## THE LEATHER TRADE.

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## Introductory.*

The tables on pages 211 to 218 are based on returns received from firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the tanning and dressing of leather and in the manufacture of machinery belting. The number of such separate returns was 737. About 80 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish returns, but these firms for the most part had very small establishments and they included some which had ceased operations before the end of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 250 persons in all and that their total net output probably did not exceed $£ 70,000$.
Summary of results.-The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924, 1912 and 1907, comparisons between the figures for the three years being subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph :-

| Particulars. | Unit. | 1924. | 1912. | 1907. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value of products and work done (Gross output) | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 33,099 | 21,707 | 18,289 |
| Cost of materials used |  | 24,209 | 17,548 | 14,843 |
| Paid for work given out to other firms |  | 160 | 106 | 61 |
| Net output |  | 8,730 | $4,053$ | 3,385 |
| Average number of persons employed | No. | 31,696 | 30,082 | 28,910 |
| Net output per person employed | t | 275 | 135 | 117 |
| Mechanical power available :Prime movers | H.P. | 35,816 | 23,788 | 22,609 |
| Electric motors driven by purchased electricity | ,, | 33,716 | 3,599 | (not <br> recorded). |

Qualifications affecting comparisons.-In considering the above table and the other tables in this report which show figures for different censal years, it should be borne in mind that :-
(1) The comparability of figures relating to value or cost is affected by the changes which have taken place in the general purchasing power of money.
(2) The Censuses of 1907 and 1912 covered Great Britain and the whole of Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The exclusion of Southern Ireland in 1924 does not seriously affect the comparability of the figures since, in 1907, only 239 persons, with a gross output of $£ 87,000$, were returned for the whole of Ireland as engaged in the Leather Trade.
(3) The Censuses of 1907 and 1924 extended to all firms, however small, but in 1912 firms employing not more than five

[^0]persons (excluding the proprietors) were required to state only the average number of persons employed by them in the year. According to the information so furnished, the average number of persons employed in the establishments thus excluded was 974 , or 3.3 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table.
(4) Certain tanning firms that maintained fellmongery departments furnished separate returns in respect of those departments (see report on the Fellmongery Trade, pages 186 to 194) in the Census of 1924, whereas the majority of firms of this kind made, in 1907 and 1912, composite returns on schedules for the Leather Trade. The effect of this difference in method on the comparability of the figures for the three years is probably small.

Value of output and cost of materials.- The figures in the above table representing the value of goods made and work done and the cost of materials used, are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms that made returns, and, for the reasons explained in paragraphs (i) and (ii) on page xiii, they probably overstate the value of the output of, and the cost of materials used by, the Leather Trade considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on page 205, where it is estimated that the value, free from duplication, of the output of the Leather Trade in 1924 was about $£ 30,000,000$, and the cost of the materials purchased from sources outside the trade and worked up into its products was about $£ 21,100,000$.

Divisions of the industry.-The following statement furnishes certain data for 1924 in respect of the main divisions of the trade :-

| Particulars. | Unit. | Firms mainly engaged in- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tanning only. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tanning } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { dressing. } \end{aligned}$ | Dressing only. | Belting manu- facture. | Other work. |
| Value of products and work done (Gross output)$\qquad$ | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 13,311 | 11,546 | 5,784 | 1,193 | 1,265 |
|  |  | 10,465 | 8,074 | 4,131 | 749 | 790 |
| Paid for work given out to other firms. . |  | 5 | 61 | 94 |  |  |
| Net output .. |  | 2,841 | 3,411 | 1,559 | 444 | 475 |
| Average number of persons employed | No. | 8,881 | 13,191 | 5,862 | 1,565 | 2,197 |
| Net output per person employed | む | 320 | 259 | 266 | 283 | 216 |
| Mechanical power available : | H.P | 11,935 | 15,396 | 6,323 | 711 | 1,451 |
| Electric motors driven by purchased electricity | ,, | 12,878 | 12,441 | 4,887 | 1,498 | 2,012 |

## Production

## Total make of undressed leather.

Tanners, including firms that carried on also the dressing of leather, were required to state the total quantity of undressed leather made by them in 1924, whether subsequently sold in that state or dressed in their own works. Wherever possible, the quantity was to be stated in tons, but a statement of output in square feet was accepted in the case of those kinds where quantities were usually calculated by that measure ; some firms returned their output by dozens of hides or skins only. The following table summarises the information furnished, distinguishing the output returned by firms engaged in tanning only.

| Kind of undressed leather. | Returned by firms tanning only. |  |  | Returned by all firms. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Th. sq. ft. | Dozens. | Tons. | Th. sq. ft. | Dozens. |
| Hides for sole leather . . Other hides :- | 71,675 | - | - | 77,795 | - | - |
| Ox and cow (except kips) | 12,006 | - | - | 17,666 | 1,202 | 290 |
| Kips . . . . | 29 | - | 11 | 985 | 6,426 | 32 |
| Calf . . | 116 | - 18 |  | 605 | 4,431 | 81 |
| Other sorts . . . | 903 | 184 | 1,659 | 2,788 | 725 | 1,660 |
| Not separately distinguished | - | - | - | 2,188 | 25,828 | - |
| Total-Hide leather | 84,729 | 184 | 1,670 | 102,027 | 38,612 | 2,063 |
| Skins:- | - | - | 1953 | 124 | 7880 | 29887 |
| Sheep, whole or split. . | 524 | - | 55,081 | 954 | 24,483 | 644,174 |
| Other sorts .. . | 89 | - | 7,800 | 404 | 1,126 | 39,113 |
| Not separately distinguished | - | - | - | 349 | 22,156 | 17,508 |
| Total-Skin leather | 613 | - | 64,834 | 1,831 | 55,645 | 730,682 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total - Hide and } \\ \text { Skin leather } . . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 85,342 | 184 | 66,504 | 103,858 | 94,257 | 732,745 |

Firms that tanned leather but did not dress it were, it appears from the table, responsible for 82 per cent. of the weight of all leather returned in terms of weight, but for only a small proportion (about 9 per cent.) of the hides and skins returned in dozens, and for a negligible proportion of the leather returned in terms of square feet.
The total value of the output of undressed leather by firms that were tanners only was $£ 12,763,000$, of which $£ 12,628,000$, or nearly 99 per cent., represented leather returned by weight and $£ 128,000$ represented leather returned by dozens of skins.

