



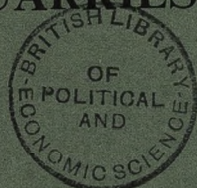
BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT  
on the  
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION  
FOR 1951

Volume 1

Trade D

SLATE QUARRIES AND MINES



*Presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament  
in pursuance of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947  
(10 & 11 Geo. 6, Ch. 39, Sec. 7).*

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1955

Price 1s 6d net

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42  
[HA 257]

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\* Not applicable to this trade

SLATE QUARRIES AND MINES TRADE

THE REPORT on this trade relates to establishments engaged wholly or mainly in the quarrying or mining of slate.

This trade corresponds to minimum list heading 13 in the Standard Industrial Classification.

There were no larger establishments in Northern Ireland in the register for this trade.

IMPORTANT NOTES and definitions appear on the inside of the back cover of this report. In interpreting the data in the following tables, it is essential to bear these in mind.

MINING AND QUARRYING  
SLATE QUARRIES AND MINES TRADE

Summary

Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 1

	Great Britain				
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935
Gross output (production) (b)	£'000 2,355	£'000 2,157	£'000 2,150	£'000 2,094	£'000 1,666
Cost of materials and fuel used (c)	211	198	183	158	121
Payment for work done on materials given out	-	3			
Transport payments (d)	90	..	..	..	..
Net output	2,054	1,956	1,968	1,936	1,545
Wages and salaries of persons employed	1,576	1,538	1,524	1,489	..
Average number of persons employed (e)	No. 4,774	No. 4,925	No. 5,012	No. 5,017	No. 9,598
Net output per person employed (e)	£ 430	£ 397	£ 393	£ 386	£ 161
Stocks at end of year	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Products on hand for sale	163	145	112	94	..
Materials and fuel	60	50	49	49	..
Number of quarries or mines	No. 27	No. 30	No. 30	No. 30	No. 45

The values of gross output and of materials and fuel used are derived in the following way:-

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Output of firms in this trade (f)	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Principal products (g)	2,212	2,105	2,122	2,072	1,652
Other output	-				
Value of outward transport on goods sold carried out by outside transport organisations	81	..	..	..	..
Value of transport of quarry products carried out by establishments' own employees	45	16	9	10	..
Changes in stocks (h)	+ 17	+ 35	+ 20	- 6	..
Payment for transport by a separate transport organisation (d)	..	81	81	-	1,666
Gross output (production)	2,355	2,157	2,150	2,094	1,666
Materials and fuel used by firms in this trade					
Purchases	221	200	185	163	121
Changes in stocks (h)	- 10	- 1	- 2	- 5	
Materials and fuel used	211	198	183	158	121

(a) For small firms' summary see Table 2.

(b) Sales of products were collected at ex-mine or ex-quarry prices in 1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948, and the cost of transport, whether carried out by firms' own employees or by other firms, was excluded and shown separately. Gross output for 1951 includes payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations for transport services. For other years payments for transport services outwards on goods sold are excluded.

(c) Amounts paid for delivery services are excluded for 1951 but included for other years.

(d) Payments to other firms and undertakings and to firms' own separate transport organisations. For 1951 they cover payments for transport of both goods sold and materials and fuel purchased. For other years payments cover only transport outwards of goods sold.

(e) Including working proprietors. For an estimate of the total number of persons employed in this trade see Table 3.

(f) Total value of sales (1951, 1950, 1949 and 1948) or production for sale (1935).

(g) For details for 1951 and 1948 see Table 8.

(h) For details for 1951 see Table 21.

Summary

Small firms (a)

TABLE 2

	Great Britain			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
Number of returns	10	4	7	7
Average number of persons employed (b)				
Males	55	25	31	32
Females	2	-	-	-
Total	57	25	31	32

(a) Small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns.

(b) Including working proprietors.

Estimated average employment (a)

All firms

TABLE 3

	Great Britain			
	1951	1950	1949	1948
As returned by firms				
Employing on the average more than ten persons (b)	4,774	4,925	5,012	5,017
Employing on the average ten or fewer persons (c)	57	25	31	32
Estimated average employment in firms not making satisfactory returns	4,831	4,950	5,043	5,049
Estimated average employment in all firms	-	6	-	-
	4,831	4,956	5,043	5,049

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) See Tables 13(iv) and 14.

(c) See Table 2.

