

REPORT ON THE CLOTHING TRADES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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

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

Table with 4 columns: Firm Category, Total Capacity of Firms, Gross Value of Output, and Number of Firms. Includes a sub-section for ENGLAND.

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF FIRMS.

Table with 4 columns: Firm Category, Total Capacity of Firms, Gross Value of Output, and Number of Firms. Includes a sub-section for ENGLAND.

SECTION VI.

CLOTHING TRADES.

Table with 2 columns: Report. PAGE and Tables. PAGE. GENERAL REPORT ... 386 ...

DETAILED REPORTS AND TABLES:—

CLOTHING, HANDKERCHIEF, AND MILLINERY TRADES:—

Table with 2 columns: Report. PAGE and Tables. PAGE. (a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES ... 390 ... 415 (b) ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY ... 395 ... 418 BOOT AND SHOE TRADES ... 396 ... 419 HAT, BONNET, AND CAP TRADES ... 399 ... 422 GLOVE TRADE ... 403 ... 425 UMBRELLA AND WALKING STICK TRADES ... 405 ... 427 FANCY FUR TRADE ... 407 ... 430 HATTERS' FUR TRADE ... 409 ... 433 ARTIFICIAL FLOWER AND ORNAMENTAL FEATHER TRADES ... 410 ... 435

LAUNDRY AND CLEANING AND DYEING TRADES:—

Table with 2 columns: Report. PAGE and Tables. PAGE. (a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES ... 411 ... 436 (b) ARMY LAUNDRIES ... 414 ... 439

SECTION VI.—CLOTHING TRADES.

GENERAL REPORT.

The following Section deals with the trades engaged in the manufacture of clothing and of accessories to clothing, and in the laundry and cleaning and dyeing trades.

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 boot uppers shows only that portion of the uppers made in the year of return, which was either sold as uppers or remained in stock at the end of the year as uppers, and does not include uppers used in the manufacture of boots by the firm making the uppers. Some firms have, 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 is not frequent in the trades comprised in this Section, but the consequent duplication, as well as that arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another, is eliminated when the total cost of materials used is deducted from the value of the gross output in order to arrive at the net output (*see* below).

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

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

The following statement shows, for 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 in factories. The figures relate to the United Kingdom as a whole. The horse-power shown does not include power rented from other establishments or the capacity of motors driven by purchased electricity.

Trade.	Gross Output.	Materials Used.	Work Given Out.	Net Output.	Persons Employed	Net Output per Person	Horse-Power of Engines
	Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Cost.	Amount Paid to other Firms.	Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).	(except Out-workers.)	per Person Employed (excluding Out-workers).	at Factories.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades :—	£	£	£	£		£	H.P.
Private Firms and Companies.	64,692,000	35,577,000	1,788,000	27,327,000	442,075	62	17,837
Boot and Shoe Trades ...	23,011,000	13,923,000	103,000	8,985,000	126,826	71	20,171
Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Trades	5,145,000	3,012,000	63,000	2,070,000	31,110	67	5,142
Glove Trade ...	1,046,000	606,000	—	440,000	4,828	91	509
Umbrella and Walking Stick Trades.	1,722,000	1,112,000	—	610,000	7,563	81	958
Fancy Fur Trade ...	1,658,000	1,016,000	55,000	587,000	5,239	112	437
Hatters' Fur Trade ...	429,000	306,000	15,000	108,000	2,025	53	315
Artificial Flower and Ornamental Feather Trades.	577,000	344,000	1,000	232,000	3,606	64	—
Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades :—							
Private Firms and Companies.	9,380,000	2,071,000	100,000	7,209,000	131,521	55	39,351
Total—Private Firms and Companies.	107,660,000	57,967,000	2,125,000	47,568,000	754,793	—	84,720
Royal Army Clothing Factory	314,907	217,160	—	97,747	1,553	63	—
Army Laundries ...	8,534	1,710	—	6,824	120	57	86
Total—Government Departments.	323,441	218,870	—	104,571	1,673	—	86

The output for private factories and workshops is calculated on a profit basis, while that for the Royal Army Clothing Factory and for Army Laundries is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for private factories and laundries in the clothing and laundry trades are, therefore, not strictly comparable as regards gross output and net output with those relating to the Royal Army Clothing Factory and to Army Laundries.

In the following Table the number of persons employed in factories and workshops is distributed by sex and age and according as they were 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.	Males.	Females.
Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades :—										
Private Firms and Companies.	9,528	62,584	79,516	240,456	2,565	22,625	2,464	22,337	12,383	36,707
Boot and Shoe Trades ...	14,545	68,448	10,598	23,974	514	7,651	224	872	8,000	5,736
Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Trades	1,627	10,254	2,972	13,567	211	1,793	153	533	155	2,454
Glove Trade ...	320	1,860	683	1,669	18	175	20	83	62	7,820
Umbrella and Walking Stick Trades.	649	2,770	714	2,459	79	691	37	164	54	501
Fancy Fur Trade ...	227	1,989	342	1,855	33	576	32	185	148	171
Hatters' Fur Trade ...	22	248	230	1,489	3	28	—	5	—	157
Artificial Flower and Ornamental Feather Trades.	40	218	984	2,117	5	133	12	97	2	204
Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades :—										
Private Firms and Companies.	3,792	15,386	15,930	85,576	219	3,410	743	6,465	—	—
Total—Private Firms and Companies.	30,750	163,757	111,969	373,162	3,647	37,082	3,685	30,741	20,804	53,750
Royal Army Clothing Factory	6	151	23	1,372	—	1	—	—	—	23
Army Laundries ...	—	38	—	77	—	4	—	1	—	—
Total—Government Departments.	6	189	23	1,449	—	5	—	1	—	23

In the whole group 90·1 per cent. of the persons employed were wage-earners and 9·9 per cent. were salaried persons (including principals). Of the wage-earners 28·6 per cent. were males and 71·4 per cent. were females; 15·8 per cent. of the males and 23·0 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age. Of the salaried persons 54·2 per cent. were males and 45·8 per cent. were females; 8·9 per cent. of the males and 10·7 per cent. of the females were under 18 years of age.

The total of 74,577 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 in certain cases that the persons actually working for a firm include members of outworkers' families in addition to the outworkers actually on 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 the group as returned to the Census of Production Office on the Schedules for the group is £107,983,000, to which should be added £2,164,000, the value of similar products included in their statements of output by manufacturers, Government Departments, &c. that made their Returns on Schedules for trades outside the group, and £19,000 for goods made for sale and work done for the public in philanthropic institutions, thus raising the total to £110,166,000.

This figure does not represent the actual value of the goods made, as sold or as warehoused at the end of the year. In the first place, there is considerable duplication within certain trades in respect of goods made by one firm and sold to another for use in the manufacture of clothing, the value being returned by the former as the value of their output and being included by the latter in the value of the finished goods. A similar duplication exists in the case of work given out by one firm to another and returned by both as output. On the other hand, a considerable portion of such goods as embroidery, haberdashery, trimmings, &c., made by clothing manufacturers may not have been sold to other clothing manufacturers but to retail shops for sale to private customers; in this case its value is not duplicated. The amount involved by duplication of these classes lies between 2¼ and 4¾ million pounds sterling.

Secondly, there is a similar duplication between different trades in respect of goods made and returned in one trade and sold for further manufacture to firms in other trades whose Returns of output also cover the value of those goods. The output of hatters' furs (valued at £405,000) was principally sold to hatters, and its value is included in the value of their output; a small portion (value unknown) was exported. Part of the output of artificial flowers and ornamental feathers (valued at £643,000) was similarly sold to milliners and is included in the value of trimmed hats and bonnets, but part was sold to retailers for sale to private customers. There is also a considerable amount of duplication between the value (£3,207,000) of felt and straw hats and bonnets trimmed and untrimmed returned on the Schedules for the hat and bonnet trades, and the value (£4,906,000) of trimmed hats and bonnets returned almost entirely on the Schedules for the clothing trades; there is no direct evidence as to the extent of the duplication, but it may be estimated roughly at about £500,000. The total amount of duplication between the trades included in this group may thus be estimated at a sum not exceeding £1,500,000.

Thirdly, the Returns made on the Schedules for the clothing trade include £1,209,000 in respect of work done for merchants and of goods made up by drapers, dressmakers, milliners, &c., for private customers, that sum representing only the value of the work done and being exclusive of the value of the goods made up. The selling value of the finished garments, &c., cannot be stated with any degree of precision, but a very rough estimate would place it at about 3 million pounds sterling. About £287,000 is included on Schedules for other trades in this group, mostly in respect of work done for merchants, and here again the selling value of the goods made cannot be stated.

Taking the group as a whole and allowing for all duplication, the value of articles of apparel of all kinds (except hosiery, textile gloves, and rubber goods), and of clothing accessories, together with the amount received for work done for merchants and private customers, may be estimated at a sum lying between 93½ and 96 million pounds sterling. The exports of those goods in 1907 were valued at £12,925,000, free on board, and the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) at £10,563,000, at port of landing.

The output of the laundry and cleaning and dyeing trades was valued at about £9,342,000.

The following statement shows the approximate values of the different classes of output returned on the Schedules for the clothing group of trades (including the value of similar

goods returned on Schedules for trades outside the group), no correction being made for duplication between the classes:—

Articles of Apparel and Work Done on such Articles:—	Value of
	£
Clothing, Handkerchiefs and Millinery ...	63,000,000 to 64,000,000
Boots and Shoes, Leggings, &c. ...	22,512,000 to 23,036,000
Hats, Bonnets, and Caps ...	4,925,000 to 5,184,000
Gloves of Leather ...	859,000
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks ...	1,000,000 to 1,700,000
Fancy Fur Goods and Waste ...	1,612,000 to 1,733,000
Hatters' Furs and Waste ...	415,000
Artificial Flowers and Ornamental Feathers	649,000
Other Goods (dealt with in Reports on other groups)	997,000
Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Work ...	9,342,000

Gloves of textile materials made by hosiery and other manufacturers to the value of £430,000 are not included in the total value of articles of apparel as shown above. There is also the sum of £770,000 in respect of waterproof and rainproof garments, and some part of the sum of £1,194,000 for waterproof piece-goods, garments, india-rubber boots, shoes, and slippers, not separately distinguished (*see* Report on the india-rubber trades, page 669).

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:—

Trades	Factories.	Workshops.
	Net Output.	Net Output.
	£	£
Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades—Private Firms and Companies	11,144,000	16,183,000
Boot and Shoe Trades ...	7,534,000	1,451,000
Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Trades ...	1,399,000	671,000
Glove Trade ...	389,000	51,000
Umbrella and Walking-stick Trades ...	429,000	181,000
Fancy Fur Trade ...	181,000	406,000
Hatters' Fur Trade ...	106,000	2,000
Artificial Flower and Ornamental Feather Trades ...	—	232,000
Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades	6,250,000	959,000
Royal Army Clothing Factory ...	97,747	—
Army Laundries ...	6,519	305
Total ...	27,536,266	20,136,305

Fuel Consumed.—All firms occupying factories and receiving the Schedules for this group of trades were asked to state voluntarily 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 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 net output:—

Trade.	Net Output of Firms furnishing particulars.		Fuel Consumed by Firms furnishing particulars.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total Net Output of the Trade.	Coal.	Coke.
	£		Tons.	Tons.
Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades—Private Firms and Companies.	8,816,000	32·3	53,057	5,746
Boot and Shoe Trades ...	5,230,000	58·2	33,817	4,085
Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Trades ...	1,247,000	60·2	66,109	5,838
Glove Trade ...	316,000	71·8	5,310	224
Umbrella and Walking-stick Trades ...	340,000	55·7	4,667	584
Fancy Fur Trade ...	131,000	22·3	2,818	3,404
Hatters' Fur Trade ...	97,000	89·8	1,208	384
Artificial Flower and Ornamental Feather Trades.	—	—	—	—
Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades	5,385,000	74·7	353,081	134,376
Royal Army Clothing Factory ...	97,747	100·0	—	171
Army Laundries ...	6,824	100·0	944	172
Total ...	21,666,571	45·4	521,011	154,984

DETAILED REPORTS.

Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades.

(a) PRIVATE BUSINESSES.

Output.—The Tables on pages 415 to 417 are based on Returns from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of clothing, handkerchiefs, millinery, &c., for sale. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the clothing, handkerchief, and millinery trades was returned as £64,692,000, to which should be added £1,763,000, 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 £66,455,000 contains, however, some duplication. Goods to the value of £5,000 were made in philanthropic institutions, and to obtain a full account of the trade there should also be added £314,907 in respect of the output of the Royal Army Clothing Factory, £94,695 in respect of uniform clothing made by employees of His Majesty's Post Office, and £83,000 for clothing made by employees of railway companies and local authorities and by employees of Boards of Guardians and inmates of workhouses.

The following statement shows the output of finished goods for sale (except those made in philanthropic institutions), so far as returned to the Census Office :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Clothing Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Apparel not of Fur, Leather, or Rubber :—			
Men's and Boys' Suits or parts thereof (Coats, Vests, Trousers, Overcoats, Mechanics' Clothing, &c., including Rainproof Goods).	24,818,000	17,000	24,835,000
Women's and Girls' Costumes and Dresses, Mantles, Jackets, Skirts, Blouses, Bodices, Aprons, Pinafores, &c., including Rainproof Goods.	18,423,000	290,000	18,713,000
Men's and Women's Apparel, not separately distinguished.	644,000	—	644,000
Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs	4,666,000	53,000	4,719,000
Caps for Outdoor Wear	90,000	—	90,000
Corsets and Stays	1,446,000	—	1,446,000
Underclothing :—			
Hosiery made-up	250,000	—	250,000
Other Sorts	1,254,000	4,000	1,258,000
Other Articles of Clothing	524,000	—	524,000
Total—Apparel not of Fur, Leather, or Rubber.	52,115,000	364,000	52,479,000
Articles of Clothing, wholly or mainly of Fur ...	116,000	—	116,000
Articles of Clothing, wholly or mainly of Leather ...	31,000	2,000	33,000
Apparel, Waterproof (Rubber Goods)	295,000	—	295,000
Handkerchiefs and Scarves	1,519,000	904,000	2,423,000
Ties	546,000	279,000	825,000
Braces and Belts	342,000	91,000	433,000
Millinery—Hats and Bonnets	4,890,000	16,000	4,906,000
Articles of Lace	261,000	—	261,000
Umbrellas and Parasols	50,000	—	50,000
Upholstery	48,000	—	48,000
Household Articles (Table-cloths, Tray-cloths, Bedspreads, &c.)	119,000	—	119,000
Other Products	181,000	—	181,000
Total	60,513,000	1,656,000	62,169,000

With regard to the above statement it should be noted that caps, fur goods, waterproof apparel of rubber, umbrellas, upholstery, household articles, and "other products" are chiefly made in other trades, and the total output of each of these classes of goods will be found under its proper trade.

The sum of £37,000 was received for alterations and repairs.

The figures above are far from representing fully the total value of the clothing made in the United Kingdom. In the first place, a large number of tailors, dressmakers,

&c., worked not on purchased materials but on materials supplied by private customers. Such tailors and dressmakers were not in a position to return the value of the finished articles made, and were, accordingly, required to make Returns only of the amount actually received from their customers for the work. A number of drapers also, although supplying the materials from their shops, were unable to make Returns of the selling value of the goods made in their workrooms, which were included in the same accounts as their retail sales, and such drapers were permitted to estimate the value of the work done on the basis of wages and workroom expenses with the addition of a sum as profit, just as if the work were done on customers' materials. The total value of the work done, as returned by those two classes, was £939,000, this sum being distributed as follows :—

Work Done on—	Amount received.
	£
Men's and Boys' Suits, &c.	108,000
Women's and Girls' Costumes, &c.	713,000
Men's and Women's Apparel not separately distinguished	30,000
Millinery—Hats and Bonnets	88,000

While it is not possible to state the selling value of the goods represented by these figures, an estimate on the assumption that the cost of materials was in much the same proportion in these cases as in the case of similar goods included in the first statement indicates that their total value may have been roughly about 2½ millions sterling, of which men's apparel would represent about £250,000, women's apparel about £1,750,000, and millinery about £250,000.

Whilst the figures in the first statement probably include, with the addition of those just given, the greater part of the men's and boys' clothing, it is to be feared that the amount returned to the Census Office as received for work done on customers' materials is very far short of the amount actually spent on the making-up of women's apparel. The Returns covered by the Tables on pages 415 to 417 are believed to include the great bulk of the wholesale clothing trade and of such part of the bespoke trade as is conducted in workshops of a fair size. They do not include, however, the work done by dressmakers working alone in private houses, or by a large number of dressmakers and milliners doing a small and irregular business with the help of one or two apprentices or improvers. Such persons were, in many cases, not included in the lists of employers to whom Schedules were sent, and even those who received Schedules were in a very large number of cases unable to give any particulars regarding their business and no estimate has, so far, been made of the probable value of the work done by them. In each individual case the amount involved is small, but in the aggregate the amount received for work done on customers' materials must be large and would represent a considerable selling value if the costumes, &c., were treated as actually made for sale. It is also certain that the total amount of work done in drapers' and milliners' workrooms is not fully represented in the Returns made to the Census of Production Office.

According to the Population Census of 1901, there were 31,064 employers, 217,496 persons working on own account, and 574,825* persons working for employers, or altogether 823,385 persons engaged in the five Census groups of milliners, tailors, dressmakers, staymakers, and shirtmakers, &c., in Great Britain. Table III. on pages 416 and 417 of this Report shows that the firms in these groups in Great Britain, making returns to the Census Office in respect of the year 1907, employed on the average 359,828 wage-earners, 47,190 salaried persons (including principals), and 42,064 outworkers, or 449,082 persons, if the 42,064 outworkers are treated as so many separate individuals. There were also 1,576 persons engaged in connexion with the Royal Army Clothing Factory, and 693 in connexion with philanthropic institutions that made Returns. Without allowing for the increase of population there are thus shown about 372,000 persons in Great Britain engaged in the clothing trades whose work is not included in the Returns made under the Census of Production Act on the Schedules at present under consideration. Doubtless a large number of persons following those trades in Ireland have also been similarly excluded from the purview of the Census in Ireland, but as the figures given in the Population Census for Ireland do not show dealers and makers separately, it is not possible to calculate with any precision the probable number excluded in this division of the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, in addition to the persons returned on the Schedules for the clothing trades there should be added those persons in respect of whom Returns on other Schedules were made. As the value of the output produced by such persons is only returned at about £1,834,000, it is plain that, when every allowance has been made for

* Including some who made no statement.

them, the total number covered by the Returns is far short of the number recorded in the Population Census as following these occupations.

It is difficult to estimate the approximate value of the output thus excluded. The bulk of the omitted persons consisted probably of persons working on their own account or as outworkers, and their work was in many cases irregular, while the rate of pay varied considerably according to the class of work done. Calculating, however, that about 14,000 persons engaged in the clothing trades were returned on Schedules for other trades, and that from 70,000 to 75,000 persons in Ireland were omitted from the Census, there are somewhat over 400,000 persons whose output has to be accounted for. There are no means of estimating the value of the fabrics made up.

Turning back to the figures actually available, it appears that the total amount included in the Returns made to the Census Office as received for work done for the trade is £2,058,000. Manufacturers who made Returns to the Census Office of the value of their finished goods stated that they paid £1,788,000 to other firms for work given out to them. The difference—£270,000—between this sum and the amount received for work done for the trade represents the amount received for work done for merchants and others not making Returns to the Census Office, and is, therefore, an addition to the value of the output of the trade as a whole. The Returns made to the Census Office do not fully represent the total amount of work done for the trade, since many workshop-occupiers who employed outworkers escaped being put on the official list, through their migratory character, and very many others, having no records, could not furnish any information regarding their output.

There is also included in the Returns made to the Census Office the sum of £1,145,000, which represents the value of goods for use in the manufacture of clothing made by the firms making the Returns; embroidery and needlework valued at £107,000 were also returned by lace-making firms, &c. To some extent those goods may have been sold to clothing manufacturers who made Returns, and in that case their value is included in the value of the finished goods made. It is certain, however, that such goods are also sold to merchants and retailers not making Returns, and in such cases their value is not duplicated in the value of the finished goods shown in the statement on page 390. There is no information in the possession of the Census Office to show the relative magnitude of those two classes. The following statement shows the particulars of the different classes of goods included in the total of £1,252,000:—

	Value.
	£
Embroidery and Needlework	537,000
Haberdashery	306,000
Piece Goods	147,000
Trimmings	145,000
Artificial Flowers	71,000
Millinery, other than Hats and Bonnets	46,000

Seven philanthropic institutions employing 10 salaried persons, 126 wage-earners, and 638 outworkers returned the value of their output of apparel as £5,100, and the cost of materials as £2,100; these figures are not included in the Tables.

Taking as a whole the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 415 to 417, their output includes £60,513,000, the value of finished goods made, together with £37,000 received for repairs, £939,000 for work done on customers' materials, and £270,000 for work done for merchants, drapers, &c., or altogether £61,750,000. There should also be added a proportion of the value of embroidery and other goods (valued in all at £1,252,000) in respect of the quantity sold to merchants, drapers, &c., so that the total output may be estimated at a sum lying between £61,750,000 and £63,000,000.

The value, taken as a whole, of the goods and work forming the chief output of the clothing, handkerchief, and millinery trades, whether returned on the Schedules for those trades or on the Schedules for other trades, may, so far as it was returned to the Census Office, be estimated at a sum lying between £63,000,000 and £64,000,000. This sum covers men's and women's suits and costumes and parts thereof; shirts, collars and cuffs; corsets and stays; underclothing; "other articles of clothing;" leather clothing; handkerchiefs and scarves; ties; braces and belts; hats and bonnets; articles of lace; repairs; materials for clothing, &c.; work done on customers' materials; work done for persons not making Returns; and the output of the Royal Army Clothing Factory, the Post Office, Local Authorities, Railway Companies, and Philanthropic Institutions. Caps, fur goods, rubber goods, umbrellas, upholstery, household articles, piece goods, artificial flowers, and other products, to the aggregate value of £1,117,000, are dealt with in the Reports on the trades in which they are mainly manufactured.

It is not possible to make any close comparison between the production of factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 415 to 417 and the exports and imports

of the kinds of goods made in such factories and workshops, since the headings under which manufacturers were asked to return their output do not correspond with the classification adopted in the Export and Import lists. It may, however, be noted that the exports of "apparel" (including caps, the principal part of the production of which is not given in this part of the Report, but on page 399) were valued in 1907 at £5,634,000, and the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) at £2,726,000 at the port of landing. The net imports of embroidery and needlework in 1907 amounted to £1,980,000, and the exports of "haberdashery" (including millinery other than trimmed hats and bonnets, embroidery and needlework, and minor articles used in the making up of apparel, &c.) to £1,396,000.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 415 to 417 (whose gross output was valued at £64,692,000) was £27,327,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops, together with the amounts received for repairs, for work done on customers' materials, and for work done for merchants, drapers, &c., 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 £34,432,000 and £35,577,000, exclusive of the cost of materials given out and of customers' materials. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £1,788,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year "exclusive of outworkers" was nearly £62. It should, however, be remembered that in a very large number of small businesses work is irregular and wages low, that in many a number of apprentices are employed at no wages or for a purely nominal remuneration, and that the earnings of the principal frequently amount to little more than the equivalent of a moderate wage.