In the case of firms that dressed leather as well as tanned it, the following summary statement shows the proportion of their total make of undressed leather which was sold as such, or added to stock.

| Class of undressed leather. | Unit ofquantity returned. | Total make. | Made for sale. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Hides:- |  |  |  |  |
| For sole leather .. | Tons | 6,120 | 6,120 | 269 |
| Other sorts returned by Weight . . | Tons | 11,178 | 3,057 |  |
| Area. | Th. sq. ft. | 38,428 | 3, 3 | *. |
| Number | Dozens | 393 | 72 | 2 |
| Skins :- |  |  |  |  |
| Returned by- |  |  |  |  |
| Weight <br> Area | Tons <br> Th. sq. ft | 1,218 55,645 | 420 5,614 | 90 104 |
| Number | Dozens | r 665,848 | 317,755 | 104 |
| Total value | . |  | . . | 2,257 |

* Less than $£ 500$.

It would appear that the great bulk of the hides (other than those for sole leather) and more than half the skins tanned by these firms were used by them for further treatment or manufacture in their own works. The value of the undressed leather made for sale by these firms was $£ 2,257,000$.

## Total make of dressed leather.

Firms in the leather trade were also required to state the total quantity of dressed leather made by them, whether subsequently sold as such or used in their own works in making more finished goods. The following table shows the total make of dressed leather so returned, distinguishing the output of firms that tanned leather in addition to dressing it.

| Kind of dressed leather. | Returned by firms that both tanned and dressed leather. |  |  | Returned by all firms. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Th. sq. ft. | Dozens. | Tons. | Th. sq. ft. | Dozens. |
| Upper leather, other than patent, varnished, japanned or enamelled :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Box and willow calf.. | 501 | 15,500 | 111 | 1,760 | 18,868 | 111 |
| Glacé kid | - | 13,399 | 49,518 | 62 | 20,376 | 49,518 |
| Other sorts . . . | 4,205 | 29,731 | 45,927 | 6,861 | 47,826 | 99,427 |
| Other than upper leather : Hide, calf and kip | 2,280 | 4,353 | 479 | 4,509 | 9,707 | 674 |
| Sheep, goat and kid. | 236 | 37,056 | 348,253 | 1,292 | 50,035 | 436,990 |
| Patent, varnished, japanned and enamelled Other sorts | $\begin{array}{r} 392 \\ 2,135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,682 \\ & 4,059 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ 65,185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 967 \\ 4,257 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,080 \\ 11,428 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ 104,147 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 9,749 | 105,780 | 509,903 | 19,708 | 160,320 | 691,297 |

It will be seen that the major part of the output of dressed leather was made by firms that tanned leather in addition to dressing it.

As will be seen from the following summary table, the great bulk of the dressed leather made was sold as such and the quantities available for further manufacture by the dressing firms were small :-

| Dressed leather returned by- | Total make. | Made for sale or stock. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Tons |  |  | $E_{5,324}^{\prime}$ |
| Thousand square feet | 160,320 | 159,913 | 5,986 |
| Dozens .. .. | 691,297 | 665,955 | 1,594 |
| Total value |  |  | 12,904 |

## Output for sale or stock.

Detailed information as to the output of the Leather Trade in 1924 will be found in Table II on pages 212 to 216.
Principal products.-The following statement shows, for the years 1924, 1912, and 1907, the value of the principal products of the Leather Trade made for sale, the figures for each year being inclusive of the output of similar products recorded on schedules for other trades.

| Kind of products. | 1924. | 1912. | 1907. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ¢ 0000 | $¢^{\prime} 000$ | $£^{\prime} 000$ |
| Leather, undressed | 15,033 | 10,902 |  |
| Leather, dressed (other than varnished, etc.) | 12,166 | 6,380 | 6,023 |
| Leather, varnished, japanned and enamelled | 899 | 409 | 299 |
| Hides and skins, pickled, etc. | 494 | 325 | 230 |
| Hat leather | 585 | 211 | 89 |
| Parchment and vellum | 73 | 70 | 46 |
| Machinery belting of leather | 1,599 | 1,312 | ,194 |
| Machinery accessories of leather | 454 | 278 | 114 |
| Machinery accessories of hide | 108 | 171 | 91 |
| Waste products .. .. | 287 | 325 | 318 |
| Total : Principal Products | 31,698 | 20,383 | 17,092 |

The output of firms in other trades included in the figure of $£ 31,698,000$ for 1924 was only $£ 274,000$, including, in addition to the items shown in the footnote to the following table, Hides and skins, pickled, $£ 34,000$; Parchment and vell:um, $£ 10,000$; and Machinery accessories of leather, $£ 3,000$.

On account of the variations in the methods of returning the quantities of undressed and dressed leather, viz., by weight, by area and by number, comparisons of the output of those classes at the three Censuses cannot be made with any approach to precision. There was a heavy reduction in the output of machinery belting of leather, from 5,450 tons in 1907 and 5,580 tons in 1912, to 2,730 tons in 1924 ; this reduction was, doubtless, due to the competition of other forms of belting and of cotton driving ropes and to the extended use of electrically-driven machinery.

More detailed particulars of the main classes of output in 1924 are given in the following table, together with the comparative particulars of exports and retained imports :-

