

THE JUTE, HEMP AND LINEN TRADES.

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THE JUTE, HEMP AND LINEN TRADES.

General.*

The Tables on pages 164 to 173 are based on Returns received from firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose business in 1924 consisted wholly or mainly in the spinning and weaving of jute, hemp and flax, and in the making-up of jute, hemp and linen goods so far as that is done in departments of weaving establishments. The Returns received from manufacturers of incandescent gas mantles (regarded as a product of ramie) are also included. Bleaching and dyeing departments of spinning and weaving establishments were required to make separate Returns of the work done in them, and the particulars so returned are included in the figures for the Textile Finishing Trades in the Tables on pages 208 to 213. Manufacturers of cordage, ropes and twine spinning hemp mainly for their own use made their Returns on the separate schedule for the Rope, Twine and Net Trades, and the information furnished by them is included in the Tables on pages 240 to 243.

As on the occasion of the two previous Censuses, the Linen Trade of Northern Ireland was treated differently from the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades of Great Britain. The Irish factories are strictly departmentalised and their owners, therefore, desired to make their Returns on this basis, treating the transfers of material from one department to another as sales and purchases respectively. Practically, therefore, three separate sets of Returns were obtained in 1907 and 1912 for spinning departments, weaving departments and making-up departments, and the only change that was made in the form of the Return in 1924 was to separate the thread-making departments (where they existed) from the spinning departments in which they had formerly been included. The schedule for the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades of Great Britain was not divided in this way, and firms which, in the same establishment, carried on both spinning and weaving or weaving and making-up were required, first, to state their total make of yarns or piece-goods, and then, treating their business as a whole, to record the quantity and value of each class of goods sold by them, or added to stock, at that stage at which the goods were so disposed of.

As regards the Jute Trade, there was in 1907 and 1912 a small output of jute yarns and manufactures in England and Wales, but in 1924 the trade was confined to Scotland, with the exception of a relatively small quantity of jute carpets and rugs and jute bags and sacks made in England and Wales, by firms which were otherwise mainly engaged in the production of linen goods. The first section of this Report summarises the particulars relating to the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades of the United Kingdom as a whole; the second deals with the Jute Trade of Scotland; the third discusses the

* See also the Notes on pp. vi-xiv.

Linen and Hemp Trades of Great Britain and the Linen Trade of Northern Ireland; and the fourth deals briefly with the Gas Mantle Trade (England and Wales). In the third section, owing to the importance of the Linen Trade of Northern Ireland and the fact that a special form of schedule was issued to Irish Linen manufacturers, the figures for Northern Ireland are for the most part shown separately from those for Great Britain. The Tables annexed to the Report (pages 164-173) have also been compiled to show separately the details for: (1) the Jute Trade (Scotland); (2) the Linen and Hemp Trades (Great Britain); and (3) the Linen Trade (Northern Ireland).

JUTE, HEMP, AND LINEN TRADES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Introductory.

The number of separate Returns received in respect of the 1924 Census was 598. About 65 firms to which schedules were sent did not furnish Returns, but these firms for the most part had relatively small establishments and they included a number which ceased operations in the course of the censal year. On the basis of the information available it is estimated that they did not employ more than 450 persons, and that their net output probably lay between £40,000 and £50,000.

The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1924, 1912 and 1907 for the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades of the United Kingdom, comparisons between the results for the three years being subject to the qualifications mentioned in the next paragraph:—

Particulars.	Unit.	1924.	1912.	1907.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	52,369	33,979	32,101
Cost of materials used	"	34,840	23,866	22,349
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	670	285	300
Net output	"	16,859	9,828	9,452
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	135,998	158,394	154,496
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	123	62	61
Mechanical power available:—				
Prime movers	H.P.	157,197	174,663	168,147
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	14,445	3,498	(not recorded).

Qualifications affecting comparisons.—In considering the above table and the other tables in this Report which show figures for the different censal years, the following qualifications should be borne in mind:—

(1) The comparability of figures relating to value or cost is affected by the changes which have taken place in the general purchasing power of money.

(2) The Censuses of 1907 and 1912 covered the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, but that of 1924 applied only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The exclusion of Southern Ireland in 1924 does not seriously affect the comparability of the figures since, according to the Census of Production taken by the Government of the Irish Free State in respect of the year 1926, the value of the linen piece-goods (including unions) and household articles made in the Irish Free State in that year was returned as only £154,757.

(3) The Censuses of 1907 and 1924 extended to all firms, however small, but in 1912 firms employing not more than five persons (excluding the proprietors) were merely required to state the average number of persons employed by them in the year. According to the information so furnished, the average number of persons employed in the establishments thus excluded was 116 or less than 0.1 per cent. of the number employed by the remaining firms, as shown in the above table.

(4) The scope of the gross figures for 1924 is somewhat greater than that for 1912 and 1907, the making-up of articles of clothing of linen or union being covered by the schedule for these trades to a considerably greater extent than in the earlier years, when the bulk of the output of such goods was grouped with that returned on the schedule for the Clothing Trades. Particulars of the output of made-up goods as returned on schedules for these trades in 1924, 1912 and 1907, are given on page 153.

Value of output and cost of materials.—The figures in the above Table representing the value of goods made and work done are the aggregates of the figures recorded by the firms making Returns, and owing to the duplication involved (see the Notes on pages xi-xiii) they over-state the value of the output of the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades considered as a whole. The matter is discussed on pages 146-7 and 156-7, and from the estimates there reached it appears that the value, free from duplication, of the output of these trades in 1924 was, in round figures, about £36,000,000. The figures in the table representing the cost of materials used likewise over-state the cost of the materials purchased from sources outside the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades and worked up into their products. When the necessary deduction on this account has been made, the cost of such materials used in 1924 was, in round figures, about £19,000,000.

Wages in 1924.

Under the Census of Production Act, 1906, the powers of the Board of Trade to require information do not extend to particulars of the amount of wages paid, and, consequently, no information on this head was secured in connexion with the Census of 1924. As a result, however, of the voluntary enquiry undertaken by the Ministry

of Labour into wages and hours in the United Kingdom in 1924, information was obtained as to the total wage-bill of a group of firms in the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades which made Returns both to the Ministry of Labour and to the Census of Production Office. According to the Census records this group of firms employed, in the week ended 18th October, 1924, 101,178 operatives, or 76 per cent. of the total of 132,443 operatives for the trades as a whole, and their net output totalled £13,155,000, or 78 per cent. of the aggregate net output of £16,859,000 for the trades as a whole. The total wage-bill of these firms, as returned to the Ministry of Labour, was £7,337,000, representing about 56 per cent. of their aggregate net output. If it may be assumed that the above group of firms, covering about three-quarters of the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades, is representative of the remainder also, then, on the basis of the percentages shown, the aggregate wage-bill for these trades as a whole in 1924 may be estimated at approximately £9,500,000.

Employment.

The detailed information relating to employment in 1924 is summarised in the tables on pages 165, 168-9 and 172.

The following table sets out certain particulars for that year together with those relating to the two previous censal years. For the purpose of this comparison the average numbers of operatives of each sex returned for 1924 have been divided between the two age-groups in the proportion shown by the data relating to the week ended 18th October. The numbers of administrative, technical, and clerical staff returned for that week have been added to the calculated averages for operatives in order to obtain the numbers shown in the column of *Total employed* for 1924. The table does not include outworkers.

Sex and age.	1924.		1912.		1907.	
	Operative staff.	Total employed.	Wage earners.	Total employed.	Wage earners.	Total employed.
<i>Male :—</i>						
Under 18 years ..	7,063	7,435	11,675	12,095	10,942	11,341
Over 18 years ..	27,553	31,347	35,378	38,759	35,232	38,206
TOTAL—MALES ..	34,616	38,782	47,053	50,854	46,174	49,547
<i>Females :—</i>						
Under 18 years ..	19,534	19,675	25,960	26,018	21,511	21,554
Over 18 years ..	76,303	77,541	81,159	81,522	83,115	83,395
TOTAL—FEMALES	95,837	97,216	107,119	107,540	104,626	104,949
<i>All Persons :—</i>						
Under 18 years ..	26,597	27,110	37,635	38,113	32,453	32,895
Over 18 years ..	103,856	108,888	116,537	120,281	118,347	121,601
TOTAL ..	130,453	135,998	154,172	158,394	150,800	154,496

In 1907 the number of half-timers in the Flax, Hemp and Jute Trades (according to the returns made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 [Cd. 4692]) was 4,543, comprising 1,856 males and 2,687 females. In 1912 the number shown in the Returns received in connexion with the Census of Production was 3,552, comprising 1,305 males and 2,247 females. In 1924 the class of half-timers had practically disappeared. In the following comparisons, two half-timers have been reckoned as equivalent to one full-timer.

It will be seen from the table that in all the three censal years females predominated over males in the total number of persons employed; and the predominance was greater in 1924 than in the earlier years, the proportion of females to the total being over 71 per cent. in 1924 as compared with about 68 per cent. in both 1912 and 1907. Persons under 18 years of age, who formed about 20 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in 1907, increased to over 23 per cent. in 1912 but fell again to 20 per cent. in 1924, the decline being more pronounced in the case of males than in the case of females. The table further shows that while the total number of persons employed declined between 1912 and 1924, the size of the administrative, technical and clerical staff increased, the number in this category being 5,545 in 1924 as compared with 4,222 salaried persons in 1912 and 3,696 in 1907.