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 415 to 417, is returned as 442,075, *viz.*, 392,084 wage-earners and 49,991 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18 ...	12,093	Under 18 ...	81,980
Over 18 ...	85,209	Over 18 ...	262,793

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 49,090, *viz.*, 12,383 males and 36,707 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	173,841	178,903	174,638	176,525
Salaried Persons	16,567	16,762	16,774	16,795
Total	190,408	195,665	191,412	193,320

There were also 216,107 wage-earners and 33,267 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	30,602,000	188,579	17,837
Factories renting their Power	421,000	3,122	—
Workshops (not using Power)	33,669,000	249,374	—
Total	64,692,000	442,075	17,837

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

Steam Engines :—		Horse-Power.
Reciprocating ... ..	...	8,008
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	687
Total—Steam Engines		8,695
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)		8,897
Water Power		245
Total... ..		17,837

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the clothing trades was 192,701, firms employing 3,122 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available, since landlords frequently included in their special Returns power supplied to several firms engaged in different industries (see pages 15 to 18).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—		Kilowatts.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating ... ..	...	2,432
Steam Turbines ... ..	...	389
Other Power ... ..	...	1,262
Total		4,083

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-third of the engine-power belonging to clothing 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.
Steam Engines :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Board of Trade Units.
Reciprocating	2,432	1,888	1,514,000
Steam Turbines	389	240	140,000
Other Power	1,262	813	722,000
Total	4,083	2,941	2,376,000

About 6,015,000 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.

Machines.—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the trade all firms receiving the Schedules for the clothing, handkerchief, and millinery trades were asked to state voluntarily the number of sewing machines (distinguishing between power-machines and others) used by them. Omitting millinery made and millinery work done, the aggregate gross output of the firms making Returns was £59,668,000. Firms with a total output of £10,544,000 (or 17·7 per cent. of the whole) did not furnish the information desired; firms with a total output of £2,926,000 (or 4·9 per cent. of the whole) stated that they had no sewing-machines; and firms with a total output of £46,198,000 (or 77·4 per cent. of the whole) stated that they had 93,314 power-driven sewing-machines and 64,070 sewing-machines worked by hand or treadle.

(b) ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

The Tables on page 418 give particulars respecting the output of the Royal Army Clothing Factory. In this case, as in that of other classes of Government output, the value stated for the production is a sum representing the actual cost of manufacture, *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 goods made and work done in the Royal Army Clothing Factory in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, may be summarised as follows :—

	Value.
	£
Apparel (not of Fur, Leather, or Rubber) :—	
Men's and Boys' Suits or parts thereof (Coats, Vests, Trousers, Overcoats, &c., including Mechanics' Clothing and Rainproof Goods)	218,815
Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs	1,929
Underclothing :—	
Hosiery	637
Other Sorts	178
Armbands, Badges, and Chevrons	3,569
Aprons, various	514
Gaiters	930
Holdalls	546
Housewives	2,717
Other Miscellaneous Articles	2,305
Shirts (cut out only)	57,010
Garments Partly Manufactured	15,047
Alterations and Repairs	10,710

The total value of these products, including the work done on alterations and repairs, amounts to £314,907.

Net Output.—The total cost of materials used in the Royal Army Clothing Factory was £217,160, and the difference—£97,747—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, which contains the element of profit. The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year (exclusive of outworkers) was about £63.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons, exclusive of clerical staff, employed in the Royal Army Clothing Factory on the last Wednesdays in April, July, and October, 1907, and January, 1908, is returned as 1,553, *viz.*, 1,552 wage-earners and 1 salaried person, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	6	Under 18	23
Over 18	152	Over 18	1,372

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the factory on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 23 females.

The variation in employment in the Royal Army Clothing Factory during the year of Return is shown in the following statement :—

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	April, 1907.	July, 1907.	October, 1907.	January, 1908.
Wage-earners	1,585	1,562	1,543	1,517
Salaried Persons	1	1	1	1
Total	1,586	1,563	1,544	1,518

Power.—The only power used was electricity, of which 83,167 Board of Trade units were purchased and used for power and lighting.

Machines.—There were 243 sewing machines in use, 203 of which were electrically driven.

Boot and Shoe Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 419 to 421 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture and repair of boots, shoes, slippers, clogs, leggings, gaiters, &c. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the boot and shoe trades is returned as £23,011,000, to which should be added £154,000, 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 £23,165,000 contains, however, some duplication.

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

	Returned on Schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pairs.	£	Pairs.	£	Pairs.	£
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers ...	97,984,000	20,066,000	142,000	29,000	98,126,000	20,095,000
Clogs ...	1,403,000	159,000	—	—	1,403,000	159,000
Leggings and Gaiters...	—	109,000	—	6,000	—	115,000
Socks for Boots and Shoes ...	—	46,000	—	14,000	—	60,000
Leather Laces ...	—	38,000	—	88,000	—	126,000
Other Products ...	—	26,000	—	—	—	26,000
Repair Work ...	—	1,924,000	—	6,000	—	1,930,000
Total ...	—	22,368,000	—	143,000	—	22,511,000

In addition to the boots, shoes and slippers included in the above statement, it appears from examination of the Returns and comparison of them with Trade Directories that the great bulk of the output of boots, shoes, and slippers mainly of india-rubber has been included by the makers in the amount of £1,137,000 returned on Schedules for the india-rubber trades as the value of "waterproof piece-goods, garments, boots, shoes, and slippers, not separately distinguished." The actual quantity and value of the boots, shoes, and slippers, mainly of india-rubber, contained in that amount, is, however, not known.

The Returns are substantially complete as regards factories for the manufacture of boots of leather, but the list of workshops to which Schedules were sent, being based on the periodical Returns of persons employed required by section 130 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, did not include the greater proportion of those workshops where only men were employed and which were, accordingly, not required to make Returns to the Home Office under the Section in question. The figures given above, therefore, do not include the output of a large number of: (a) workshops where the occupier works alone (as is generally the case with the village shoemaker); (b) workshops attached to retail shops where a few men are engaged in repair work or on a few special bespoke orders; and (c) independent repairing shops where a few men work together. It is believed that these omissions have not seriously affected the figures relating to the production of new boots, shoes, and slippers, but there is little doubt that a considerable sum paid by customers for repairs has escaped record. There is no information at the disposal of the Census Office which would enable an estimate to be made of the total amount paid for the repairing of boots, shoes, and slippers, and the fact that large numbers of the working classes do their own repairs makes even a rough calculation impossible. Separate particulars as to the mending and preparing for sale of second-hand boots have not been furnished, but some part of this work has probably been included under the heading of "Repair Work."

In addition, the Returns included the following particulars of parts of boots and shoes made for sale as such :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Boot and Shoe Trades.		Returned on Schedules for other Trades.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Boot and Shoe Uppers ...	—	215,000	—	—	—	215,000
Parts of Boots and Shoes, other than Uppers...	—	201,000	—	6,000	—	207,000
Clog Blocks and Clog Irons ...	—	51,000	—	5,000	—	56,000
Grindery and Mercery ...	—	46,000	—	—	—	46,000
Total ...	—	513,000	—	11,000	—	524,000

Some part of these goods was no doubt sold to retail firms and individual workers for use in repairs and bootmaking, and consequently the value of that part is an addition to the value of the products included in the first statement, but it is probable that the bulk was sold to firms who have also made Returns of the value of their finished goods and to that extent the value of the uppers and other parts is returned twice. It is not possible, however, to estimate the respective magnitudes of the two classes.

Further, the sums included in the Returns as received for machining, finishing, and other work done for the trade amount to about £130,000. On the other hand, firms that made Returns to the Census Office of the value of their finished goods stated that they paid to other firms for work given out to them £103,000. The difference—£27,000—between this sum and the amount received for work done for the trade represents the amount received for work done for retailers and others who did not make Returns to the Census Office, and is, therefore, an addition to the value of the output already recorded.

Taking, therefore, the Returns made on all Schedules (except the Schedules for the india-rubber trades) the value of the chief products of the boot and shoe trades, considered as a whole, was not less than £22,512,000 (viz., finished goods, £20,555,000, repairs, £1,930,000, and amount received for work done for retailers, &c., £27,000), and not greater than £23,036,000. The difference between these two sums consists, as already stated, of £524,000, the value of parts of boots and clogs, grindery, and mercery manufactured by firms making their Returns on Schedules for the boot and shoe trades and selling their goods partly to boot manufacturers and partly to retailers and others who were not required to make Returns. Other products to the value of £26,000 were also made and are dealt with in the Reports on the trades in which they are chiefly manufactured.

It is not possible to compare with absolute accuracy the production of boots, shoes, &c., in the United Kingdom with the exports and imports in 1907. The output of boots, shoes, and slippers given in the statement on the opposite page includes principally boots, shoes, and slippers of leather, with some of india-rubber and canvas. The chief part of the output of boots, &c., mainly of india-rubber was returned on Schedules for the india-rubber trades, while in 1907 boots, shoes, and slippers mainly composed of canvas were not shown as such in the Export and Import Lists but were included under the heading of apparel. The number of boots, shoes, slippers, and clogs, of all kinds (excluding those made by india-rubber firms) manufactured in the United Kingdom in the census year amounted to 99,529,000 pairs valued at works at £20,254,000, the exports of boots, shoes, and slippers, mainly of leather or india-rubber, amounted, in 1907, to 13,054,000 pairs valued at £2,384,000, free on board, and the net imports (i.e., imports less re-exports) to 3,302,000 pairs valued at £848,000 at port of landing. In 1908, the exports of boots and shoes of other materials than leather or india-rubber amounted to 1,015,000 pairs, valued at £54,000, free on board, and the net imports to 773,000 pairs, valued at £51,000 at port of landing.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 419 to 421 (whose gross output was valued at £23,011,000) was £8,985,000, 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 £13,410,000 and £13,923,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £103,000.

The net output per head [of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the census year was nearly £71.

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 419 to 421 is returned as 126,826, viz., 117,565 wage-earners and 9,261 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ...	15,059	Under 18 ...	10,822
Over 18 ...	76,099	Over 18 ...	24,846

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 13,736, viz., 8,000 males and 5,736 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	99,915	100,981	98,843	99,111
Salaried Persons	5,451	5,490	5,491	5,529
Total	105,366	106,471	104,334	104,640

There were also 17,853 wage-earners and 3,771 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	20,173,000	105,002	20,171
Factories renting their Power	31,000	200	—
Workshops (not using Power)	2,807,000	21,624	—
Total	23,011,000	126,826	20,171

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	5,108
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	14,998
Water Power	65
Total	20,171

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the boot and shoe trades was 105,202, firms employing 200 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	913
Other Power	1,608
Total	2,521

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 boot and shoe 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.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	Kilowatts. 913	Kilowatts. 590	Board of Trade Units. 462,000
Other Power	1,608	1,072	847,000
Total	2,521	1,662	1,309,000

About 1,944,000 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 boot and shoe trades, all firms occupying factories and receiving the Schedules for these trades were asked to state the number of finishing machines in their works. Firms with an output of 44,442,000 pairs of boots and shoes and of repair work valued at £141,000 did not give any information, and firms with an output of 1,376,000 pairs of boots and shoes and of repair work valued at £11,000 stated that they had no machines. The remaining firms furnished information as follows :—

	Number of Finishing Machines.	Boots, Shoes, and Slippers Made.	Repair Work.
		Pairs.	£
Manufacturers only	5,744	42,076,000	—
Manufacturers and Repairers	938	4,170,000	249,000
Repairers only	513	—	312,000
Total	7,195	46,246,000	561,000

Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 422 to 424 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of hats, bonnets, and caps. The work done in millinery establishments is not included. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the hat, bonnet, and cap trades is returned as £5,145,000, to which should be added £111,000 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 £5,256,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars relating to the output of finished goods by firms receiving the Schedules for the hat, bonnet, and cap trades, and is free from duplication :—

Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed and Un-trimmed :—	Quantity. Dozens.	Value. £
Felt	1,369,000	2,068,000
Straw	1,434,000	1,139,000
Other Sorts (including Silk Hats)... ..	205,000	423,000
Total—Hats and Bonnets	3,008,000	3,630,000
Caps for Outdoor Wear	—	1,105,000
Other Products	—	9,000

The total value of these products amounts to £4,744,000.