| Kind of products. | Production for sale or stock. |  |  | Exports. |  | Retained imports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. |  | Factory value |  |  |  |  |
|  | Unit. | Amount. |  | Quantity. | Value <br> f.o.b. | Quantity. | Value <br> c.i.f. |
| Leather, undressed :Hides for sole leather Other hides : <br> Ox and cow Calf <br> Kips <br> Other sorts | Tons | 77,795 | $\begin{gathered} f^{\prime} 000 \\ 10,969 \end{gathered}$ | Tons. 6,020 | $\begin{aligned} & \ell^{\prime} 000 . \\ & 1,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons. } \\ & 8,549 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \prime \\ \quad \\ \hline 996 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons | 14,166 | 2,568 | 2,582 | 423 | 10,834 | 1,906 |
|  | Tons | 2552001.613 | 9631 | 62721,250 | 12 | 3537175 | 88137 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons } \\ & \text { Tons } \end{aligned}$ | 1,613 | 244 |  | 248 | 5,011 | 328 |
| Total-Hides | Tons | 94,029 | 13,908 | 9,986 | 1,790 | 25,464 | 3,455 |
| Goat skins $\quad$, | Tons <br> Th. sq.ft. <br> Th. dozs. <br> Tons <br> Th.sq.ft. <br> Th. dozs. <br> Tons <br> Th.sq.ft. <br> Th. dozs. | $\begin{array}{r} 116 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 596 \\ 5,305 \\ 363 \\ 323 \\ 303 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ * \\ 23 \\ 181 \\ 101 \\ 711 \\ 44 \\ 3 \\ 31 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}  \\ \{ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 84 \\ 760 \\ 33 \end{array}\right.$ | 30 | 1,607 | 509 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { †heep and lamb } \\ \text { skins, whole or } \\ \text { split } \\ \ldots\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |  | 295 | 2,637 | 710 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other skins |  |  |  |  | 12 | 16 | 10 |
| Total - Leather, $\{$ | Tons Th.sq.ft. Th. dozs. | $\begin{array}{r} 95,064 \\ 5,614 \\ 388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,164 \\ 104 \\ 765 \end{array}$ | $\} 10,863$ | 2,127 | 29,724 | 4,684 |
| Leather, dressed :- <br> Upper leather, other than patent, varnished, japanned or enamelled: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Box and willow calf .. | Tons <br> Th.sq.ft. <br> Dozs. <br> Tons | 1,760 18,868 | $\begin{array}{r} 491 \\ 966 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \} 437 | 216 | 2,209 | 1,849 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 20,376 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 806 \\ 103 \end{array}$ | $\text { \{ }\} 203$ | 213 | 1,474 | 1,816 |
| Glacé kid | Th. sq.ft. Th. dozs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons Th.sq.ft. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,906 \\ 47,645 \\ 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,485 \\ 1,635 \\ 256 \end{array}$ | $\{2,380$ | 983 |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Other sorts |  |  |  |  |  | 2,068 | 1,086 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total-UpFerleather } \\ & \text { (other than patent, } \\ & \text { \&c.). } \end{aligned}$ | Tons <br> Th.sq.ft. <br> Th. dozs. | $\begin{array}{r} 8,728 \\ 86,889 \\ 148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,031 \\ 3,407 \\ 360 \end{array}$ | \} 3,020 | 1,412 | 5,751 | 4,751 |
| Hide, calf and kip, other than upper leather | Tons <br> Th. sq.ft. Dozs. Tons Th. sq.ft. <br> Th. dozs. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,969 \\ 9,638 \\ 674 \\ 1,632 \\ 49,917 \\ 413 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,161 \\ 527 \\ 12 \\ 634 \\ 1,552 \\ 879 \end{array}$ | $\text { \{\}}\} \begin{aligned} & 358 \\ & 686 \end{aligned}$ | 178 | 97 | 46 |
| $\dagger$ Sheep, goat and kid other than upper leather .. |  |  |  |  | 797 | 549 | 399 |

[^1]| Kind of products. | Production for sale or stock. |  |  | Exports. |  | Retained imports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. |  | Factory |  |  |  |  |
|  | Unit. | Amount. |  | Quantity. | Value f.o.b. | Quantity. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & \text { c.i.f. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Leather, dressed - contd <br> Patent, varnished, japanned enamelled <br> $\dagger$ Other sorts | Tons Th. sq.ft. Dozs. Tons Th.sq.ft. Th. dozs. | $\begin{array}{r} 967 \\ 2,057 \\ 430 \\ 3,779 \\ 11,412 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 768 \\ 110 \\ 21 \\ 891 \\ 390 \\ 322 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 303 \\ 1,124 \end{array}\right.$ | 261 556 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,309 \\ & 1,234 \end{aligned}$ | 1,403 481 |
| Total-Leather, DRessed $\{$ | Tons <br> Th.sq.ft. <br> Th. dozs. | $\begin{array}{r} 19,075 \\ 159,913 \\ 666 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,485 \\ & 5,986 \\ & 1,594 \end{aligned}$ | \} 5,491 | 3,204 | 8,940 | 7,080 |
| $\dagger$ Machinery belting of leather | Tons | 2,830 | 1,599 | 1,033 | 564 | 205 | 90 |

* Under $£ 500$.

解 des:
(i) Sheep and lamb skins, whole or split .. $\{5,000$ dozen valued at $£ 10,000$.
(ii) Other sorts of upper leather .. .. $\quad 7 \quad \begin{array}{rlrr}2 & \text { tons } & \text { tons } & \text {,", } \\ £ 16,000 \text {. }\end{array}$
(iii) Sheep, goat and kid, other than upper
iv) Other sorts of dressed leather .. .. 50 ", ", 13,000 .

The net imports of undressed leather include, mainly under the description $O x$ and cow, the rough tanned East Indian kips which are a material for the tanner rather than a rival for his products. The value of the "Hides, other than for sole leather," consigned from India in 1924 under the descriptions $O x$ and cow and Kips was $£ 1,919,000$.
Technical classification of output.-In addition to the classification of dressed and undressed leather set out in the above table, which is that adopted for the purpose of recording the import and export statistics and is, consequently, the only classification in which tanners and leather-dressers were under a statutory obligation to state the quantities of their output, the United Tanners' Federation were desirous of obtaining a more technical grouping. Such a grouping was drawn up with their help, and firms were asked to furnish an additional classification of their output in the detail thus determined. The result was not satisfactory, for the new information thus furnished covered only a little more than one-half of the undressed leather, about one-half of the upper leather, and about one-fourth of the other dressed leather produced in 1924. In view of the incompleteness of the particulars, the relative importance of the different uses of leather distinguished in the technical classification cannot be determined from the information furnished. The output of the firms that furnished particulars is set out in the following tables according to both the official and the technical classifications.
B.-Dressed leather-continued.

| Kind of dressed leather. | Tons. | Sq. feet. | Dozens. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ii) Technical classification-continued. ather :- |  |  |  |
| For motor upholstery . . | - | 1,154,400 | - |
| For motor hoods | - | 73,450 |  |
| For footballs .. | - | 1,368 |  |
| For bags and cases Dressed calf leather, not elsewhere specified .. | - | 2,034,359 | - |
| Dressed calf leather, not elsewhere specified .. Dressed sheep, goat and lamb leather, not elsewhere specified | - | 481,981 | - |
| Roller leather | - | 379,445 | 5,356 |
| E.I. sheep | - | 3,408,977 |  |
| E.I. goat | - | 2,069,609 |  |
| Skivers .. | - | 14,424,775 | 4,492 |
| Other sheep leather | - | 2,234,963 | 129 |
| Chamois.. |  | 51,357 | 2,179 |
| Other dressed leather | 694 | 8,066,611 |  |
| Total | 2,922 | 71,491,223 | 12,156 |