In addition to the persons employed inside the establishments of the firms making Returns, *outworkers* working off those premises were employed as under :—

	1924.	1912.	1907.
Males	565	763	322
Females	4,715	4,173	1,597
Total	5,280	4,936	1,919

About nine-tenths of the outworkers employed in 1924 were in Northern Ireland.

Mechanical Power.

The detailed information relating to mechanical power in 1924 is summarised in the tables on pages 165, 169 and 173. The following table sets out the particulars for the three censal years relating to

the capacity and kinds of *prime movers* and the capacity of *electric generators* installed.

Power equipment.	1924.			1912.	1907.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.	Total.
PRIME MOVERS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines	111,128	19,993	131,121	150,105	155,394
Steam turbines	11,825	6,089	17,914	11,080	897
Gas and oil engines	3,689	986	4,675	5,395	4,294
Water power	3,142	345	3,487	8,083	7,562
TOTAL	129,784	27,413	157,197	174,663	168,147
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—					
Reciprocating steam engines	11,681	3,720	15,401	13,715	9,875
Steam turbines	6,991	4,384	11,375	7,248	406
Gas and oil engines	364	214	578	957	517
Water power	519	10	529		
TOTAL	19,555	8,328	27,883	21,920	10,798

The capacity of *electric motors* installed in 1924 and in 1912 was as shown below :—

Electric motors.	1924.			1912.
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Total.	Total.
Driven by—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works ..	19,155	4,165	23,320	15,088
Purchased electricity	12,341	2,104	14,445	3,498

The capacity of prime movers installed increased by nearly 4 per cent. between 1907 and 1912 and then decreased by 10 per cent. between 1912 and 1924. The capacity of electric generators installed slightly more than doubled between 1907 and 1912, and increased further by about 27 per cent. between 1912 and 1924. The capacity of electric motors rather more than doubled between 1912 and 1924; their capacity was not ascertained in 1907, but so far as motors driven by purchased electricity were concerned their capacity was small, only 416,000 Board of Trade units being purchased in that year for power, lighting, and all other purposes combined.

Machinery Equipment.

In response to a request for information regarding the kinds and numbers of machines in factories at the end of 1924, the particulars given below were furnished. It cannot, however, be assumed that this information can be applied for the purpose of calculating, by simple arithmetical proportion, all the machinery available, and in use, in each branch of the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades.

The particulars shown were supplied by firms that produced the following output :—

Kind of goods.	Quantity or value.	Proportion of total output of Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades.
	Tons.	Per cent.
Yarns :—		
Jute	161,520	88.9
Flax line	13,690	82.9
Flax tow	22,120	85.9
Hemp line	2,740	75.1
Hemp tow	2,410	56.7
Finished linen thread	1,450	52.8
Cordage	5,880	78.1*
Piece-goods :—	Th. sq. yds.	
Jute	303,746	74.5
Linen	169,322	83.0*
	£'000.	
Made-up jute goods	284	56.5
Made-up linen goods	3,229	56.1
Linen handkerchiefs	1,490	78.3
Household articles of cotton	156	25.8

* As accurate figures of total make are not available in these two cases, the percentage has been based upon output for sale or for stock.

The kinds and numbers of machines installed at the end of 1924 in the factories of the firms that produced the above output are set out in the following table, the machines in use and those not in use being shown separately. In making their Returns, firms were asked to exclude obsolete machines.

Kinds of machines.	In use.	Not in use.	Total.	Proportion not in use.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
Spinning spindles :—				
Jute : Ordinary	236,339	3,815	240,154	1.6
Gill	5,573	889	6,462	13.8
Flax	737,459	121,336	858,795	14.1
Hemp	5,262	1,494	6,756	22.1
Flax and hemp, not distinguished	51,959	5,713	57,672	9.9
Doubling or twisting spindles :—				
Jute	18,621	850	19,471	4.4
Flax	14,325	2,651	16,976	15.6
Hemp	572	20	592	3.4
Flax and hemp, not distinguished	6,410	1,164	7,574	15.4
TOTAL—SPINDLES	1,076,520	137,932	1,214,452	11.4
Power looms :—				
Jute	8,159	945	9,104	10.4
Hemp	10	20	30	66.7
Jute and hemp, not distinguished	103	38	141	27.0
Linen	25,831	13,342	39,173	34.1
TOTAL—LOOMS	34,103	14,345	48,448	29.6
Sewing machines :—				
Power	7,527	2,962	10,489	28.2
Treadle or hand	33	35	68	51.5
TOTAL—SEWING MACHINES	7,560	2,997	10,557	28.4

THE JUTE TRADE.*

Production.†

Jute yarns and manufactures.—The total make of *jute yarn* in 1924 was returned as 185,720 tons (including 4,080 tons returned by firms not in the Jute Trade); for 1907 it was estimated as lying between 212,000 tons and 219,000 tons, and in 1912 the total make reported was 218,680 tons.

The quantities of jute yarn available within the country in the three censal years (ascertained by deducting the amount exported from the amount produced in each year and adding the retained imports—see page 148) were about 167,000 tons in 1924, 197,000 tons in 1912, and between 185,000 and 192,000 tons in 1907.

Firms making Returns were required to state not only the weight of their total make of yarn in 1924, but also their total make of piece-goods by weight and square yardage. The total make of piece-goods so returned was as follows:—

<i>Jute piece-goods.</i>	<i>Mill. sq. yds.</i>	<i>Th. tons.</i>
Returned on schedules for:—		
Jute Trade	395·9	113·5
Other Trades	11·7	4·5
Total	407·6	118·0

The difference between the 118,000 tons, representing the weight of jute piece-goods made in 1924, and the 167,000 tons, representing the weight of the jute yarn available in that year, is accounted for partly by the use of yarn in the other manufactures of jute (for example, carpets and rugs or cordage) made in the Jute Trade, but mainly by the sale of yarn to firms in other trades.

Particulars of the chief classes of output of jute goods at the three censuses are shown below: they include goods sold or added

* The figures shown in this section of the Report are based on the Returns made by those firms in the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades of Great Britain that were wholly or mainly engaged in the spinning or weaving of jute. Such firms are, for convenience, referred to in the present Report as "firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Jute Trade."

† See Tables II A and II B on page 164.

to stock but not goods used in further manufacture by their makers and cover Returns made on all schedules.

Kind of goods.	1924.		1912.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Jute yarn	Th. tons. 125·3	£'000. 5,694	Th. tons. 132·3	£'000. 3,923	Th. tons. 135·0	£'000. 4,022
Jute piece-goods ..	Mill. sq. yds. 396·1	7,518	}	6,288	}	5,791
Jute carpets and rugs	5·8	419				
Jute sacks and bags	Thousands. 6,305	297				
Other jute products	..	302				
TOTAL VALUE	..	14,230	..	10,211	..	9,813

In 1912 and 1907 the output of jute piece-goods was returned partly by yardage and partly by weight, and separate particulars in respect of carpets and rugs and of sacks and bags were not obtained. For jute products other than yarn, therefore, the output in 1912 and 1907 can only be stated in one sum, in terms of value. In 1924, as will be seen in the above table, a more detailed classification was adopted, with new units of measurement.

Further particulars regarding the output of jute goods in 1924 are as follows, the goods shown as returned on schedules for other trades being, in fact, produced entirely in the Linen Trade:—

Kind of goods made.	Returned on schedules for the				Total.	
	Jute Trade.		Other trades.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Jute goods:—	Th. tons.	£'000.	Th. tons.	£'000.	Th. tons.	£'000.
Yarn	124·4	5,652	0·9	42	125·3	5,694
Piece-goods ..	Mill. sq. yds. 384·6	7,233	Mill. sq. yds. 11·5	285	Mill. sq. yds. 396·1	7,518
Carpets and rugs ..	5·8	410	..	9	5·8	419
Sacks and bags ..	Thousands. 6,294	295	Thousands. 11	2	Thousands. 6,305	297
Other manufactures	..	72	..	125	..	197
Waste (including worked jute waste)	..	38	..	67	..	105
TOTAL VALUE	..	13,700	..	530	..	14,230

Comparing the total make of yarn with the amount recorded as made for sale, it appears that about 57,000 tons of yarn spun by firms in the Jute Trade were used by the same firms in the manufacture of jute goods.

The weight of the manufactures shown in the first column of the above table was: for piece-goods, 108,620 tons; for carpets and rugs, 4,030 tons; and for sacks and bags, 4,710 tons.