In addition, firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades included in their statements of output hats other than felt or straw, valued at £13,000, and caps for outdoor wear, valued at £90,000, raising the total value of hats and bonnets to £3,643,000 and of caps to £1,195,000.

The firms that made Returns to the Census Office also included in their output semi-manufactured products for use in the manufacture of hats, bonnets, and caps. The following statement gives the details furnished, including felt forms of wool valued at £7,000, and hatters' wares valued at £1,000, returned on Schedules for trades other than the hat, bonnet, and cap trades :—

Felt Forms, Hoods, and Bodies (sold as such or made for stock) :—	Value. £
Of Fur	25,000
Of Wool, including Veneers	98,000
Hatters' Wares, Trimmings, &c.	78,000
Straw Plait, Chip Braid, and Other Plaitings, bleached or dyed	36,000
Hat and Bonnet Shapes	22,000
Total	259,000

The felt forms, hoods, and bodies were in the main made by firms that did not make any finished hats, but sold their output to hat manufacturers. Some part of the output of forms, &c., returned to the Census Office was exported, and another part represents forms, &c., made by hat manufacturers for their own use and added to stock; the value of such forms is, consequently, an addition to the value of the finished hats and bonnets included in the first statement, but its amount is not known. The bulk of the hatters' wares and hat and bonnet shapes, and part of the straw plait were probably sold to hat manufacturers, and the value of those goods is included in the value of the finished hats and bonnets made, but some part may have been exported or sold to merchants who were not required to make Returns.

Further, the firms making Returns included in their statements of output amounts received for work done for the trade totalling to £150,000, of which the details are as follows:—

	Amount received. £
Bleaching and Dyeing of Straw Plait, Chip Braid, and Hats...	91,000
Straw Hat Sewing and Trimming	8,000
Other Work (Printing, Pressing, Blocking, Forming, Re-making, &c.)	51,000

Firms that furnished Returns of the value of the finished hats, &c., made by them stated that they paid £63,000 to other firms for work given out to them, and the difference—£87,000—between this sum and the amount received for work done for the trade represents the amount received for work done for merchants who were not required to make Returns. The selling value of the goods so made for merchants is not known.

Taking together the value of the finished goods made (£4,838,000) and the amount received for work done for merchants (£87,000), and making allowance for possible duplication in the value (£259,000) of the semi-manufactured goods made, the value of the output of the main products of the hat, bonnet, and cap trade, taken as a whole, may be estimated at a sum lying between £4,925,000 and £5,184,000.

Other products to the value of £9,000 were also made, and are dealt with in the Reports on the trades to which they belong.

In order to obtain information as to the different kinds of hats and the number of caps made, all manufacturers making Returns on the Schedules for the hat, bonnet, and cap trades were requested to make a voluntary statement re-classifying their output. Firms making 832,000 dozens of felt hats out of a total of 1,369,000 dozens re-classified their output of felt hats as follows:—

Felt Hats of Fur:—		Dozens.
Men's and Boys'		555,000
Women's and Girls'		3,000
Total—Felt Hats of Fur		558,000
Felt Hats of Wool, including "Veneers":—		
Men's and Boys'		148,000
Women's and Girls'		126,000
Total—Felt Hats of Wool		274,000
Total—Men's and Boys' Felt Hats		703,000
Total—Women's and Girls' Felt Hats		129,000
Total—Felt Hats		832,000

Firms making 730,000 dozens of straw hats and bonnets out of a total of 1,434,000 dozens stated that they made 223,000 dozens for men's and boys' wear and 507,000 dozens for women's and girls' wear. The total value of the output of caps for outdoor wear, as already stated, was £1,105,000, and firms whose output of such caps was valued at £706,000 stated that the number of caps made by them was 1,805,000 dozens. There is no information in the possession of the Census Office to show the distribution of the remaining portions of the output of felt hats and straw hats (537,000 dozens of felt hats and 704,000 dozens of straw hats, or 39 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively of the total number made) or the number of the caps valued at £399,000 (or 36 per cent. of the total).

Silk hats are included under the heading "hats and bonnets, other sorts." Information was received from firms making 150,000 dozens of "other sorts" of hats and bonnets, out of a total of 205,000 dozens included under this heading, to the effect that they made 13,400 dozens of silk hats, but there is no information as to the relative proportions of the different kinds of hats included in the remaining 55,000 dozens of "other sorts," though it is known that some silk hats are included therein.

The following statement shows the quantities of hats made in the United Kingdom (exclusive of those made from materials given out by merchants) compared with the quantities exported and imported:—

	Production.	Exports, 1907.	Net Imports,* 1907.
Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed:—	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Felt	1,369,000	534,000	34,000
Straw	1,434,000	536,000	28,000
Other Sorts	205,000	55,000	225,000

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

About 39 per cent. of the felt hats, about 37 per cent. of the straw hats, and about 27 per cent. of the other sorts of hats and bonnets made in the United Kingdom were exported. The net imports of felt and straw hats are insignificant, but the net imports of other sorts of hats and bonnets were about one-tenth greater than the quantity made in the United Kingdom.

The net imports of plaiting of straw and other materials in 1907 amounted to 5,937,000 lbs. valued at £405,000 at port of landing. In order to obtain a measure of the straw plait industry of the United Kingdom, firms making straw hats were asked to state voluntarily the value of the straw plait and chip braid used by them in the censal year. Firms whose output of straw hats and bonnets was valued at £382,000 out of a total of £1,139,000 stated that the value of the straw plait and chip braid used by them was £142,000. If it may be assumed that the same ratio of materials to output holds for the rest of the straw hat and bonnet trade, the value of all the plait and braid used in the censal year would be estimated at about £423,000, so that only a small portion would appear to have been made in the United Kingdom. The exports of straw plait in 1907 amounted to 674,000 lbs., valued, free on board, at £68,000, and comparison of these figures with those given on page 399 would indicate that a considerable part of the straw plait was exported by merchants (who did not make Returns) for whom the plait was bleached or dyed on commission.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 422 to 424 (whose gross output was valued at £5,145,000) was £2,070,000, 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 £2,761,000 and £3,012,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £63,000.

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 422 to 424 is returned as 31,110, viz., 28,420 wage-earners and 2,690 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	1,838	Under 18	3,125
Over 18	12,047	Over 18	14,100

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 2,609, viz., 155 males and 2,454 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	19,657	19,934	20,159	19,992
Salaried Persons	1,446	1,453	1,443	1,446
Total	21,103	21,387	21,602	21,438

There were also 8,484 wage-earners and 1,243 salaried persons ordinarily employed in workshops.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	3,444,000	21,356	5,142
Factories renting their Power	7,000	27	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,694,000	9,727	—
Total	5,145,000	31,110	5,142

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	4,603
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	415
Water Power	35
Other Power	89
Total	5,142

Precise details as to the amount and kinds 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	223
Other Power	74
Total	297

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-twelfth of the engine-power belonging to hat, bonnet, and cap-making 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	223	95	38,000
Other Power	74	66	64,000
Total	297	161	102,000

About 268,000 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.

Glove Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 425 and 426 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of gloves. The aggregate gross output of the firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the glove trade is returned as £1,046,000, to which should be added £9,000, the value of leather gloves manufactured by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £1,055,000 may, however, contain a little duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of finished goods (including 11,000 dozen pairs of leather gloves, valued at £9,000, returned on Schedules for other trades) :—

Gloves :—	Quantity. Dozen Pairs.	Value. £
Of Leather	596,000	848,000
Of Other Materials	—	171,000
Other Products	—	11,000
Total		1,030,000

The gloves of other materials included in the above statement do not represent the full quantity of such gloves made in the United Kingdom, but only gloves of cotton, wool, and silk made by firms whose principal output was leather gloves. A large quantity of such gloves was made by hosiery firms, and the gloves of textile materials returned on all Schedules had an aggregate value of £430,000.

In addition, dressed leather to the value of £14,000 was included in the Returns, most of which probably represents additions to the stock of leather belonging to the glove-making firms who included it in their Returns, though part may have been sold to other glove-making firms. The sum of £11,000 was also received for stitching and other work done for the trade, and probably represents in the main work done for merchants, as no record of payments for such work is included in the Returns; the value of the goods made is not known. As any duplication must be small, the value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the glove trade may, taken as a whole, be estimated at approximately £1,046,000. The total output of leather gloves and work done for merchants, as returned on all Schedules, was £859,000; goods returned on Schedules for the glove trade but dealt with in Reports on other groups amount to £196,000 in value.

The exports of leather gloves in 1907 amounted to 222,000 dozen pairs, or a little over 37 per cent. of the total quantity manufactured in the United Kingdom, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) in the same year amounted to 899,000 dozen pairs or a little over one and a half times the number made in the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 425 and 426 (whose gross output was valued at £1,046,000) was £440,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output of those factories and workshops, exceeded the cost of the materials used. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was approximately £606,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) 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 425 and 426, is returned as 4,828, *viz.*, 4,532 wage-earners and 296 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	338	Under 18	703
Over 18	2,035	Over 18	1,752

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on the 1st of February and the 1st August, 1907, was 7,882, viz., 62 males and 7,820 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	3,887	3,914	3,951	4,005
Salaried Persons	248	245	243	252
Total	4,135	4,159	4,194	4,257

There were also 593 wage-earners and 49 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	948,000	4,186	509
Workshops (not using Power)	98,000	642	—
Total	1,046,000	4,828	509

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	308
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	185
Water Power	16
Total	509

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	8
Other Power	2
Total	10

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 glove 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. Firms, however, with dynamos of 4 kilowatts capacity returned the quantity of electricity generated as 2,000 Board of Trade units.

About 8,000 Board of Trade units of electricity were purchased by manufacturers for power and lighting purposes.

Machines.—In order to obtain a measure of the equipment of the trade, firms receiving Schedules for the glove trade were asked to state voluntarily the number and kind of machines used by them. Firms whose output consisted of 515,000 dozen pairs of leather gloves (or 86 per cent. of the number returned on the Schedules for the glove trade), gloves of other materials valued at £51,000 (or 30 per cent. of the total), and work

done for the trade valued at £4,000 (or 36 per cent. of the total), furnished the particulars desired, and their replies are summarised below :—

	Hand.	Power.	Total.
Sewing Machines	2,176	604	2,780
Stitching Machines	290	161	451
Pointing Machines	211	148	359

Firms with an output of 11,000 dozen pairs of leather gloves, gloves of other materials valued at £11,000, and work done for the trade valued at £2,000, stated that they had no machines. Firms with an output of 59,000 dozen pairs of leather gloves, gloves of other materials valued at £109,000, and work done for the trade valued at £5,000, did not furnish any information as to their machines.

Umbrella and Walking-stick Trades.

Output.—The Tables on pages 427 to 429 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas, walking-sticks, and parts thereof. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the umbrella and walking-stick trades is returned as £1,722,000, to which should be added £78,000, 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 £1,800,000 contains some duplication.

