "Private Premises" include buildings occupied or to be occupied by private persons or companies for residential, professional, trade, or business purposes. "Public Premises" include all buildings owned, occupied, or used for the purposes of the powers and duties of public authorities and the administration of justice, and all subsidiary buildings connected therewith.

Principal contractors undertaking works of construction were instructed to return the value of the whole work, including the value of any work sub-let to sub-contractors, and also to state separately the amount paid to such contractors, so as to enable allowance to be made for the duplication caused by both the principal contractors and the sub-contractors making Returns to the Census Office. Where work was done by contract the value stated in the case of contracts begun and completed in the year of return is the final net amount payable in respect of the contract, including extras. Where buildings were constructed for sale, the value stated is, in the case of buildings actually sold, the amount received less discounts, charges for agency, and similar charges, and in the case of buildings not sold, their selling value estimated on this basis; in all cases the value of the land is excluded. Where the work was not both begun and finished in the year of return, firms were instructed to furnish reasonable estimates of the value of the work done in the year.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of the firms covered by the Tables on pages 782 to 787 :—

	Construction.	Alteration and Repair.	Construction, Alteration, and Repair, not separately distinguished.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Buildings :—				
Private Premises (Residential, Trade, or Business) ... ..	32,010,000	23,797,000	6,808,000	62,615,000
Public Premises ... ..	5,716,000	1,318,000	472,000	7,506,000
Places of Public Worship and Buildings connected therewith ... ..	1,536,000	544,000	188,000	2,268,000
Private Premises, Public Premises, and Places of Public Worship, not separately distinguished ... ..	116,000	55,000	888,000	1,059,000
Total—Buildings... ..	39,378,000	25,714,000	8,356,000	73,448,000

	Construction.	Alteration and Repair.	Construction, Alteration, and Repair, not separately distinguished.	Total.
Construction, other than Buildings :—	£	£	£	£
Railway and Light Railway Construction (including Permanent Way, Tunnels, Subways, Bridges, Embankments, Fencing, and Installation of Signals).	1,927,000	112,000	296,000	2,335,000
Tramway Construction (including Permanent Way, Equipment of Track, Conduits, Overhead Wires, &c.).	1,084,000	6,000	3,000	1,093,000
Highways and Bridges (including Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Surface Drains).	1,280,000	384,000	329,000	1,993,000
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works (including Drains other than Highway Surface Drains).	1,547,000	96,000	84,000	1,727,000
Harbours, Docks (Wet and Dry), Wharves, Piers, and Jetties.	2,094,000	85,000	48,000	2,227,000
Canals and Waterways ... ..	14,000	6,000	51,000	71,000
River and Sea Walls, Embankments, and Defences.	160,000	19,000	—	179,000
Waterworks (including Reservoirs, Wells, Aqueducts, Conduits, Mains from Reservoirs, Street Mains, Hydraulic Works, &c.).	1,543,000	66,000	190,000	1,799,000
Gas Mains and Works (other than Buildings)	244,000	73,000	93,000	410,000
Land Drainage Works (including Sluices) ...	13,000	3,000	—	16,000
Telegraphic and Telephonic Lines and Works	128,000	20,000	38,000	186,000
Electric Lines and Works ... ..	470,000	102,000	70,000	642,000
Other works of Construction ... ..	706,000	129,000	123,000	958,000
Total—Construction, other than Buildings	11,210,000	1,101,000	1,325,000	13,636,000

Jobbing Work :—	Value.
	£
Carpentry ... ..	51,000
Wheelwrighting ... ..	30,000
Engineering ... ..	23,000
Smiths' Work ... ..	11,000
Other Work ... ..	13,000

Total—Jobbing Work ... .. 128,000

Goods Made for Sale (not connected with Building Work) :—	Value.
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Monumental Purposes...	52,000
Coffins ... ..	42,000
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ... ..	18,000
Boats (including repairs) ... ..	24,000
Furniture ... ..	25,000
Machinery of all kinds ... ..	17,000
Other Goods ... ..	134,000

Total—Goods not connected with Building Work... 312,000

Goods made for use in Building and Contracting Work :—	Value.
Manufactured Joinery ... ..	162,000
Deals, Mouldings, &c. ... ..	79,000
Shop Fittings ... ..	18,000
Building Stone ... ..	52,000
Bricks ... ..	15,000
Other Building Materials ... ..	75,000
Road-making Materials ... ..	42,000

Total—Goods Made for Use in Building and Contracting Work ... .. 443,000

The gross value of the work done and goods made, as shown in the foregoing statement, amounts to £87,967,000. The goods shown above and valued at £753,000 and the jobbing work valued at £128,000 are dealt with in the Reports of those trades in which the main output of those classes of goods or work is produced.

Since principal contractors furnished Returns of the total value of their contracts, including work given out to sub-contractors, and the sub-contractors also furnished particulars in respect of the sub-contracts undertaken by them, there is duplication in the values shown in the above statement to the extent of the amount paid to such sub-contractors. Firms which furnished Returns of their output to the Census Office stated that they paid £6,422,000 to other firms in respect of work sub-let to them. This sum will also be included partly in the total of £87,967,000 shown above and partly in the aggregate of £1,025,000 returned by firms in the timber trades as received for work done on buildings (*see* page 697), but it cannot be stated how it is distributed between those two amounts. There is also no information to show how this sum for sub-contract work was divided among the different classes of work, but it is certain that by far the greater part of it was in respect of building work.

Further, the manufactured joinery and other goods (valued at £443,000) made for use in building and contracting work, probably to some extent represents goods sold to firms whose Returns are also included in the above statement, and to that extent there is duplication; but it is probable that the bulk of those goods were held in stock by the firms that made them to be used in their own building operations, and in such cases there is, of course, no duplication. There is, however, no information in the possession of the Census of Production Office to show how the sum of £443,000 is divided between these classes.

Deducting, therefore, a sum lying between £5,397,000 and £6,422,000, for amounts paid to sub-contractors, from the gross total of £87,967,000, and allowing for possible duplication to a maximum of £443,000 in respect of goods made, it may be estimated that, taking as a whole the firms covered by the Tables on pages 782 to 787, the value of their output lies between 81 and 82½ million pounds sterling. Out of this total a sum lying between 66½ and 68 million pounds sterling represents the value of the building work done by the firms covered by this part of the Report.

As already stated, this sum does not represent the total value of the building work done in the United Kingdom. Firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the timber trades included in their statements of output £1,025,000 as received for work done on buildings, exclusive of the value of any timber or joinery made by themselves and used in the work, and firms engaged in other trades reported that they received £133,000 for work done on buildings. Further, the building work done by employees of public authorities, gas, water, and electricity undertakings, railway companies, tramway companies, canal, harbour, dock, and other public utility companies is valued at cost at £6,312,000. Manufacturing firms also stated that the cost of construction, alteration, and repair work to their own buildings executed by their own workpeople amounted to about £5,000,000. These amounts are not on the same basis as the value of the work done by firms of builders, &c., but, taking the five aggregates together, the value of the building work done is raised to about 79½ million pounds sterling. This sum, as already indicated, is exclusive of the value of the building and repairing work done by the employees of commercial firms, and of a good deal of work done for private customers (who supply materials) by jobbing men, but it is not possible to estimate the value of such work. It should also be noted that the amount of £5,000,000 referred to above as the cost of construction and repair work executed by manufacturing firms for their own account is not treated as a part of their output.