Other products.—In addition, the firms whose main occupation was the spinning and weaving of jute had an output of the following classes of goods which are mainly produced by other trades and are dealt with in the appropriate Reports :—

Kind of goods.	Quantity.	Value.
Linen piece-goods	5.3 mill. sq. yds.	£'000. 202
Cordage	3,190 tons	165
Other goods .. .. .	.. .. .	131
TOTAL VALUE .. .. .	.. .. .	498

Work done on commission or for the trade.—Firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Jute Trade included in their output £8,000 as received for work done for other firms. Firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Textile Finishing Trades stated that they received £195,000 for bleaching and dyeing jute yarns and manufactures; and a further £15,000 was shown on other schedules for similar work. The total amount recorded for work done on jute goods was thus £218,000 in 1924. The value of this work, in so far as it was done for firms which made their Returns on schedules for the Jute Trade, was included in the value of the goods produced by those firms; and such firms reported that in 1924 they paid £51,000 for work given out by them to other firms. The difference of £167,000 between this sum and the total of £218,000 received for work done on jute goods thus represents work done for merchants and other firms outside the Jute Trade. The figure is a minimum one which would be increased if and so far as any of the work given out by firms in the Jute Trade was given to firms whose work is not included in the above-mentioned total of £218,000. The data available do not show to what extent the jute goods on which work was done for merchants, etc., as set forth above, were produced by firms in this country or were imported; nor whether the work in question includes any part of the work valued at £8,000 done by firms in the Jute Trade, or alternatively was done entirely by firms in the Textile Finishing and other trades.

Value of output of Jute Trade free from duplication.—The value of the gross output of the Jute Trade in 1924 (£14,206,000) may involve duplication: (1) in respect of yarns sold by spinners to weavers or other manufacturers in the trade, and (2) in respect of piece-goods sold to firms in the trade for use in the production of sacks, bags and other manufactures. Taking the second point first, it would appear that the sacks, bags and other manufactures shown in the Returns were made by weaving firms from cloth woven in their works, this material not being recorded as cloth in their Returns of output. There is thus no duplication on this account. As regards the first point, the weight of piece-goods and other manufactures returned as made for sale was about 117,000 tons; and the quantity of yarn used, in the works where it

was spun, for the production of such goods was about 57,000 tons. Allowing for waste and loss of weight in weaving, the value of the yarn duplicated in the remaining goods (i.e., that portion of the 117,000 tons of goods which was made from purchased yarn) may be estimated at about £2½ millions. This sum, as the expression of duplication, will be reduced by anything up to £110,000 if the weavers used imported yarn, or yarn spun by firms in other trades. The £8,000 received for work done for the trade may also have been partly or wholly duplicated. The value, free from duplication, of the output of the Jute Trade in 1924 may, therefore, be estimated as being in the neighbourhood of £11½ millions.

Value of output of jute goods.—In order to arrive at the value of all jute goods produced in 1924, as finished for sale and free from duplication, it is necessary to deduct from the total output value of the Jute Trade free from duplication (as estimated in the preceding paragraph) the value (£498,000) of the products not of jute included in that total, and to take into account, as possible additions to the total, the value of the jute goods returned on schedules other than those for the Jute Trade, together with the value of the finishing and other work done on jute goods for merchants or other firms outside the Jute Trade. The value of the jute goods returned by firms outside the Jute Trade in 1924 was £530,000, but this sum may include the value of products made from (or used in the making of) jute goods returned by firms in the Jute Trade, and to this extent it would not constitute an addition to the output value of that trade, as estimated above. The value of the work done on jute goods for merchants and other firms outside the Jute Trade was estimated on page 146 as being not less than £167,000, but this sum may include some work on imported goods and some work on the jute goods valued at £530,000 (returned by firms outside the Jute Trade) account of which has already been taken. It may also cover the value of some work already included in the output value of the Jute Trade as estimated above (e.g. part of the finishing work done on jute yarns for which the amount of nearly £100,000 was received in 1924. On the other hand, the sum of £167,000 may, as explained on page 146, understate the value of the work done on goods produced by firms in the Jute Trade. On the whole, therefore, the total value of all jute goods produced in 1924, as finished for sale and free from duplication, does not appear to be widely different from the value, free from duplication, of the output of the Jute Trade, estimated in the previous paragraph at £11½ millions.

Cost of materials and work given out.—The cost of materials purchased and used in the production of the output of firms engaged mainly in the spinning and weaving of jute was returned as £9,765,000 in 1924, a sum which, by the exclusion of purchases of the products of other firms in the trade, as estimated above, would be reduced to a net figure in the neighbourhood of £7,000,000.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was £51,000.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Jute Trade (whose gross output was valued at £14,206,000) was £4,390,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value (at works) of the aggregate output of those establishments exceeded the cost (at works) of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them.

The net output per head of persons employed in 1924 was £128.

Separate particulars regarding net output in the Jute Trade in 1907 and 1912 were not extracted.

Quantity of jute used.—Spinning firms were asked to state the quantity of raw jute used by them, and firms which produced 159,364 tons of jute yarn or 87·7 per cent. of the total output of jute yarn stated that they used 152,022 tons of raw jute and 3,698 tons of jute waste in 1924.

Exports and imports.—The relation between production, exports and imports of jute goods was as follows in 1924 :—

Class of goods.	Unit.	Production.	British exports.	Net imports.	Available for home consumption.
Jute yarns	Th. tons	185·7	19·9	1·4	167·2
Jute piece-goods :—					
By weight	Th. tons	118·0	45·2	20·1	92·9
By yardage	Mill. sq. yds.	407·6	166·1	68·2	309·7
Jute carpets and rugs :—					
By weight	Th. tons	4·0	0·6	1·3	4·7
By yardage	Mill. sq. yds.	5·8	0·8	1·7	6·7

Similar particulars (so far as available) regarding jute sacks and bags and cordage are dealt with in the Report on the Canvas Goods and Sack Trades (which forms part of a separate volume) and the Report on the Rope, Twine and Net Trades (page 236).

British exports of jute yarns in 1907 were 30,100 tons, or about 14 per cent. of the production; in 1912 they were 23,900 tons, or about 10·9 per cent. of the production; in 1924 they were 19,900 tons, or 10·7 per cent. of the production. The net imports of jute yarns were 2,700 tons in 1907 and 2,000 tons in 1912, so that the home market in yarns for all three years was commanded by British spinners. In 1924 about 38·3 per cent. of the tonnage and about 40·8 per cent. of the square yardage of the jute piece-goods made in the United Kingdom were exported, while 78·4 per cent. of the tonnage and 78·0 per cent. of the square yardage of the goods available for the home market (including the making of sacks and bags and other goods for export) were of British manufacture. British exports of piece-goods were 179·4 million linear yards in 1907 and 161·8 million linear yards in 1912, but the production in those years cannot be stated. Net imports of jute carpets and

rugs in 1924 were equivalent to rather less than one-third of the British production, and exports of British-made goods were about one-seventh of the total output. Exports to the Irish Free State in 1924 amounted to 360 tons of jute yarns, 150 tons of jute piece-goods, and 30 tons of carpets and rugs. The inclusion of these amounts in the export figures for 1924 does not materially affect comparisons with earlier years.

Employment in 1924.*

The number of persons employed by the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Jute Trade in the week ended 18th October, 1924, was returned as 34,602, viz., 33,725 returned as operative staff and 877 returned as administrative, technical and clerical staff. The distribution of these by sex and age was as follows :—

Sex and age. Week ended 18th October, 1924.	Operative staff.	Administrative, technical and clerical staff.	Total.
<i>Males :—</i>			
Under 18 years	2,515	106	2,621
Over 18 years	8,280	609	8,889
TOTAL—MALES	10,795	715	11,510
<i>Females :—</i>			
Under 18 years	3,836	21	3,857
Over 18 years	19,094	141	19,235
TOTAL—FEMALES	22,930	162	23,092
<i>All persons :—</i>			
Under 18 years	6,351	127	6,478
Over 18 years	27,374	750	28,124
TOTAL	33,725	877	34,602

The variation in the total number of operatives employed in the course of the year is shown by the following total numbers employed in a week in each month of the census year :—

Week ended.	Number of operatives.	Per cent. of average.	Week ended.	Number of operatives.	Per cent. of average.
12th January ..	32,973	98·4	19th July ..	33,798	100·8
16th February ..	33,412	99·7	16th August ..	33,773	100·7
15th March ..	33,203	99·0	13th September ..	33,457	99·8
12th April ..	33,147	98·9	18th October ..	33,725	100·6
17th May ..	33,405	99·7	15th November ..	33,835	100·9
21st June ..	33,622	100·3	13th December ..	33,950	101·3

The average for the 12 weeks was 33,525 of whom 10,756 were males and 22,769 were females. The tendency of employment was upwards throughout the year, with slight fluctuations, and nearly 3 per cent. more operatives were reported as at work in December than in January.

* See Tables III A and III B on page 165.

Mechanical Power in 1924.*

The engines installed in the establishments of those firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Jute Trade were of the descriptions shown in the following statement, in which engines that were ordinarily in use in the censal year are distinguished from those in reserve or idle in that year. The kilowatt capacity of electric generators which were driven by engines of the several classes are shown for convenience in the same table :—

Kind of engine.	Prime movers (by kind of engine).		Electric generators (by kind of motive power).	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
Reciprocating steam engines ..	38,998	3,018	1,843	399
Steam turbines	5,890	3,900	3,784	2,750
Gas and oil engines	332	183	27	—
Water power	180	—	19	—
TOTAL	45,400	7,101	5,673	3,149

In addition to the mechanical power shown in the above table under the heading *prime movers* there were also installed *electric motors*, driven by purchased electricity, the total capacity of such motors ordinarily in use in the censal year being 7,161 horse-power and the capacity of motors in reserve or idle being 99 horse-power. Electric motors driven, or intended to be driven, by electric current obtained from the generators, particulars of which are given in the above table, were also installed, the capacity of such motors ordinarily in use in the censal year being 6,384 horse-power and that of motors in reserve or idle 1,346 horse-power.

