

SECTION XI.

TIMBER TRADES.

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SECTION XI.—TIMBER TRADES.

GENERAL REPORT.

The following Section deals with the trades engaged in the sawing and conversion of timber and the manufacture of furniture, crates, boxes, carriages, carts, wagons, brushes, barrels, baskets, and wickerwork.

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 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 deals, &c., shows only that portion of such deals, &c., sawn in the year of return, which was either sold as deals, &c., or remained in stock at the end of the year as deals, &c., and does not include deals, &c., used in the manufacture of joinery or other wooden goods by the firm making the deals or other sawn wood. Some firms, however, made two Returns for two separate establishments and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. This form of duplication of output is not frequent in the trades comprised in this Section, and it, as well as the duplication 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 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 (except out-workers).	Net Output per Person Employed (excluding out-workers).	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)
	£	£	£	£		£	H.P.
Timber Trades	16,819,000	10,312,000	74,000	6,433,000	78,223	82	97,319
Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery Trades :— Private Firms and Companies.	18,091,000	8,703,000	89,000	9,299,000	92,106	101	51,192
Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Trades.	3,011,000	1,840,000	3,000	1,168,000	12,773	91	10,203
Carriage, Cart, and Wagon Trades.	5,081,000	2,090,000	—	2,991,000	36,362	82	10,467
Brush Trade	1,828,000	969,000	—	859,000	11,142	77	2,116
Coopering Trade	1,130,000	680,000	—	450,000	4,939	91	2,421
Basket and Wickerwork Trade	427,000	185,000	—	242,000	3,615	67	95
Total	46,387,000	24,779,000	166,000	21,442,000	239,160	—	173,813
H.M. Office of Works, Blind and Carpet Stores.	3,482	1,200	—	2,282	35	65	—

The output for private factories and workshops is calculated on a profit basis, while that for the Office of Works is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for private factories and workshops and for the establishments belonging to the Office of Works are, therefore, not strictly comparable as regards gross output and net output.

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; a column is also added showing the number of outworkers returned as borne on the books of the employing firms :—

Trade.	Average Number of Persons Employed in Factories and Workshops.								Average Number of Outworkers.	
	Wage-earners.				Salaried Persons.				Males.	Females.
	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.		
Timber Trades	10,076	56,691	795	1,707	628	8,005	53	268	—	—
Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery Trades :— Private Firms and Companies.	13,637	57,978	2,782	9,512	660	6,656	122	759	300	492
Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Trades.	2,297	8,452	291	953	58	655	8	59	2	379
Carriage, Cart, and Wagon Trades.	4,135	27,053	146	597	156	4,099	18	158	—	—
Brush Trade	1,016	4,822	1,169	2,853	118	961	36	167	59	1,543
Coopering Trade	628	3,915	2	10	14	350	3	17	—	—
Basket and Wickerwork Trade	438	2,232	130	412	20	352	7	24	17	14
Total	32,227	161,143	5,315	16,044	1,654	21,078	247	1,452	378	2,428
H.M. Office of Works, Blind and Carpet Stores.	—	21	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the whole group 89·8 per cent. of the persons employed were wage-earners and 10·2 per cent. were salaried persons (including principals). Of the wage-earners 90·0 per cent. were males and 10·0 per cent. were females; 16·7 per cent. of the males and 24·9 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age. Of the salaried persons

93.0 per cent. were males and 7.0 per cent. were females; 7.3 per cent. of the males and 14.5 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age.

The total of 2,806 outworkers does not necessarily represent as many individual persons, many outworkers being on the books of more than one firm. On the other hand, it is probable that the persons actually working for a firm include in certain cases members of outworkers' families in addition to the outworkers recorded in the firm's books. For these reasons, and as most outworkers are not in constant employment, they have not been taken into account in calculating the net output per person employed, but in comparing the figures given above an allowance should be made for them.

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 £46,390,000, to which should be added £2,370,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by manufacturers that made their Returns on Schedules for trades outside the group, and £2,028 the cost of making and repairing furniture for His Majesty's Naval Establishments on Shore, thus raising the total to £48,762,000. This figure does not represent 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 duplication, principally within the timber trade, but also to a smaller extent within other trades, in respect of goods made by some firms and sold to others for use in further manufacture, the value being returned by the former to the Census Office as the value of their output, and being included by the latter in the value of the finished goods. The amount of such duplication is estimated to be between £516,000 and £3,211,000. Secondly, there is a similar duplication between the timber trade and other trades in the group in respect of timber converted and returned in the timber trade and sold for further manufacture to firms in other trades by whom its value in the finished stage was also returned. Thirdly, the value of goods made on commission for merchants is not known, as merchants were not required to furnish Returns to the Census Office; only the amount received for such work by the firms making goods on commission was returned to the Census Office.

In the following statement the approximate value of each class of goods made or work done is shown free from duplication within the class (*e.g.*, the value of upholstery used in the making of furniture is not included, but only the value of the upholstered goods). The selling value of the goods made on commission for merchants and others is also excluded, only the amount received for the work done being taken into account.

	£	£
Sawmill Products, Manufactured Joinery, Jobbing Carpentry, &c.	14,500,000	16,900,000
Furniture and Repairs		8,104,000
Crates, Cases, Boxes, and Trunks		3,993,000
Carriages, Carts, Wagons, and Wheelwrighting	4,957,000 to 5,552,000	
Brushes		1,811,000
Coopering Trade Products		1,548,000
Baskets and Wickerwork		517,000
House Furnishings, Bedding, and other Furniture Goods, not of wood		8,440,000
Work on Buildings, and Goods of classes, chiefly made by trades dealt with in other groups		1,381,000

The total value of sawmill products is returned as £9,646,000, but out of this mouldings, &c., railway timber, pit props, and flooring and paving blocks to the value of £2,213,000 were in the main sold to firms outside the timber group of trades and about £2,400,000 worth of timber has already been allowed for as possibly duplicated in the value of manufactured joinery, jobbing carpentry, &c. Further, timber to the value of about £400,000 was purchased and used in work done on buildings by firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the timber trades. Consequently, only timber valued at between 4½ and 5 million pounds sterling can be duplicated in the value of the output of furniture, crates, carriages, carts, casks, &c. Part of this timber, however, was probably sold to builders who made their Returns on the Schedule for the building trade (*see* page 761), and the actual amount of duplication involved within the present group of trades cannot be determined. The total value of the output of wood goods included in the first seven lines of the foregoing statement may thus be estimated, taken as a whole and free from duplication, at a sum lying between 31 and 38 million pounds sterling, and the value of house furnishings, bedding, blinds, carpets, and other products (except brushes) not of wood at about £8,743,000, while work to the value of £1,078,000 was done on buildings. In addition, firewood, brushes, and baskets to the value of £105,000 were made in philanthropic institutions.

The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of hewn and sawn timber and pit props in 1907 were valued at £23,844,000 at the port of landing, and the exports of rough, hewn, sawn, or split timber, and of staves at £112,000, free on board. The net imports of manufactures of wood and cork, baskets, brushes, and carriages were similarly valued at £3,710,000 and the exports at £2,418,000.

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. £
Timber Trades	5,808,000	625,000
Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery Trades—Private Firms and Companies	7,415,000	1,884,000
Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Trades	1,098,000	70,000
Carriage, Cart, and Wagon Trades	1,964,000	1,027,000
Brush Trade	643,000	216,000
Coopering Trade	284,000	166,000
Basket and Wickerwork Trade	34,000	208,000
His Majesty's Office of Works: Blind and Carpet Stores	—	2,282
Total	17,246,000	4,198,282

Fuel Consumed.—All firms with factories receiving the Schedules for this group of trades were asked to make a voluntary statement 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.
Timber Trades	4,516,000	70.2	207,893	10,892
Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery Trades—Private Firms and Companies.	4,892,000	52.6	121,076	5,816
Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Trades.	728,000	62.3	27,423	985
Carriage, Cart, and Wagon Trades	1,483,000	49.6	24,941	10,149
Brush Trade	449,000	52.3	4,783	531
Coopering Trade	228,000	50.7	10,114	415
Basket and Wickerwork Trade	29,000	12.0	98	21
His Majesty's Office of Works: Blind and Carpet Stores	—	—	—	—
Total	12,325,000	57.5	396,328	28,809

DETAILED REPORTS.

Timber Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 719 to 721 are based on Returns received from sawmills engaged in sawing timber into deals, planks, &c., and from factories and workshops making manufactured joinery or other wood goods. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the timber trades is returned as £16,819,000, to which should be added £2,102,000, the value of similar goods and work included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £18,921,000 contains, however, a certain amount of duplication. There should also be added the output of philanthropic institutions, valued at £55,000. The output of sawmills and of joiners' and other shops at dockyards valued, at cost, at £49,431 (see page 200) is excluded from these figures.

The output of joinery departments of building firms and of carpenters whose work was entirely done on buildings is not included in these Tables or in this Section of the Report, but is dealt with in the separate Report for the building trades (see pages 761 to 765). The output of firms whose main business was the manufacture of furniture, vehicles, crates, or casks is dealt with subsequently on pages 701 to 711 and 714 to 716. Where carpenters were employed by firms in other trades, not to make wooden goods for sale, but to make wood parts of goods returned under other classifications, or to make packing cases (the value of which was included in that of the goods contained in them), or to execute repairs to buildings or plant, such firms were not required to make separate Returns of such work. Estate sawmills were also excluded from the Census.