The following statement shows the particulars furnished respecting the output of umbrellas, walking-sticks, &c. :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Umbrella and Walking-stick Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Umbrellas and Parasols, and parts thereof, including Umbrella Furniture.	1,314,000	56,000	1,370,000
Walking Sticks, and parts thereof	166,000	22,000	188,000
Umbrellas and Walking-sticks, and parts thereof, not separately distinguished.	172,000	—	172,000
Other Products	13,000	—	13,000
Repair Work	28,000	—	28,000
Work Done for the Trade	29,000	—	29,000
Total	1,722,000	78,000	1,800,000

As it is not possible to state separately the output of parts of umbrellas, parasols, and walking-sticks without disclosing particulars of the output of individual firms, the above figures include a certain amount of duplication, the value of the parts being returned twice over, once by the firms by whom they were manufactured and again as the value of the complete umbrellas, parasols, &c. The amount received for "work done for the trade" shown above is also included in the value of the complete umbrellas and walking-sticks, except in so far as the work may have been done for retailers or other persons not making Returns. The gross value of umbrellas, walking-sticks, parts, and repairs is returned as £1,758,000. The value at works of the goods exported may be roughly estimated at about £525,000, and the amount of duplication arising from the inclusion of parts cannot be more than half the total, or about £879,000. The value of umbrellas, walking-sticks, parts, and repairs may, therefore, after making allowance for work done for the trade (£29,000), be estimated at not less than £1,000,000 and not more than £1,700,000. Other products to the value of £13,000 are dealt with in the Reports on the trades to which they belong.

Owing to the unavoidable duplication, the value of the output of umbrellas and walking-sticks in the United Kingdom cannot be compared in detail with the exports and imports. There were exported in 1907 umbrellas, &c., complete or in framework, to the value of £557,000, free on board, and walking-sticks to the value of £48,000. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of umbrellas in 1907 amounted to £23,000

and the gross imports of mounted sticks to about £8,000, re-exports of mounted sticks not being separately distinguished; the net imports of canes and sticks unmounted were valued at £156,000, but these would form the material for the manufacture of umbrella sticks and walking-sticks.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 427 to 429 (whose gross output was valued at £1,722,000) was £610,000, 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 the trade, taken as a whole, cannot be stated.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was nearly £81.

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 427 to 429 is returned as 7,563, viz., 6,592 wage-earners and 971 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	728	Under 18	751
Over 18	3,461	Over 18	2,623

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employed firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 555, viz., 54 males and 501 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	4,848	4,797	4,792	4,916
Salaried Persons	679	678	690	695
Total	5,527	5,475	5,482	5,611

There were also 1,754 wage-earners and 285 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	1,137,000	5,510	958
Factories renting their Power	3,000	14	—
Workshops (not using Power)	582,000	2,039	—
Total	1,722,000	7,563	958

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating... ..	398
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	423
Water Power	137
Total	958

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the umbrella and walking-stick trades was 5,524, firms employing 14 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power 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	3
Other Power	12
Total	15

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 umbrella and walking stick 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. Firms, however, with dynamos of 3 kilowatts capacity returned the quantity of electricity generated as 3,000 Board of Trade units.

About 243,000 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.

Fancy Fur Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 430 to 432 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the dressing, dyeing, and making-up of fancy furs. The aggregate gross value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the fancy fur trades is returned as £1,658,000, to which should be added £141,000, the value of similar goods included in their statements of output by firms that made Returns on Schedules for other trades. The resulting total of £1,799,000 contains, however, some duplication.

The following statement gives the particulars furnished respecting the goods made and repairs and alterations executed in such factories and workshops, and is free from duplication:—

	Returned on Schedules for the Fancy Fur Trade.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Made-up Fur Goods (including Wearing Apparel of Fur or lined or trimmed with Fur).	1,300,000	116,000	1,416,000
Mats and Rugs of Fur	140,000	24,000	164,000
Waste	4,000	—	4,000
Other Products	11,000	—	11,000
Alterations and Repairs	21,000	1,000	22,000
Total	1,476,000	141,000	1,617,000

The made-up fur trade is complicated by the fact that some firms buy undressed furs, re-sell part, and give out the remainder to be dressed and dyed; and of the furs so dressed and dyed they make up part and sell the rest. In order to exclude factoring it was found necessary to instruct such firms to confine their Returns to their making-up departments and to include in their statements of the cost of materials the furs in their dressed and dyed state, as if purchased in that condition, and, consequently, to omit the amounts paid for dressing and dyeing from their statements of the amounts paid to other firms for work given out to them. Further, firms that bought undressed furs, which they themselves dressed or dyed but did not make-up, were instructed to enter as their output only the value of the work done, exclusive of the value of the furs, and to omit the cost of such furs from the cost of materials used.

The amount entered by firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the fancy fur trade as received for work done for the trade was £182,000, the details being as follows:—

	Amount Received.
	£
Fur Dressing	58,000
Fur Dyeing	63,000
Cutting and Making-up of Furs	57,000
Other Work	4,000

The amount (£121,000) received by dressing and dyeing firms represents; (1) the value of dressing and dyeing done by these firms on furs bought and sold by them; (2) work done for manufacturers who furnished Returns of their output of made-up furs; and (3) work done for merchants who were not required to make Returns to the Census Office. The value of the first two classes of work is duplicated in the value of the goods included in the first statement, but the value of the third class is an addition to the value of those finished goods. It is not possible to state in what proportion the sum of £121,000 should be divided between these three classes of work.

With regard to the £61,000 received for cutting and other work, firms that made Returns to the Census Office of the value of the finished goods made by them stated that they paid £55,000 to other firms for work given out to them, and the difference—£6,000—between this sum and the amount received for cutting and other work done for the trade represents the amount received for work done for merchants who were not required to make Returns. The value of the goods made-up for merchants is not known, but the sum of £6,000 is an addition to the value of the output of factories and workshops engaged in the fancy fur trade, as stated above.

Taking together the value of the finished fur goods and waste produced by firms making-up fur goods, &c. (£1,584,000), the sum received for repairs and alterations (£22,000), and the amount known to have been received for work done for merchants (£6,000), and allowing for possible duplication amounting to not more than £121,000, the value of the goods made and work done in the fancy fur trade, taken as a whole, may be estimated at a sum lying between £1,612,000 and £1,733,000, exclusive of the value of materials made-up for merchants, which is not known. Other products to the value of £11,000 are dealt with in the Reports on the trades to which they belong.

Made-up fur goods and mats and rugs of fur are included in the Export and Import Lists under the heading "manufactures of skins and furs (including skin rugs)" and consequently the value of their production cannot be compared with that of the exports and imports of the same goods. The value of the exports of "manufactures of skins and furs (including skin rugs)" in 1907 was, however, stated to be £167,000 free on board, and the value of the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) to be £1,033,000 at the port of landing.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 430 to 432 (whose gross output was valued at £1,658,000) was £587,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the output (including the amount received for work done for merchants) 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 (including as already stated, the cost of furs as dressed or dyed), may be estimated at about £1,000,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £55,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was a little over £112.

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 430 to 432 is returned as 5,239, viz., 4,413 wage-earners and 826 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	260	Under 18	374
Over 18	2,565	Over 18	2,040

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 319, viz., 148 males and 171 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	1,626	1,778	1,634	1,582
Salaried Persons	155	154	153	156
Total	1,781	1,932	1,787	1,738

There were also 2,758 wage-earners and 672 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	401,000	1,764	437
Factories renting their Power	13,000	45	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,244,000	3,430	—
Total	1,658,000	5,239	437

Classed according to kinds of power, the particulars are:—			Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating... ..	...	...	252
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ... ..	...	...	185
Total ... ..	...	...	437

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the fancy fur trade was 1,809, firms employing 45 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available.

No dynamos were used by the firms making Returns.

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

Hatters' Fur Trade.

Output.—The Tables on pages 433 and 434 are based on Returns received from factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of hatters' wares from rabbit skins, &c.

The following statement shows the particulars received respecting the value of the goods made in such factories and workshops and is free from duplication:—

	Value.
	£
Hatters' Furs	405,000
Waste Products	10,000
Other Products	8,000

The total value of the products included in this statement is £423,000.

In addition, £6,000 was received for fur-pulling and other work done for the trade, but this sum is included in the value of the hatters' furs shown above.

In 1907 "hatters' wares" to the value of £232,000, free on board, were exported, but other goods used by hatters are included in this sum as well as hatters' furs. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of hatters' furs were not shown separately but were included in the sum of £197,000 shown as the net imports of "hair unenumerated" (*i.e.*, other than cow, ox, bull, elk, goat, and horse hair) in 1907.

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 433 and 434 (whose gross output was valued at £429,000) was £108,000, 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, was £306,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £15,000.

The net output per head of persons employed (exclusive of outworkers) in the censal year was a little over £53.

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 433 and 434, is returned as 2,025, viz., 1,989 wage-earners and 36 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows:—

Males:—		Females:—	
Under 18	25	Under 18	230
Over 18	276	Over 18	1,494

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 157 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	1,929	1,863	1,861	1,939
Salaried Persons	35	34	34	36
Total	1,964	1,897	1,895	1,975

There were also 91 wage-earners and 1 salaried person 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	426,000	1,933	315
Workshops (not using Power)	3,000	92	—
Total	429,000	2,025	315

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating... ..	137
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	178
Total	315

No dynamos were used by the firms making Returns.

About 58,000 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.

Artificial Flower and Ornamental Feather Trades.

Output.—The Tables on page 435 are based on Returns received from workshops engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers and the dressing and making-up of ornamental feathers.

The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedule for the artificial flower and ornamental feather trades is returned as £577,000, to which should be added £78,000, 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 £655,000 contains, however, duplication to the extent of about £1,000.

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

	Returned on the Schedule for the Artificial Flower and Ornamental Feather Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Artificial Flowers... ..	213,000	73,000	286,000
Ornamental Feathers :—			
Ostrich Feathers	285,000	—	285,000
Other Feathers	67,000	5,000	72,000
Total—Ornamental Feathers	352,000	5,000	357,000
Other Products	5,000	—	5,000
Total	570,000	78,000	648,000

In addition, the sum of £7,000 was included in the Returns made on the Schedule for the artificial flower and ornamental feather trades as received for work done for the trade, viz., £1,000 for work done on artificial flowers and £6,000 for work done on ornamental feathers. The firms who furnished particulars of their output of finished goods stated that they paid £1,000 for work given out by them, and, accordingly, the difference of £6,000 represents amounts received for work done for merchants who were not required to make Returns. The output of artificial flowers and ornamental feathers may, therefore, taken as a whole, be estimated at about £649,000, viz., £643,000 for finished goods and £6,000 for work done for merchants. Other products valued at £5,000 are dealt with in the Reports on the trades to which they belong.

The exports of artificial flowers in 1907 were valued at £93,000, free on board, or nearly one-third of the value at works of the artificial flowers manufactured in the United Kingdom. The net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) of artificial flowers in 1907 were valued at £922,000 at port of landing, or about $3\frac{1}{4}$ times the value at works of the quantity made in the United Kingdom. The exports of ornamental feathers dressed or made-up in the United Kingdom are included with other goods in the Export List under the heading "haberdashery," and the imports of ornamental feathers dressed or made-up are not distinguished from those imported in their undressed state. It is, consequently, not possible to compare the exports and imports of ornamental feathers, dressed or made-up, with the output of such feathers dressed or made-up in the United Kingdom.

Net Output.—The net output of the workshops covered by the Tables on page 435 (whose gross output was valued at £577,000) was £232,000, that sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of such workshops (including the amount received for work done for merchants), exceeded the cost of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid to other firms for work done by them for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used by those workshops, taken as a whole, was £344,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £1,000.

The net output per head of persons employed, exclusive of outworkers, in the censal year was rather more than £64.

Persons Employed.—The number of persons ordinarily employed in the workshops covered by the Tables on page 435 is returned as 3,606, viz., 3,359 wage-earners and 247 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18	45	Under 18	996
Over 18	351	Over 18	2,214

In addition, the average number of outworkers on the books of the employing firms on 1st February and 1st August, 1907, was 206, viz., 2 males and 204 females.