THE LINEN AND HEMP TRADES.†

Production.‡

As already stated, particulars of these trades were furnished on separate schedules for the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades of Great Britain and for the Linen Trades of Northern Ireland. The schedule for Great Britain covered all sections of each trade, but there were separate schedules for the spinning, thread-making, weaving and making-up departments of the establishments in Northern Ireland.

* See Table IV on page 165.

† The figures for Great Britain shown in this section of the Report are based on the Returns made by those firms in the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades that were wholly or mainly engaged in the spinning or weaving of flax or hemp. Such firms are, for convenience, referred to in the present Report as "firms that made their Returns on Schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades."

‡ See Tables II A and II B on pp. 166-7 and 170-1.

Yarns.—Firms were required to state their total make of yarns, whether sold or added to stock as such or used by spinners in their own works. Particulars for 1924 are as follows :—

Kind of yarns.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Total.
	Returned on schedules for			
	Linen and Hemp Trades.	Linen Trades.	Other trades.	
Flax line yarns	Tons. 5,250	Tons. 11,270	Tons. 330	Tons. 16,850
Flax tow yarns	8,300	17,450	350	26,100
Flax yarns not separately distinguished	—	—	480	480
TOTAL—FLAX YARNS	13,550	28,720	1,160	43,430
HEMP YARNS	5,830	2,070	59,010	66,910

It will be seen that the main output of hemp yarn was in other trades, predominantly the Rope, Twine and Net Trades, and reference should be made to the Report on those trades for fuller discussion of this product (see pages 232-3).

In 1907, particulars of output were not obtained in the same detail, only estimates of the aggregate make being available. These estimates are shown below with the quantities recorded for 1912 :—

Kind of yarns.	Great Britain.		Ireland.		Total.	
	1912.	1907.	1912.	1907.	1912.	1907.
Flax yarns ..	Tons. 31,060	Tons. 36,690†	Tons. 36,010	Tons. 33,620	Tons. 67,070	Tons. 70,310
Hemp yarns ..	78,330*	(not recorded)	540	(not recorded)	78,870	(not recorded)

* Includes 47,130 tons recorded on schedules for other trades.

† Includes 7,350 tons recorded on schedules for other trades.

As shown on page 160, the total quantities of flax yarns available for consumption in the United Kingdom in the three censal years were 46,810 tons in 1924, 76,750 tons in 1912, and about 72,190 tons (estimated) in 1907. Similar information regarding hemp yarns is not available as the exports and imports of such yarns were not separately recorded in 1907 and 1912.

The particulars furnished on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades and for other trades regarding the deliveries of yarns, etc.,

either for sale or (in Ireland) to other departments of the same firms are shown below :—

Kind of yarn, etc.		Great Britain.	Ireland. §	United Kingdom.	Total.
		Returned on schedules for			
		Linen and Hemp Trades.	Linen Trades.	Other trades.	
Flax yarns :	1924 ..	tons 8,780 £'000 1,320	28,030 7,924	1,100 176	37,910 9,420
	1912 ..	tons 16,560 £'000 1,172	32,910 4,701	590 40	50,060 5,913
	1907 ..	tons 23,540 £'000 1,829	33,620 5,494	740 47	57,900† 7,370†
Flax and hemp, dressed and tow :	1924 ..	tons 1,700 £'000 244	7,920 1,237	—	9,620 1,481
	1912 ..	tons 2,760 £'000 158	2,800 245	—	5,560 403
	1907 ..	tons * £'000 90	* 111	—	* 201

* Not recorded.

† Including linen thread.

§ 1924 figures refer to Northern Ireland only.

More detailed particulars for the year 1924 are set out below :—

Kind of goods		Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Total.
		Returned on schedules for			
		Linen and Hemp Trades.	Linen Trades.	Other trades.	
Flax line yarns	..	tons 2,760 £'000 556	10,720 4,284	290 56	13,770 4,896
Flax tow yarns	..	tons 6,020 £'000 764	17,310 3,640	330 58	23,660 4,462
Flax yarns, not separately distinguished	..	tons — £'000 —	—	480 62	480 62
Flax and hemp dressed	..	tons 700 £'000 162	3,250 764	—	3,950 926
Flax and hemp tow	..	tons 1,000 £'000 82	4,670 473	—	5,670 555
Waste ..	..	tons — £'000 —	71	—	71
TOTAL VALUE	..	£'000 1,564	9,232	176	10,972

Linen manufactures.—The following statement summarises the output of linen thread and linen piece-goods returned on all schedules in the three censal years. The figures relate to goods produced for sale or (in Ireland) for transfer to other departments of the same firms. Particulars relating to made-up goods are also included, but these represent the output returned on schedules for the Linen and

Hemp Trades only and for a statement of the total output of goods of this class, reference should be made to the Report on the Clothing Trades, which forms part of a separate volume.

Kind of goods.	Great Britain.		Ireland.*		United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1924.						
Linen thread ..	Tons. 685	£'000 604	Tons. 2,060	£'000 1,083	Tons. 2,745	£'000 1,687
Linen and union piece-goods ..	Mill. sq. yds. 43·3	3,773	Mill. sq. yds. 160·5	9,913	Mill. sq. yds. 203·8	13,686
Made-up goods ..	..	1,364	..	6,560	..	7,924
TOTAL VALUE ..	..	5,741	..	17,556	..	23,297
1912.						
Linen thread ..	Tons. 1,911	539	Tons. 2,442	436	Tons. 4,353	975
Linen and union piece-goods ..	Mill. lin. yds. 137·2	4,514	Mill. lin. yds. 233·9	6,307	Mill. lin. yds. 371·1	10,821
Made-up goods ..	..	662	..	2,656	..	3,318
TOTAL VALUE ..	..	5,715	..	9,399	..	15,114
1907.						
Linen thread† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linen and union piece-goods ..	Mill. lin. yds. 133·5	3,793	Mill. lin. yds. 229·7	6,204	Mill. lin. yds. 363·2	9,997
Made-up goods ..	..	1,038	..	1,345	..	2,383
TOTAL VALUE ..	..	4,831	..	7,549	..	12,380

* 1924 figures refer to Northern Ireland only.

† Included with linen yarns.

Detailed comparison between the quantities of the various kinds of linen piece-goods produced in the three censal years is rendered difficult by changes in classification, and in the case of Great Britain, by an alteration in the unit of measurement from linear to square yards. The following table shows the particulars available for making such comparison, the quantities stated for Great Britain representing piece-goods made for sale and excluding any piece-goods used, in the works where they were woven, in the production of made-up goods. The quantities shown in the table are those returned

on schedules for the Jute, Hemp and Linen Trades and do not include any linen piece-goods produced in other trades.

Linen piece-goods.	1924.	1912.	1907.
<i>Northern Ireland</i> :—	Mill. lin. yds.	Mill. lin. yds.	Mill. lin. yds.
Plain*	141.2	175.4†	168.7‡
Other kinds†	27.3	58.6‡	61.0‡
<i>Great Britain</i> :—	Mill. sq. yds.		
Plain	16.5	92.7	98.9
Checked, printed or dyed, and damask or diaper	4.7	17.2	9.1
Sailcloth or canvas	16.8	27.3	23.4

* In 1924, firms in Northern Ireland were instructed to return their output of linen piece-goods in the unbleached condition, but in the two previous years the returns included plain piece-goods partly in the bleached and partly in the unbleached condition.

† Returned in 1924 under the three headings shown in the Table on p. 171, and in 1912 and 1907 as *checked, striped, coloured, damask, diaper or other kinds of cloth not included under "plain."*

‡ Including the small output in Southern Ireland.

The figures show clearly that in Northern Ireland the quantities of linen piece-goods produced in 1924 were substantially smaller than those produced in the two pre-war years. In Great Britain the reduction appears to have been still greater, though the figures given in the table are not directly comparable, owing to the change in measurement from linear to square yardage. Some information as to the relation between the linear and square yardage of linen piece-goods produced in Great Britain in 1924 was obtained as the result of a voluntary question in the Census schedule. The particulars furnished in response to this question are shown in the following statement :—

Linen piece-goods, unbleached.	Linear yards.	Square yards.
Plain	11,020,354	10,054,396
Damask and/or Jacquard-woven fabrics	131,170	180,757
Diapers, drills, huckabacks, etc. (heddle-woven)	1,001,082	1,188,211
Sailcloth or heavy canvas	3,469,313	3,135,848
TOTAL	15,621,919	14,559,212

It will be clear that, if the foregoing particulars are in any way representative of the total production of the various classes of linen piece-goods, the number of linear yards of plain piece-goods and of sailcloth or canvas produced in Great Britain in 1924 would be greater than the number of square yards shown in the main table above, so that, when the production in the three years is reckoned in the same unit of measurement, the amount of the decline in 1924 as compared with 1912 and 1907 appears to have been somewhat less than that shown by the unadjusted figures in the table. Even so, however, the decline in 1924 as compared with 1912 would still be serious, particularly in the case of plain goods. On a like basis of reasoning, the decline in the case of the remaining category (piece-goods checked, printed or dyed, etc.) would be even greater than that shown by the unadjusted figures given in the table.