Firms that imported timber in the form of deals, &c., which they sold either in the same condition or merely cut into sizes to suit customers, were not required to make Returns of the value of such timber, but if they bought timber in the round or in roughly squared logs and converted it into deals, &c., they were required to furnish Returns. A few firms that did a mixed business, partly merchanting imported timber and partly sawmilling, were unable to furnish particulars of the selling value of their sawmill products, as it was included in the same accounts with timber simply merchanting. Such firms were allowed, accordingly, to enter as the value of their output the value of the sawing and planing work done, exclusive of the value of the timber worked upon, and were instructed to exclude the cost of timber from the cost of their materials. The value of their work is included in the total of £342,000 together with the value of work done on commission as if it were done on customers' materials.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of sawmill products for sale as such, excluding the output of the merchanting firms referred to in the last paragraph:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Timber Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
Sawmill Products (Wood Converted, Squared, or Dressed):—	£	£	£
Deals, Battens, Planks, Floorings, Match-boards, &c.	6,886,000	120,000	7,006,000
Mouldings, Architraves, Casings, Skirtings, &c....	958,000	8,000	966,000
Railway Timber, Creosoted or not, returned as such.	536,000	17,000	553,000
Pit Props and Pit Wood, returned as such ...	377,000	1,000	378,000
Flooring and Paving Blocks	307,000	9,000	316,000
Veneers and Panel Wood	186,000	48,000	234,000
Wheelwrights' Timber, returned as such ...	166,000	14,000	180,000
Other Sawn Timber	12,000	1,000	13,000
Total—Sawmill Products	9,428,000	218,000	9,646,000

The mouldings, &c., railway timber, pit props, and flooring and paving blocks are mainly sold to firms not in the timber trades, and there is no substantial duplication involved between their value and that of other products of the trades now under review or of the whole timber group. The veneers and panel wood and wheelwrights' timber are mainly sold to furniture manufacturers and carriage builders, and their value is to

that extent duplicated in the value of the output of such firms as shown on pages 702 and 709.

The deals, battens, planks, &c., and other sawn timber were partly sold to firms who made Returns on the Schedules for the timber trades of their output of joinery and other wood manufactures (valued at £4,787,000) or of jobbing carpentry work (valued at £696,000), or of work on buildings (valued at £1,025,000), and partly to builders and manufacturers of furniture, vehicles, boxes, &c., who made their Returns on the Schedules for their respective trades. A portion of the value of such deals, &c., is, consequently, duplicated in the value of the finished goods and carpentry and building work included in the Returns for the timber trades, and an attempt to estimate its extent is made below.

The following statement shows (A) the value of those finished timber products (including carpentry work) which are chiefly manufactured by firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the timber trades, and (B) the value of those finished timber products which are mainly made by other trades and are dealt with in the Reports on those trades:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Timber Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
A. Manufactured Joinery (including Fittings for Houses, Shops, Banks, &c.)	2,255,000	1,405,000	3,660,000
Wood Turnery of all kinds	903,000	23,000	926,000
Coffins	165,000	65,000	230,000
Cork, Manufactures of	152,000	2,000	154,000
Fences, Hurdles, and Gates	119,000	9,000	128,000
Other Wood Goods	342,000	42,000	384,000
Firewood, Shavings, Sawdust, &c....	340,000	134,000	474,000
General and Jobbing Carpentry and Joinery Work	696,000	94,000	790,000
B. Crates, Cases, and Boxes for packing Merchandise	751,000	—	751,000
Furniture of Wood (including Venetian Blinds)...	100,000	—	100,000
Other Products	16,000	—	16,000
Total	5,839,000	1,774,000	7,613,000

The entry against coffins does not represent the value of all the coffins made in the United Kingdom in the year of return, as a part is included under "general and jobbing carpentry and joinery work," and firms of undertakers who employed only men in the making of coffins were not, as a rule, on the official list of workshops and, consequently, were not required to make Returns.

Examination of the Returns made on the Schedules for the timber trades shows that finished goods to the value of £2,977,000 (returned by firms that showed no output of deals, &c.) were made either from timber sawn or dressed by firms who made Returns of the value of such sawn timber on the Schedules for the timber trades, or from imported timber. In so far as the timber belongs to the former class, duplication of values is involved, and its maximum amount is represented by the value of such timber in its sawn state, which may be estimated to be about £1,500,000. The goods returned on Schedules for other trades and valued above at £1,680,000 involve a possible duplication of about £800,000 with the heading of deals, &c.

The heading "general and jobbing carpentry and joinery work" includes not only repairs but also new work in joinery, on buildings, construction of vehicles, fencing, &c., done by jobbing carpenters who were not able to separate the various items of their output. The cost of the timber used by jobbing carpenters who made their Returns on the Schedules for the timber trades may be estimated to be about £250,000, and this sum represents the maximum amount of duplication involved between this heading and that of deals, &c., and a further possible duplication of about £34,000 is involved in respect of the jobbing work (valued at £94,000) returned on other Schedules.

Further, the sum of £1,025,000 was returned as received for fixing roofing, laying flooring, putting in windows and doors, and other work done on buildings (*i.e.*, £666,000 for work done on new buildings, £252,000 for alterations and repairs, and £107,000 for work done on buildings, not further distinguished). This amount is exclusive of the value of any timber sawn or joinery made by the firms making the Returns, the value of which was returned by them against the appropriate headings in their statements of output. Thus, a firm that made house joinery and afterwards fitted it into a building, would enter the value of the fittings as such against the heading "manufactured joinery,"

and the amount received for fitting the joinery into the building under the heading "amount received for work done on buildings." On the other hand, a firm that bought and laid flooring, or bought and fitted joinery, would enter the total amount received for the work, inclusive of the value of the flooring, joinery, &c., under the heading "amount received for work done on buildings," including also the cost of the wood in the cost of materials used. Examination of the Returns shows that the cost of such purchased materials did not exceed £400,000, and to the extent to which this sum represents timber, joinery, &c., purchased from firms who had already included in their own Returns the value of these goods duplication is involved. As, however, some of the goods may have been imported, the exact amount of duplication cannot be stated.

There does not appear to be any sensible amount of duplication between the other headings for goods in the Schedules, and the maximum sum duplicated in the Returns made on the Schedules for the timber trades may, therefore, be taken to be about £2,200,000.

Lastly, the following statement shows the amounts received for work done on commission or "on hire" for firms that supplied the materials, together with the value of the work done on timber by certain merchant firms:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Timber Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Sawing and Planing Timber, Deals, &c.	342,000	13,000	355,000
Creosoting and Preserving Timber	90,000	94,000	184,000
Planing and Moulding	48,000	2,000	50,000
Turning	25,000	—	25,000
Carving and Fret-Cutting	12,000	—	12,000
Veneer Sawing and Knife-cutting	10,000	1,000	11,000
Total	527,000	110,000	637,000

Firms that furnished on the Schedules for the timber trades Returns of the value of goods made by them stated that they paid £74,000 to other firms for work (such as sawing, turning, &c.) done by them on materials supplied. The difference—£453,000—between this sum and the amount (£527,000) received for work done for the trade represents (a) the amount received for work done for persons who were not required to make Returns; (b) the amount received for work done for firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades; and (c) the work of firms who could not separate their merchanting from their manufacturing accounts. It is, consequently, an addition to the value of the goods produced for sale in the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 719 to 721, but the selling value of the goods represented by the sum of £453,000 cannot be stated. The sum of £110,000 returned on Schedules for other trades may also be taken as representing an addition to the value of the goods produced for sale as shown in the statements on the preceding pages.

Taking together the value of the sawmill products (£9,428,000), the value of the timber manufactures (£4,787,000) the value of firewood, shavings, &c. (£340,000), the value of the other products, not of wood (£16,000), the value of the general and jobbing carpentry and joinery work (£696,000), the amount received for work done on buildings (£1,025,000), and the amount received for work done for persons not required to make Returns or for firms who made their Returns on Schedules for other trades (£453,000), and allowing for the possible duplication (£2,200,000) involved in the Returns made on the Schedules for the timber trades, the value of the output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 719 to 721, taken as a whole, may be estimated at a sum lying between 14½ and 16¾ million pounds sterling.

Taking the Returns made on Schedules for all trades, the aggregate value of the chief timber trade products was returned as £16,955,000, viz.:—sawmill products, £9,646,000; manufactured joinery and other wooden goods, £5,956,000 (excluding crates, furniture, work done on buildings, and products not of wood, which are dealt with under their respective trades); general and jobbing work, £790,000; and work done for merchants, £563,000. Allowing about £2,200,000 for possible duplication between sawmill products and manufactured joinery, &c. (i.e., £1,400,000 for Returns on the Schedules for the timber trades and £800,000 for Returns on Schedules for other trades) and £284,000 for possible duplication in respect of timber used in general and jobbing carpentry and joinery work, it may be estimated that the value of the output, taken as a

whole, of the sawmill, carpentry, and joinery branches of the timber trades (excluding crates, furniture, and work done on buildings) may be estimated at a sum lying between £14,500,000 and £16,900,000.

Returns were also received from 17 philanthropic institutions, showing an output of firewood valued at £54,000 and other wood goods valued at £1,000, or altogether £55,000, the cost of materials being £31,000. The average number of persons employed by those institutions was returned as 1,802, viz., 1,786 wage-earners and 16 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	5	Under 18	1
Over 18	1,768	Over 18	28

The persons so employed, however, did not give their full time to the work and were not engaged on a regular wage basis.

Further, the value of the output of dockyard employees engaged in sawmills is returned as valued at £41,859, and that of dockyard employees engaged in joiners', &c., shops at £7,572 (see page 200), these sums representing the cost of manufacture of the goods made.

As the classification of wood and manufactures thereof adopted for the purposes of the Export and Import Lists was not suitable for the purposes of the Census, the classification in Table I. on page 719 was adopted in its stead. For this reason, and also because a considerable portion of joinery work is made by builders, it is not possible to make a satisfactory comparison of the production of wood goods in the United Kingdom with the exports and imports of similar classes of goods. The exports of wood hewn, sawn, or split (including staves and some rough timber) were valued in 1907 at £112,000, free on board; those of manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinet ware at £606,000; and those of British cut corks at £28,000. The net imports (i.e., imports less re-exports) of wood and manufactures of wood (except furniture and cabinet ware) are shown in the following statement, values being as at port of landing:—

	Value.
	£
Pit Props or Pit Wood	3,049,000
Other Hewn Wood	3,836,000
Sawn Wood	16,959,000
Staves	674,000
Furniture Woods, Hard Woods, and Veneers	1,802,000
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiners' Work	223,000
Other Sorts of Wood Manufactures (except Furniture and Cabinet Ware)	947,000
Cork, Unmanufactured	265,000
Cork, Manufactured	670,000
Total	28,425,000

The hewn wood and furniture wood imported form part of the raw materials for British sawmills.