It will be seen that the firms that furnished these particulars were responsible for nearly 80 per cent. of the undressed hide leather shown in the official classification as " not separately distinguished" and for about 64 per cent. of the skin leather similarly recorded in the returns, and that both tanners and dressers who returned their output in dozens practically abstained from presenting the alternative classification of their output.
Other products.-In addition to the principal products dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, firms that made their returns on schedules for the Leather Trade recorded for each of the censal years the following output. These goods, being of kinds mainly produced in other trades, are dealt with in the reports on those trades:-

| Kind of goods. |  | $\begin{gathered} 1924 . \\ \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Selling } \\ \text { value. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 1912 <br> Selling <br> value. | 1907. <br> Selling <br> value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool | (Tons) | $\begin{gathered} £^{\prime} 000 . \\ 560 \\ (2,016) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £^{\prime} 000 \\ (5,528) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £^{\prime} 000 \\ & 681 \\ & (6,160) \end{aligned}$ |
| Hair |  | (2,186 | (1)62 | (10,73 |
|  | (Tons) | $(18,434)$ | $(10,849)$ | $(12,470)$ |
| Leather gloves | (Tons) | 62 |  | 118 |
| Other articles of leather .. | $\cdots$ | 105 | 185 |  |
| Belting of cotton and balata |  | $\begin{array}{r} 232 \\ 65 \end{array}$ | 204 | 184 |
| Total value | .. | 1,210 | 1,132 | 1,056 |

The apparent decline in the output of wool is due to the fact that a larger number of tanners and leather dressers made separate returns in respect of their fellmongery departments on schedules for the Fellmongery Trade* in 1924 than in 1912 or 1907.

## Work done for the trade.

The amount recorded on schedules for the Leather Trade as received in respect of work done for the trade was $£ 465,000$ in 1924 , $£ 248,000$ in 1912, and $£ 204,000$ in 1907.

## Value of output free from duplication.

The gross value of the output of firms whose returns were made on schedules for the Leather Trade in 1924 was $£ 33,099,000$, including $£ 32,634,000$, the value of goods made and $£ 465,000$ received by firms working for the trade. This gross figure contains a considerable amount of duplication. In the case of hides for sole leather, which are mainly sold by tanning establishments direct to boot and shoe manufacturers or repairers, no substantial amount of duplication is believed to be involved. The value of other undressed hides and skins sold or added to stock by tanners in 1924 amounted to $£ 4,053,000$ and this leather may have been (a) exported; (b) added to tanners' stocks; (c) sold to curriers and other firms engaged in dressing and dyeing leather whose returns were made on schedules for the Leather Trade; or (d) sold to firms (e.g., manufacturers of trunks, suit cases, gloves, etc.), whose returns were made on schedules for other trades. The value of undressed leather, other than sole leather, exported in 1924 was recorded as $£ 1,032,000$ f.o.b., the factory value of which may be taken to have been at least $£ 900,000$. Deducting this latter sum from the recorded value of the output of the undressed leather in question, it appears that the value of such undressed leather sold to firms in the Leather Trade or to other firms was about $£ 3,150,000$. It is believed that the great bulk of this undressed leather, not exported, was sold to curriers by whom it was dressed for re-sale, or to makers of products such as machinery belting, hat leather, etc., who made returns on schedules for the Leather Trade, and that the amount sold to manufacturers of finished leather goods (trunks, bags, cases, etc.) who carried out the finishing processes themselves was comparatively small. Firms carrying out work for the trade stated that they received $£ 465,000$ for their work in 1924 and the total amount recorded as paid by tanners, dressers and other firms that made their returns on schedules for the Leather Trade for work given out by them was $£ 160,000$. The difference of $£ 305,000$ between these two sums represents the value of dressing, dyeing and other work done for firms whose returns were made on schedules for other trades or for merchants, and this sum constitutes an addition to the output value of the trade. Thus, $£ 160,000$ is the upper limit of the duplication in respect of work done for the trade since that sum may not have been paid exclusively to tanners or dressers of leather.

It appears from the above calculations that the total value of the output of the Leather Trade, free from duplication, in the year 1924, was not less than $£ 30,000,000$, and may have been somewhat greater.

## Cost of materials and work given out.

The cost of materials used by firms that made their returns on schedules for the Leather Trade was returned as $£ 24,209,000$ in 1924, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases of the products of other firms in the trade, may be reduced to $£ 21,100,000$; the corresponding net figure for 1907 lay between $£ 12,000,000$ and $£ 14,750,000$.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as $£ 160,000$ in 1924, $£ 106,000$ in 1912 , and $£ 61,000$ in 1907 .

## Net output.

The net output in 1924 of the firms that made their returns on schedules for the Leather Trade (whose gross output was valued at $£ 33,099,000$ ) was $£ 8,730,000$, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value, as delivered, of the aggregate output exceeded the cost, as purchased, of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year 1924 was $£ 275$, as compared with $£ 135$ in 1912, and $£ 117$ in 1907.

## Exports and imports.

Detailed particulars of exports and retained imports in 1924 have been given in the table on pages 201 and 202. Summary figures of the weight of exports and imports in 1924, 1912 and 1907, are as follows :-

| Classes of goods. | Exports. |  |  | Retained imports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1924. | 1912. | 1907. | 1924. | 1912. | 1907. |
|  |  |  | In thousand tons. |  |  |  |
| Leather, undressed | $10 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 1\}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}29 \cdot 7\end{array}\right.$ | $51 \cdot 5$ | $31 \cdot 9$ |
| Leather, dressed | $5 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 3\}$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $\{8.9$ | $13 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 3$ |
| Leather belting . | $1 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ |
| Total . . | $17 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | $38 \cdot 8$ | $64 \cdot 7$ | $46 \cdot 4$ |

## Kinds of materials used

Hides and skins.- In response to a request for information as to the quantities and kinds of hides and skins used in tanning establishments in 1924, particulars were furnished by firms whose output of undressed leather was valued at $£ 7,078,000$, or about 47 per cent. of the value of all undressed leather produced for sale in the year. The particulars furnished by these firms are given below :

| Kind of hides. | British and Irish. |  | Imported. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Wet hides. |  | Dry hides. |  |
|  | Thous. | Tons. | Thous. | Tons. | Thous. | Tons. |
| Ox and cow | 1,135 | 29,820 | 927 | 22,810 | 835 | 9,000 |
| Calf and kip | , 451 | 1,710 | 141 | 22,810 | 633 | 2,490 |
| Bull and buffalo | 30 | 1,270 | 5 | 210 | 8 | 100 |


| Kind of skins. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { British } \\ & \text { and Irish. } \end{aligned}$ | Australian. | $\underset{\text { Zealand. }}{\substack{\text { New } \\ \hline}}$ | Other. | From all sources. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thous. | Thous. | Thous. | Thous. | Thous. |
| Sheep | 2,503 | 334 | 461 | 1,186 | 4,484 |
| Lamb | 767 | 41 | 12 | 136 | 956 |
| Sheep and lamb, not separately distinguished | 517 | - | 20 | 120 | 657 |
| Total-Sheep and lamb | 3,787 | 375 | 493 | 1,442 | 6,097 |
| Goat | Not separately distinguished. |  |  |  | 1,760 |