Further particulars regarding linen manufactures in 1924 are given below :—

Kind of goods.	Great Britain.		Northern Ireland.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Linen thread	Tons. 685	£'000 604	Tons. 2,060	£'000 1,083
Linen piece-goods :—	Mill. sq. yds.		Mill. sq. yds.	
Plain, unbleached	18.2	978	129.4	7,395
" bleached	3.6	374	—	—
Damask or diaper	2.6	318	9.4	793
*Diapers, drills, etc. (heddle-woven)	—	—	3.6	284
*Damask and/or Jacquard-woven fabrics	—	—	18.1	1,441
Checked, printed or dyed	2.1	199	—	—
Sailcloth or canvas	16.8	1,904	†	†
TOTAL—WOVEN GOODS	43.3	3,773‡	160.5	9,913
Articles of linen or union cloth :—				
Handkerchiefs—				
Plain	—	—	..	1,093
Printed	—	—	..	809
Household articles §	..	679	..	3,449
Shirts, collars and cuffs	..	420	..	970
Other articles of clothing	..	—	..	239
Made-up canvas goods||	..	265	..	—
TOTAL—ARTICLES OF LINEN, ETC.	..	1,364	..	6,560
TOTAL VALUE	..	5,741‡	..	17,556

* Alternative headings for *damask or diaper* on the Irish schedules : not all firms so classified their goods.

† Included with *plain unbleached piece-goods* ; the quantity is very small.

‡ Includes £202,000 returned by the Jute Trade, of which £185,000 (5.1 million sq. yds.) represents *plain unbleached piece-goods*.

§ Including hemmed, hemstitched, scalloped or embroidered doylies, tray-cloths, table-cloths, bed-spreads, pillow-cases, towels, whether made from plain cloth or from damask or other fancy texture, and other like articles.

|| Including rick covers, tarpaulins, tents and awnings, buckets, etc., and hose-pipe and machinery belting of linen.

Other products.—Other goods, detailed in the following table, were also included as part of their output in 1924 by firms which made their Returns on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades.

Great Britain.		Northern Ireland.	
Kind of goods.	Value.	Kind of goods.	Value.
Cordage of hemp or like materials	£'000. 408	Cordage of hemp or like materials	£'000. 57
Other hemp goods (including yarns)	441	Other hemp goods (yarns)	192
Jute yarns and manufactures	530	Cotton and other piece-goods	152
Cotton piece-goods	118	Household articles of cotton	411
Household articles of cotton	194	Cotton handkerchiefs	364
Other manufactures of cotton	125	Other textile products	72
Incandescent gas mantles	574	Other products	13
Upholstery webs	111		
Other products	29		
TOTAL	2,530	TOTAL	1,261

Further particulars regarding incandescent gas mantles are given below (p. 163). The other goods shown in the table are dealt with in the Reports on the trades where they are mainly produced.

Work done for the trade.—Firms in Great Britain that made their Returns on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades also included in their output the sum of £95,000 as received for work done for the trade, and firms in Northern Ireland making their returns on schedules for the Linen Trade stated that they received the sum of £386,000 for work done for the trade, the work consisting, in both cases, chiefly of making-up work.

Value of output of Linen and Hemp Trades free from duplication.—The output of 1924 may be summarised as follows :—

Classes of goods and work done.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.	Total.
	Returned on schedules for			
	Linen and Hemp Trades.	Linen Trade.	Other trades.	
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Flax and hemp, dressed and tow ..	244	1,237	—	1,481
Flax yarns	1,320	7,924	176	9,420
Linen thread	604	1,083	—	1,687
Woven linen goods	3,571	9,913	202	13,686
Made-up linen goods, etc.	1,364	6,560	—	7,924
Incandescent gas mantles	574	—	—	574
Cordage	408	57	165	630
Other textile products	1,519	1,191	104	2,814
Other products	29	13	10	52
Waste	—	71	—	71
Work done for the trade	95	386	—	481
TOTAL	9,728	28,435	657	38,820

In the totals shown above there is a considerable amount of duplication, especially between yarns and thread, yarns and piece-goods, and piece-goods and made-up goods. This duplication is inherent in the departmentalised form of Return made by firms in Northern Ireland, but it is also found in Great Britain in cases where weaving firms do not spin or making-up firms do not weave. The information available is not sufficient to enable the probable extent of this duplication to be calculated within narrow limits, but examination of the individual Returns suggests (1) that the duplication between the value of yarns spun and the values of flax dressed, thread made, and piece-goods woven, was probably not less than £8,000,000 and may have been as much as £9,000,000; and (2) that there was a further duplication of between £4,500,000 and £5,000,000 between piece-goods and made-up goods. The amount, £481,000, received for work done for the trade may also be duplicated in the

value of the finished goods. The gross value of goods made and work done returned on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades was £38,163,000, and the value free from duplication may be estimated at about £24,500,000, a figure which may be in excess or defect by as much as £1,000,000.

Value of output of linen and hemp goods.—In order to arrive at the value of all linen and hemp goods (other than cordage) produced in 1924, as finished for sale and free from duplication, it is necessary to deduct from the output value of the Linen and Hemp Trades, free from duplication (as estimated in the preceding paragraph), the value (£3,158,000) of the goods, except *other hemp goods (including yarns)*, shown in the paragraph entitled *Other products* above, and to take into account, as possible additions to the total, the value of linen and hemp goods (except cordage) returned on schedules for other trades, together with the value of the work done on linen and hemp goods for merchants or other firms outside the Linen and Hemp Trades. The value of the linen and hemp goods (except cordage) made by firms outside the Linen and Hemp Trades in 1924 was £492,000, but this sum may include the value of products made from (or used in the making of) linen and hemp goods returned by firms in the Linen and Hemp Trades, and to this extent it would not constitute an addition to the output value of the Linen and Hemp Trades, as estimated above. As stated on page 156, the sum of £481,000 was received by firms in the Linen and Hemp Trades for work done for the trade in 1924; and firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Textile Finishing Trades stated that they received £486,000 for treatment of linen yarns and £1,518,000 for treatment of linen piece-goods. The value of the packing work done on linen goods was not separately recorded, but it is estimated at between £50,000 and £75,000. Assuming that the work done by firms in the Linen and Hemp Trades was done on linen and hemp goods, the total amount recorded for work done on such goods was thus, in round figures, about £2,500,000. The value of this work is included in the value of the linen and hemp goods as returned to the Census of Production in so far as the work was done for firms that made Returns. The firms which made their Returns on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades reported that they paid £619,000 for work given out by them to other firms. The difference between this sum and the total amount stated above as received for work done on linen and hemp goods thus represents work done for merchants and other firms outside the Linen and Hemp Trades. This amount may to a small extent represent work done on imported goods, and it may be partly duplicated in the value (£492,000) of linen and hemp goods returned on other schedules, account of which has already been taken. Some of the work done on linen yarns and piece-goods may also be duplicated in the value of the piece-goods and made-up goods already included in the calculation. On

the other hand, the amount in question may understate the value of the work done on goods produced by firms in the Linen and Hemp Trades in so far as any of the work given out by such firms was given to firms whose work is not included in the above-mentioned total of £2,500,000.* On the whole, therefore, the total value of linen and hemp goods (other than cordage) produced in 1924, as finished for sale and free from duplication may be estimated at approximately £23,500,000, a figure which may be in excess or defect by at least as much as £1,000,000.

Cost of materials and work given out.—The cost of materials used by firms making their Returns on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades was returned as £25,075,000 in 1924, of which, as already stated, from £12,500,000 to £14,000,000 represents the value of materials passing in successive stages through the hands of several firms, or, as in the Returns for Northern Ireland, through different departments of the same firm. The cost of materials purchased from outside these trades was, therefore, in round figures, between £11,000,000 and £12,500,000.

The amount paid to other firms for work given out to them was returned as £619,000 in 1924.

Weaving firms with making-up departments in Northern Ireland were asked to state voluntarily the amounts paid by them for such work as "Swiss embroidery, Japanese thread-drawing," etc., done outside the United Kingdom for them, either in their own or in other establishments. Firms with an output in 1924 of made-up goods valued at £3,393,000 or nearly 44 per cent. of the total output of the making-up departments of weaving firms in Northern Ireland, stated that they paid £31,000 for such work.

Net output.—The net output in 1924 of the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades (whose gross output was valued at £38,163,000) was £12,469,000, that sum representing, without duplication, the total amount by which the value (at works) of the aggregate output exceeded the cost (at works) of the materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out to them.

The net output per head of persons employed (excluding out-workers) in the censal year 1924 was £122.

Separate particulars regarding net output in the Linen and Hemp Trades in 1907 and 1912 were not extracted.