In order to obtain an estimate of the extent of the British supply of timber, all firms receiving the Schedules for the timber trades and for the manufacture of wooden crates, cases, boxes, &c., were asked to make a voluntary statement as to the quantity of British timber used by them in the year of return, taking the timber in the round or in roughly squared logs and excluding re-sawn timber. The quantity returned in answer to this enquiry was 477,500 tons of 40 cubic feet, valued at £760,500. According to the special Report on "The Agricultural Output of Great Britain" issued by the Board of Agriculture (Cd. 6277), the estimated production of timber in Great Britain in the twelve months ending June, 1908, was about £800,000, while according to the Report of the Irish Department of Agriculture the production of timber in Ireland in 1908 was valued at £131,000. The sum of these two amounts is £931,000, and includes £202,000 for thinnings, faggots, osiers, &c., and, bearing in mind that this represents the value of the timber where felled, while the amount reported to the Census Office is the value at saw-mill, it may be taken that the great bulk of the timber felled in the United Kingdom in the census year is included in the information furnished to the Census Office.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 719 to 721 (whose gross output was valued at £16,819,000) was

£6,433,000, 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 precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between 8 and 10 million pounds sterling. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £74,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £82.

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 719 to 721 is returned as 78,223, viz., 69,269 wage-earners and 8,954 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	10,704	Under 18	848
Over 18	64,696	Over 18	1,975

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	59,799	61,209	61,276	61,702
Salaried Persons	6,116	6,124	6,103	6,134
Total	65,915	67,333	67,379	67,836

There were also 8,273 wage-earners and 2,835 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops. The employees of philanthropic institutions are not included in these figures.

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	15,673,000	66,657	97,319
Factories renting their Power	57,000	458	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,089,000	11,108	—
Total	16,819,000	78,223	97,319

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	62,127
Steam Turbines	382
Total—Steam Engines	62,509
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	30,663
Water Power	4,075
Other Power	72
Total... ..	97,319

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the timber trades was 67,115, firms employing 458 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 ... ..	...	1,800
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	25
Other Power ... ..	...	481
Total ... ..	...	2,306

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 4 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to timber 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, 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	1,800	1,115	667,000
Steam Turbines	25	25	103,000
Other Power	481	24	5,000
Total	2,306	1,164	715,000

About 3,420,000 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 very small proportion of the whole.

Machinery.—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the timber trades, all firms with factories receiving the Schedules for the timber trades, were requested to furnish a voluntary statement respecting the number of the principal kinds of machines used by them. Firms with an output valued at £2,948,000 (or nearly 19 per cent. of the total factory output of these trades) did not furnish any information; firms with an output valued at £57,000 replied that they used none of the listed machines; and firms with an output valued at £12,725,000 (or nearly 81 per cent. of the factory output) furnished information as follows :—

	Number.
Log and Deal Frames	1,219
Saws :—	
Circular	8,300
Band	2,134
Horizontal	507
Veneer	19
Veneer Knives :—	
Flat	32
Circular	249
Planing and Moulding Machines	3,939
Turning Lathes	3,996
Box-Nailing Machines	117

The machinery used by firms mainly engaged in the manufacture of crates, cases, boxes, and trunks is shown on page 708.

Furniture, House Furnishings and Upholstery Trades.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

Output.—The Tables on pages 722 to 724 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of furniture, house furnishings, shop and office fittings, bedding, &c., and in cabinet and upholstery work. The aggregate

gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the furniture, house furnishings, and upholstery trades is returned as £18,091,000, to which should be added £390,000, 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 £18,481,000 contains, however, some duplication. There should further be added £25,000 the value of bedding, &c., made in philanthropic institutions, £2,028 the cost of making and the repairing of furniture for His Majesty's Naval Establishments on Shore (see page 197) and £3,482 the cost of work done in the blind and carpet stores of His Majesty's Office of Works (see page 705).

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of furniture, bedding, and blinds and is not believed to involve any duplication of substantial importance:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Furniture, &c., Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Furniture of Wood, Upholstered or not Upholstered	7,454,000	230,000	7,684,000
House Furnishings, not elsewhere specified	6,103,000	—	6,103,000
Bedding, Cushions, &c.	1,472,000	43,000	1,515,000
Blinds	560,000	33,000	593,000
Total	15,589,000	306,000	15,895,000

Including the amount received from furniture dealers for work done on furniture sold by the makers "in the white" (see page 703) the total value of the furniture made in the United Kingdom is £7,818,000.

The heading "furniture of wood, upholstered or not upholstered," may perhaps contain twice over some furniture made by one firm and sold to another to be upholstered. All cases, however, which could be identified, where firms made for sale sofa and chair frames and other parts of furniture, have been separated from the other Returns and the value of their output is given below. Any remaining duplication is believed to be small.

The heading "house furnishings, not elsewhere specified" includes a variety of products not elsewhere shown separately in the above statement or in Table I. on page 722. It includes several classes of goods the value of which could not be given separately without involving risk of disclosing particulars relating to individual firms.

The firms which received the Schedules for the furniture, &c., trades, also included in their statements of output the following finished goods of classes chiefly made in other trades and dealt with in the Reports on those trades:—

	Value.
Fittings for Shops, Offices, Banks, Churches, Ships, &c. and Architectural Woodwork	£ 1,143,000
Wire Mattresses	161,000
Bamboo and Wicker Furniture (including Perambulators)	90,000
Other Products	154,000
Total	1,548,000

The total output of fittings, for shops, &c. (£3,660,000) is shown on page 697, of wire mattresses (£347,000) on page 122, and of bamboo and wicker furniture (£193,000) on page 716.

The output of parts of furniture and of materials for upholstery, &c., returned to the Census Office as such, is shown below:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Furniture, &c., Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Sofa and Chair Frames and Other Parts of Furniture	94,000	13,000	107,000
Upholstery Trimmings	102,000	7,000	109,000
Other Furniture Materials	36,000	—	36,000
Total	232,000	20,000	252,000

The value of these parts and materials is duplicated in the value of the finished goods included in the first statement on the previous page.

In addition, the following sums are included in the Returns as received for repairs, &c., and are not duplicated in any of the entries in the first statement:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Furniture, &c., Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Making-up of Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, &c.	226,000	—	226,000
Repairs to Furniture	220,000	64,000	284,000
Repairs to Buildings	53,000	—	53,000
Total	499,000	64,000	563,000

Firms that did a mixed business in manufacturing furniture, &c., and in selling carpets, curtains, &c., not of their own manufacture, represented that they could not state separately the selling value of carpets, curtains, &c., which they made up for customers, as it was included in the same books with carpets, &c., sold not made up. They were, accordingly, instructed to state as the value of their output only the estimated labour-cost of making-up, omitting the value of the material of the carpets, &c., which was, of course, also to be omitted from the cost of "materials used."

Where retail firms employed only one or two men in repairing or renovating furniture they were not, as a rule, asked to make Returns, and, consequently, the sum stated above does not represent the total amount paid in the United Kingdom for repairs to furniture.

Further, the sum of £223,000 is included in the Returns as the amount received for work done for the trade. Firms that made Returns to the Census Office of the value of their finished goods stated that they paid to other firms £89,000 for work given out to them. The difference—£134,000—between this sum and the amount received for work done for the trade represents the amount received for work done for furniture retailers and others who were not required to make Returns. Such work is in the main polishing and upholstering of furniture purchased "in the white" from furniture makers and is an addition to the value of the furniture included in the first statement, raising it to £7,818,000.

Taking together the value of the finished goods (£17,137,000) the cost of making up carpets, &c. (£226,000), the amount received for repairs to furniture (£220,000), the amount received for repairs to buildings (£53,000), and the amount received for work done for furniture dealers, &c., (£134,000), the value of the output, taken as a whole, of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 722 to 724 is £17,770,000, exclusive of the value of the fabric of carpets, curtains, &c., whose making-up cost £226,000.

Omitting the output of shop fittings, wire mattresses, bamboo and wicker furniture, other products, and repairs to buildings (which is dealt with in the Reports on the trades where those goods are chiefly produced), the value of the output of furniture, house furnishings, bedding, and blinds may be estimated at approximately 16½ millions sterling, exclusive, as before, of the value of the fabric of carpets, curtains, &c., of which the cost of making-up only was returned.

Returns were also received from philanthropic institutions employing 332 persons, viz., 305 wage-earners and 27 salaried persons, of whom 2 were males under 18, 277 males over 18, 3 females under 18, and 50 females over 18. The value of their output was £25,000, the details being as follows:—

	Value.
	£
Bedding, Cushions, &c.	14,000
Bamboo and Wicker Furniture	8,000
Other Products	3,000

The cost of materials used was £18,000. These particulars are not included in the Tables on pages 722 to 724 nor in the first statement on page 702.

The exports of "furniture and cabinet ware" (including venetian blinds) in 1907 were valued at £802,000, free on board, and the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports)

at £544,000 at port of landing. The total value at works of furniture and blinds made in the United Kingdom was £8,411,000 (including work done on furniture for dealers), but this sum includes the value of blinds other than venetian blinds.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 722 to 724 (whose gross output was valued at £18,091,000) was £9,299,000, 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 (exclusive of the cost of the fabric of carpets, curtains, &c., whose labour cost of making up was £226,000), was about £8,471,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £89,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was nearly £101.

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 722 to 724 is returned as 92,106, viz., 83,909 wage-earners and 8,197 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	14,297	Under 18	2,904
Over 18	64,634	Over 18	10,271

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 792, viz., 300 males and 492 females.