With regard to the other classes of contracting work included in the statement on the previous page reference should be made to Section III. for work done in the construction and maintenance of railway track, &c., by employees of railway companies, and to Section XIV. for works of construction, alteration, upkeep, and repair executed by employees of public authorities and public utility companies. The value of the work done by employees of public authorities and of railway and other public utility companies was returned to the Census Office on a cost basis, and, consequently, differs from the value returned by contracting firms and companies, which contains the element of profit. By adding together, however, the amounts returned to the Census Office on the Schedules for the building and contracting trades, public authorities, &c., the following totals are obtained for work other than on buildings :—

Construction and Repair of :—	£
Railways, Light Railways, and Tramways (including Bridges, Signals, &c., connected therewith) ...	16,730,000
Highways and Bridges ... ..	13,308,000
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works ... ..	3,844,000
Harbours and Docks... ..	4,653,000
Canals and Waterways ... ..	999,000
Ferries and Landing Stages... ..	130,000
River and Sea Walls, Embankments, and Defences... ..	328,000
Waterworks and Hydraulic Works (including Mains) ... ..	4,189,000
Gas Mains and Works (other than Buildings) ...	1,609,000
→ Land Drainage Works ... ..	84,000
Telegraphic and Telephonic Lines and Works ...	4,699,000
Electric Lines and Works ... ..	1,803,000
Parks, Open Spaces, &c. ... ..	649,000
Cemeteries ... ..	223,000
Other Works... ..	1,388,000

The total value of the above works amounts to £54,686,000, but a small part of this sum may be duplicated in amounts received for sub-contracts. It should also be noted that sums amounting to not less than £8,109,000 were included in the Returns of iron, steel, and engineering firms in respect of iron and steel structural work on buildings, bridges, &c. (see page 126).

*Net Output.*—The net output of the firms covered by the Tables on pages 782 to 787 (whose gross output was valued at £87,967,000) was £42,926,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output exceeded the cost of materials used and the amount paid to sub-contractors for work sub-let to them by the principal firms. The actual cost of materials cannot be stated precisely, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £38,176,000 and £38,619,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £6,422,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £84.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October by the firms covered by the Tables on pages 782 to 787 is returned as 513,993, viz., 476,442 wage-earners and 37,551 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ...	38,361	Under 18 ...	688
Over 18 ...	472,358	Over 18 ...	2,586

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	January.	April.	July.	October.
Wage-earners ... ..	436,840	500,373	500,710	467,845
Salaried Persons ... ..	37,143	37,858	37,806	37,396
Total ... ..	473,983	538,231	538,516	505,241

As it is customary in the building and contracting trades to engage at least part of the workpeople by the job only and to dismiss them as soon as the work is finished, the above figures should not be taken as representing the average numbers employed in each quarter; they represent only the numbers actually at work on the four specified days. It should also be noted that the small employer in the building trades who himself worked at his trade generally returned himself as a "wage-earner," and not as a "salaried person."

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Works where firms' own Engines were used...	48,259,000	250,792	170,522
Works where Power was rented ... ..	16,000	88	—
Works where Power was not used ... ..	38,160,000	254,837	—
Works with no record of Engines ... ..	1,532,000	8,276	—
Total ... ..	87,967,000	513,993	170,522

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

Steam Engines :—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ... ..		126,810
Steam Turbines ... ..		260
Total—Steam Engines ... ..		127,070
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..		41,482
Water Power ... ..		1,928
Other Power ... ..		42
Total ... ..		170,522

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

Firms using dynamos driven by their own engines were required to state their capacity, and the information furnished is summarised below :—

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating... ..		2,090
Steam Turbines ... ..		150
Other Power ... ..		1,457
Total ... ..		3,697

The capacity of those dynamos should not, of course, be added to that of the engines owned. What the information shows is that (taking 746 kilowatts as equivalent to 1,000 horse-power, and allowing about 10 per cent. for loss of energy in conversion) about 3 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to the building and contracting trades was required for driving dynamos for the production of electric power and light.

Builders and contractors were also required to state the quantity of electricity generated by their own dynamos, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a number of them were unable to do so. The following statement summarises the information furnished :—

Dynamos driven by	Total Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated, so far as particulars were returned.	
		Capacity of Dynamos.	Electricity Generated.
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating... ..	2,090	1,949	1,779,000
Steam Turbines ... ..	150	150	47,000
Other Power ... ..	1,457	1,340	916,000
Total ... ..	3,697	3,439	2,742,000

About 6,036,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by builders and contractors for power and lighting purposes. This figure includes estimates made in the Census Office in respect of the quantities of electricity purchased by a number of small firms who were able to state only the amounts paid by them, but the total quantity so estimated forms only a small proportion of the whole.

### His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home (Buildings).

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 788 to 790 give particulars of the work done by employees of the Admiralty in the construction and repair of buildings, &c., in connexion with His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home. Work given out to contractors is not included. The value of the work done represents wages, cost of materials, and the establishment charges attributable to the work, and thus differs from the value of the work done by building and contracting firms, which is naturally on a profit basis.

The work done in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, may be summarised as follows :—

	New Works and Additions.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Total.
Work carried out by employees of the Admiralty on :—	£	£	£
Public Buildings (Barracks, Prisons, Hospitals, &c.) ...	200,804	92,420	293,224
Chapels ... ..	1,258	980	2,238
Roads ... ..	10,699	5,907	16,606
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works ... ..	3,767	2,179	5,946
Cemeteries ... ..	—	531	531
Harbours and Docks :—			
Harbours, Wharves, Piers and Jetties ... ..	138,718	16,900	155,618
Docks (Wet and Dry) ... ..	20,561	3,011	23,572
Total—Harbours and Docks ... ..	159,279	19,911	179,190
Total Value of Work Done ... ..	375,807	121,928	497,735

*Net Output.*—The cost of materials used was £179,185, and the difference—£318,550—between this sum and the value of the work done represents wages and establishment charges. It is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the “net output” of building and contracting firms, which contains the element of profit.

The net output per head of persons employed in the year of return was nearly £71.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in April, July, and October, 1907, and January, 1908, is returned as 4,488, viz., 4,194 wage-earners and 294 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ... ..	98	Under 18 ... ..	None
Over 18 ... ..	4,389	Over 18 ... ..	1

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	April, 1907.	July, 1907.	October, 1907.	January, 1908.
Wage-earners ... ..	4,107	4,139	4,310	4,219
Salaried Persons ... ..	300	292	292	294
Total ... ..	4,407	4,431	4,602	4,513

*Power.*—The total horse-power of the engines used in connexion with the work covered by this Return was 1,711, viz., 1,592 horse-power for reciprocating steam engines and 119 horse-power for internal combustion engines.