Raw materials.—Spinning firms were asked to furnish voluntarily particulars regarding the quantities of leading raw materials used

* Work to a value of at least £31,000 was given out to firms outside the United Kingdom.

by them, and such information was furnished by firms that produced 73·9 per cent. of the total output of flax line yarns and 74·1 per cent. of that of flax tow yarns (or, in sum, 31,790 tons of flax yarns), together with 5,370 tons (68 per cent.) of the 7,900 tons of hemp yarns recorded on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades. The kinds and quantities of materials used by these firms was as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
Flax, undressed ..	29,400	Hemp, dressed ..	480
Flax, dressed ..	3,220	Hemp, tow ..	270
Flax, tow ..	9,440	Flax, hemp and tow, not	
Hemp, undressed ..	4,430	separately distinguished	6,320
		Cotton, coir, ramie, etc.	270

Exports and imports.—The relation between production, exports and imports of the chief classes of linen and hemp goods in 1924 is shown in the following table:—

Kind of goods.	Production.	Exports.	Net imports.	Available for consumption in the United Kingdom.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flax line yarns	16,850	2,390	3,060	17,520
Flax tow yarns	26,100	1,710	4,420	28,810
Flax yarns, not separately distinguished	480	—	—	480
Hemp yarns	66,910	680	4,330	70,560
Linen thread	2,745	1,186	356	1,915
	Mill. sq. yds.	Mill. sq. yds.	Mill. sq. yds.	Mill. sq. yds.
Linen piece-goods:—				
Plain, unbleached	147·6	24·4	6·1	} 94·1
Plain, bleached	3·6	39·0	1·0	
Checked, dyed, etc., and damask or diaper	35·8	37·0	0·4	
Sailcloth or canvas	16·8	10·4	3·6	
TOTAL	203·8	110·8	11·1	104·1

The table clearly shows that large quantities of piece-goods returned to the Census by weaving firms as in the unbleached state, were bleached, dyed or otherwise finished before exportation.

The quantities of piece-goods shown under *Production* in the above table and in the following table are exclusive of such piece-goods as were made in Great Britain and used in the works where they were woven in the production of made-up goods.

The figures for the three censal years are given below as far as available. The export figures shown for 1924 are inclusive of 680 tons

of flax yarns and 1,402,000 square yards of linen piece-goods exported to the Irish Free State, and allowance for these amounts should be made in comparisons with the export figures for the earlier years.

Kind of goods.	Year.	Production.		Exports.		Net imports.		Available for consumption in the United Kingdom.	
		Tons.	Mill.sq.yds.	Tons.	Mill.sq.yds.	Tons.	Mill.sq.yds.	Tons.	Mill.sq.yds.
Flax yarns	1924	43,430	203.8	4,100	110.8	7,480	11.1	46,810	104.1
	1912	67,070	371.1	7,900	213.1	17,580	14.5	76,750	173.5
	1907	70,310*	363.2	7,340	185.0	9,220	†	72,190*	..
Linen piece-goods ..	1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Estimated.

† Not separately recorded.

British exports of flax yarns were 10.4 per cent. of the production in 1907, 11.8 per cent. in 1912, and 9.4 per cent. in 1924; between 1907 and 1924 they decreased by 44.1 per cent. British spun yarns provided 87.2 per cent. of the home supply in 1907, 77.1 per cent. in 1912 (when imports were exceptionally large), and 84 per cent. in 1924. If, for better comparison with earlier years, the exports of yarns in 1924 be taken exclusive of shipments to the Irish Free State, the ratio of exports to production would be reduced to under 8 per cent., and the decline in the quantity exported in 1924 as compared with 1907 would be over 50 per cent.

The change of measurement from linear yards in 1907 and 1912 to square yards in 1924 prevents any close comparison being made of the three years in respect of production, exports and imports of linen piece-goods. Net imports, however, were of small importance in any of these years. British exports were about 51 per cent. in 1907, and about 57 per cent. in 1912 of the linear yardage produced, and about 54 per cent. in 1924 of the square yardage produced in that year.

Employment in 1924.*

The number of persons (excluding outworkers) employed in the week ended 18th October, 1924, by the firms making their Returns on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades, was 103,386, viz., 98,718 returned as operative staff and 4,668 returned as

* See Tables III A, III B and III C on pp. 168-9 and 172.

administrative, technical and clerical staff. The distribution of these by sex and age was as follows:—

Sex and age.	Operative staff.		Administrative, technical and clerical staff.		Total.	
	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.	Great Britain.	Northern Ireland.
Week ended 18th October, 1924.						
<i>Males:—</i>						
Under 18 years ..	1,049	3,538	89	177	1,138	3,715
Over 18 years ..	5,096	14,333	1,036	2,149	6,132	16,482
TOTAL—MALES ..	6,145	17,871	1,125	2,326	7,270	20,197
<i>Females:—</i>						
Under 18 years ..	4,918	11,141	39	81	4,957	11,222
Over 18 years ..	14,281	44,362	331	766	14,612	45,128
TOTAL—FEMALES	19,199	55,503	370	847	19,569	56,350
<i>All persons:—</i>						
Under 18 years ..	5,967	14,679	128	258	6,095	14,937
Over 18 years ..	19,377	58,695	1,367	2,915	20,744	61,610
TOTAL	25,344	73,374	1,495	3,173	26,839	76,547

The variation in the total numbers of operatives employed in the course of the year is shown by the following total numbers employed in a week in each month of the census year:—

Week ended.	Great Britain.		Northern Ireland.	
	Number of operatives.	Per cent. of average.	Number of operatives.	Per cent. of average.
12th January	24,931	98.4	67,489	94.3
16th February	25,102	99.0	69,079	96.5
15th March	25,486	100.6	70,693	98.8
12th April	25,131	99.2	71,942	100.5
17th May	25,442	100.4	72,576	101.4
21st June	25,465	100.5	72,150	100.8
19th July	25,377	100.1	68,919	96.3
16th August	25,387	100.2	72,331	101.0
13th September	25,711	101.5	72,845	101.8
18th October	25,344	100.0	73,374	102.5
15th November	25,380	100.1	73,925	103.3
13th December	25,360	100.1	73,694	102.9

The average for the 12 weeks was 25,343 employed in Great Britain, of whom 6,178 were males and 19,165 were females; the average for Northern Ireland was 71,585, of whom 17,682 were males and 53,903 were females.

The average number of outworkers returned in 1924 was 509 (all females) in Great Britain and 4,771 (566 males and 4,205 females) in Northern Ireland.

Mechanical Power in 1924.*

The prime movers installed in the factories of those firms that made their Returns on schedules for the Linen and Hemp Trades were of the descriptions shown in the following statement, in which engines that were ordinarily in use in the censal year are distinguished from those in reserve or idle in that year. The kilowatt capacity of electric generators which were driven by engines of the several classes are shown, for convenience, in the same table.

Kind of engine.	Prime movers (by kind of engine)		Electric generators (by kind of motive power).	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use	In reserv- or idle.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Reciprocating steam engines ..	72,130	16,975	9,838	3,321
Steam turbines	5,935	2,189	3,207	1,634
Gas and oil engines	3,357	803	337	214
Water power	2,962	345	500	10
TOTAL	84,384	20,312	13,882	5,179

About 31·5 per cent. of the prime movers installed in factories and about 19·4 per cent. of the electric generators (measured in both cases by capacity) were in factories in Great Britain. Of the capacity of prime movers installed in Great Britain about 75 per cent. was ordinarily in use in 1924; the corresponding figure for Northern Ireland was 83·2 per cent. About 70·5 per cent. of the capacity of electric generators installed in Great Britain, and about 73·4 per cent. of that in Northern Ireland were ordinarily in use in 1924.

In addition to the mechanical power shown in the above table under the heading *prime movers* there were installed *electric motors*, driven by purchased electricity, of an aggregate capacity of 7,185 horse-power (1,994 horse-power in Northern Ireland). Of that total, 5,180 horse-power was the capacity of motors ordinarily in use in the censal year and 2,005 horse-power represented the capacity of those in reserve or idle. Electric motors driven, or intended to be driven, from the generators, particulars of which are given in the above table, were also installed to a total capacity of 15,590 horse-power (12,461 horse-power in Northern Ireland), of which 12,771 horse-power were ordinarily in use and 2,819 horse-power in reserve or idle in the censal year. Of the electric motors in Great Britain, 34·6 per cent. of those actuated by purchased electricity and 30·6 per cent. of those driven from generators in the works, were in reserve or idle. The corresponding percentages for Northern Ireland were much lower, being 10·5 and 14·9 respectively.

* See Table IV on pp. 169 and 173.

GAS MANTLES.*

Production, exports and imports.—Firms engaged in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles returned a total output for 1924 of 305,000 gross, valued at £574,000. In 1912 the output was returned by value only at a figure of £224,000. For 1907 the output was not recorded separately but formed part of the unclassified products (valued at £74,000) of the Heating, Lighting, Ventilating and Sanitary Engineering Trades. The exports of mantles for incandescent lighting, whether collodionised or not, in 1924 were 23,105 gross, valued at £48,508; and 164,672 gross, valued at £159,440, were imported and retained in this country. The quantity available for consumption in the country was, therefore, about 446,567 gross (over 64 millions), of which about 63 per cent. were of British manufacture. Exports and imports of incandescent mantles were recorded in 1912 by value only, the figures being £40,728 for exports and £319,357 for retained imports.

Materials and net output.—The total cost of materials purchased and used by the firms engaged in the manufacture of gas mantles was returned as £219,000 in 1924, and the total net output was thus £355,000. The net output per person employed was £162.

Employment.—The average number of operatives employed by these firms in 1924 was returned as 1,932, of whom 172 were males and 1,760 females; and the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff was 269. There were, therefore, 2,201 persons in all employed in 1924 in the production of gas mantles.