Power.—There were no factories in the artificial flower and ornamental feather trades.

Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

Output.—The Tables on pages 436 to 438 are based on Returns received from private firms and companies carrying on laundry businesses or engaged in the cleaning or dyeing of garments. The aggregate value of the output of the firms that made their Returns on the Schedules for the laundry and cleaning and dyeing trades is returned as £9,380,000, to which should be added £40,000, the value of similar work included in their statements of output by firms that made their Returns on Schedules for other trades.

Private laundries attached to hotels, schools, and public institutions and not working for the general public were not called upon to make Returns. The work done in Army laundries is separately dealt with on page 414. The Returns received mainly relate to power laundries. Only about three thousand hand laundries are covered by this Report and by the Tables. There is no official record of the large number of very small laundries where one woman or a very few women only are employed, but in such cases the weekly income of the establishment, or the amount received for work done,

generally represents the equivalent of only a low rate of remuneration to the principal after wages, rent, and other charges have been defrayed.

The particulars furnished respecting the work done in the laundry and cleaning and dyeing trades so far as returned to the Census Office are as follows :—

	Returned on Schedules for the Laundry, &c. Trades.	Returned on Schedules for other Trades.	Total.
	£	£	£
Laundry Work	6,151,000	29,000	6,180,000
Cleaning and Dyeing and Carpet Beating	1,764,000	11,000	1,775,000
Laundry Work, Cleaning and Dyeing, and Carpet Beating, not separately distinguished.	1,441,000	—	1,441,000
Other Work Done (Repairs, &c.)	24,000	—	24,000
Total	9,380,000	40,000	9,420,000

The amount received for carpet beating included in the statement is only the amount received for such work when done by laundries or cleaning and dyeing establishments. Firms doing carpet beating only were not required to make Returns.

The firms making Returns stated that they paid £100,000 to other firms for work given out to them, principally cleaning and dyeing of garments given out by laundries to cleaning and dyeing firms, and this sum, accordingly, appears twice over in the above statement, namely, as part of the output of each of these classes of establishment. Deducting this sum the amount received for the work done (taken as a whole) by the firms that made Returns to the Census Office was £9,320,000. To this should be added £8,534, the cost of the work done in Army laundries, and £14,000 charged to customers for laundry work done by five philanthropic institutions employing 368 persons (20 males and 348 females).

Net Output.—The net output of the factories and workshops covered by the Tables on pages 436 to 438 (whose gross output was valued at £9,380,000) was £7,209,000, 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 for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used by those factories and workshops, taken as a whole, was £2,071,000. The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £100,000.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £55.

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 436 to 438 is returned as 131,521, viz., 120,684 wage-earners and 10,837 salaried persons, the total number being distributed by age and sex as follows :—

Males :—		Females :—	
Under 18 ...	4,011	Under 18 ...	16,673
Over 18 ...	18,796	Over 18 ...	92,041

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	95,541	98,404	100,464	98,793
Salaried Persons	7,749	7,845	7,938	7,977
Total	103,290	106,249	108,402	106,770

There were also 22,384 wage-earners, and 2,960 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	8,150,000	105,869	39,351
Factories renting their Power	22,000	308	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,208,000	25,344	—
Total	9,380,000	131,521	39,351

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines :—	
Reciprocating	27,453
Steam Turbines	1,040
Total—Steam Engines	28,493
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	10,057
Water Power	490
Other Power	311
Total	39,351

As shown above, whereas the total number of persons employed in factories in the laundry and the cleaning and dyeing trades was 106,177, firms employing 308 persons rented their power. Precise details as to the amount and kind of such power are not available, since landlords frequently included in their special Returns power supplied to several firms engaged in different industries (*see* pages 15 to 18).

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

Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines : Reciprocating	2,180
Steam Turbines	700
Other Power	245
Total	3,125

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 12 per cent. of the engine-power belonging to laundry, cleaning, and dyeing 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	2,180	1,797	1,016,000
Steam Turbines	700	700	731,000
Other Power	245	98	66,000
Total	3,125	2,595	1,813,000

About 2,594,000 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) ARMY LAUNDRIES.

Output.—The Tables on pages 439 and 440 give particulars regarding the output of laundries conducted in connexion with His Majesty's Military Establishments at Home. In this case, as in that of all other classes of work done in Government establishments, the value of the work done is a sum representing the actual cost, *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 work done by private firms and companies engaged in laundry and cleaning and dyeing work, which is naturally on a profit basis.

The value of the laundry work done (including repairs to bedding) in Army Laundries in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1908, is returned as £8,534.

Net Output.—The total cost of the materials used in Army Laundries was £1,710, and the difference—£6,824—between this sum and the value of the work done represents the total of wages and indirect charges. It is, therefore, not strictly comparable with the net output of laundries conducted by private firms and companies which contains the element of profit.

The net output per head of persons employed in the censal year was nearly £57.

Persons Employed.—The average number of persons employed in Army Laundries on the last Wednesdays of April, July, and October, 1907, and January, 1908, is returned as 120, *viz.*, 115 wage earners and 5 salaried persons. All were over 18 years of age, 42 being males and 78 females.

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

	Persons Employed on the last Wednesday in			
	April, 1907.	July, 1907.	October, 1907.	January, 1908.
Wage-earners	113	114	117	118
Salaried Persons	5	5	5	5
Total	118	119	122	123

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	£ 8,181	108	Horse-Power. 86
Workshops (not using Power)	353	12	—
Total	8,534	120	86

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

	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	85
Other Power	1
Total	86

No dynamos were in use and no electricity was purchased.

TABLES.

CLOTHING, HANDKERCHIEF, AND MILLINERY 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.
Apparel, not of Fur, Leather, or Rubber:—	£	£	£	£
Men's and Boys' Suits, or parts thereof (Coats, Vests, Trousers, Overcoats, &c., including Mechanics' Clothing and Rainproof Goods).	21,517,000	2,502,000	799,000	24,818,000
Women's and Girls' Costumes and Dresses, Mantles, Jackets, Skirts, Blouses, Bodices, Aprons, Pinafores, &c., including Rainproof Goods.	15,947,000	1,773,000	703,000	18,423,000
Men's and Women's Apparel, not separately distinguished.	544,000	72,000	28,000	644,000
Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs	3,218,000	432,000	1,016,000	4,666,000
Caps for Outdoor Wear	61,000	29,000	—	90,000
Corsets and Stays	1,402,000	29,000	15,000	1,446,000
Underclothing:—	*	*	*	250,000
Hosiery	1,024,000	114,000	116,000	1,254,000
Other Sorts	*	*	*	524,000
Other Articles of Clothing	*	*	*	*
TOTAL—Apparel, not of Fur, Leather, or Rubber.	44,401,000	5,020,000	2,694,000	52,115,000
Articles of Clothing, wholly or mainly of Fur	*	—	*	116,000
Articles of Clothing, wholly or mainly of Leather.	*	*	—	31,000
Apparel, Waterproof (Rubber Goods)	*	*	*	295,000
Handkerchiefs and Scarves	*	*	*	1,519,000
Ties	*	*	—	546,000
Braces and Belts	*	*	—	342,000
Millinery:—				
Hats and Bonnets	4,339,000	439,000	112,000	4,890,000
Other than Hats and Bonnets	*	*	—	46,000
Artificial Flowers	*	*	*	71,000
Embroidery and Needlework	*	*	*	430,000
Haberdashery	306,000	—	—	306,000
Piece Goods	—	*	*	147,000
Trimnings	145,000	—	—	145,000
Umbrellas and Parasols	50,000	—	—	50,000
Upholstery	*	*	*	48,000
Articles of Lace	*	*	*	261,000
Household Articles (Table-cloths, Tray-cloths, Bedspreads, &c.)	*	*	*	119,000
Other Products	169,000	4,000	8,000	181,000
TOTAL	51,676,000	5,678,000	4,304,000	61,658,000
Alterations and Repairs	25,000	9,000	3,000	37,000
Amount Received for Work Done on Materials supplied by Private Customers, Drapers, &c.:—				
Men's and Boys' Suits, &c.	47,000	42,000	19,000	108,000
Women's and Girls' Costumes, &c.	586,000	85,000	42,000	713,000
Men's and Women's Apparel, not separately distinguished.	26,000	3,000	1,000	30,000
Millinery—Hats and Bonnets	74,000	9,000	5,000	88,000
TOTAL	733,000	139,000	67,000	939,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade	1,721,000	141,000	196,000	2,058,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	54,155,000	5,967,000	4,570,000	64,692,000

* 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.

Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades—continued.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES—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	29,827,000	3,154,000	2,596,000	35,577,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	1,536,000	73,000	179,000	1,788,000
TOTAL	31,363,000	3,227,000	2,775,000	37,365,000
II.				
Value of Output :—				
Goods Made for Sale	51,676,000	5,678,000	4,304,000	61,658,000
Work Done	2,479,000	289,000	266,000	3,034,000
TOTAL	54,155,000	5,967,000	4,570,000	64,692,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	22,792,000	2,740,000	1,795,000	27,327,000

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.
ENGLAND & WALES :—									
Wage-earners	7,608	48,138	55,746	66,670	191,058	257,728	74,278	239,196	313,474
Salaried Persons	2,250	18,967	21,217	2,150	18,485	20,635	4,400	37,452	41,852
TOTAL	9,858	67,105	76,963	68,820	209,543	278,363	78,678	276,648	355,326
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners	1,273	10,396	11,669	8,225	26,460	34,685	9,498	36,856	46,354
Salaried Persons	172	2,330	2,502	267	2,569	2,836	439	4,899	5,338
TOTAL	1,445	12,726	14,171	8,492	29,029	37,521	9,937	41,755	51,692
IRELAND :—									
Wage-earners	647	4,050	4,697	4,621	22,938	27,559	5,268	26,988	32,256
Salaried Persons	143	1,328	1,471	47	1,283	1,330	190	2,611	2,801
TOTAL	790	5,378	6,168	4,668	24,221	28,889	5,458	29,599	35,057
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	9,528	62,584	72,112	79,516	240,456	319,972	89,044	303,040	392,084
Salaried Persons	2,565	22,625	25,190	2,464	22,337	24,801	5,029	44,962	49,991
TOTAL	12,093	85,209	97,302	81,980	262,793	344,773	94,073	348,002	442,075

Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades—continued.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED—continued.

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES	11,897	29,018	40,915
SCOTLAND	182	967	1,149
IRELAND	304	6,722	7,026
UNITED KINGDOM	12,383	36,707	49,090

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

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

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

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	25,166,000	150,650	13,744	2,164,000	15,887	813
Factories renting their Power	369,000	2,703	—	11,000	71	—
Workshops (not using Power)	28,620,000	201,973	—	3,792,000	35,734	—
TOTAL	54,155,000	355,326	13,744	5,967,000	51,692	813
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	3,272,000	23,042	3,280	30,602,000	189,579	17,837
Factories renting their Power	41,000	348	—	421,000	3,122	—
Workshops (not using Power)	1,257,000	11,667	—	33,669,000	249,374	—
TOTAL	4,570,000	35,057	3,280	64,692,000	442,075	17,837

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	5,895	501	1,612	8,008
Steam Turbines	687	—	—	687
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	6,973	312	1,612	8,897
Water Power	189	—	56	245
TOTAL	13,744	813	3,280	17,837
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	1,906	26	500	2,432
Steam Turbines	389	—	—	389
Other Power	1,112	15	135	1,262
TOTAL	3,407	41	635	4,083

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	4,914,000	725,000	376,000	6,015,000

Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Trades—continued.