No electricity was purchased or generated.

### His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings.

*Output.*—The Tables on page 791 give particulars of the work done by employees of His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings in connexion with the maintenance of Royal Palaces and Parks in England and Wales, the Gardens of the Houses of Parliament, and Brompton Cemetery. Work given out to contractors is not included.

The value of the work done represents wages, cost of materials, and the establishment charges attributable to the work, and thus differs from the value of the work done by

building and contracting firms, which is naturally on a profit basis. The work in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, may be summarised as follows :—

	New Works and Additions.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Total.
Work Done on :—	£	£	£
Royal Palaces and other Buildings ... ..	—	716	716
Roads, Rides, and Footpaths ... ..	3,163	30,832	33,995
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens ... ..	859	40,969	41,828
Houses of Parliament : Maintenance of Gardens ... ..	—	500	500
Brompton Cemetery ... ..	—	1,365	1,365
Total Value of Work Done... ..	4,022	74,382	78,404

*Net Output.*—The cost of materials used was £31,011, and the difference—£47,393—between this sum and the value of the work done represents wages and establishment charges. It is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the “net output” of building and contracting firms, which contains the element of profit.

The net output per head of persons employed in the year of return was a little over £84.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last Wednesdays in April, July, and October, 1907, and January, 1908, is returned as 563, viz., 552 wage-earners and 11 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ... ..	16	Under 18 ... ..	None
Over 18 ... ..	539	Over 18 ... ..	8

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	April, 1907.	July, 1907.	October, 1907.	January, 1908.
Wage-earners ... ..	545	628	534	499
Salaried Persons ... ..	11	11	11	11
Total ... ..	556	639	545	510

*Power.*—No mechanical power was used in connexion with the work covered by this Return.

### The Board of Public Works, Ireland.

*Output.*—The Tables on pages 792 and 793 give particulars of the work done by employees of the Board of Public Works, Ireland, in connexion with the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings, parks, harbours, &c. Work given out to contractors is not included.

The value of the work done represents wages, cost of materials, and the establishment charges attributable to the work, and thus differs from the value of the work done by building and contracting firms, which is naturally on a profit basis. The work done in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, may be summarised as follows :—

	Construction.	Alteration and Repair.	Total.
Work Done on :—	£	£	£
Buildings : Public Premises ... ..	843	16,266	17,109
Highways and Bridges (including Highway Surface Drains) ... ..	—	361	361
Sewers and Drains other than Highway Surface Drains ... ..	—	199	199
Parks, Public Gardens, Open Spaces, &c. ... ..	77	10,291	10,368
Harbours, Wharves, Piers and Jetties ... ..	2,218	14,718	16,936
Canals and Waterways ... ..	—	5,704	5,704
Land Drainage Works (Sluices, &c.)... ..	—	418	418
Total Value of Work Done ... ..	3,138	47,957	51,095

*Net Output.*—The cost of materials used was £12,689, and the difference—£38,406—between this sum and the value of the work done represents wages and establishment charges. It is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the “net output” of building and contracting firms, which contains the element of profit.

The net output per head of persons employed in the year of return was £66.

*Persons Employed.*—The average number of persons employed on the last pay-days in April, July, and October, 1907, and January, 1908, is returned as 582, viz., 472 wage-earners and 110 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males :—				Females :—			
Under 18	...	...	2	Under 18	...	...	None.
Over 18	...	...	549	Over 18	...	...	31

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	April, 1907.	July, 1907.	October, 1907.	January, 1908.
Wage-earners ...	507	488	432	462
Salaried Persons ...	110	110	110	110
Total ...	617	598	542	572

*Power.*—The total capacity of the engines used in connexion with the work covered by this Return was 333 horse-power, classified as follows:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	279
Road Rollers ...	6
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	38
Electric Motors ...	10

The quantity of electricity purchased or generated was not required to be stated in this case.

## TABLES.

### BRICK AND FIRECLAY TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Fireclay, Sold ...	372,000	88,000	—	460,000
Bricks, of Brick-earth and Fireclay ...	4,263,990	404,468	91,406	4,759,864
Roofing and Street Paving Tiles, of Brick-earth.	304,964	3,597	24	308,585
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Fireclay, Sold ...	151,000	34,000	—	185,000
Bricks, of Brick-earth and Fireclay ...	5,625,000	584,000	120,000	6,329,000
Roofing and Street Paving Tiles, of Brick-earth.	530,000	6,000	—	536,000
Red Pottery, Stoneware, Brown and Yellow Ware.	*	*	*	240,000
Sanitary Ware ...	383,000	148,000	—	531,000
Architectural Terra Cotta and Faience, glazed or unglazed.	*	*	*	125,000
Retorts ...	*	*	*	57,000
Fireclay Goods, unspecified ...	158,000	41,000	—	199,000
Other Clay Goods, unspecified ...	20,000	5,000	—	25,000
Quarry Products ...	*	*	*	45,000
Cement, Concrete, &c. ...	18,000	—	—	18,000
Other Products ...	26,000	—	—	26,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...	7,311,000	882,000	123,000	8,316,000
Amount Received for Fixing Architectural Terra Cotta and Faience, and similar work.	5,000	3,000	—	8,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	7,316,000	885,000	123,000	8,324,000

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used ...	2,466,000	365,000	36,000	2,867,000
II.				
Value of Output:—				
Goods Made for Sale ...	7,311,000	882,000	123,000	8,316,000
Amount Received for Work Done ...	5,000	3,000	—	8,000
TOTAL ...	7,316,000	885,000	123,000	8,324,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used...	4,850,000	520,000	87,000	5,457,000

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



## Brick and Fireclay Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

NOTE.—The figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	8,029	47,473	55,502	327	2,797	3,124	8,356	50,270	58,626
Salaried Persons ...	283	2,875	3,158	14	95	109	297	2,970	3,267
TOTAL ...	8,312	50,348	58,660	341	2,892	3,233	8,653	53,240	61,893
<b>SCOTLAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	519	4,296	4,815	147	899	1,046	666	5,195	5,861
Salaried Persons ...	33	335	368	5	18	23	38	353	391
TOTAL ...	552	4,631	5,183	152	917	1,069	704	5,548	6,252
<b>IRELAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	79	1,273	1,352	—	27	27	79	1,300	1,379
Salaried Persons ...	2	51	53	—	15	15	2	66	68
TOTAL ...	81	1,324	1,405	—	42	42	81	1,366	1,447
<b>UNITED KINGDOM:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	8,627	53,042	61,669	474	3,723	4,197	9,101	56,765	65,866
Salaried Persons ...	318	3,261	3,579	19	128	147	337	3,389	3,726
TOTAL ...	8,945	56,303	65,248	493	3,851	4,344	9,438	60,154	69,592