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	59,726	61,567	61,382	61,588
Salaried Persons	5,303	5,316	5,332	5,342
Total	65,029	66,883	66,714	66,930

There were also 22,843 wage-earners and 2,874 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	14,269,000	65,627	51,192
Factories renting their Power	123,000	762	—
Workshops (not using Power)	3,699,000	25,717	—
Total	18,091,000	92,106	51,192

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

Steam Engines:—	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating	39,759
Steam Turbines	485
Total—Steam Engines	40,244
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	10,047
Water Power	901
Total	51,192

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the furniture, &c., trades was 66,389, firms employing 762 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). There were also steam engines of 15 horse-power used in philanthropic institutions with an output of £23,000.

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	6,010
Steam Turbines	272
Other Power	451
Total	6,733

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 19 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to furniture, &c., 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, 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	6,010	2,280	2,247,000
Steam Turbines	272	272	275,000
Other Power	451	378	447,000
Total	6,733	2,930	2,969,000

About 2,396,000 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 very small proportion of the whole.

(b) OFFICE OF WORKS (BLIND STORES).

Output.—The Tables on page 725 give particulars respecting the work done in the blind stores of His Majesty's Office of Works. In this case, as in that of other classes of Government output, the value stated for production is a sum representing the actual cost of manufacture or repairs, i.e., it is made up of wages, materials used, and a proportion of the establishment charges. It differs, therefore, from the value of the output returned by private manufacturers, which is naturally on a profit basis. The value of the work done in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, was £3,482, the details being:—

	Value.
	£
Blinds, repairing and renewing	2,882
Making up Carpets (labour-cost)	600

Net Output.—The total cost of the materials used in the blind stores was £1,200, and the difference—£2,282—between this sum and the value of the output represents the total of wages and indirect charges. It is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the net output of private factories and workshops, which contains the element of profit.

The net output per head of persons employed in the year of return was a little over £65.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed in the blind stores on the last Wednesdays in April, July, and October, 1907, and January, 1908, is returned as 35 wage-earners, of whom 21 were males and 14 females, all over 18 years of age.

Power.—No mechanical power was used.

Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 726 to 728 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of wooden crates, cases, boxes, and trunks for sale. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the wooden crate, case, box, and trunk trades is returned as £3,011,000, to which should be added £1,155,000, 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 £4,166,000 contains, however, a little duplication.

The following statement shows the output of crates, cases, boxes, and trunks and is free from duplication :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
Crates, Cases, and Boxes for packing merchandise (including Rolling Boards for Cloth Pieces)	£ 2,647,000	£ 957,000	£ 3,604,000
Chests and Travelling Trunks	30,000	—	30,000
Other Boxes and Cases of Wood	150,000	198,000	348,000
Total	2,827,000	1,155,000	3,982,000

Manufacturing firms that made their own non-returnable crates, cases, boxes, &c., for packing their own merchandise were not required to state the value of such crates, &c., as it was included in the selling value of the goods contained in them. They were, however, asked to state the value of the returnable cases, &c., made by them in the year of Return, and the total value of such cases, &c., included above, was returned as £220,000. This sum, being generally based on cost of manufacture, is, strictly speaking, not comparable with the value (£3,384,000) of crates, &c., made for sale. The aggregate of £348,000 for other boxes and cases of wood includes £164,000, the cost of ammunition packages made at the Royal Ordnance Factories, which is also taken on a cost basis.

In addition, the firms that received the Schedules for the wooden crate, case, box, and trunk trades included in their statements of output the following products of classes chiefly made in other trades and dealt with in the Reports on those trades :—

	Value.
	£
Deals, Battens, Planks, &c....	82,000
Firewood	35,000
Casks and Barrels	16,000
Other Manufactures of Wood	26,000
Other Products	11,000
Total	170,000

There is no duplication between the value of deals, &c., shown above and that of crates or other manufactures.

Further, the sum of £14,000 was received for sawing, planing, and other work done for the trade or "on hire." Firms that made Returns of their finished products stated that they paid £3,000 to other firms for work given out to them. The difference—£11,000—between this sum and the amount received for work done for the trade represents the amount received for work done on materials supplied by firms and persons who made their Returns on Schedules for other trades, or who were merchants, and, consequently, were not required to make Returns. It is, therefore, an addition to the value (£2,997,000) of the finished goods returned on the Schedules for the wooden crate, case, box, and trunk trades, raising to £3,008,000 the value of the output, taken as a whole, of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 726 to 728.

The exports and imports of crates, cases, boxes, &c., are not separately distinguished in the Export and Import Lists but are included with other manufactures of wood and are dealt with on page 699.

All manufacturers of wooden crates, cases, boxes, &c., were asked to furnish a voluntary statement as to the quantity of British timber used by them in the censal year and the particulars furnished are dealt with in the Report on the timber trades (see page 699).

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 726 to 728 (whose gross output was valued at £3,011,000) was £1,168,000, 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 (exclusive of wood given out by persons not making Returns on this Schedule) was £1,840,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £3,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was £91.

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 726 to 728 is returned as 12,773, viz., 11,993 wage-earners and 780 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	2,355	Under 18	299
Over 18	9,107	Over 18	1,012

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 381, viz., 2 males and 379 females.

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	11,173	11,315	11,086	11,268
Salaried Persons	691	696	694	700
Total	11,864	12,011	11,780	11,968

There were also 782 wage-earners and 85 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.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 2,721,000	11,344	Horse-Power. 10,203
Factories renting their Power	135,000	562	—
Workshops (not using Power)	155,000	867	—
Total	3,011,000	12,773	10,203

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	5,743
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	4,377
Water Power	83
Total	10,203

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the wooden crate, case, box, and trunk trades was 11,906, firms employing 562 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	...	115
Other Power	...	15
Total	...	130

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 2 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to wooden crate, case, box, and trunk 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, but owing to the insufficiency of their records most of them were unable to do so. Firms, however, with dynamos of 35 kilowatts capacity, driven by reciprocating steam engines and with dynamos of 4 kilowatts capacity, driven by engines other than steam engines, returned the amount of electrical energy generated as 22,000 Board of Trade units.

About 1,115,000 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 very small proportion of the whole.

Machinery.—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the wooden crate, case, box, and trunk trades, all firms with factories receiving the Schedule for these trades were requested to make a voluntary statement as to the number of the principal kinds of machines used by them. Firms with an output valued at £624,000 (or nearly 22 per cent. of the total factory output of these trades) did not furnish any information, and firms with an output valued at £2,232,000 (or about 78 per cent. of the factory output) furnished information as follows:—

	Number.
Log and Deal Frames	57
Saws:—	
Circular	1,480
Band	53
Horizontal	13
Veneer	14
Veneer Knives:—	
Flat	7
Circular	45
Planing and Moulding Machines	360
Turning Lathes	43
Box-Nailing Machines	321

Carriage, Cart, and Wagon Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 729 to 731 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the construction and repair of carriages, carts, wagons, motor-car bodies, &c.

The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the carriage, cart, and wagon trades is returned as £5,081,000, to which should be added £246,000, the value of similar goods made for sale, and of similar work done, included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades, and £337,000, the cost of construction and repair work on horse-drawn vehicles other than tram-cars executed by the employees of public authorities and railway and tramway companies. The resulting total of £5,664,000 contains, however, some duplication. The output of railway carriages and wagons and of tram-cars is not included here, but is dealt with on pages 162 and 165.

The following statement shows the value of the finished vehicles made and repair work done (including the cost of construction and repair work, as specified above,

executed by the employees of public authorities and railway and tramway companies), and is free from duplication:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Carriage, Cart, and Wagon Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
Horse-drawn Vehicles:—	£	£	£
For Public Service (Tram-cars, Omnibuses, Charabancs, Irish Cars, Cabs, Ambulances, &c.).	59,000	38,000	97,000
Private Carriages on two or four wheels (including Business Vehicles to carry Commercial Travellers and their Samples).	375,000	—	375,000
Vehicles for Goods (Wagons, Farm Carts, Drays, Vans, Mail Vans, &c.).	457,000	353,000	810,000
Total—Horse-drawn Vehicles	891,000	391,000	1,282,000
Motor Car Bodies, whether for Public Service, Private Carriages, or Conveyance of Goods.	729,000	35,000	764,000
Baby and Invalid Carriages, Hand Ambulances, &c.	337,000	38,000	375,000
Barrows, Trucks, and similar Hand-drawn Vehicles	83,000	47,000	130,000
Other Products	45,000	—	45,000
Repair and Jobbing Wheelwrighting Work	2,334,000	72,000	2,406,000
Horse-shoeing and General Smiths' Work	39,000	—	39,000
Jobbing Carpentry Work	28,000	—	28,000
Total	4,486,000	583,000	5,069,000

The amounts included above in respect of horse-shoeing and jobbing carpentry work refer, of course, only to such work done by wheelwrights, and, together with the value of "other products," are dealt with in the Reports on the trades mainly concerned.

In addition, the following goods, valued at £595,000, were also included in the Returns made on Schedules for the carriage, cart, and wagon trades:—

	Value.
Wheels for Carriages, Carts, Motor-cars, Perambulators, &c.	379,000
Motor Car Accessories (Tyres, Lamps, Horns, &c.)	79,000
Axles, Tyres, Springs, and Other Carriage and Cart Parts of Metal	81,000
Poles, Shafts, and Other Carriage and Cart Parts of Wood	42,000
Other Carriage and Cart Parts and Materials	14,000

Some portion of these parts and accessories was no doubt sold to builders or repairers of carriages and other vehicles who made their Returns on Schedules for the carriage, cart, and wagon trades, and the value of that portion is, accordingly, duplicated in the value of the finished vehicles or repair work included in the first statement, but some portion may have been exported, or sold to merchants or private persons who were not asked to make Returns, or sold to firms who made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The value of the latter portion is not duplicated in the value of the finished vehicles or repair work included in the first statement, but there is no information in the possession of the Census Office to show the proportion in which the sum of £595,000 is divided between the different classes of sales. Accordingly, it is only possible to say that the value of the output, taken as a whole, of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 729 to 731 may be estimated at a sum lying between £4,486,000 and £5,081,000, and that the value of the output of the whole industry (irrespective of the Schedules on which Returns were made, and exclusive of the value of horse-shoeing, jobbing carpentry, and "other products") lies between £4,957,000 and £5,552,000.