(b) ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

The Army Clothing Factory is situated in England.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	England.
Apparel, not of Fur, Leather, or Rubber:—Men's and Boys' Suits, or parts thereof (Coats, Vests, Trousers, Overcoats, &c., including Mechanics' Clothing and Rainproof Goods).	£ 218,815
Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs	1,929
Underclothing:—	
Hosiery	637
Other Sorts	178
Armlets, Badges, and Chevrons	3,569
Aprons, various	514
Gaiters	930
Holdalls	546
Housewives	2,717
Other Miscellaneous Articles... ..	2,305
Shirts cut out only	57,010
Garments, partly manufactured	15,047
Alterations and Repairs	10,710
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	314,907

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

	England.
I. Cost of Materials Used	£ 217,160
II. Value of Output	314,907
III. Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used	97,747

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) AT WORK ON THE LAST WEDNESDAYS IN APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER, 1907, AND JANUARY, 1908.

	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.		
	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.	Under 18 years of age.	Over 18 years of age.	Total.
ENGLAND:—									
Wage-earners	6	151	157	23	1,372	1,395	29	1,523	1,552
Salaried Persons	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	6	152	158	23	1,372	1,395	29	1,524	1,553

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND	—	23	23

TABLE IV.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

	England.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	Board of Trade Units. 83,167

BOOT AND SHOE TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Quantity.				
	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers	94,412,000	3,030,000	542,000	97,984,000
Clogs	1,297,000	82,000	24,000	1,403,000
Value.				
	£	£	£	£
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers	18,887,000	987,000	192,000	20,066,000
Clogs	147,000	9,000	3,000	159,000
Leggings and Gaiters	109,000	—	—	109,000
Socks for Boots and Shoes	46,000	—	—	46,000
Leather Laces	*	*	—	38,000
Boot and Shoe Uppers	187,000	4,000	24,000	215,000
Parts of Boots and Shoes, other than Uppers... ..	*	*	—	201,000
Clog Blocks and Clog Irons	51,000	—	—	51,000
Grindery and Mercery	46,000	—	—	46,000
Other Products	*	*	—	26,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...	19,724,000	1,014,000	219,000	20,957,000
Repair Work	1,651,000	229,000	44,000	1,924,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade (Machining, Finishing, &c.).	126,000	3,000	1,000	130,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	21,501,000	1,246,000	264,000	23,011,000

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.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.				
	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	13,041,000	735,000	147,000	13,923,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	101,000	1,000	1,000	103,000
TOTAL	13,142,000	736,000	148,000	14,026,000
II.				
Value of Output:—				
Goods Made for Sale	19,724,000	1,014,000	219,000	20,957,000
Repair Work and Work Done for the Trade	1,777,000	232,000	45,000	2,054,000
TOTAL	21,501,000	1,246,000	264,000	23,011,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	8,359,000	510,000	116,000	8,985,000

* 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.

Boot and Shoe 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...	13,582	62,720	76,302	9,874	22,295	32,169	23,456	85,015	108,471
Salaried Persons ...	484	6,863	7,347	192	762	954	676	7,625	8,301
TOTAL ...	14,066	69,583	83,649	10,066	23,057	33,123	24,132	92,640	116,772
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners...	732	4,534	5,266	621	1,365	1,986	1,353	5,899	7,252
Salaried Persons ...	20	650	670	28	78	106	48	728	776
TOTAL ...	752	5,184	5,936	649	1,443	2,092	1,401	6,627	8,028
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners...	231	1,194	1,425	103	314	417	334	1,508	1,842
Salaried Persons ...	10	138	148	4	32	36	14	170	184
TOTAL ...	241	1,332	1,573	107	346	453	348	1,678	2,026
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners...	14,545	68,448	82,993	10,598	23,974	34,572	25,143	92,422	117,565
Salaried Persons ...	514	7,651	8,165	224	872	1,096	738	8,523	9,261
TOTAL ...	15,059	76,099	91,158	10,822	24,846	35,668	25,881	100,945	126,826

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	7,803	5,722	13,525
SCOTLAND ...	121	3	124
IRELAND ...	76	11	87
UNITED KINGDOM ...	8,000	5,736	13,736

Boot and Shoe 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.						
Factories with their own Engines ...	18,979,000	97,750	18,301	1,000,000	5,904	1,589
Factories renting their Power ...	31,000	200	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	2,491,000	18,822	—	246,000	2,124	—
TOTAL ...	21,501,000	116,772	18,301	1,246,000	8,028	1,589
SCOTLAND.						
Factories with their own Engines ...	194,000	1,348	281	20,173,000	105,002	20,171
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	31,000	200	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	70,000	678	—	2,807,000	21,624	—
TOTAL ...	264,000	2,026	281	23,011,000	126,826	20,171
IRELAND.						
UNITED KINGDOM.						

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 3,716	Horse-Power. 1,382	Horse-Power. 10	Horse-Power. 5,108
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	14,524	203	271	14,998
Water Power ...	61	4	—	65
TOTAL ...	18,301	1,589	281	20,171
Capacity of Dynamos driven by:—	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	641	272	—	913
Other Power ...	1,581	7	20	1,608
TOTAL ...	2,222	279	20	2,521

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. 1,613,000	Board of Trade Units. 307,000	Board of Trade Units. 24,000	Board of Trade Units. 1,944,000

HAT, BONNET, AND CAP TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Quantity.			
	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed:—				
Felt	*	—	*	1,369,000
Straw	*	—	*	1,434,000
Other Sorts (including Silk Hats) ...	*	*	*	205,000
TOTAL—Hats and Bonnets ...	*	*	*	3,008,000
	Value.			
	£	£	£	£
Hats and Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed:—				
Felt	*	—	*	2,068,000
Straw	*	—	*	1,139,000
Other Sorts (including Silk Hats) ...	*	*	*	423,000
TOTAL—Hats and Bonnets ...	*	*	*	3,630,000
Caps for Outdoor Wear	1,027,000	66,000	12,000	1,105,000
Felt Forms, Hoods, and Bodies (sold as such or made for stock):—				
Of Fur	25,000	—	—	25,000
Of Wool, including "Veneers"	91,000	—	—	91,000
Hatters' Wares, Trimmings, &c.	*	*	—	77,000
Straw Plait, Chip Braid, and Other Plaitings, bleached or dyed.	36,000	—	—	36,000
Hat and Bonnet Shapes	22,000	—	—	22,000
Other Products	8,000	1,000	—	9,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...	4,896,000	76,000	23,000	4,995,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade:—				
Bleaching and Dyeing of Straw Plait, Chip Braid, and Hats.	91,000	—	—	91,000
Straw Hat Sewing and Trimming ...	8,000	—	—	8,000
Other Work (Printing, Pressing, Blocking, Forming, Re-making, &c.).	50,000	1,000	—	51,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	5,045,000	77,000	23,000	5,145,000

* 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.

Hat, Bonnet, and Cap 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. Amounts lower than five hundred are not shown.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	2,958,000	42,000	12,000	3,012,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	62,000	1,000	—	63,000
TOTAL	3,020,000	43,000	12,000	3,075,000
II.				
Value of Output:—				
Goods Made for Sale	4,896,000	76,000	23,000	4,995,000
Work Done for the Trade	149,000	1,000	—	150,000
TOTAL	5,045,000	77,000	23,000	5,145,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	2,025,000	34,000	11,000	2,070,000

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.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—									
Wage-earners	1,615	10,156	11,771	2,834	13,085	15,919	4,449	23,241	27,690
Salaried Persons	200	1,740	1,940	149	520	669	349	2,260	2,609
TOTAL	1,815	11,896	13,711	2,983	13,605	16,588	4,798	25,501	30,299
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners	2	49	51	79	393	472	81	442	523
Salaried Persons	8	39	47	4	8	12	12	47	59
TOTAL	10	88	98	83	401	484	93	489	582
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners	10	49	59	59	89	148	69	138	207
Salaried Persons	3	14	17	—	5	5	3	19	22
TOTAL	13	63	76	59	94	153	72	157	229
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners	1,627	10,254	11,881	2,972	13,567	16,539	4,599	23,821	28,420
Salaried Persons	211	1,793	2,004	153	533	686	364	2,326	2,690
TOTAL	1,838	12,047	13,885	3,125	14,100	17,225	4,963	26,147	31,110

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES	147	2,403	2,550
SCOTLAND	8	48	56
IRELAND	—	3	3
UNITED KINGDOM	155	2,454	2,609

Hat, Bonnet, and Cap 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.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	3,368,000	20,802	5,055	66,000	469	3
Factories renting their Power ...	7,000	27	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	1,670,000	9,470	—	11,000	113	—
TOTAL ...	5,045,000	30,299	5,055	77,000	582	3
IRELAND.						
UNITED KINGDOM.						
	£	Number of Persons Employed.	Horse-Power.	£	Number of Persons Employed	Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	10,000	85	84	3,444,000	21,356	5,142
Factories renting their Power ...	—	—	—	7,000	27	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	13,000	144	—	1,694,000	9,727	—
TOTAL ...	23,000	229	84	5,145,000	31,110	5,142

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	Horse-Power. 4,603	Horse-Power. —	Horse-Power. —	Horse-Power. 4,603
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	328	3	84	415
Water Power ...	35	—	—	35
Other Power ...	89	—	—	89
TOTAL ...	5,055	3	84	5,142
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	223	—	—	223
Other Power ...	66	—	8	74
TOTAL ...	289	—	8	297

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. 249,000	Board of Trade Units. 18,000	Board of Trade Units. 1,000	Board of Trade Units. 268,000

GLOVE TRADE.

The Factories and Workshops covered by the following Tables are practically confined to England, but particulars for one establishment in Scotland are included.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Gloves :—	Dozen Pairs.	£
Of Leather ...	585,000	839,000
Of Other Materials ...		171,000
Leather, Dressed ...		14,000
Other Products ...		11,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE ...	—	1,035,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade (Stitching, &c.)	{ (Recorded by Value only.) }	11,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	—	1,046,000

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.
Cost of Materials Used I. ...	£ 606,000
Value of Output :—	
Goods Made for Sale ...	1,035,000
Work Done for the Trade ...	11,000
TOTAL ...	1,046,000
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used III. ...	440,000

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.
ENGLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	320	1,860	2,180	683	1,669	2,352	1,003	3,529	4,532
Salaried Persons ...	18	175	193	20	83	103	38	258	296
TOTAL ...	338	2,035	2,373	703	1,752	2,455	1,041	3,787	4,828

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND ...	62	7,820	7,882

Glove Trade—continued.

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

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

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.
ENGLAND.			
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines	948,000	4,186	509
Workshops (not using Power)	98,000	642	—
TOTAL	1,046,000	4,828	509

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

	England.
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	308
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	185
Water Power	16
TOTAL	509
	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—	
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	8
Other Power	2
TOTAL	10

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England.
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	8,000

UMBRELLA AND WALKING-STICK TRADES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Umbrellas and Parasols, and parts thereof, including Umbrella Furniture.	1,091,000	223,000	1,314,000
Walking-sticks, and parts thereof	166,000	—	166,000
Umbrellas and Walking-sticks, and parts thereof, not separately distinguished.	163,000	9,000	172,000
Other Products	13,000	—	13,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	1,433,000	232,000	1,665,000
Repair Work	22,000	6,000	28,000
Work Done for the Trade	27,000	2,000	29,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	1,482,000	240,000	1,722,000

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	931,000	181,000	1,112,000
II.			
Value of Output :—			
Goods Made for Sale	1,433,000	232,000	1,665,000
Work Done	49,000	8,000	57,000
TOTAL	1,482,000	240,000	1,722,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials used	551,000	59,000	610,000

* 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.