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Works with their own Engines ...	7,001,000	58,212	116,736	873,000	6,156	19,097
Works renting their Power ...	37,000	277	—	10,000	78	—
Works not using Power ...	278,000	3,404	—	2,000	18	—
TOTAL ...	7,316,000	61,893	116,736	885,000	6,252	19,097
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>						
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Works with their own Engines ...	115,000	1,330	2,961	7,989,000	65,698	138,794
Works renting their Power ...	5,000	55	—	52,000	410	—
Works not using Power ...	3,000	62	—	283,000	3,484	—
TOTAL ...	123,000	1,447	2,961	8,324,000	69,592	138,794

## Brick and Fireclay Trades—continued.

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<b>Steam Engines:—</b>				
Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 108,450	Horse-Power. 18,843	Horse-Power. 2,760	Horse-Power. 130,053
Steam Turbines ...	34	8	—	42
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	8,095	225	201	8,521
Water Power ...	97	9	—	106
Other Power ...	60	12	—	72
TOTAL ...	116,736	19,097	2,961	138,794
<b>Capacity of Dynamos actuated by:—</b>				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 1,870	Kilowatts. 246	Kilowatts. —	Kilowatts. 2,116
Other Power ...	567	—	—	567
TOTAL ...	2,437	246	—	2,683

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 433,000	Board of Trade Units. 736,000	Board of Trade Units. —	Board of Trade Units. 1,169,000

## CHINA AND EARTHENWARE TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Porcelain, Chinaware, and Parian ... ..	1,025,000	—	1,025,000
Earthenware (including Semi-Porcelain and Majolica Pottery, and other Sorts, except Sanitary Ware and Tiles)	†	†	3,233,000
Sanitary Ware and Fittings ... ..	†	†	774,000
Red Pottery, Stoneware, Brown and Yellow Ware ... ..	†	†	629,000
Jet, Rockingham, and Glazed Terra Cotta Ware for Domestic use.	175,000	—	175,000
Tiles, other than Tiles of Brick-earth :—			
Floor Tiles for Tesselated Pavements and Mosaic Tiles	142,000	—	142,000
White or Cream Earthenware Tiles ... ..	†	†	125,000
Coloured, Glazed, and Decorated Tiles ... ..	†	†	317,000
Crucibles ... ..	†	†	412,000
Other Pottery Ware (including Electrical Ware, Door Fittings, Chemical Ware, &c.).	149,000	—	149,000
Tobacco Pipes ... ..	51,000	40,000	91,000
Architectural Terra Cotta and Faience, glazed or unglazed	78,000	6,000	84,000
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ... ..	†	†	61,000
Potters' Materials and Sundries ... ..	†	†	222,000
Earthenware, Purchased and Decorated ... ..	62,000	—	62,000
Other Products ... ..	8,000	4,000	12,000
Amount Received for Fixing Architectural Terra Cotta and Faience, and similar work.	38,000	—	38,000
Amount Received for Grinding, &c., Potters' Materials ...	12,000	—	12,000
Amount Received for the Decoration of China and Earthenware.	22,000	—	22,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE</b>	<b>7,276,000</b>	<b>309,000</b>	<b>7,585,000</b>

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

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
<b>I.</b>			
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	2,754,000	117,000	2,871,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	64,000	20,000	84,000
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>2,818,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>2,955,000</b>
<b>II.</b>			
Value of Output ... ..	7,276,000	309,000	7,585,000
<b>III.</b>			
Value of Output, less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	4,458,000	172,000	4,630,000

\* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

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

## China and Earthenware Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND :—*</b>									
Wage-earners ... ..	5,808	29,121	34,929	7,547	19,438	26,985	13,355	48,559	61,914
Salaried Persons ... ..	302	3,046	3,348	85	286	371	387	3,332	3,719
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>6,110</b>	<b>32,167</b>	<b>38,277</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>19,724</b>	<b>27,356</b>	<b>13,742</b>	<b>51,891</b>	<b>65,633</b>
<b>SCOTLAND :—</b>									
Wage-earners ... ..	150	1,444	1,594	182	616	798	332	2,060	2,392
Salaried Persons ... ..	16	113	129	1	13	14	17	126	143
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>166</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,535</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM :—</b>									
Wage-earners ... ..	5,958	30,565	36,523	7,729	20,054	27,783	13,687	50,619	64,306
Salaried Persons ... ..	318	3,159	3,477	86	299	385	404	3,458	3,862
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>6,276</b>	<b>33,724</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>20,353</b>	<b>28,168</b>	<b>14,091</b>	<b>54,077</b>	<b>68,168</b>

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Works with their own Engines.	7,106,000	63,902	24,261	289,000	2,302	1,763	7,395,000	66,204	26,024
Works renting their Power.	26,000	104	—	—	—	—	26,000	104	—
Works not using Power.	144,000	1,627	—	20,000	233	—	164,000	1,860	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>7,276,000</b>	<b>65,633</b>	<b>24,261</b>	<b>309,000</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>7,585,000</b>	<b>68,168</b>	<b>26,024</b>

\* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

China and Earthenware Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ... ..	20,401	1,424	21,825
Steam Turbines ... ..	777	—	777
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	2,039	239	2,278
Water Power ... ..	1,044	100	1,144
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>24,261</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>26,024</b>
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines :—			
Reciprocating ... ..	656	10	666
Steam Turbines ... ..	560	—	560
Other Power ... ..	118	—	118
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,334</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,344</b>

## C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ... ..	Board of Trade Units. 1,031,000	Board of Trade Units. 1,000	Board of Trade Units. 1,032,000

\* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

## CEMENT TRADE.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	United Kingdom.*	
	Quantity.	Value.
Cement for Building and Engineering purposes... ..	Tons. 2,877,000	£ 3,439,000
Lime :—		
White Lime ... ..		19,000
Hydraulic and other Lime ... ..		61,000
<b>TOTAL—Lime</b> ... ..		<b>80,000</b>
Plaster of Paris (including Keene's and Parian Cements)		83,000
Whiting ... ..		70,000
Artificial Stone (including Concrete Blocks, &c.) ... ..		19,000
Casks ... ..		21,000
Other Products ... ..		23,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE</b> ... ..		<b>3,735,000</b>

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

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

	United Kingdom.*
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	I. £ 1,780,000
Value of Output ... ..	II. 3,735,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ... ..	III. 1,955,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

NOTE.—The figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
UNITED KINGDOM* :—									
Wage-earners ... ..	788	12,983	13,771	7	82	89	795	13,065	13,860
Salaried Persons ... ..	112	824	936	—	23	23	112	847	959
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>900</b>	<b>13,807</b>	<b>14,707</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>13,912</b>	<b>14,819</b>