It should be observed that a certain amount of new work in the shape of farm carts, wagons, &c., made by country wheelwrights and carpenters, is probably included under the headings "jobbing wheelwrighting work" and "jobbing carpentry work." Some wheelwrighting work may also have been included by country carpenters in their Returns of output under the heading "general and jobbing carpentry and joinery work" (see page 697). Wheelwrights who worked alone on their own account were not required to make Returns, and as the establishments of wheelwrights who employed only men in

workshops were not as a rule on the official list of workshops the output of this class of workshop is in the main excluded from the above figures.

The relation of the output of motor car bodies, shown above, to the output of complete cars and of chassis and to the imports of chassis is discussed in the Report on the cycle and motor trades (*see* page 140).

The classification of vehicles adopted for the purposes of the Census is different from that in the Export and Import Lists, where all classes of vehicles (other than railway carriages and wagons, cycles, motor cycles, and motor cars) are grouped together in one class as "other descriptions," and, consequently, a detailed comparison of the production of vehicles in the United Kingdom with the exports and imports of such vehicles is not possible. It may be stated, however, that the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of carriages of other descriptions and parts thereof were valued, in 1907, at £99,000 at port of landing, and the exports at £763,000 free on board.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 729 to 731 (whose gross output was valued at £5,081,000) was £2,991,000, 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, cannot be precisely stated, but it was not less than £1,495,000 and not greater than £2,090,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £82.

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 729 to 731 is returned as 36,362, *viz.*, 31,931 wage-earners and 4,431 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	4,291	Under 18	164
Over 18	31,152	Over 18	755

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	18,944	19,743	19,731	19,116
Salaried Persons	1,437	1,439	1,452	1,460
Total	20,381	21,182	21,183	20,576

There were also 12,547 wage-earners and 2,984 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.
Factories with their own Engines	£ 3,396,000	20,831	Horse-Power. 10,467
Workshops (not using Power)	1,685,000	15,531	—
Total	5,081,000	36,362	10,467

Classed according to kinds of power the particulars are:—

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines:—	
Reciprocating	3,100
Steam Turbines	10
Total—Steam Engines	3,110
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	7,120
Water Power	231
Other Power	6
Total	10,467

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 ... ..	...	101
Other Power ... ..	...	614
Total ... ..	...	715

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-tenth of the engine-power belonging to carriage, cart and wagon 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, but owing to the insufficiency of their records some 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	101	86	83,000
Other Power	614	470	304,000
Total	715	556	387,000

About 823,000 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.

Brush Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 732 to 734 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of brushes. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the brush trade is returned as £1,828,000, to which should be added £25,000, 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 £1,853,000 contains, however, a small amount of duplication. These amounts are exclusive of the value of brushes made in philanthropic institutions, which was returned at £5,000.

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

	Returned on Schedules for the Brush Trade.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
Brushes:—	£	£	£
Household and Trade Brooms and Brushes	1,005,000	23,000	1,028,000
Painters', Decorators', and Whitewashers' Brushes	366,000	—	366,000
Fancy and Toilet Brushes (not of Bone)	167,000	—	167,000
Bone Brushes	94,000	—	94,000
Machinery Brushes	100,000	2,000	102,000
Brushes, not separately distinguished	46,000	—	46,000
Total—Brushes	1,778,000	25,000	1,803,000
Other Products	23,000	—	23,000
Total	1,801,000	25,000	1,826,000

Besides the amounts specified above, the sum of £19,000 was included in the Returns made on the Schedules for the brush trade as the value of stocks and handles made by the firms making Returns, but the value of such parts is probably included in the

value of the finished goods set forth in the above statement. The sum of £8,000 was also included as received for work all of which appears to have been done for merchants, thus raising the value of the output of the factories and workshops (taken as a whole) covered by the Returns made on the Schedules for the brush trade to £1,809,000. The value of the goods made for merchants is not known.

The total value of the brushes made in the United Kingdom by manufacturing firms in the year of return was thus about £1,811,000, of which £1,028,000 were accounted for by household and trade brooms and brushes.

In addition, philanthropic institutions employing 70 boys, 4 girls, 2 men, and 2 women reported that they made household and trade brooms and brushes to the value of about £5,000, the cost of materials used being about £2,000.

Under the limitations imposed by the Census of Production Act, it was not possible to require manufacturers to state the quantity of their output in the detail shown above. All manufacturers who received the Schedules for the brush trade were requested to make a voluntary statement as to the quantities of different kinds of brushes made by them. Firms whose output of brushes was valued at about one-third of the value of the total output furnished this information, the details being as follows:—

	Quantity. Dozens.	Value. £
Household and Trade Brooms and Brushes...	1,520,000	399,000
Painters', Decorators', and Whitewashers' Brushes	123,000	101,000
Fancy and Toilet Brushes (not of Bone)	70,000	52,000
Bone Brushes	201,000	40,000
Machinery Brushes	28,000	32,000
Total	1,942,000	624,000

In 1907, 488,000 dozen of brooms and brushes were exported, their value, free on board, being £199,000, or about 11 per cent. of the value at works of the total quantity made in the United Kingdom. In the same year the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) were 1,387,000 dozens, their value at port of landing being £335,000, or under one-fifth of the value at works of the brushes made in the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 732 to 734 (whose gross output was valued at £1,828,000) was £859,000, 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, (exclusive of those given out by merchants to be worked up) was about £950,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was a little over £77.

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 732 to 734 is returned as 11,142, viz., 9,860 wage-earners and 1,282 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	1,134	Under 18	1,205
Over 18	5,783	Over 18	3,020

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 1,602, viz., 59 males and 1,543 females.

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	7,264	7,413	7,285	7,407
Salaried Persons	800	797	798	804
Total	8,064	8,210	8,083	8,211

There were also 2,518 wage-earners and 482 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	1,344,000	8,091	2,116
Factories renting their Power	2,000	51	—
Workshops (not using Power)	482,000	3,000	—
Total	1,828,000	11,142	2,116

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines:—	
Reciprocating	968
Steam Turbines	30
Total—Steam Engines	998
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,064
Water Power	54
Total	2,116

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	260
Other Power	126
Total	386

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 27 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to carriage, cart, and wagon 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, but owing to the insufficiency of their records a few 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	260	211	226,000
Other Power	126	104	181,000
Total	386	315	407,000

About 91,000 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.

Coopering Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 735 to 737 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of barrels, casks, tubs, and similar goods for sale.

The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the coopering trade is returned as £1,130,000, to which should be added £91,000, 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 £1,221,000 contains, however, a small amount of duplication. There should further be added £8,000, the cost of casks, &c., made in Naval Victualling Yards, and £354,000, the cost to brewers and distillers of making and repairing casks and cases for their own use. Non-returnable barrels made by the employees of firms in other trades for the packing of their goods are not included in the above figures.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of finished goods made for sale :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Coopering Trade.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
“Wet” or “Tight” Coopering :—	£	£	£
Machine-made Casks and Cases for Breweries and Distilleries.	227,000	—	227,000
Hand-made Casks and Cases for Breweries and Distilleries.	100,000	—	100,000
Herring Pickle Barrels	172,000	9,000	181,000
Other Casks	127,000	35,000	162,000
Total—“Wet” or “Tight” Coopering ...	626,000	44,000	670,000
“Dry” Coopering :—			
Machine-made Casks and Kegs	19,000	6,000	25,000
Hand-made Casks and Kegs	169,000	19,000	188,000
Total—“Dry” Coopering	188,000	25,000	213,000
“White” Coopering (Churns, Tubs, Buckets, &c.) ...	43,000	5,000	48,000
Vats, Backs, and other Wooden Vessels for storage ...	22,000	15,000	37,000
Casks re-made	58,000	—	58,000
Casks, New and Re-made, not separately distinguished	64,000	—	64,000
Other Products	11,000	—	11,000
Total	1,012,000	89,000	1,101,000

In addition, £94,000 was entered on the Schedules for the coopering trade and £2,000 on Schedules for other trades, or £96,000 in all, as received for repairs to casks and cases. Further, the sum of £24,000 was entered on the Schedules for the coopering trade as the value of parts of casks and barrels made by the firms making the Returns, and this sum represents either parts added to stock by cask manufacturers, or parts sold to other cask manufacturers, in which case their value is duplicated in the value of the finished casks, &c., shown in the above statement.

The value of non-returnable casks and cases made by brewers, distillers, herring-curers, and other firms for their own use is not included in the above statement or in Table I. on page 735, the value of such casks being generally included in the selling value of their contents. Firms of brewers and distillers reported that the cost of making returnable casks and cases (not distinguished as to machine-made and hand-made) for their own use was £90,000, and that they further expended £145,000 in repairing such casks and cases and £119,000 in “making and repairing” such casks and cases, all the work being done by their own workpeople. These amounts are not included in the statement given above. The cost of similar work done on non-returnable casks and cases was not reported. Consequently, it is not possible to state the total value of the casks, &c., manufactured in the United Kingdom, but including “wet,” “dry,” and “white” coopering, vats, &c., re-made casks, repairs, and casks, &c., made in Naval Victualling Yards, the total value returned to the Census Office was £1,548,000.

The value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the coopering trade may be estimated at a sum lying between £1,106,000 and £1,130,000.

Under the limitations imposed by the Census of Production Act it was not possible to require manufacturers of casks to state the quantity of their output and they were, accordingly, requested to make a voluntary statement as to the numbers of casks, &c., made by them. Firms whose output amounted in the aggregate to 73.5 per cent. of the total value of the “wet,” “dry,” and “white” coopering returned on the Schedules for the coopering trade furnished this information, the details being as follows :—

	Number.	Value. £
“Wet” or “Tight” Coopering :—		
Machine-made Casks for Breweries and Distilleries	233,000	209,000
Hand-made Casks for Breweries and Distilleries... ..	81,000	49,000
Herring Pickle Barrels	1,113,000	169,000
Other Casks	288,000	74,000
Total—“Wet” or “Tight” Coopering	1,715,000	501,000
“Dry” Coopering :—		
Machine-made Casks... ..	188,000	19,000
Hand-made Casks	596,000	94,000
Total—“Dry” Coopering	784,000	113,000
“White” Coopering (Churns, Tubs, Buckets, &c.)	78,000	16,000
Total	2,577,000	630,000

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 735 to 737 (whose gross output was valued at £1,130,000) was £450,000, 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 cannot be precisely stated, but it may be estimated at a sum lying between £656,000 and £680,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was a little over £91.