Mechanical power.—The power equipment of these firms in 1924 consisted of prime movers of a total capacity of 390 horse-power, of which 250 horse-power were shown as in use and 140 horse-power as in reserve or idle. In addition, these firms had electric motors of a total capacity of 286 horse-power, driven by purchased electricity; of these motors the capacity in use was 251 horse-power and that in reserve was 35 horse-power. Electric generators of a capacity of 179 kilowatts were also shown, of which the capacity in use was 105 kilowatts and that in reserve was 74 kilowatts. The capacity of electric motors driven from these generators was 221 horse-power, of which 180 horse-power was in use and 41 horse-power in reserve.

* The particulars of production, employment and power given for 1924 in this section have already been included in the figures relating to the Linen and Hemp Trades.

TABLES.

JUTE TRADE (SCOTLAND).

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	Scotland.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	14,206
Cost of materials used	"	9,765
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	51
Net output	"	4,390
Average number of persons employed	No.	34,402
Net output per person employed	£	128
Mechanical power available :—		
Prime movers	H.P.	52,501
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	7,260

II.—Production.

A.—TOTAL MAKE OF JUTE YARNS AND JUTE PIECE-GOODS.

Kind of goods.	Scotland.
Jute yarns	Tons. 181,640
Jute piece-goods	Th. sq. yds. 395,863 (113,460 tons).

B.—OUTPUT SOLD OR ADDED TO STOCK AND WORK DONE.

Kind of goods.	Scotland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Jute yarns	Tons. 124,400	£'000. 5,652
Jute manufactures :—		
Piece-goods	108,620 (384,571) (Th. sq. yds.)	7,233
Carpets and rugs	4,030 (5,766) (Th. sq. yds.)	410
Made-up jute goods—		
Sacks and bags, new	4,710 (6,294) (Thousands)	295
Other sorts .. .. .	..	72
Linen manufactures, including manufactures of linen mixed with other materials, if known as "linens" :—	Th. sq. yds.	
Piece-goods, plain, unbleached	5,113	185
" " other	229	17
Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of hemp or like materials ..	Tons. 3,190	165
Waste (including worked jute waste) .. .. .	..	38
Other products .. .. .	..	131
Work done for the trade .. .. .	..	8*
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT) .. .. .	..	14,206

* Amount received for work done.

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924.

Kind of staff.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
<i>Scotland :—</i>						
Operatives	2,515	10,795	3,836	22,930	6,351	33,725
Administrative, technical and clerical staff	106	715	21	162	127	877
TOTAL	2,621	11,510	3,857	23,092	6,478	34,602

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924.

Scotland. (Annual average. Males, 10,756; Females, 22,769; Total, 33,525).

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	10,673	22,300	32,973	July 19th ..	10,747	23,051	33,798
Feb. 16th ..	10,749	22,663	33,412	Aug. 16th ..	10,752	23,021	33,773
March 15th ..	10,687	22,516	33,203	Sept. 13th ..	10,635	22,822	33,457
April 12th ..	10,726	22,421	33,147	Oct. 18th ..	10,795	22,930	33,725
May 17th ..	10,737	22,668	33,405	Nov. 15th ..	10,811	23,024	33,835
June 21st ..	10,860	22,762	33,622	Dec. 13th ..	10,897	23,053	33,950

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS, AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	Scotland.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
PRIME MOVERS :—		
Reciprocating steam engines	H.P. 38,998	H.P. 3,018
Steam turbines	5,890	3,900
Gas engines	306	183
Petrol and light oil engines	26	—
Water power	180	—
TOTAL	45,400	7,101
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	52,501	
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—		
Driven by—	Kw.	Kw.
Reciprocating steam engines	1,843	399
Steam turbines	3,784	2,750
Gas engines	13	—
Petrol and light oil engines	14	—
Water power	19	—
TOTAL	5,673	3,149
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED	8,822	
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—		
Driven by—	H.P.	H.P.
Electricity generated in own works	6,384	1,346
Purchased electricity	7,161	99

LINEN AND HEMP TRADES (GREAT BRITAIN).

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output)	£'000	2,893	6,835	9,728
Cost of materials used	"	1,641	4,433	6,074
Paid for work given out to other firms	"	8	118	126
Net output	"	1,244	2,284	3,528
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)	No.	8,560	18,278	26,838
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers)	£	145	125	131
Mechanical power available :—				
Prime movers	H.P.	6,714	26,267	32,981
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"	857	4,334	5,191

II.—Production.

A.—TOTAL MAKE OF FLAX AND HEMP YARNS.

Kind of yarns.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flax line yarns	230	5,020	5,250
Flax tow yarns	290	8,010	8,300
Hemp line yarns	2,390	650	3,040
Hemp tow yarns	1,830	960	2,790

B.—OUTPUT SOLD OR ADDED TO STOCK AND WORK DONE.

Kind of goods.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Flax and hemp dressed, etc. :—				
Flax and hemp dressed (line)	Tons	*	*	700
	£'000	*	*	162
Flax and hemp tow	Tons	*	*	1,000
	£'000	*	*	82
Yarns :—				
Flax line yarns	Tons	*	*	2,760
	£'000	*	*	556
Flax tow yarns	Tons	*	*	6,020
	£'000	*	*	764
Hemp line yarns	Tons	70	190	260
	£'000	10	33	43
Hemp tow yarns	Tons	1,290	400	1,690
	£'000	102	47	149
Jute yarns	Tons	—	910	910
	£'000	—	42	42

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can only be given for Great Britain as a whole.

B.—OUTPUT SOLD OR ADDED TO STOCK AND WORK DONE—continued.

Kind of goods.	Unit.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Linen manufactures, including manufactures of linen mixed with other materials, if known as "linens" :—				
Piece-goods—				
Plain, unbleached	Th. sq. yds.	471	12,596	13,067
	£'000	44	749	793
Plain, bleached	Th. sq. yds.	417	2,994	3,411
	£'000	117	240	357
Damask or diaper	Th. sq. yds.	*	*	2,615
	£'000	*	*	318
Checked, printed or dyed	Th. sq. yds.	449	1,624	2,073
	£'000	64	135	199
Sailcloth or canvas	Th. sq. yds.	4,375	12,416	16,791
	£'000	440	1,464	1,904
Finished thread	Cwts.	*	*	13,700
	£'000	*	*	604
Articles made from linen and union cloth :—				
Household articles (including hemmed, hemstitched, scalloped or embroidered doylies, table-cloths, tray-cloths, bedspreads, pillow-cases, towels, whether made from plain cloth or damask or other fancy texture, and other like articles)	"	151	528	679
Made-up canvas goods, viz. : rick covers, tarpaulins, tents and awnings, buckets, etc., and including hose-pipe and machinery belting of linen	"	66	199	265
Shirts, collars and cuffs	"	420	—	420
Ramie manufactures :—				
Incandescent gas mantles	Th. gross	305	—	305
	£'000	574	—	574
Jute manufactures :—				
Piece-goods	Th. sq. yds.	—	11,483	11,483
	Tons	—	4,490	4,490
	£'000	—	285	285
Other manufactures	Tons	*	*	1,960
	£'000	*	*	136
Jute tow and worked jute waste (including oakum and waste sold)	£'000	*	*	67
Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of hemp or like materials :—				
Under ¼ inch diameter—				
Of hemp	Tons	1,780	340	2,120
	£'000	175	64	239
Of other materials	Tons	*	*	310
	£'000	*	*	76
Of ¼ inch diameter and over	Tons	1,480	—	1,480
	£'000	93	—	93
Other manufactures of hemp	£'000	*	*	249
Upholstery webs	£'000	*	*	111
Cotton manufactures :—				
Piece-goods of cotton or of cotton mixed with other materials	"	*	*	118
Household articles of cotton	"	54	140	194
Other cotton manufactures	"	28	97	125
Other products	"	29	—	29
Work done for the trade	"	53†	42†	95†
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT)	£'000	2,893	6,835	9,728

* In order to avoid the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, figures can only be given for Great Britain as a whole.

† Amount received for work done.

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).

Kind of staff.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
<i>England and Wales</i> :—						
Operatives	210	1,760	1,414	6,169	1,624	7,929
Administrative, etc.* ..	18	459	18	196	36	655
TOTAL	228	2,219	1,432	6,365	1,660	8,584
<i>Scotland</i> :—						
Operatives	839	4,385	3,504	13,030	4,343	17,415
Administrative, etc.* ..	71	666	21	174	92	840
TOTAL	910	5,051	3,525	13,204	4,435	18,255
<i>Great Britain</i> :—						
Operatives	1,049	6,145	4,918	19,199	5,967	25,344
Administrative, etc.* ..	89	1,125	39	370	128	1,495
TOTAL	1,138	7,270	4,957	19,569	6,095	26,839

* Administrative, technical and clerical staff.

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).*England and Wales.* (Annual average : Males, 1,782 ; Females, 6,123 ; Total, 7,905.)

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	1,767	6,180	7,947	July 19th ..	1,773	6,004	7,777
Feb. 16th ..	1,780	6,204	7,984	Aug. 16th ..	1,771	5,884	7,655
March 15th ..	1,764	6,208	7,972	Sept. 13th ..	1,793	6,128	7,921
April 12th ..	1,787	6,136	7,923	Oct. 18th ..	1,760	6,169	7,929
May 17th ..	1,786	6,104	7,980	Nov. 15th ..	1,812	6,236	8,048
June 21st ..	1,780	6,058	7,838	Dec. 13th ..	1,811	6,160	7,971

Scotland. (Annual average : Males, 4,396 ; Females, 13,042 ; Total, 17,438.)