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

## Cement Trade—continued.

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines
UNITED KINGDOM.*			
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ... ..	3,711,000	14,691	60,079
Workshops (not using Power) ... ..	24,000	128	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>3,735,000</b>	<b>14,819</b>	<b>60,079</b>

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

	United Kingdom.*
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating ... ..	50,874
Steam Turbines ... ..	178
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	8,396
Water Power ... ..	602
Other Power ... ..	29
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>60,079</b>
	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamoes driven by :—	
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating ... ..	5,889
Steam Turbines ... ..	102
Other Power ... ..	694
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>6,685</b>

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	United Kingdom.*
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ... ..	3,798,000

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

## ASBESTOS AND BOILER COVERINGS TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Asbestos Manufactures (including Engine Packing) ...	286,000	16,000	302,000
Boiler Coverings ... ..	163,000	61,000	224,000
Slag Wool or Silicate Cotton ... ..	28,000	—	28,000
Engine Packing (not of Asbestos) ... ..	23,000	—	23,000
Other Products ... ..	65,000	1,000	66,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE ... ..</b>	<b>565,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>643,000</b>

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

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
I.			
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	285,000	37,000	322,000
II.			
Value of Output ... ..	565,000	78,000	643,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used... ..	280,000	41,000	321,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners... ..	66	1,135	1,201	71	461	532	137	1,596	1,733
Salaried Persons ... ..	26	255	281	8	31	39	34	286	320
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>2,053</b>
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners... ..	8	222	230	20	20	40	28	242	270
Salaried Persons ... ..	4	16	20	1	5	6	5	21	26
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>296</b>
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners... ..	74	1,357	1,431	91	481	572	165	1,838	2,003
Salaried Persons ... ..	30	271	301	9	36	45	39	307	346
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>2,349</b>

\* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

## Asbestos and Boiler Coverings Trades—continued.

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND.*			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.
Establishments with their own Engines.	536,000	1,926	2,020	71,000	279	266	607,000	2,205	2,286
Establishments renting their Power.	2,000	8	—	5,000	8	—	7,000	16	—
Establishments not using Power.	27,000	119	—	2,000	9	—	29,000	128	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565,000</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>643,000</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,286</b>

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*		Scotland.		United Kingdom.	
	Horse-Power.	Horse-power.	Horse-power.	Horse-power.		
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	1,445	185	185	1,630		
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	500	65	65	565		
Water Power ...	75	16	16	91		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>2,286</b>		

  

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.		Kilowatts.	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...		172	—	—	172

## C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*		Scotland.		United Kingdom.	
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.		
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	29,000	—	—	29,000		

\* The figures for England and Wales and for Ireland have been combined in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to the few firms in Ireland.

## GLASS, STONE, ROOFING FELTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Glass and Manufactures thereof ...	£ 4,412,000	£ 387,000	£ 100,000	£ 4,899,000
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Monumental Purposes (including Monuments and Grave-stones).	477,000	271,000	27,000	775,000
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Building Purposes.	499,000	67,000	10,000	576,000
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Monumental and Building Purposes, not separately distinguished.	35,000	72,000	9,000	116,000
Artificial Stone (including Concrete Blocks, Steps, Slabs, &c.).	*	*	*	193,000
Asphalte (including Paving Blocks, &c.) ...	*	*	*	176,000
Fibrous and Other Plaster (including Plaster Partitions, &c.).	*	—	*	87,000
Road Materials, Ballast, &c. ...	107,000	25,000	—	132,000
Setts and Kerbs ...	*	*	*	21,000
Enamelled Slate and Marble Goods ...	74,000	—	—	74,000
Roofing Felts :—				
Tarred Flax ...	*	—	*	108,000
Paper ...	*	—	*	69,000
<b>TOTAL—Roofing Felts</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>177,000</b>
Hair Felts ...	*	—	*	12,000
Mortar ...	14,000	—	—	14,000
Other Products ...	410,000	21,000	19,000	450,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE</b>	<b>6,525,000</b>	<b>858,000</b>	<b>319,000</b>	<b>7,702,000</b>
Amount Received for bevelling, silvering and polishing glass, sawing and turning stone, &c.	100,000	8,000	1,000	109,000
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.</b>	<b>6,625,000</b>	<b>866,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>7,811,000</b>

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<b>I.</b>	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used ...	2,505,000	326,000	167,000	2,998,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	48,000	1,000	2,000	51,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,553,000</b>	<b>327,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>3,049,000</b>
<b>II.</b>				
Value of Output :—				
Goods Made ...	6,525,000	858,000	319,000	7,702,000
Work Done ...	100,000	8,000	1,000	109,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,625,000</b>	<b>866,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>7,811,000</b>
<b>III.</b>				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	4,072,000	539,000	151,000	4,762,000

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

Glass, Stone, Roofing Felts, and Miscellaneous Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

NOTE.—The figures include (a) the average number of persons at work on the last Wednesdays in January, April, July, and October in establishments where power is used; and (b) the numbers "ordinarily" employed in establishments where no power is used.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	7,131	29,436	36,567	732	2,103	2,835	7,863	31,539	39,402
Salaried Persons ...	293	2,772	3,065	33	166	199	326	2,938	3,264
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7,424</b>	<b>32,208</b>	<b>39,632</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>8,189</b>	<b>34,477</b>	<b>42,666</b>
<b>SCOTLAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	968	4,578	5,546	67	181	248	1,035	4,759	5,794
Salaried Persons ...	25	319	344	11	53	64	36	372	408
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>6,202</b>
<b>IRELAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	276	1,308	1,584	11	93	104	287	1,401	1,688
Salaried Persons ...	4	105	109	2	19	21	6	124	130
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,818</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM:—</b>									
Wage-earners ...	8,375	35,322	43,697	810	2,377	3,187	9,185	37,699	46,884
Salaried Persons ...	322	3,196	3,518	46	238	284	368	3,434	3,802
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>8,697</b>	<b>38,518</b>	<b>47,215</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>9,553</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>50,686</b>

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	5,280,000	33,643	27,981	691,000	5,087	4,088
Factories renting their Power ...	106,000	629	—	2,000	27	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	1,239,000	8,394	—	173,000	1,088	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>6,625,000</b>	<b>42,666</b>	<b>27,981</b>	<b>866,000</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>4,088</b>
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	235,000	1,159	1,461	6,206,000	39,889	33,530
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	108,000	656	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	85,000	659	—	1,497,000	10,141	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>7,811,000</b>	<b>50,686</b>	<b>33,530</b>

Glass, Stone, Roofing Felts, and Miscellaneous Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines: Reciprocating ...	11,567	2,076	1,220	14,863
Steam Turbines ...	5,000	—	—	5,000
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	11,341	2,008	127	13,476
Water Power ...	53	4	114	171
Other Power ...	20	—	—	20
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>27,981</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>33,530</b>
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—				
Steam Engines: Reciprocating ...	1,535	—	22	1,557
Steam Turbines ...	3,150	—	—	3,150
Other Power ...	375	—	9	384
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5,091</b>