In the following statement the quantities of undressed leather tanned by the firms using the above hides and skins are shown in relation to the total quantities produced by all firms :-

| Undressed leather. | Unit. | Tanned by all firms. | Tanned by firms that furnished particulars of the kinds of hides and skins used. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Proportion of total. |
| Hides :- <br> Hides for sole leather <br> Hides, other than for sole leather: | Tons | 77,795 | 38,727 | Per cent $49 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons | 17,666 | 8,766 | $49 \cdot 6$ |
| Ox and cow | Th. sq. ft. | 1,202 | 1,172 | $97 \cdot 5$ |
|  | Dozens | 290 | 9 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| Calf and kips | Tons Th. sq. ft. Dozens | 1,590 10,857 | 540 7,295 | $34 \cdot 0$ $67 \cdot 2$ |
|  |  | 113 | 102 | $90 \cdot 3$ |
| Other sorts <br> Not separately distinguished | Tons | 2,788 | 1,234 | $44 \cdot 1$ |
|  | (th. sq. ft. $\begin{gathered}\text { Dozens } \\ \text { Tons }\end{gathered}$ | 725 | 7 | $1 \cdot 0$ |
|  |  | 1,660 | - |  |
|  |  | 2,188 | 523 | $23 \cdot 8$ |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 25,828 | 6,873 | $26 \cdot 6$ |
| Goat | Tons | 124 | - |  |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 7,880 | 6,721 | $85 \cdot 3$ |
|  | Dozens |  | 27,934 | $93 \cdot 1$ |
| Sheep, whole or split | Tons | 954 | 387 | $41 \cdot 1$ |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 24,483 | 13,497 | $55 \cdot 1$ |
|  | Dozens | 644,174 | 365,305 | $56 \cdot 7$ |
| Other sorts | Tons | 404 | 37 | $9 \cdot 2$ |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 1,126 | 451 | $40 \cdot 0$ |
|  | Dozens | 39,113 | 30,469 | $77 \cdot 9$ |
| Not separately distinguishe 1 | Tons | 349 | 349 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
|  | Th. sq. ft. Dozens | $\begin{aligned} & 22,156 \\ & 17,508 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,130 \\ & 12,152 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total-Undressed leather $\{$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons | 103,858 | 50,563 | $48 \cdot 7$ |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | -94,257 | 50,146 | $53 \cdot 2$ |
|  | Dozens | 732,745 | 435,971 | $59 \cdot 5$ |

Tanning materials.-The following particulars of the kinds and quantities of tanning materials used were furnished by firms that produced $£ 8,416,000$ of undressed leather, or 56 per cent. of the total value of undressed leather produced for sale in the year.

| Kind of tanning materials. | Quantities. | Kind of tanning materials. | Quantities. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Used as bark :- | Tons. | Used as extracts :- | Tons. |
| Oak bark, British | 4,430 | Chestnut | 16,015 |
| Oak bark, imported | 252 | Hemlock | 216 |
| Wattle bark | 6,469 | Myrobalans | 5,676 |
| Total-Used as bark | 11,151 | Quebracho | 700 7,168 |
|  |  | Valonia . . | 384 |
| Used in crude form :- |  | Wattle | 6,873 |
| Gambier | 883 | Blended | 15,267 |
| Myrobalans | 7,616 |  |  |
| Sumach Valonia | $\begin{aligned} & 3,261 \\ & 4,116 \end{aligned}$ | Total-Used as extracts | 52,299 |
|  |  | Synthetic tanning materials | 770 |
| form . . | 15,876 | Other tanning materials | 3,644 |
| Chrome tanning :Chrome salts Chrome liquor | $\begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 1,335 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Total-Chrome tanning materials | 1,481 | Total-All tanning materials.. | 85,221 |

The quantities of the tanned hides and skins returned by these firms are given below in relation to the total make of undressed leather in the year:-

| Kind of hides and skins. | Unit. | Tanned by all firms. | Tanned by firms that furnished particulars of tannin materials used. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Quantity. | Proportion of total. |
| Hides for sole leather | Tons | 77,795 | 45,921 | Per cent. |
|  | Tons | 24,232 | 13,277 | 54.9 |
| Skins .. .. .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | Th. sq. ft .Dozens | 38,612 | 30,984 | $80 \cdot 2$ |
|  |  | 2,063 | 112 | 5.4 |
|  | Tons ${ }_{\text {Th }}$ | 1,831 55,645 | 901 37014 | $49 \cdot 2$ |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 55,645 730,682 | $\begin{array}{r} 37,014 \\ 432,233 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 5 \\ & 59 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |

Other materials.-The following particulars of other kinds of materials used were furnished by firms whose output represented about 56 per cent. of the total weight of the undressed hides and skins and about 37 per cent. of the total value of all dressed leather recorded.

| Kind of materials. | Quantities. | Kind of materials. | Quantities. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lime | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons. } \\ & 9,562 \end{aligned}$ | Tallow, all kinds | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons. } \\ & 266 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sulphide of sodium | 1,971 | Stearine, all kinds | 430 |
| Tanners' oils | 3,596 | Wax, all kinds | 370 |

LEATHER.

## Wages in 1924.

Under the Census of Production Act, 1906, the powers of the Board of Trade to require information do not extend to particulars of the amount of wages paid, and, consequently, no information on this head was secured in connexion with the Census of 1924. As a result, however, of the voluntary enquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour into wages and hours in the United Kingdom in 1924, information was obtained as to the total wage-bill of a group of firms in the Leather Trade that made returns both to the Ministry of Labour and to the Census of Production office. According to the Census records this group of firms employed, in the week ended 18th October, $1924,20,455$ operatives, or 72 per cent. of the total of 28,585 operatives for the trade as a whole, and their net output totalled $£ 6,376,000$, or 73 per cent. of the aggregate net output of $£ 8,730,000$ for the trade as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was $\AA_{2} 2,729,000$, representing about 43 per cent. of their aggregate net output.

## Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in Table III on page 217. The following table sets out certain particulars for that year together with those relating to the two previous censal years. For the purpose of this comparison, the average numbers of operatives of each sex returned for 1924 have been divided between the two age-groups in the proportions shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October.

| Average number. | Males. |  | Females. |  | Males and females. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages. } \end{gathered}$ | Under | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | All ages. |
| 1924. Operatives Administrative, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,287 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,785 \\ 2,754 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 795 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,463 \\ 694 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,082 \\ 221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,248 \\ 3,448 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 2,424 | 27,539 | 879 | 4,157 | 3,303 | 31,696 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1912 . \\ & \text { Wage earners } \\ & \text { Salaried .. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,502 \\ 126 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,264 \\ 2,107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 446 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,563 \\ 148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,948 \\ 147 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,827 \\ 2,255 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 2,628 | 28,371 | 467 | 1,711 | 3,095 | 30,082 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \quad 190 \% \\ & \text { Wage earners } \\ & \text { Salaried .. } \end{aligned}$ | 2,118 156 | 25,237 2,095 | 452 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,431 \\ 147 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,570 \\ 175 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,668 \\ 2,242 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 2,274 | 27,332 | 471 | 1,578 | 2,745 | 28,910 |

The numbers of operatives recorded month by month in 1924 ranged from 731 below the average, in January, to 681 above the average, in December (see Table IIIB, page 217). The numbers
(5506)
increased from month to month during the first half of the year and, after some decrease in July and August, again increased till the end of the year. The December figures were in excess of those for January by 7 per cent. for females, by somewhat less than 5 per cent. for males and by $5 \cdot 1$ per cent. for the two sexes together.

Mechanical Power.
The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in Table IV on page 218. The following table sets out the particulars for the three censal years relating to the capacity and kinds of prime movers and the capacity of electric generators installed.

| Power equipment. | 1924. |  |  | 1912. | 1907. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ordinarily } \\ & \text { in use. } \end{aligned}$ | In reserve or idle. | Total. | Total. | Total. |
| PRIME movers :- <br> Reciprocating steam engines Steam turbines Gas engines Petrol and light oil engines Heavy oil engines Water power Other | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
|  | 17,145 | 3,424 | 20,569 | 15,143 | 16,981 |
|  | 340 |  | 340 |  |  |
|  | 11,704 | 2,057 | 13,761 | 7,924 |  |
|  | 185 360 | 35 140 | 220 500 | \} 157 | 4,899 |
|  | 360 421 | 140 | 500 426 | $\} \quad 157$ | J 681 |
|  | 421 |  | 426 | 504 | $\begin{array}{r} 681 \\ 17 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 30,155 | 5,661 | 35,816 | 23,788 | 22,609 |
| Electric generators :Driven by- | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. | Kw. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reciprocating steam engines Steam turbines | 4,423 165 | 970 | 5,393 | 1,678 | 1,394 4 |
| Gas engines <br> Petrol and light oil engines | 2,943 | 488 | 3,431 |  |  |
|  | 41 | 10 | 51 | 494 |  |
| Heavy oil engines . ${ }^{\text {Water power .. }}$. | 18 | 90 | 108 |  | \} 170 |
|  | 77 | - | 77 |  |  |
| Other prime movers | - |  |  | - |  |
| Total .. .. | 7,667 | 1,558 | 9,225 | 2,177 | 1,568 |

The capacity of electric motors recorded in 1924 and in 1912 was as shown below :-

| Electric motors. | 1924. |  |  | 1912. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ordinarily in use. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In reserve } \\ & \text { or idle. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. | Total. |
| Driven by- | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
| Electricity generated in own works |  |  |  |  |
| Purchased electricity | 29,875 | 3,841 | 33,716 | 3,599 |

Corresponding information was not required for 1907. The total number of Board of Trade units of electricity purchased for power and lighting purposes in that year was returned as 731,000 .

## II.-Production.

A.-Total make of undressed leather in the year, as returned on schedules for the Leather Trade.

| Kind of undressed leather. | Unit. | England and Wales and N. Ireland.* | Scotland. | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { United } \\ \text { Kingdom. }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hides for sole leather Other hides:- | Tons | 74,718 | 3,077 | 77,795 |
|  | Tons | 16,406 | 1,260 | 17,666 |
| Ox and cow, except kips | Th. sq. ft. | 1,189 | 13 | 1,202 |
|  | Dozens | 290 |  | ${ }_{985}^{290}$ |
| Kips | Th. sq. ft. |  | $\dagger$ | 985 6,426 |
|  | Dozens |  | $\dagger$ | 62 |
|  | Tons |  | $\dagger$ | 605 |
| Calf | Th. sq. ft. Dozens |  | $\pm$ | 4,431 |
|  | Dozens | $\stackrel{+}{\dagger} 435$ | ${ }^{3} 53$ | 81 2,788 |
| Other sorts | Th. sq. ft. | 541 | 184 | 725 |
|  | Dozens |  | 1,654 | 1,660 |
| Not separately distinguished | ${ }_{\text {Tons }}^{\text {To }}$ sq ${ }_{\text {ft }}$ | 1,738 25888 | 450 | 2,188 25,828 |
| Not sepaately distinguished | Th. sq. ft. | 25,828 |  | 25,828 |
| Total-Hide leather | Tons |  |  | 102,027 |
|  | Th. sq. ft. Dozens | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ | 38,612 2,063 |
| Skins :- |  |  |  |  |
| Goat | Tons |  |  | 124 |
|  | Th. sq. ft. |  |  | 7,880 |
|  | Dozens |  |  | 29,887 |
| Sheep, whole or split | Th. sq. ft. | 24,483 |  | 24,483 |
|  | Dozens | 616,322 | 27,852 | 644,174 |
|  | Tons | -320 |  | 404 |
| Other sorts | Th. sq. ft. | 1,104 | 22 | 1,126 |
|  | Dozens | 38,269 349 | 844 | 39,113 ${ }^{149}$ |
| Not separately distinguished | ${ }_{\text {Th. }}^{\text {Tons. }}$. ${ }^{\text {ft. }}$ | 22,156 |  | 22,156 |
|  | Dozens | 17,508 |  | 17,508 |
| Total-Skin leather | Tons | $\dagger$ |  | 1,831 |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ | 55,645 |
|  | Dozens | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ |  |
| Total-Undressed leather |  |  |  |  |
|  | Th. sq. ft. Dozens | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 04,050 \\ 94,257 \\ 720 \end{array}$ |