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	4,348	12,636	16,984	July 19th ..	4,393	13,207	17,600
Feb. 16th ..	4,321	12,797	17,118	Aug. 16th ..	4,428	13,304	17,732
March 15th ..	4,471	13,043	17,514	Sept. 13th ..	4,448	13,342	17,790
April 12th ..	4,365	12,843	17,208	Oct. 18th ..	4,385	13,030	17,415
May 17th ..	4,402	13,150	17,552	Nov. 15th ..	4,393	12,939	17,332
June 21st ..	4,402	13,225	17,627	Dec. 13th ..	4,397	12,992	17,389

Great Britain. (Annual average : Males, 6,178 ; Females, 19,165 ; Total, 25,343.)

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	6,115	18,816	24,931	July 19th ..	6,166	19,211	25,377
Feb. 16th ..	6,101	19,001	25,102	Aug. 16th ..	6,199	19,188	25,387
March 15th ..	6,235	19,251	25,486	Sept. 13th ..	6,241	19,470	25,711
April 12th ..	6,152	18,979	25,131	Oct. 18th ..	6,145	19,199	25,344
May 17th ..	6,188	19,254	25,442	Nov. 15th ..	6,205	19,175	25,380
June 21st ..	6,182	19,283	25,465	Dec. 13th ..	6,208	19,152	25,360

C.—NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS AT TWO SPECIFIED PERIODS IN 1924.

Country.	January.			July.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>England and Wales</i>	—	482	482	—	521	521
<i>Scotland</i>	—	7	7	—	7	7
<i>Great Britain</i>	—	489	489	—	528	528

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS
AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Great Britain.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
PRIME MOVERS :—						
Reciprocating steam engines	3,489	931	18,531	6,778	22,020	7,709
Steam turbines	415	60	—	—	415	60
Gas engines	973	305	343	99	1,316	404
Petrol and light oil engines	23	7	—	4	23	11
Heavy oil engines	75	—	—	—	75	—
Water power	426	10	467	45	893	55
TOTAL	5,401	1,313	19,341	6,926	24,742	8,239
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	6,714		26,267		32,981	
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.	Kw.
Driven by—						
Reciprocating steam engines	293	20	1,972	938	2,265	958
Steam turbines	—	—	40	—	40	—
Gas engines	146	134	54	—	200	134
Petrol and light oil engines	1	—	—	—	1	—
Heavy oil engines	7	—	—	—	7	—
Water power	20	—	75	—	95	—
TOTAL	467	154	2,141	938	2,608	1,092
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED	621		3,079		3,700	
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
Driven by—						
Electricity generated in own works	318	64	1,854	893	2,172	957
Purchased electricity	797	60	2,598	1,736	3,395	1,796

LINEN TRADE (NORTHERN IRELAND).

I.—Summary of results.

Particulars.	Unit.		Northern Ireland.
	Department.	£'000.	
Value of goods made and work done (Gross output) :—	Spinning ..	9,480	} £'000 28,435
	Thread-making ..	1,153	
	Weaving ..	10,068	
	Making-up ..	7,734	
Cost of materials used :—	Spinning ..	5,551	} " 19,001
	Thread-making ..	672	
	Weaving ..	7,499	
	Making-up ..	5,279	
Paid for work given out to other firms	"		493
Net output	"		8,941
Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) ..	No.		74,758
Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) ..	£		120
Mechanical power available :—			
Prime movers	H.P.		71,715
Electric motors driven by purchased electricity	"		1,994

II.—Production.

A.—TOTAL MAKE OF FLAX AND HEMP YARNS.

Kind of yarns.	Northern Ireland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.
Flax line yarns		11,270
Flax tow yarns		17,450
Hemp line yarns		610
Hemp tow yarns		1,460

B.—GOODS MADE AND SOLD OR ADDED TO STOCK OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE SAME FIRMS, AND WORK DONE ON COMMISSION.

Kind of goods.	Northern Ireland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£'000.
<i>Spinning department.</i>		
Flax line yarns	10,720	4,284
Flax tow yarns	17,310	3,640
Hemp line yarns	240	48
Hemp tow yarns	960	144
Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of hemp or like materials	430	57
Flax dressed (line)	3,200	760
Hemp dressed (line)	50	4
Flax tow	4,640	470
Hemp tow	30	3
Waste for paper-making	6,580	63
Spinning waste for purposes other than paper-making ..		5
Other textile products		2
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE IN SPINNING DEPARTMENT		9,480

B.—GOODS MADE AND SOLD OR ADDED TO STOCK OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE SAME FIRMS, AND WORK DONE ON COMMISSION—continued.

Kind of goods.	Northern Ireland.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£'000.
<i>Thread-making department.</i>		
Finished linen thread	2,060	1,083
Other textile manufactures		70
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE IN THREAD-MAKING DEPARTMENT		1,153
<i>Weaving department.</i>		
Linen piece-goods, unbleached :—		
Plain*	141,213 129,437	} 7,395
	<i>Th. lin. yds.</i> <i>Th. sq. yds.</i>	
Damask or diaper	7,526 9,434	} 793
	<i>Th. lin. yds.</i> <i>Th. sq. yds.</i>	
†Diapers, drills, huckabacks, etc. (heddle-woven) ..	4,910 3,606	} 284
	<i>Th. lin. yds.</i> <i>Th. sq. yds.</i>	
†Damask and/or Jacquard-woven fabrics ..	14,873 18,127	} 1,441
	<i>Th. lin. yds.</i> <i>Th. sq. yds.</i>	
Other piece-goods (mainly cotton)	2,417 2,878	} 152
	<i>Th. lin. yds.</i> <i>Th. sq. yds.</i>	
Waste		3
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE IN WEAVING DEPARTMENT		10,068
<i>Making-up department.</i>		
Articles manufactured from linen or union cloth :—		
Handkerchiefs—		
Plain (including checked or corded, unhemmed or hemstitched)		1,093
Printed (including reversed or with open-work, embroidered or initialled)		809
Household articles (including hemmed, hemstitched, scalloped or embroidered doylies, table-cloths, tray-cloths, bedspreads, pillow-cases, towels, whether made from plain cloth or damask or other fancy texture, and other like articles)		3,449
Articles of clothing :—		
Outer clothing (including aprons, blouses, skirts, robes, and other like articles, plain or embroidered)		221
Shirts, collars and cuffs		970
Underclothing, plain or embroidered		18
Manufactures of cotton :—		
Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy		364
Household articles		411
Other products		13
Work done for the trade		386‡
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE IN MAKING-UP DEPARTMENT		7,734
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE (GROSS OUTPUT)		28,435

* Includes a very small quantity of sailcloth or heavy canvas.

† Alternative headings to damask or diaper.

‡ Amount received for work done.

III.—Employment.

A.—NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDED 18TH OCTOBER, 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).

Kind of staff.	Males.		Females.		Males and females.	
	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.	Under 18.	All ages.
<i>Northern Ireland</i> :—						
Operatives	3,538	17,871	11,141	55,503	14,679	73,374
Administrative, technical and clerical staff	177	2,326	81	847	258	3,173
TOTAL	3,715	20,197	11,222	56,350	14,937	76,547

B.—OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN ONE WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF 1924
(EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS).*Northern Ireland. (Annual average: Males, 17,682; Females, 53,903; Total, 71,585.)*

Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Week ended.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan. 12th ..	16,856	50,633	67,489	July 19th ..	16,962	51,957	68,919
Feb. 16th ..	17,292	51,787	69,079	Aug. 16th ..	17,696	54,635	72,331
March 15th ..	17,673	53,020	70,693	Sept. 13th ..	17,864	54,981	72,845
April 12th ..	17,890	54,052	71,942	Oct. 18th ..	17,871	55,503	73,374
May 17th ..	18,145	54,431	72,576	Nov. 15th ..	17,971	55,954	73,925
June 21st ..	17,925	54,225	72,150	Dec. 13th ..	18,041	55,653	73,694

C.—NUMBER OF OUTWORKERS AT TWO SPECIFIED PERIODS IN 1924.

Country.	January.			July.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	564	4,163	4,727	567	4,248	4,815

IV.—Mechanical Power.

PARTICULARS OF PRIME MOVERS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Power equipment.	Northern Ireland.	
	Ordinarily in use.	In reserve or idle.
	H.P.	H.P.
PRIME MOVERS :—		
Reciprocating steam engines	50,110	9,266
Steam turbines	5,520	2,129
Gas engines	1,785	358
Petrol and light oil engines	93	30
Heavy oil engines	65	—
Water power	2,069	290
TOTAL	59,642	12,073
TOTAL OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED	71,715	
	Kw.	Kw.
ELECTRIC GENERATORS :—		
Driven by—		
Reciprocating steam engines	7,573	2,363
Steam turbines	3,167	1,634
Gas engines	124	80
Petrol and light oil engines	5	—
Water power	405	10
TOTAL	11,274	4,087
TOTAL OF ELECTRIC GENERATORS INSTALLED..	15,361	
	H.P.	H.P.
ELECTRIC MOTORS :—		
Driven by—		
Electricity generated in own works	10,599	1,862
Purchased electricity	1,785	209