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	1,363,000	135,000	2,000	1,500,000

## BUILDING AND CONTRACTING TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<i>Construction.</i>				
Buildings :—	£	£	£	£
Private Premises (Residential, Trade, or Business).	27,113,000	4,125,000	772,000	32,010,000
Public Premises ... ..	4,870,000	750,000	96,000	5,716,000
Places of Public Worship and Buildings connected therewith.	1,339,000	121,000	76,000	1,536,000
Private Premises, Public Premises, and Places of Public Worship, not separately distinguished.	97,000	18,000	1,000	116,000
<b>TOTAL—Buildings ... ..</b>	<b>33,419,000</b>	<b>5,014,000</b>	<b>945,000</b>	<b>39,378,000</b>
Construction, other than Buildings :—				
Railway and Light Railway Construction (including Permanent Way, Tunnels, Subways, Bridges, Embankments, Fencing, and Installation of Signals).	1,564,000	*	*	1,927,000
Tramway Construction (including Permanent Way, Equipment of Track, Conduits, Overhead Wires, &c.).	1,051,000	33,000	—	1,084,000
Highways and Bridges (including Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Surface Drains).	1,093,000	176,000	11,000	1,280,000
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works (including Drains other than Highway Surface Drains).	1,168,000	367,000	12,000	1,547,000
Harbours, Docks (Wet and Dry), Wharves, Piers, and Jetties.	1,922,000	*	*	2,094,000
Canals and Waterways ... ..	14,000	—	—	14,000
River and Sea Walls, Embankments, and Defences.	149,000	11,000	—	160,000
Waterworks (including Reservoirs, Wells, Aqueducts, Conduits, Mains from Reservoirs, Street Mains, Hydraulic Works, &c.).	1,232,000	292,000	19,000	1,543,000
Gas Mains and Works (other than Buildings).	232,000	10,000	2,000	244,000
Land Drainage Works (including Sluices)	11,000	2,000	—	13,000
Telegraphic and Telephonic Lines and Works.	116,000	*	*	128,000
Electric Lines and Works ... ..	387,000	72,000	11,000	470,000
Other Works of Construction ... ..	598,000	102,000	6,000	706,000
<b>TOTAL—Construction, other than Buildings.</b>	<b>9,537,000</b>	<b>1,536,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>11,210,000</b>
<i>Alteration and Repair.</i>				
Buildings :—				
Private Premises (Residential, Trade, or Business).	20,735,000	2,634,000	428,000	23,797,000
Public Premises ... ..	1,087,000	174,000	57,000	1,318,000
Places of Public Worship and Buildings connected therewith.	471,000	48,000	25,000	544,000
Private Premises, Public Premises, and Places of Public Worship, not separately distinguished.	43,000	12,000	—	55,000
<b>TOTAL—Buildings ... ..</b>	<b>22,336,000</b>	<b>2,868,000</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>25,714,000</b>

\* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures for Scotland and for Ireland cannot be shown separately.

## Building and Contracting Trades—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<i>Alteration and Repair—continued.</i>				
Construction, other than Buildings :—	£	£	£	£
Railway and Light Railway Construction (including Permanent Way, Tunnels, Subways, Bridges, Embankments, Fencing, and Installation of Signals).	107,000	*	*	112,000
Tramway Construction (including Permanent Way, Equipment of Track, Conduits, Overhead Wires, &c.).	6,000	—	—	6,000
Highways and Bridges (including Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Surface Drains).	318,000	61,000	5,000	384,000
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works (including Drains other than Highway Surface Drains).	81,000	13,000	2,000	96,000
Harbours, Docks (Wet and Dry), Wharves, Piers, and Jetties.	76,000	*	*	85,000
Canals and Waterways ... ..	4,000	2,000	—	6,000
River and Sea Walls, Embankments, and Defences.	15,000	4,000	—	19,000
Waterworks (including Reservoirs, Wells, Aqueducts, Conduits, Mains from Reservoirs, Street Mains, Hydraulic Works, &c.).	60,000	5,000	1,000	66,000
Gas Mains and Works (other than Buildings).	71,000	2,000	—	73,000
Land Drainage Works (including Sluices)	2,000	1,000	—	3,000
Telegraphic and Telephonic Lines and Works.	19,000	*	*	20,000
Electric Lines and Works ... ..	87,000	13,000	2,000	102,000
Other Works of Construction ... ..	100,000	24,000	5,000	129,000
<b>TOTAL—Alteration and Repair, other than Buildings.</b>	<b>946,000</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>1,101,000</b>
<i>Construction, Alteration, and Repair, not separately distinguished.</i>				
Buildings :—				
Private Premises (Residential, Trade, or Business).	5,983,000	651,000	174,000	6,808,000
Public Premises ... ..	409,000	55,000	8,000	472,000
Places of Public Worship and Buildings connected therewith.	168,000	9,000	11,000	188,000
Private Premises, Public Premises, and Places of Public Worship, not separately distinguished.	743,000	115,000	30,000	888,000
<b>TOTAL—Buildings ... ..</b>	<b>7,303,000</b>	<b>830,000</b>	<b>223,000</b>	<b>8,356,000</b>
Construction, other than Buildings :—				
Railway and Light Railway Construction (including Permanent Way, Tunnels, Subways, Bridges, Embankments, Fencing, and Installation of Signals).	295,000	*	*	296,000
Tramway Construction (including Permanent Way, Equipment of Track, Conduits, Overhead Wires, &c.).	3,000	—	—	3,000
Highways and Bridges (including Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Surface Drains).	288,000	38,000	3,000	329,000
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works (including Drains other than Highway Surface Drains).	80,000	4,000	—	84,000
Harbours, Docks (Wet and Dry), Wharves, Piers, and Jetties.	8,000	*	*	48,000
Canals and Waterways ... ..	51,000	—	—	51,000
Waterworks (including Reservoirs, Wells, Aqueducts, Conduits, Mains from Reservoirs, Street Mains, Hydraulic Works, &c.).	175,000	4,000	11,000	190,000

\* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures for Scotland and for Ireland cannot be shown separately.