* See footnote to Table I
$\dagger$ In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures are given only for the United Kingdom as a whole.
B. -TOTAL MAKE OF DRESSED LEATHER IN THE YEAR, AS RETURNED ON SCHEDULES FOR THE LEATHER Trade

| Kind of dressed leather. | Unit. | England and Wales and <br> N. Ireland.* | Scotland. | United Kingdom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Upper leather, other than patent, varnished, japanned or enamelled:- |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tons | 1,752 | 8 | 1,760 |
| Box and willow calf | Th. sq. ft. | 18,850 | 18 | 18,868 |
| Glacé kid . | Dozens Tons | 111 | - | 111 62 |
|  | Th. sq. ft . | 20,376 | - | 20,376 |
|  | Dozens | 49,518 | - | 49,518 |
| Other sorts | Tons | 6,737 | 124 | 6,861 |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 45,327 | 2,499 | 47,826 |
|  | Dozens | 99,427 |  | 99,427 |
| Total-Upper leather |  |  | 132 | 8,683 |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 84,553 | 2,517 | 87,070 |
|  | Dozens | $149,056$ |  | 149,056 |
| Other than upper leather :- $\quad$ l ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Hide, calf and kip | Th. sq. ft. | 9,653 | 54 | 9,707 |
|  | Dozens Tons | 674 1,266 | 26 | 674 1,292 |
| Sheep, goat and kid | Th. sq. ft. | 49,822 | 213 | 50,035 |
|  | Dozens | 409,168 | 27,822 | 436,990 |
| Patent, varnished, japanned and $\{$ enamelled | Tons | ${ }_{2}{ }_{0}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | $\pm$ | r 967 |
|  | Th. sq. ft. Dozens | 2,080 430 |  | 2,080 430 |
| Other sorts | Tons | 3,696 | 561 | 4,257 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0,070 \\ 11,412 \end{array}$ | 16 | $11,428$ |
|  | Dozens | $104,147$ | 16 | 104,147 |
| Total-Dressed leather | Tons | $\dagger$ |  | 19,708 |
|  | Th. sq. ft. | 157,520 | 2,800 | 160,320 |
|  | Dozens | 663,475 | 27,822 | 691,297 |

* See footnote to Table I.
$\dagger$ In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures are given only for the United Kingdom as a whole.
C.-OUTPUT FOR SALE OR FOR STOCK.


[^2]C.-OUTPUT FOR SALE OR FOR STOCK-continued.

| Output sold or added to stock. | Unit. | England and Wales and <br> N. Ireland.* | Scotland. | United Kingdom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total-Upper leather | Tons $£^{\prime} 000$ <br> Th. sq. ft <br> $f^{\prime} 000$ <br> Th. doz. <br> £'000 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,526 \\ 1,983 \\ 84,372 \\ 3,303 \\ 148 \\ 360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 32 \\ 2,517 \\ 104 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,658 \\ 2,015 \\ 86,889 \\ 3,407 \\ 148 \\ 360 \end{array}$ |
| Hide, calf and kip, other than upper leather ... | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tons } \\ \text { E'000 } \\ \text { Th. sq. ft. } \\ \text { E.000 } \\ \text { Dozens } \\ \text { E'000 } \\ \text { Tons } \\ \text { E'000 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,594 \\ 1,041 \\ 9,584 \\ 524 \\ 674 \\ 12 \\ 1,266 \\ 487 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}375 \\ 120 \\ 54 \\ -\quad 3 \\ -\quad 26 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,969 \\ 1,161 \\ 9,638 \\ 527 \\ 674 \\ 12 \\ 1,292 \\ 502 \end{array}$ |
| Sheep, goat and kid, other than upper leather | Th. sq. ft <br> £'000 <br> Th. doz. <br> £'000 <br> Tons <br> $\AA^{\prime} 000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,704 \\ 1,545 \\ 385 \\ 839 \\ 3,445 \\ 797 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ 7 \\ 28 \\ 40 \\ 284 \\ 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,917 \\ 1,552 \\ 413 \\ 879 \\ 3,729 \\ 878 \end{array}$ |
| Other sorts .. .. | Th. sq. ft. <br> £'000 <br> Th. doz. <br> f'000 <br> Tons <br> ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,396 \\ 389 \\ 104 \\ 322 \\ \dagger \\ \dagger \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ -\quad 1 \\ -\quad \\ \hline \dagger \\ + \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,412 \\ 390 \\ 104 \\ 322 \\ 967 \\ 768 \end{array}$ |
| Patent, varfiished, japanned and enamelled | Th. sq. ft. <br> Ł $^{\prime} 000$ <br> Dozens <br> $\ell^{\prime} 000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,057 \\ 110 \\ 430 \\ 21 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,057 \\ 110 \\ 430 \\ 21 \end{array}$ |
| Total-Leather, dressed \{ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \dagger \\ \dagger \\ 2,853 \\ 117 \\ 28 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,615 \\ 5,324 \\ 159,913 \\ 5,986 \\ 666 \\ 1,594 \end{array}$ |
| Hides and skins, pickled, etc. | Tons f'000 Th. sq. ft. ${ }^{\prime} 000$ Th. doz. £'000 | $\begin{array}{r} \dagger \\ \dagger \\ 3,031 \\ 32 \\ 153 \\ 215 \end{array}$ | $\dagger$ <br> + <br> - | $\begin{array}{r} 2,239 \\ 213 \\ 3,031 \\ 32 \\ 153 \\ 215 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

* $\dagger$ For notes see page 216.
C.-OUTPUT FOR SALE OR FOR STOCK-continued.

| Output sold or added to stock. | Unit. | England and Wales and N. Ireland.* | Scotland. | United |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hat leather | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 585 |  | 585 |
| Parchment and vellum |  | 63 | - | 63 |
|  | Tons | 2,395 | 331 | 2,726 |
| Machinery belting .. .. \{ | £'000 | 1,296 | 248 | 1,544 |
| Machinery accessories of leather Machinery accessories of hide | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 439 | 12 | 451 108 |
| Wool .. .. .. | Tons |  |  | 2,016 |
| Wool | $\mathrm{t}^{\prime} 000$ |  |  | 560 |
| Hair | Tons | 17,528 | 905 | 18,434 |
|  | £'000 | 181 | 5 | 186 |
| Belting of cotton and balata | $\ell^{\prime} 000$ | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ | 232 |
| Leather gloves . | ,, | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ | 62 |
| Other articles of leather | ,, | 104 | 1 | 105 |
| Waste products . | ", | 271 | 16 | 287 |
| Other goods made | , | 65 | - | 65 |
| Work done for the trade | $£^{\prime} 000$ | $461 \ddagger$ | $4 \ddagger$ | $465 \ddagger$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Total Value of goods made } \\ \left.\begin{array}{ccc}\text { AND work } & \text { DONe } & \text { (GROSS } \\ \text { OUTPUT) } & \ldots & . .\end{array}\right\}\end{array}\right\}$ | $f^{\prime} 000$ | 31,189 | 1,910 | 33,099 |

* See footnote to Table I.
$\dagger$ In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures are given only for the United Kingdom as a whole.
§ Under $f 500$.