Umbrella and Walking-Stick 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 AND IRELAND* :—									
Wage-earners ...	617	2,628	3,245	642	2,051	2,693	1,259	4,679	5,938
Salaried Persons ...	70	620	690	27	141	168	97	761	858
TOTAL ...	687	3,248	3,935	669	2,192	2,861	1,356	5,440	6,796
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners ...	32	142	174	72	408	480	104	550	654
Salaried Persons ...	9	71	80	10	23	33	19	94	113
TOTAL ...	41	213	254	82	431	513	123	644	767
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners ...	649	2,770	3,419	714	2,459	3,173	1,363	5,229	6,592
Salaried Persons ...	79	691	770	37	164	201	116	855	971
TOTAL ...	728	3,461	4,189	751	2,623	3,374	1,479	6,084	7,563

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND* ...	54	453	507
SCOTLAND ...	—	48	48
UNITED KINGDOM ...	54	501	555

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.	970,000	5,031	947	167,000	479	11	1,137,000	5,510	958
Factories renting their Power.	3,000	14	—	—	—	—	3,000	14	—
Workshops (not using Power).	509,000	1,751	—	73,000	288	—	582,000	2,039	—
TOTAL ...	1,482,000	6,796	947	240,000	767	11	1,722,000	7,563	958

* 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.

Umbrella and Walking-Stick Trades—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	398	—	398
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	412	11	423
Water Power ...	137	—	137
TOTAL ...	947	11	958
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—			
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	3	—	3
Other Power ...	12	—	12
TOTAL ...	15	—	15

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.
	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased ...	224,000	19,000	243,000

* 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.

FANCY FUR 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.
Made-up Fur Goods (including Wearing Apparel of Fur, or lined or trimmed with Fur).	£ 1,235,000	£ 65,000	£ 1,300,000
Mats and Rugs of Fur	137,000	3,000	140,000
Waste	4,000	—	4,000
Other Products	11,000	—	11,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	1,387,000	68,000	1,455,000
Repairs and Alterations	†	†	21,000
Work Done for the Trade :—			
Fur Dressing	58,000	—	58,000
Fur Dyeing	63,000	—	63,000
Cutting and Making-up of Furs	†	†	57,000
Other Work	4,000	—	4,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE.	1,583,000	75,000	1,658,000

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

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

	England and Wales and Ireland.*	Scotland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	979,000	37,000	1,016,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them...	54,000	1,000	55,000
TOTAL	1,033,000	38,000	1,071,000
II.			
Value of Output :—			
Goods Made for Sale	1,387,000	68,000	1,455,000
Repairs and Work Done for the Trade	196,000	7,000	203,000
TOTAL	1,583,000	75,000	1,658,000
III.			
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	550,000	37,000	587,000

* 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 given for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Fancy Fur 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... ..	216	1,936	2,152	303	1,711	2,014	519	3,647	4,166
Salaried Persons	33	560	593	28	162	190	61	722	783
TOTAL	249	2,496	2,745	331	1,873	2,204	580	4,369	4,949
SCOTLAND :—									
Wage-earners... ..	11	53	64	39	144	183	50	197	247
Salaried Persons	—	16	16	4	23	27	4	39	43
TOTAL	11	69	80	43	167	210	54	236	290
UNITED KINGDOM :—									
Wage-earners	227	1,989	2,216	342	1,855	2,197	569	3,844	4,413
Salaried Persons	33	576	609	32	185	217	65	761	826
TOTAL	260	2,565	2,825	374	2,040	2,414	634	4,605	5,239

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND AND WALES AND IRELAND*	147	170	317
SCOTLAND	1	1	2
UNITED KINGDOM	148	171	319

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 AND IRELAND*.			SCOTLAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
							£	Horse-Power.	†	£	Horse-Power.	†	£	Horse-Power.	†
Factories with their own Engines.	384,000	1,692	437	17,000	72	†	401,000	1,764	437						
Factories renting their Power.	13,000	45	—	—	—	—	13,000	45	—						
Workshops(not using Power).	1,186,000	3,212	—	58,000	218	—	1,244,000	3,430	—						
TOTAL	1,583,000	4,949	437	75,000	290	†	1,658,000	5,239	437						

* 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 these factories the power used was derived solely from purchased electricity.

Fancy Fur Trade—continued.

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

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

				England and Wales and Ireland.*
				Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	...	...	...	252
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	...	...	...	185
TOTAL	...	...	...	437

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.
				Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	...	...	...	27,000	2,000	29,000

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

HATTERS' FUR TRADES.

The Factories and Workshops covered by the following Tables are all situated in England.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

							England.
							£
Hatters' Furs	...	...	...	...	...	...	405,000
Waste Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Other Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	...	...	...	...	...	...	423,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade (Fur-Pulling, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	...	...	...	...	...	...	429,000

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

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

							England.
							£
I.							
Cost of Materials Used	...	...	...	...	...	...	306,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	321,000
II.							
Value of Output :—							
Goods Made for Sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	423,000
Work Done for the Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	429,000
III.							
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,000

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.
ENGLAND :—									
Wage-earners...	22	248	270	230	1,489	1,719	252	1,737	1,989
Salaried Persons	3	28	31	—	5	5	3	33	36
TOTAL	25	276	301	230	1,494	1,724	255	1,770	2,025

Hatters' Fur Trades—continued.

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED—continued.

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND	—	157	157

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.
ENGLAND.			
	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their Own Engines	426,000	1,933	315
Workshops (not using Power)	3,000	92	—
TOTAL	429,000	2,025	315

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England.
	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating	137
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.)	178
TOTAL	315

C.—AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED.

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

	England.
	Board of Trade Units.
Amount of Electricity Purchased	58,000

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER AND ORNAMENTAL FEATHER TRADES.

The Workshops covered by the following Tables are practically confined to England, but particulars for one establishment in Ireland are included.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England.
	£
Artificial Flowers	213,000
Ornamental Feathers, Dressed, Made-up, &c. :—	
Ostrich Feathers	285,000
Other Feathers	67,000
TOTAL—Ornamental Feathers	352,000
Other Products	5,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE	570,000
Amount Received for Work Done for the Trade :—	
Work Done on Artificial Flowers	1,000
Work Done on Ornamental Feathers	6,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE	7,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE	577,000

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

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

	England.
	£
I.	
Cost of Materials Used	344,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them	1,000
TOTAL	345,000
Value of Output :—	
II.	
Goods Made for Sale	570,000
Work Done for the Trade	7,000
TOTAL	577,000
III.	
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them	232,000

TABLE III.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

A.—NUMBER OF PERSONS (EXCEPT OUTWORKERS) "ORDINARILY" EMPLOYED IN YEAR OF RETURN.

	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 :—									
Wage-earners... ..	40	218	258	984	2,117	3,101	1,024	2,335	3,359
Salaried Persons	5	133	138	12	97	109	17	230	247
TOTAL	45	351	396	996	2,214	3,210	1,041	2,565	3,606

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

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
ENGLAND	2	204	206

LAUNDRY AND CLEANING AND DYEING TRADES.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
Laundry Work	5,469,000	471,000	211,000	6,151,000
Cleaning and Dyeing and Carpet Beating ...	1,196,000	516,000	52,000	1,764,000
Laundry Work, Cleaning and Dyeing, and Carpet Beating, not separately distinguished.	1,266,000	139,000	36,000	1,441,000
Other Work Done (Repairs, &c.)	15,000	6,000	3,000	24,000
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE ...	7,946,000	1,132,000	302,000	9,380,000

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

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
I.	£	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used	1,743,000	253,000	75,000	2,071,000
Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	88,000	10,000	2,000	100,000
TOTAL	1,831,000	263,000	77,000	2,171,000
II.				
Value of Output	7,946,000	1,132,000	302,000	9,380,000
III.				
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used and Amount Paid to Other Firms for Work Given Out to them.	6,115,000	869,000	225,000	7,209,000

Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades—continued.

(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES—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... ..	3,003	12,532	15,535	13,095	74,713	87,808	16,098	87,245	103,343
Salaried Persons	177	2,847	3,024	518	5,265	5,783	695	8,112	8,807
TOTAL	3,180	15,379	18,559	13,613	79,978	93,591	16,793	95,357	112,150
SCOTLAND:—									
Wage-earners... ..	666	2,292	2,958	2,263	7,628	9,891	2,929	9,920	12,849
Salaried Persons	39	458	497	198	943	1,141	237	1,401	1,638
TOTAL	705	2,750	3,455	2,461	8,571	11,032	3,166	11,321	14,487
IRELAND:—									
Wage-earners... ..	123	562	685	572	3,235	3,807	695	3,797	4,492
Salaried Persons	3	105	108	27	257	284	30	362	392
TOTAL	126	667	793	599	3,492	4,091	725	4,159	4,884
UNITED KINGDOM:—									
Wage-earners... ..	3,792	15,386	19,178	15,930	85,576	101,506	19,722	100,962	120,684
Salaried Persons	219	3,410	3,629	743	6,465	7,208	962	9,875	10,837
TOTAL	4,011	18,796	22,807	16,673	92,041	108,714	20,684	110,837	131,521

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 ...	6,798,000	88,400	30,507	1,063,000	12,910	6,802
Factories renting their Power ...	21,000	284	—	—	—	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	1,127,000	23,466	—	69,000	1,577	—
TOTAL	7,946,000	112,150	30,507	1,132,000	14,487	6,802
	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines ...	289,000	4,559	2,042	8,150,000	105,869	39,351
Factories renting their Power ...	1,000	24	—	22,000	308	—
Workshops (not using Power) ...	12,000	301	—	1,208,000	25,344	—
TOTAL	302,000	4,884	2,042	9,380,000	131,521	39,351

Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades—*continued.*(a) PRIVATE FIRMS AND COMPANIES—*continued.*TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED AND AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED—*continued.*

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

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	20,694	5,107	1,652	27,453
Steam Turbines ...	102	938	—	1,040
Internal Combustion Engines (gas, oil, &c.) ...	9,221	550	286	10,057
Water Power ...	187	207	96	490
Other Power ...	303	—	8	311
TOTAL ...	30,507	6,802	2,042	39,351
	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.	Kilowatts.
Capacity of Dynamos driven by :—				
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	1,221	775	184	2,180
Steam Turbines ...	—	700	—	700
Other Power ...	226	17	2	245
TOTAL ...	1,447	1,492	186	3,125

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 ...	2,182,000	299,000	113,000	2,594,000

Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades—*continued.*

(b.) ROYAL ARMY LAUNDRIES.

TABLE I.—OUTPUT.

	England and Wales.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Laundry Work ...	3,845	—	3,845
Cleaning and Dyeing, Carpet Beating, Laundry Work, and Repairs to Bedding.	3,389	1,300	4,689
TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE ...	7,234	1,300	8,534

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

	England and Wales.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£
Cost of Materials Used ... I.	1,439	271	1,710
Value of Output ... II.	7,234	1,300	8,534
Value of Output less Cost of Materials Used ... III.	5,795	1,029	6,824

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.
ENGLAND AND WALES :—			
Wage-earners... ..	33	50	83
Salaried Persons	4	1	5
TOTAL	37	51	88
IRELAND :—			
Wage-earners... ..	5	27	32
Salaried Persons	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	27	32
UNITED KINGDOM :—			
Wage-earners... ..	38	77	115
Salaried Persons	4	1	5
TOTAL	42	78	120

Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Trades—continued.

(b) ROYAL ARMY LAUNDRIES—continued.

TABLE IV.—CAPACITY OF ENGINES OWNED.

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

	Gross Value of Output.	Number of Persons Employed.	Total Capacity of Engines.	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.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.	£		Horse-Power.
Factories with their own Engines.	6,881	76	68	1,300	32	18	8,181	108	86
Workshops (not using Power).	353	12	—	—	—	—	353	12	—
TOTAL ...	7,234	88	68	1,300	32	18	8,534	120	86

B.—TYPE AND CAPACITY OF ENGINES.

	England and Wales.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.	Horse-Power.
Steam Engines, Reciprocating ...	67	18	85
Other Power ...	1	—	1
TOTAL ...	68	18	86