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 735 to 737 is returned as 4,939, viz., 4,555 wage-earners and 384 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	642	Under 18	5
Over 18	4,265	Over 18	27

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	2,607	2,581	2,293	2,595
Salaried Persons	153	153	154	154
Total	2,760	2,734	2,447	2,749

There were also 2,036 wage-earners and 230 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	679,000	2,673	2,421
Workshops (not using Power)	451,000	2,266	—
Total	1,130,000	4,939	2,421

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are :—			Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ... ..	...	...	1,450
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	...	...	967
Water Power ... ..	...	...	4
Total ... ..	...	...	2,421

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 ... ..	...	...	46
Other Power ... ..	...	...	2
Total ... ..	...	...	48

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 coopering 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, but owing to the insufficiency of their records some of them were unable to do so. Two firms, however, one with dynamos of 15 kilowatts capacity, driven by reciprocating steam engines, and another with dynamos of 2 kilowatts capacity, driven by engines other than steam engines, stated that the amount of electrical energy generated was 16,000 Board of Trade units.

About 107,000 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.

Basket and Wicker-Work Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 738 and 739 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops (exclusive of philanthropic institutions) engaged in the manufacture of basket and wicker-work of all kinds. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the basket and wicker-work trades was £427,000, to which should be added £112,000, 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 £539,000 is free from duplication. These amounts are exclusive of the value of basket-ware, &c., made in philanthropic institutions, which was returned at £20,000.

The following statement showing the output of the trade is free from duplication :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Basket and Wicker-Work Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Baskets of all kinds (including Hampers, Panniers, Skips, Sieves, Punnets, &c.)	297,000	20,000	317,000
Wicker and Bamboo Furniture	103,000	92,000	195,000
Perambulators and Perambulator Bodies	14,000	—	14,000
Other Products	8,000	—	8,000
Total	422,000	112,000	534,000

The sum of £92,000 returned on Schedules for other trades includes not only wicker and bamboo furniture but also a small number of perambulators. The principal output of perambulators was returned on Schedules for the carriage trade under the heading "baby and invalid carriages, hand ambulances, &c." (see page 709).

In addition to the amounts specified above, £2,000 was received for repairs. Further, the sum of £3,000 was received for work done for the trade, all of which appears to have been done for merchants who were not required to make Returns. Adding these sums to the value of the finished goods the value of the output, taken as a whole, of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 738 and 739 was £427,000, and the value of the output of the whole trade (exclusive of the value of perambulators and "other products") £517,000.

Sixteen Philanthropic Institutions stated that they made baskets to the value of £18,000, and other goods to the value of £2,000, the cost of materials used being £9,000. The average number of persons employed was 429, viz., 395 wage-earners and 34 salaried persons, the total number being divided into 371 males over 18 and 11 under 18, and 39 females over 18 and 8 under 18, but these persons did not give their full time to the work. These particulars are not included in the Tables on pages 738 and 739, or in the statement on the previous page.

Including the goods made in philanthropic institutions, the total value of all the baskets of all kinds manufactured in the United Kingdom in the censal year was returned to the Census Office as £335,000.

The exports of basketware in 1907 were valued at £19,000, free on board, or nearly 6 per cent. of the value at works of the quantity made in the United Kingdom, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) were valued at £218,000 at port of landing, or about two-thirds of the value at works of the baskets made in the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 738 and 739 (whose gross output was valued at £427,000) was £242,000, 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 the trade, taken as a whole, was £185,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was nearly £67.

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 738 and 739 is returned as 3,615, viz., 3,212 wage-earners and 403 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—			Females :—		
Under 18 ... ..	...	458	Under 18 ... ..	...	137
Over 18 ... ..	...	2,584	Over 18 ... ..	...	436

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 31, viz., 17 males and 14 females.

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	459	489	475	460
Salaried Persons	50	49	50	49
Total	509	538	525	509

There were also 2,741 wage-earners and 354 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	61,000	520	95
Workshops (not using Power)	366,000	3,095	—
TOTAL	427,000	3,615	95

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	40
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	55
Total	95

In addition steam engines of 2 horse-power were used in philanthropic institutions with an output of £6,000.

No dynamos were used, and the quantity of electricity purchased for power and lighting purposes was about 5,000 Board of Trade units.

TABLES.

TIMBER 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.
Sawmill Products (Wood Converted, Squared, or Dressed) :—	£	£	£	£
Deals, Battens, Planks, Floorings, Match-boardings, &c.	4,554,000	1,834,000	498,000	6,886,000
Mouldings, Architraves, Casings, Skirtings, &c.	796,000	139,000	23,000	958,000
Railway Timber, Creosoted or, not, returned as such.	*	*	*	536,000
Pit Props and Pit Wood, returned as such	115,000	262,000	—	377,000
Flooring and Paving Blocks	307,000	—	—	307,000
Veneers and Panel Wood	113,000	73,000	—	186,000
Wheelwrights' Timber, returned as such...	*	*	*	166,000
Other Sawm Timber	*	*	—	12,000
TOTAL—Sawmill Products	6,340,000	2,559,000	529,000	9,428,000
Manufactured Joinery (including Fittings for Houses, Shops, Banks, &c.)	1,944,000	271,000	40,000	2,255,000
Crates, Cases, and Boxes for packing Merchandise.	525,000	162,000	64,000	751,000
Wood Turnery of all kinds	745,000	121,000	37,000	903,000
Coffins	*	*	*	165,000
Cork, Manufactures of	*	*	*	152,000
Fencing, Hurdles, and Gates	106,000	9,000	4,000	119,000
Furniture of Wood (including Venetian Blinds)	*	*	*	100,000
Other Wood Goods	301,000	28,000	13,000	342,000
Firewood, Shavings, Sawdust, &c.	265,000	64,000	11,000	340,000
Other Products	14,000	2,000	—	16,000
General and Jobbing Carpentry and Joinery Work.	540,000	147,000	9,000	696,000
Amount Received for Work Done on Buildings (fixing Roofing, laying Flooring, putting in Window Frames and Doors, exclusive of the value of timber or joinery when made by the same firms and shown under the respective headings above) :—				
Work Done on New Buildings	462,000	196,000	8,000	666,000
Alteration and Repair of Buildings	197,000	52,000	3,000	252,000
Work Done on Buildings, not further distinguished.	101,000	5,000	1,000	107,000
TOTAL—Amount Received for Work Done on Buildings.	760,000	253,000	12,000	1,025,000
Amount Received for Work Done on Commission or "on Hire" on materials supplied :—				
Sawing and Planing Timber, Deals, &c. ...	304,000	22,000	16,000	342,000
Creosoting and Preserving Timber	*	*	—	90,000
Planing and Moulding	*	*	*	48,000
Turning	*	*	—	25,000
Carving and Fret-Cutting	*	*	*	12,000
Veneer Sawing and Knife-Cutting	*	*	*	10,000
TOTAL—Amount Received for Work Done on Commission.	473,000	33,000	21,000	527,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	12,348,000	3,720,000	751,000	16,819,000

* 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.

Timber Trades—continued.

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	7,289,000	2,525,000	498,000	10,312,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	63,000	10,000	1,000	74,000
TOTAL	7,352,000	2,535,000	499,000	10,386,000
II.				
Value of Output :—				
Goods Made for Sale and Amount Received for Work Done on Buildings.	11,875,000	3,687,000	730,000	16,292,000
Work Done on Commission	473,000	33,000	21,000	527,000
TOTAL	12,348,000	3,720,000	751,000	16,819,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	4,996,000	1,185,000	252,000	6,433,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

NOTE.—These 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 number "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.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—									
Wage-earners	7,860	43,958	51,818	681	1,352	2,033	8,541	45,310	53,851
Salaried Persons	502	6,388	6,890	32	168	200	534	6,556	7,090
TOTAL	8,362	50,346	58,708	713	1,520	2,233	9,075	51,866	60,941
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	1,839	9,908	11,747	108	317	425	1,947	10,225	12,172
Salaried Persons	100	1,262	1,362	21	84	105	121	1,346	1,467
TOTAL	1,939	11,170	13,109	129	401	530	2,068	11,571	13,639
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners	377	2,825	3,202	6	38	44	383	2,863	3,246
Salaried Persons	26	355	381	—	16	16	26	371	397
TOTAL	403	3,180	3,583	6	54	60	409	3,234	3,643
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	10,076	56,691	66,767	795	1,707	2,502	10,871	58,398	69,269
Salaried Persons	628	8,005	8,633	53	268	321	681	8,273	8,954
TOTAL	10,704	64,696	75,400	848	1,975	2,823	11,552	66,671	78,223

Timber 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.