## Building and Contracting Trades—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<i>Construction, Alteration, and Repair, not separately distinguished—continued.</i>				
	£	£	£	£
Construction, other than Buildings—continued.				
Gas Mains and Works (other than Buildings).	93,000	—	—	93,000
Telegraphic and Telephonic Lines and Works.	18,000	*	*	38,000
Electric Lines and Works ... ..	55,000	14,000	1,000	70,000
Other Works of Construction ... ..	115,000	4,000	4,000	123,000
TOTAL—Construction, Alteration, and Repair, not separately distinguished, other than Buildings.	1,181,000	102,000	42,000	1,325,000
<i>Total.</i>				
Buildings :—				
Private Premises (Residential, Trade, or Business).	53,831,000	7,410,000	1,374,000	62,615,000
Public Premises ... ..	6,366,000	979,000	161,000	7,506,000
Places of Public Worship and buildings connected therewith.	1,978,000	178,000	112,000	2,268,000
Private Premises, Public Premises, and Places of Public Worship, not separately distinguished.	883,000	145,000	31,000	1,059,000
TOTAL—Buildings ... ..	63,058,000	8,712,000	1,678,000	73,448,000
Construction, other than Buildings :—				
Railway and Light Railway Construction (including Permanent Way, Tunnels, Subways, Bridges, Embankments, Fencing, and Installation of Signals).	1,966,000	*	*	2,335,000
Tramway Construction (including Permanent Way, Equipment of Track, Conduits, Overhead Wires, &c.).	1,060,000	33,000	—	1,093,000
Highways and Bridges (including Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Surface Drains).	1,699,000	275,000	19,000	1,993,000
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works (including Drains other than Highway Surface Drains).	1,329,000	384,000	14,000	1,727,000
Harbours, Docks (Wet and Dry), Wharves, Piers, and Jetties.	2,006,000	*	*	2,227,000
Canals and Waterways ... ..	69,000	2,000	—	71,000
River and Sea Walls, Embankments, and Defences.	164,000	15,000	—	179,000
Waterworks (including Reservoirs, Wells, Aqueducts, Conduits, Mains from Reservoirs, Street Mains, Hydraulic Works, &c.).	1,467,000	301,000	31,000	1,799,000
Gas Mains and Works (other than Buildings).	396,000	12,000	2,000	410,000
Land Drainage Works (including Sluices)	13,000	3,000	—	16,000
Telegraphic and Telephonic Lines and Works.	153,000	*	*	186,000
Electric Lines and Works ... ..	529,000	99,000	14,000	642,000
Other Works and Construction ... ..	813,000	130,000	15,000	958,000
TOTAL—Construction, Alteration, and Repair, other than Buildings.	11,664,000	1,776,000	196,000	13,636,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK CARRIED OUT ON BUILDINGS, &c.	74,722,000	10,488,000	1,874,000	87,084,000

\* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, figures for Scotland and for Ireland cannot be shown separately.

## Building and Contracting Trades—continued.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT—continued.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<i>Total—continued.</i>				
	£	£	£	£
Jobbing Work :—				
Carpentry ... ..	36,000	15,000	—	51,000
Wheelwrighting ... ..	25,000	5,000	—	30,000
Engineering ... ..	21,000	1,000	1,000	23,000
Smiths' Work ... ..	11,000	—	—	11,000
Other Work ... ..	11,000	2,000	—	13,000
TOTAL—Jobbing Work ... ..	104,000	23,000	1,000	128,000
Goods Made for Sale (not connected with Building Work) :—				
Stone, Dressed, Carved, &c., for Monumental purposes.	49,000	3,000	—	52,000
Coffins ... ..	35,000	6,000	1,000	42,000
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	16,000	2,000	—	18,000
Boats (including repairs) ... ..	12,000	12,000	—	24,000
Furniture ... ..	20,000	5,000	—	25,000
Machinery of all kinds ... ..	13,000	3,000	1,000	17,000
Other Goods ... ..	96,000	34,000	4,000	134,000
TOTAL—Goods not connected with Building Work.	241,000	65,000	6,000	312,000
Goods Made for Use in Building and Contracting Work :—				
Manufactured Joinery ... ..	142,000	17,000	3,000	162,000
Deals, Mouldings, &c. ... ..	71,000	6,000	2,000	79,000
Shop Fittings ... ..	13,000	2,000	3,000	18,000
Building Stone ... ..	35,000	15,000	2,000	52,000
Bricks... ..	15,000	—	—	15,000
Other Building Materials ... ..	69,000	6,000	—	75,000
Road-making Materials ... ..	18,000	24,000	—	42,000
TOTAL—Goods Made for Use in Building and Contracting Work.	363,000	70,000	10,000	443,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE AND GOODS MADE.	75,430,000	10,646,000	1,891,000	87,967,000

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
I.				
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	32,974,000	4,776,000	869,000	38,619,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	5,721,000	658,000	43,000	6,422,000
TOTAL ... ..	38,695,000	5,434,000	912,000	45,041,000
II.				
Value of Output ... ..	75,430,000	10,646,000	1,891,000	87,967,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	36,735,000	5,212,000	979,000	42,926,000



Building and Contracting Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>									
Wage-earners...	28,516	374,036	402,552	133	419	552	28,649	374,455	403,104
Salaried Persons ...	1,764	28,599	30,363	140	1,101	1,241	1,904	29,700	31,604
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>30,280</b>	<b>402,635</b>	<b>432,915</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>30,553</b>	<b>404,155</b>	<b>434,708</b>
<b>SCOTLAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners...	6,884	52,462	59,346	199	310	509	7,083	52,772	59,855
Salaried Persons ...	197	4,037	4,234	209	657	866	406	4,694	5,100
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>56,499</b>	<b>63,580</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>7,489</b>	<b>57,466</b>	<b>64,955</b>
<b>IRELAND:—</b>									
Wage-earners...	951	12,481	13,432	3	48	51	954	12,529	13,483
Salaried Persons ...	49	743	792	4	51	55	53	794	847
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>13,224</b>	<b>14,224</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>13,323</b>	<b>14,330</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM:—</b>									
Wage-earners...	36,351	438,979	475,330	335	777	1,112	36,686	439,756	476,442
Salaried Persons ...	2,010	33,379	35,389	353	1,809	2,162	2,363	35,188	37,551
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>38,361</b>	<b>472,358</b>	<b>510,719</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>39,049</b>	<b>474,944</b>	<b>513,993</b>

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF  
ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.A.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED, COMPARED WITH GROSS VALUE OF OUTPUT AND  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Works where firms' own Engines were used.	£ 42,252,000	217,125	Horse-Power. 149,746	£ 4,867,000	25,771	Horse-Power. 17,148	£ 1,140,000	7,896	Horse-Power. 3,628	£ 48,259,000	250,792	Horse-Power. 170,522
Works where Power was rented ...	16,000	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000	88	—
Works where Power was not used ...	31,987,000	211,389	—	5,482,000	37,713	—	691,000	5,735	—	38,160,000	254,837	—
Works with no record of Engines ...	1,175,000	6,106	—	297,000	1,471	—	60,000	699	—	1,532,000	8,276	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>75,430,000</b>	<b>434,708</b>	<b>149,746</b>	<b>10,646,000</b>	<b>64,955</b>	<b>17,148</b>	<b>1,891,000</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>87,967,000</b>	<b>513,993</b>	<b>170,522</b>

Building and Contracting Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF  
ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines: Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 113,547	Horse-Power. 10,824	Horse-Power. 2,439	Horse-Power. 126,810
Steam Turbines ...	244	16	—	260
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c).	35,050	5,251	1,181	41,482
Water Power ...	903	1,017	8	1,928
Other Power ...	2	40	—	42
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>149,746</b>	<b>17,148</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>170,522</b>
Capacity of Dynamos Driven by:—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines: Reciprocating...	1,503	562	25	2,090
Steam Turbines	150	—	—	150
Other Power ...	1,042	402	13	1,457
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3,697</b>

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	Board of Trade Units. 5,109,000	Board of Trade Units. 883,000	Board of Trade Units. 44,000	Board of Trade Units. 6,036,000

HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
AT HOME (BUILDINGS).