## III.-Employment.

A.-Number employed in week ended 18th October, 1924.

| Kind of staff. | Males. |  | Females. |  | Males and females. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & 18 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages. } \end{gathered}$ |
| England and Wales and Northern Iveland* : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operatives ... Administrative, etc. $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,203 \\ 128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,779 \\ 2,581 \end{array}$ | 755 77 | 3,256 625 | 2,958 205 | $\begin{array}{r} 27,035 \\ 3,206 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 2,331 | 26,360 | 832 | 3,881 | 3,163 | 30,241 |
| Scotland:Operatives Administrative, etc. $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,364 \\ 173 \end{array}$ | 36 7 | 186 69 | 154 16 | 1,550 242 |
| Total | 127 | 1,537 | 43 | 255 | 170 | 1,792 |
| United Kingdom :Operatives Administrative, etc. $\dagger$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,321 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,143 \\ 2,754 \end{array}$ | 791 84 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,442 \\ 694 \end{array}$ | 3,112 221 | $\begin{array}{r} 28,585 \\ 3,448 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 2,458 | 27,897 | 875 | 4,136 | 3,333 | 32,033 |

* See footnote to Table I.
$\dagger$ Administrative, technical and clerical staff.
B.-Operatives employed in one week in each month of 1924.

England and Wales and Northern Ireland.* (Annual average: Males, 23,437; Females, 3,276; Total, 26,713.)

| Week ended | Males. | Females. | Total. | Week ended | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 12th | 22,940 | 3,157 | 26,097 | July 19th | 23,462 | 3,291 | 26,753 |
| Feb. 16th | 23,152 | 3,220 | 26,372 | Aug. 16th | 23,130 | 3,174 | 26,304 |
| Mar. 15th | 23,206 | 3,279 | 26,485 | Sept. 13th | 23,464 | 3,207 | 26,671 |
| April 12th | 23,332 | 3,334 | 26,666 | Oct. 18th | 23,779 | 3,256 | 27,035 |
| May 17th | 23,456 | 3,334 | 26,790 | Nov. 15th | 23,923 | 3,339 | 27,262 |
| June 21st | 23,460 | 3,331 | 26,791 | Dec. 13th | 23,943 | 3,391 | 27,334 |
| Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 1,348; Females, 187; Total, 1,535.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 12th | 1,237 | 183 | 1,420 | July 19th | 1,361 | 187 | 1,548 |
| Feb. 16th | 1,326 | 190 | 1,516 | Aug. 16th | 1,335 | 184 | 1,519 |
| Mar. 15th | 1,340 | 185 | 1,525 | Sept. 13th | 1,335 | 183 | 1,518 |
| April 12th | 1,356 | 189 | 1,545 | Oct. 18th | 1,364 | 186 | 1550 |
| May 17th | 1,353 | 191 | 1,544 | Nov. 15th | 1,391 | 187 | 1578 |
| June 21st | 1,368 | 188 | 1,556 | Dec. 13th | 1,407 | 188 | 1,595 |

United Kingdom. (Annual average : Males, 24,785; Females, 3,463; Total, 28,248.)

| Jan. 12th | $\ldots$ | 24,177 | 3,340 | 27,517 | July 19th | . | 24,823 | 3,478 | 28,301 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Feb. 16th | $\ldots$ | 24478 | 3,410 | 27,888 | Aug. 16th | . | 24,465 | 3,358 | 27,823 |
| Mar. 15th | $\ldots$ | 24,546 | 3,464 | 28,010 | Sept. 13th | . | 24,799 | 3,390 | 28,189 |
| April 12th | $\ldots$ | 24,688 | 3,523 | 28,211 | Oct. 18th | . | 25,143 | 3,442 | 28,585 |
| May 17th | . | 24,809 | 3,525 | 28,334 | Nov. 15th | . | 25,314 | 3,526 | 28,840 |
| June 21st | .. | 24,828 | 3,519 | 28,347 | Dec. 13th | . | 25,350 | 3,579 | 28,929 |

* See footnote to Table I.
IV.-Mechanical Power.

Particulars of prime movers, electric generators and ELECTRIC MOTORS.

| Power equipment. | England and Wales and N. Ireland.* |  | Scotland. |  | United Kingdom. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ordinarily in use. | In reserve or idle. | Ordinarily in use. | In reserve or idle. | Ordinarily in use. | In reserve or idle. |
| Prime movers :- | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
| Reciprocating steam engines | 16,197 | 3,361 | 948 | 63 | 17,145 | 3,424 |
| Steam turbines | 340 | - |  | - | 340 |  |
| Gas engines . | 11,264 | 1,918 | 440 | 139 | 11,704 | 2,057 |
| Petrol and light oil engines | 176 | 35 | 9 | - | 185 | 35 |
| Heavy oil engines . . | 360 | - |  | 140 | 360 | 140 |
| Water power . . | 191 | 5 | 230 | - | 421 | 5 |
| Total | 28,528 | 5,319 | 1,627 | 342 | 30,155 | 5,661 |
| Total of prime movers installed | 33,847 |  | 1,969 |  | 35,816 |  |
| Electric generators :- <br> Driven by- <br> Reciprocating steam engines <br> Steam turbines <br> Gas engines <br> Petrol and light oil engines .. <br> Heavy oil engines. <br> Water power | Kw. |  |  | Kw. |  | Kw. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,309 | 970 | 114 | - | 4,423 | 970 |
|  | 165 | - |  | -23 | 165 | - |
|  | 2,883 | 465 | 60 |  | 2,943 | 488 |
|  | 41 | 10 |  | - | 41 | 10 |
|  | 18 | 10 |  | 90 | 18 | 90 |
|  | 43 | - | 34 | - | 77 |  |
| Total | 7,459 | 1,445 | 208 | 113 | 7,667 | 1,558 |
| TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED | 8,904 |  | 321 |  | 9,225 |  |
| Electric motors :Driven by- | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
| Electricity generated in own works | 10,527 | 1,562 | 109 | - | 10,636 | 1,562 |
| Purchased electricity | 28,148 | 3,744 | 1,727 | 97 | 29,875 | 3,841 |

[^3]
[^0]:    * See also the Notes on pages vii to xv.

[^1]:    * $\dagger$ For Notes see page 202

[^2]:    * $\dagger \S$ For notes see page 216.

[^3]:    * See footnote to Table I.