	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.			SCOTLAND.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	11,426,000	51,477	70,945	3,511,000	11,760	19,442
Factories renting their Power ...	57,000	454	—	—	4	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	865,000	9,010	—	209,000	1,875	—
TOTAL	12,348,000	60,941	70,945	3,720,000	13,639	19,442
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	736,000	3,420	6,932	15,673,000	66,657	97,319
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	57,000	458	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	15,000	223	—	1,089,000	11,108	—
TOTAL	751,000	3,643	6,932	16,819,000	78,223	97,319

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating	43,237	13,901	4,989	62,127
Steam Turbines	80	269	33	382
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	25,586	4,033	1,044	30,663
Water Power	2,013	1,196	866	4,075
Other Power	29	43	—	72
TOTAL	70,945	19,442	6,932	97,319
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines :—				
Reciprocating	1,129	527	144	1,800
Steam Turbines	25	—	—	25
Other Power	453	2	26	481
TOTAL	1,607	529	170	2,306

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. 3,034,000	Board of Trade Units. 365,000	Board of Trade Units. 21,000	Board of Trade Units. 3,420,000

FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY TRADES.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

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.
	£	£	£	£
Furniture of Wood, Upholstered or Not Upholstered.	6,345,000	993,000	116,000	7,454,000
House Furnishings, not elsewhere specified ...	*	*	*	6,103,000
Bedding, Cushions, &c. ...	1,251,000	170,000	51,000	1,472,000
Fittings for Shops, Offices, Banks, Churches, Ships, &c., and Architectural Woodwork.	1,028,000	100,000	15,000	1,143,000
Blinds ...	512,000	40,000	8,000	560,000
Wire Mattresses ...	133,000	16,000	12,000	161,000
Bamboo and Wicker Furniture (including Perambulators).	*	*	*	90,000
Sofa and Chair Frames and Other Parts of Furniture.	94,000	—	—	94,000
Upholstery Trimmings ...	*	*	—	102,000
Other Furniture Materials ...	*	—	*	36,000
Other Products, not Furniture or Furnishings	140,000	9,000	5,000	154,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...	9,699,000†	1,333,000†	234,000†	17,369,000
Amount Received for:—				
Making-up of Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, &c.	189,000	32,000	5,000	226,000
Repairs to Furniture ...	*	*	*	220,000
Repairs to Buildings ...	*	*	—	53,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade	*	*	*	223,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	10,323,000*	1,421,000*	244,000*	18,091,000

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.

	United Kingdom.
	£
I.	
Cost of Materials Used ...	8,703,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them	89,000
TOTAL ...	8,792,000
II.	
Value of Output:—	
Goods Made for Sale ...	17,369,000
Work Done for the Trade (including Repair Work, &c.)	722,000
TOTAL ...	18,091,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	9,299,000

* 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.

† Exclusive of the value of "House Furnishings, not elsewhere specified," which are included only in the total for the United Kingdom in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms.

‡ This can only be shown for the United Kingdom as a whole, since the value of the output of "House Furnishings, not elsewhere specified," cannot be stated separately for the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.*

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These 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.
ENGLAND & WALES*:									
Wage-earners ...	7,099	41,580	48,679	1,957	6,675	8,632	9,056	48,255	57,311
Salaried Persons ...	435	5,033	5,468	77	538	615	512	5,571	6,083
TOTAL ...	7,534	46,613	54,147	2,034	7,213	9,247	9,568	53,826	63,394
SCOTLAND*:									
Wage-earners ...	1,267	6,297	7,564	598	1,699	2,297	1,865	7,996	9,861
Salaried Persons ...	46	635	681	38	145	183	84	780	864
TOTAL ...	1,313	6,932	8,245	636	1,844	2,480	1,949	8,776	10,725
IRELAND*:									
Wage-earners ...	214	1,034	1,248	47	351	398	261	1,385	1,646
Salaried Persons ...	16	142	158	4	18	22	20	160	180
TOTAL ...	230	1,176	1,406	51	369	420	281	1,545	1,826
UNITED KINGDOM:									
Wage-earners ...	13,637	7,978	71,615	2,782	9,512	12,294	16,419	67,490	83,909
Salaried Persons ...	660	6,656	7,316	122	759	881	782	7,415	8,197
TOTAL ...	14,297	64,634	78,931	2,904	10,271	13,175	17,201	74,905	92,106

B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	286	477	763
SCOTLAND ...	4	12	16
IRELAND ...	10	3	13
UNITED KINGDOM ...	300	492	792

* The numbers of persons employed in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are exclusive of the number of those engaged in the manufacture of "House Furnishings, not elsewhere specified," who are included only in the totals for the United Kingdom in order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms.

Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery 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.*			SCOTLAND.*		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines ...	7,057,000	41,044	16,962	1,070,000	7,900	4,542
Factories renting their Power ...	75,000	458	—	29,000	207	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	3,191,000	21,892	—	322,000	2,618	—
TOTAL ...	10,323,000	63,394	16,962	1,421,000	10,725	4,542

	IRELAND.*			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
Factories with their own Engines ...	144,000	1,115	534	14,269,000	65,627	51,192
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	123,000	762	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	100,000	711	—	3,699,000	25,717	—
TOTAL ...	244,000	1,826	534	18,091,000	92,106	51,192

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

	England and Wales.*	Scotland.*	Ireland.*	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines :—	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ...	8,211	2,830	207	39,759
Steam Turbines ...	35	—	—	485
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	8,402	1,139	327	10,047
Water Power ...	314	573	—	901
TOTAL ...	16,962	4,542	534	51,192
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating	1,597	260	28	6,010
Steam Turbines	—	—	—	272
Other Power ...	443	2	6	451
TOTAL ...	2,040	262	34	6,733

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. 1,955,000	Board of Trade Units. 232,000	Board of Trade Units. 14,000	Board of Trade Units. 2,396,000

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of particulars relating to certain firms, the particulars shown for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are exclusive of the value of "House Furnishings, not elsewhere specified," and the number of persons employed and capacity of engines engaged in their production, which have been included only in the total for the United Kingdom.

Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery Trades—continued.

(b) HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICE OF WORKS (BLIND AND CARPET STORES).

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	England.
Blinds, repairing and renewing ...	£ 2,882
Making-up Carpets (labour cost) ...	600
TOTAL VALUE ...	3,482

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

	England.
I. Cost of Materials Used ...	£ 1,200
II. Value of Output ...	3,482
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ...	2,282

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

	Males (over 18 years of age).	Females (over 18 years of age).	Males and Females (over 18 years of age).
ENGLAND :—			
Wage-earners ...	21	14	35

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

No engine-power.

WOODEN CRATE, CASE, BOX, AND TRUNK 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.
Crates, Cases, and Boxes for packing Merchandise (including Rolling Boards for Cloth Pieces).	£ 2,151,000	£ 409,000	£ 87,000	£ 2,647,000
Chests and Travelling Trunks	*	*	*	30,000
Other Boxes and Cases of Wood	*	*	*	150,000
Casks and Barrels	16,000	—	—	16,000
Deals, Battens, Planks, Floorings, Match-boardings, &c.	79,000	3,000	—	82,000
Firewood	30,000	4,000	1,000	35,000
Other Wood Manufactures	21,000	4,000	1,000	26,000
Other Products	11,000	—	—	11,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...	2,472,000	431,000	94,000	2,997,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade (Sawing, Planing, &c.).	14,000	—	—	14,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	2,486,000	431,000	94,000	3,011,000

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. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.				
Cost of Materials Used	£ 1,516,000	£ 266,000	£ 58,000	£ 1,840,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for work Given Out to them.	2,000	1,000	—	3,000
TOTAL	1,518,000	267,000	58,000	1,843,000
II.				
Value of Output:—				
Goods Made for Sale	2,472,000	431,000	94,000	2,997,000
Work Done for the Trade	14,000	—	—	14,000
TOTAL	2,486,000	431,000	94,000	3,011,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	968,000	164,000	36,000	1,168,000

* 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.

Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These 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.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners	1,843	6,915	8,758	274	922	1,196	2,117	7,837	9,954
Salaried Persons	49	550	599	6	43	49	55	593	648
TOTAL	1,892	7,465	9,357	280	965	1,245	2,172	8,430	10,602
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners	380	1,178	1,558	17	25	42	397	1,203	1,600
Salaried Persons	8	71	79	2	15	17	10	86	96
TOTAL	388	1,249	1,637	19	40	59	407	1,289	1,696
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners	74	359	433	—	6	6	74	365	439
Salaried Persons	1	34	35	—	1	1	1	35	36
TOTAL	75	393	468	—	7	7	75	400	475
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners	2,297	8,452	10,749	291	953	1,244	2,588	9,405	11,993
Salaried Persons	58	655	713	8	59	67	66	714	780
TOTAL	2,355	9,107	11,462	299	1,012	1,311	2,654	10,119	12,773

B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES	2	379	381
SCOTLAND	—	—	—
IRELAND	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM	2	379	381

Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk 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.			SCOTLAND.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	2,206,000	9,236	7,855	423,000	1,662	1,644
Factories renting their Power ...	131,000	553	—	4,000	9	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	149,000	813	—	4,000	25	—
TOTAL ...	2,486,000	10,602	7,855	431,000	1,696	1,644
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	92,000	446	704	2,721,000	11,344	10,203
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	135,000	562	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	2,000	29	—	155,000	867	—
TOTAL ...	94,000	475	704	3,011,000	12,773	10,203

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 ...	4,205	1,209	329	5,743
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	3,631	435	311	4,377
Water Power ...	19	—	64	83
TOTAL ...	7,855	1,644	704	10,203
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
	Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	71	44	—	115
Other Power ...	15	—	—	15
TOTAL ...	86	44	—	130

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 ...	824,000	287,000	4,000	1,115,000

CARRIAGE, CART, AND WAGON 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.
	£	£	£	£
Horse-drawn Vehicles:—				
For Public Service (Tram-cars, Omnibuses, Charabancs, Irish Cars, Cabs, Ambulances, &c.) ...	*	*	*	59,000
Private Carriages on two or four wheels (including Business Vehicles to carry Commercial Travellers and their Samples) ...	307,000	37,000	31,000	375,000
Vehicles for Goods (Wagons, Farm Carts, Drays, Vans, Mail Vans, &c.) ...	*	*	*	457,000
TOTAL—Horse-drawn Vehicles ...	764,000	82,000	45,000	891,000
Motor Car Bodies, whether for Public Service, Private Carriages, or Conveyance of Goods. Baby and Invalid Carriages, Hand Ambulances, &c. ...	*	*	*	729,000
Barrows, Trucks, and similar Hand-drawn Vehicles ...	322,000	15,000	—	337,000
Wheels for Carriages, Carts, Motor Cars, Perambulators, &c. ...	*	*	*	83,000
Motor Car Accessories (Tyres, Lamps, Horns, &c.) ...	*	*	—	379,000
Parts of Carriages and Carts:—				
Axles, Tyres, Springs, and other Parts of Metal ...	81,000	—	—	81,000
Poles, Shafts, and other Parts of Wood ...	*	*	—	42,000
Other Parts ...	14,000	—	—	14,000
Other Products ...	36,000	8,000	1,000	45,000
Repairs and Jobbing Wheelwrighting Work ...	2,065,000	198,000	71,000	2,334,000
Horse-shoeing and General Smiths' Work ...	37,000	2,000	—	39,000
Jobbing Carpentry Work ...	24,000	4,000	—	28,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	4,539,000	408,000	134,000	5,081,000

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 ...	1,859,000	177,000	54,000	2,090,000
II. Value of Output ...	4,539,000	408,000	134,000	5,081,000
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used...	2,680,000	231,000	80,000	2,991,000

* 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.