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
<i>A.—New Works and Additions.</i>				
Work Carried Out by Employees of Admiralty on :—	£	£	£	£
Public Buildings (Barracks, Prisons, Hospitals, &c.)	197,578	1,116	2,110	200,804
Chapels ... ..	1,258	—	—	1,258
Roads ... ..	10,620	—	79	10,699
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works ...	3,767	—	—	3,767
Harbours and Docks :—				
Harbours, Wharves, Piers, and Jetties...	105,575	33,143	—	138,718
Docks (Wet and Dry) ... ..	19,800	—	761	20,561
TOTAL—Harbours and Docks ...	125,375	33,143	761	159,279
TOTAL VALUE ... ..	338,598	34,259	2,950	375,807
<i>B.—Repairs and Maintenance.</i>				
Work Carried Out by Employees of Admiralty on :—				
Public Buildings (Barracks, Prisons, Hospitals, &c.)	90,442	62	1,916	92,420
Chapels ... ..	973	—	7	980
Roads ... ..	5,515	—	392	5,907
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works ...	2,104	—	75	2,179
Cemeteries ... ..	531	—	—	531
Harbours and Docks :—				
Harbours, Wharves, Piers, and Jetties...	16,082	—	818	16,900
Docks (Wet and Dry) ... ..	1,812	—	1,199	3,011
TOTAL—Harbours and Docks ...	17,894	—	2,017	19,911
TOTAL VALUE ... ..	117,459	62	4,407	121,928
<i>C.—Total Value of Work Carried Out.</i>				
Work Carried Out by Employees of Admiralty on :—				
Public Buildings (Barracks, Prisons, Hospitals, &c.)	288,020	1,178	4,026	293,224
Chapels ... ..	2,231	—	7	2,238
Roads ... ..	16,135	—	471	16,606
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works ...	5,871	—	75	5,946
Cemeteries ... ..	531	—	—	531
Harbours and Docks :—				
Harbours, Wharves, Piers, and Jetties...	121,657	33,143	818	155,618
Docks (Wet and Dry) ... ..	21,612	—	1,960	23,572
TOTAL—Harbours and Docks ...	143,269	33,143	2,778	179,190
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE ...	456,057	34,321	7,357	497,735

His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home  
(Buildings)—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.				
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	£ 161,288	£ 15,571	£ 2,326	£ 179,185
II.				
Value of Work Done ... ..	456,057	34,321	7,357	497,735
III.				
Value of Work Done less Cost of Materials Used	294,769	18,750	5,031	318,550

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER, 1907, AND JANUARY, 1908.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b>									
Wage-earners...	92	3,787	3,879	—	1	1	92	3,788	3,880
Salaried Persons ...	3	269	272	—	—	—	3	269	272
TOTAL ... ..	95	4,056	4,151	—	1	1	95	4,057	4,152
<b>SCOTLAND :—</b>									
Wage-earners...	2	242	244	—	—	—	2	242	244
Salaried Persons ...	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	12
TOTAL ... ..	2	254	256	—	—	—	2	254	256
<b>IRELAND :—</b>									
Wage-earners...	1	69	70	—	—	—	1	69	70
Salaried Persons ...	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10
TOTAL ... ..	1	79	80	—	—	—	1	79	80
<b>UNITED KINGDOM :—</b>									
Wage-earners...	95	4,098	4,193	—	1	1	95	4,099	4,194
Salaried Persons ...	3	291	294	—	—	—	3	291	294
TOTAL ... ..	98	4,389	4,487	—	1	1	98	4,390	4,488

His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home  
(Buildings)—*continued.*

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Works with their own Engines ...	£ 456,057	4,152	Horse-Power. 1,638	£ 34,321	256	Horse-Power. 53
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
Works with their own Engines ...	£ 7,357	80	Horse-Power. 20	£ 497,735	4,488	Horse-Power. 1,711

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 1,519	Horse-Power. 53	Horse-Power. 20	Horse-Power. 1,592
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.).	119	—	—	119
TOTAL ...	1,638	53	20	1,711

HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(England and Wales.)

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	New Works and Additions.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Total.
Work Done on :—	£	£	£
Royal Palaces and other Buildings ...	—	716	716
Roads, Rides, and Footpaths ...	3,163	30,832	33,995
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens ...	859	40,969	41,828
Houses of Parliament: Maintenance of Gardens ...	—	500	500
Brompton Cemetery ...	—	1,365	1,365
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE ...	4,022	74,382	78,404

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

	Value.
Cost of Materials Used I. ...	£ 31,011
Value of Output II. ...	78,404
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used III. ...	47,393

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER, 1907, AND JANUARY, 1908.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
Wage-earners ...	16	528	544	—	8	8	16	536	552
Salaried Persons ...	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	11	11
TOTAL ...	16	539	555	—	8	8	16	547	563

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

No Engine-power.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	Construction.	Alteration and Repair.	Total.
Work Carried Out on :—			
Buildings: Public Premises ... ..	£ 843	£ 16,266	£ 17,109
Highways and Bridges (including Highway Surface Drains).	—	361	361
Sewers and Drains, other than Highway Surface Drains	—	199	199
Parks, Public Gardens, Open Spaces, &c. ... ..	77	10,291	10,368
Harbours, Wharves, Piers, and Jetties ... ..	2,218	14,718	16,936
Canals and Waterways ... ..	—	5,704	5,704
Land Drainage Works (Sluices, &c.) ... ..	—	418	418
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE</b> ... ..	<b>3,138</b>	<b>47,957</b>	<b>51,095</b>

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

	Value.
I.	£
Cost of Materials Used ... ..	12,689
II.	
Value of Output ... ..	51,095
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ... ..	38,406

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AVERAGE NUMBERS AT WORK ON THE LAST PAY-DAYS IN APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER, 1907, AND JANUARY, 1908.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
Wage-earners ... ..	2	449	451	—	21	21	2	470	472
Salaried Persons ... ..	—	100	100	—	10	10	—	110	110
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>2</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>582</b>

The Board of Public Works—Ireland—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
IRELAND.			
Works with their own Engines... ..	£ 51,095	582	Horse-Power. 333

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	Ireland.
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	279
Road Rollers ... ..	6
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	38
Electric Motors... ..	10
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>333</b>