Carriage, Cart, and Wagon Trades—*continued.*

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

NOTE.—*These 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.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners ...	3,578	23,733	27,311	133	549	682	3,711	24,282	27,993
Salaried Persons ...	137	3,655	3,792	12	122	134	149	3,777	3,926
TOTAL ...	3,715	27,388	31,103	145	671	816	3,860	28,059	31,919
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	412	2,365	2,777	12	42	54	424	2,407	2,831
Salaried Persons ...	16	273	289	5	33	38	21	306	327
TOTAL ...	428	2,638	3,066	17	75	92	445	2,713	3,158
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners ...	145	955	1,100	1	6	7	146	961	1,107
Salaried Persons ...	3	171	174	1	3	4	4	174	178
TOTAL ...	148	1,126	1,274	2	9	11	150	1,135	1,285
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners ...	4,135	27,053	31,188	146	597	743	4,281	27,650	31,931
Salaried Persons ...	156	4,099	4,255	18	158	176	174	4,257	4,431
TOTAL ...	4,291	31,152	35,443	164	755	919	4,455	31,907	36,362

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.
Factories with their own Engines ...	£ 3,013,000	17,998	Horse-Power. 8,975	£ 307,000	2,226	Horse-Power. 1,251
Workshops (not using power) ...	1,526,000	13,921	—	101,000	932	—
TOTAL ...	4,539,000	31,919	8,975	408,000	3,158	1,251
IRELAND.						
Factories with their own Engines ...	£ 76,000	607	Horse-Power. 241	£ 3,396,000	20,831	Horse-Power. 10,467
Workshops (not using power) ...	58,000	678	—	1,685,000	15,531	—
TOTAL ...	134,000	1,285	241	5,081,000	36,362	10,467

Carriage, Cart, and Wagon 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. 2,470	Horse-Power. 544	Horse-Power. 86	Horse-Power. 3,100
Steam Turbines ...	10	—	—	10
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	6,277	688	155	7,120
Water Power ...	212	19	—	231
Other Power ...	6	—	—	6
TOTAL ...	8,975	1,251	241	10,467
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Kilowatts. 78	Kilowatts. 23	Kilowatts. —	Kilowatts. 101
Other Power ...	592	22	—	614
TOTAL ...	670	45	—	715

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. 700,000	Board of Trade Units. 86,000	Board of Trade Units. 37,000	Board of Trade Units. 823,000

BRUSH TRADE.

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.
	£	£	£
Household and Trade Brooms and Brushes	940,000	65,000	1,005,000
Painters', Decorators', and Whitewashers' Brushes	336,000	30,000	366,000
Fancy and Toilet Brushes (not of Bone)	166,000	1,000	167,000
Bone Brushes	94,000	—	94,000
Machinery Brushes	93,000	7,000	100,000
Household and Trade Brooms and Brushes, and Machinery Brushes, not separately distinguished	46,000	—	46,000
TOTAL—Brushes	1,675,000	103,000	1,778,000
Stocks, Handles, &c.	19,000	—	19,000
Other Products	23,000	—	23,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	1,717,000	103,000	1,820,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade	8,000	—	8,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	1,725,000	103,000	1,828,000

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 and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
I.			
Cost of Materials Used	913,000	56,000	969,000
II.			
Value of Output :—			
Goods Made for Sale	1,717,000	103,000	1,820,000
Work Done for the Trade	8,000	—	8,000
TOTAL	1,725,000	103,000	1,828,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used... ..	812,000	47,000	859,000

* 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.

Brush Trade—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These 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.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners	979	4,564	5,543	1,141	2,774	3,915	2,120	7,338	9,458
Salaried Persons	105	902	1,007	35	146	181	140	1,048	1,188
TOTAL	1,084	5,466	6,550	1,176	2,920	4,096	2,260	8,386	10,646
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	37	258	295	28	79	107	65	337	402
Salaried Persons	13	59	72	1	21	22	14	80	94
TOTAL	50	317	367	29	100	129	79	417	496
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	1,016	4,822	5,838	1,169	2,853	4,022	2,185	7,675	9,860
Salaried Persons	118	961	1,079	36	167	203	154	1,128	1,282
TOTAL	1,134	5,783	6,917	1,205	3,020	4,225	2,339	8,803	11,142

B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND*	59	1,541	1,600
SCOTLAND	—	2	2
UNITED KINGDOM	59	1,543	1,602

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.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	1,294,000	7,914	2,086	50,000	177	30	1,344,000	8,091	2,116
Factories renting their Power.	2,000	51	—	—	—	—	2,000	51	—
Workshops (not using Power).	429,000	2,681	—	53,000	319	—	482,000	3,000	—
TOTAL	1,725,000	10,646	2,086	103,000	496	30	1,828,000	11,142	2,116

* 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.

Brush Trade—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	948	20	968
Steam Turbines	30	—	30
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	1,054	10	1,064
Water Power	54	—	54
TOTAL	2,086	30	2,116
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	260	—	260
Water Power	126	—	126
TOTAL	386	—	386

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. 89,000	Board of Trade Units. 2,000	Board of Trade Units. 91,000

* 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.

COOPERING TRADE.

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.
	£	£	£
“Wet” or “Tight” Coopering :—			
Machine-made Casks and Cases for Breweries and Distilleries.	†	†	227,000
Hand-made Casks and Cases for Breweries and Distilleries.	73,000	27,000	100,000
Herring Pickle Barrels	†	†	172,000
Other Casks	78,000	49,000	127,000
TOTAL—“Wet” or “Tight” Coopering	253,000	373,000	626,000
“Dry” Coopering :—			
Machine-made Casks and Kegs	19,000	—	19,000
Hand-made Casks and Kegs	155,000	14,000	169,000
TOTAL—“Dry” Coopering	174,000	14,000	188,000
“White” Coopering (Churns, Tubs, Buckets, &c.)	38,000	5,000	43,000
Vats, Backs, and other Wooden Vessels for Storage	20,000	2,000	22,000
Parts of Casks and Barrels	†	†	24,000
Casks New and Re-made, not separately distinguished	†	†	64,000
Casks Re-made	†	†	58,000
Other Products	9,000	2,000	11,000
Repair Work	69,000	25,000	94,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	666,000	464,000	1,130,000

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 and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	I. 395,000	285,000	680,000
Value of Output	II. 666,000	464,000	1,130,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	III. 271,000	179,000	450,000

* 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.

Coopering Trade—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

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

NOTE.—These 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.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners ...	349	2,253	2,602	1	3	4	350	2,256	2,606
Salaried Persons ...	9	235	244	1	6	7	10	241	251
TOTAL ...	358	2,488	2,846	2	9	11	360	2,497	2,857
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	279	1,662	1,941	1	7	8	280	1,669	1,949
Salaried Persons ...	5	115	120	2	11	13	7	126	133
TOTAL ...	284	1,777	2,061	3	18	21	287	1,795	2,082
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	628	3,915	4,543	2	10	12	630	3,925	4,555
Salaried Persons ...	14	350	364	3	17	20	17	367	384
TOTAL ..	642	4,265	4,907	5	27	32	647	4,292	4,939

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.		
	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.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	300,000	1,301	970	379,000	1,372	1,451	679,000	2,673	2,421
Workshops (not using Power).	366,000	1,556	—	85,000	710	—	451,000	2,266	—
TOTAL ...	666,000	2,857	970	464,000	2,082	1,451	1,130,000	4,939	2,421

* 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.

Coopering Trade—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, Reciprocating ...	310	1,140	1,450
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	660	307	967
Water Power ...	—	4	4
TOTAL ...	970	1,451	2,421
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	15	31	46
Other Power ...	—	2	2
TOTAL ...	15	33	48

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. 101,000	Board of Trade Units. 6,000	Board of Trade Units. 107,000

* 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.

BASKET AND WICKER-WORK TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	United Kingdom.*
	£
Baskets of all kinds (including Hampers, Panniers, Skips, Sieves, Punnets, &c.)	297,000
Wicker and Bamboo Furniture	103,000
Perambulators and Perambulator Bodies	14,000
Other Products	8,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	422,000
Repairs	2,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade	3,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	427,000

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.

	United Kingdom.*
	£
I.	
Cost of Materials Used	185,000
II.	
Value of Output:—	
Goods Made for Sale	422,000
Repairs and Work Done for the Trade	5,000
TOTAL	427,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	242,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER.

NOTE.—These 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	438	2,232	2,670	130	412	542	568	2,644	3,212
Salaried Persons	20	352	372	7	24	31	27	376	403
TOTAL	458	2,584	3,042	137	436	573	595	3,020	3,615

B.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY AND 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
UNITED KINGDOM*	17	14	31

* 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.

Basket and Wicker-Work 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.

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
			UNITED KINGDOM.*
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	61,000*	520	95
Workshops (not using Power)	366,000	3,095	—
TOTAL	427,000	3,615	95

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	United Kingdom.*
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	40
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	55
TOTAL	95

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	United Kingdom.*
	Board of Trade Units, 5,000
Amount of Electricity Purchased	5,000

* 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.