Analysis by size, 1951

Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 4

Average number employed	Establishments	Gross output	Net output	Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
					Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
	No.	£'000	£'000	No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
11 - 24	4	42	38	79	28	1	30	486
25 - 49	9	179	147	347	117	8	125	423
50 - 99	3	98	91	221	69	4	74	411
100 - 199	8	637	508	1,135	353	39	392	448
300 and over	3	1,398	1,269	2,992	895	61	955	424
Total	27	2,355	2,054	4,774	1,462	114	1,576	430

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

## Analysis by standard region, 1951

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 5

Region	Estab-lish-ments	Gross output	Net output		Persons employed	Remuneration			Net output per person employed
			Value	Percent-age of total		Operatives	Other employees (a)	Total	
	No.	£'000	£'000		No.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
England and Scotland									
Northern: South Western: and Scotland	6	223	148	7.2	316	104	9	112	468
North Western	4	188	146	7.1	269	97	10	107	544
East and West Ridings: North Midland: Eastern: London and South Eastern: Southern: and Midland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total England and Scotland	10	411	294	14.3	585	200	19	219	503
Wales	17	1,944	1,760	85.7	4,189	1,262	95	1,357	420
Great Britain	27	2,355	2,054	100.0	4,774	1,462	114	1,576	430

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees.

TABLE 6 - Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1951

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

No specialisation within this trade was distinguished.

TABLE 7 - Total quantity of slate quarried or mined

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

The total quantities of slate raised in 1951 and 1948 were 123,000 tons and 130,000 tons respectively.

## Sales of the principal products of the trade, including sales of these products by establishments classified to other trades

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

TABLE 8

	1951			1948	
	Quantity	Value (a)	Entries	Quantity	Value (a)
	Tons	£'000	No.	Tons	£'000
Slates for roofing	94,083	2,009	26	101,981	1,880
Slates for damp courses	3,991	66	15	8,093	107
Slate slabs (including dressed or partially prepared slabs sold for further processing, but excluding other finished slate goods)	2,283	41	9	2,265	28
Other products (including slate granules and flour)	..	94	13	..	57 (b)
Waste products	..	2	11		
Total		2,212	26		2,072
Sales in other trades		-	-		-
Principal products of this trade sold by establishments in the trade		2,212	26		2,072

(a) Ex-quarry prices.

(b) Slate granules and flour, and waste products.

TABLE 9 - Sales of principal products of the trade by establishments classified to other trades

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

No sales of the principal products of this trade by establishments classified to other trades were recorded for 1951 or 1948.

TABLE 10 - Sales in the trade of other than principal products

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

The total value of sales of other than principal products in 1951 was negligible. In 1948 sales amounted to £17,000.

## Production, exports and imports of certain principal products (a)

TABLE 11

		Production (b)	Exports	Retained Imports
		Tons	Tons	Tons
Slates for roofing	1951	94,083	1,597(c)	12,888
	1948	101,981	683	9,341
	1935	248,620(d)	2,749	32,064
Slate slabs (including dressed or partially prepared slabs for further processing, but excluding other finished slate goods)	1951	2,283	(e)	1,435
	1948	2,265	..	2,265

(a) Figures of production (or sales) refer only to larger establishments. All recorded exports from and imports into the United Kingdom are given in the table. The figures, therefore, are not strictly comparable.

(b) Sales in 1951 and 1948, and production for sale in 1935.

(c) Described as 'slates and slate slabs'.

(d) Including slates for damp courses.

(e) Included with slates for roofing. See footnote (c).

TABLE 12 - Usage of certain specified purchased materials, 1951

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

No information on usage of materials was required from this trade.

## Employment in September

## Larger establishments (a)

TABLE 13  
(i) Operatives

	Great Britain				Number
	1951(b)	1950(b)	1949(b)	1948(c)	
Males					
Under 18	200	206	197	189	635
All ages	4,522	4,689	4,660	4,777	9,319
Females					
Under 18	-	-	-	-	-
All ages	2	3	2	3	3
Total					
Under 18	200	206	197	189	635
All ages	4,524	4,692	4,662	4,780	9,322

TABLE 13 (contd.)

## (ii) Administrative, technical and clerical employees (d)

	Great Britain				Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	
Males					
Under 18	-	3	3	3	3
All ages	221	231	230	219	271
Females					
Under 18	-	1	3	2	-
All ages	22	23	20	17	5
Total					
Under 18	-	4	6	5	3
All ages	243(e)	254(e)	250(e)	236(e)	276

## (iii) Total employees

	Great Britain				Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	
Males					
Under 18	200	209	200	192	638
All ages	4,743	4,920	4,890	4,996	9,590
Females					
Under 18	-	1	3	2	-
All ages	24	26	22	20	8
Total					
Under 18	200	210	203	194	638
All ages	4,767(e)	4,946(e)	4,912(e)	5,016(e)	9,598

(a) Excluded employees. The following persons were employed at the larger establishments in this trade in 1951 but are not included in the above tables or in any other Census of Production report (e.g., employees engaged in merchanting):-

Canteen workers	1	Males	-	Females
Other workers	2	Males	2	Females

(b) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, and September 24, 1949.

(c) Average for the year.

(d) In week ended September 22, 1951, September 30, 1950, September 24, 1949, September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935.

(e) Working proprietors. In addition working proprietors, shown in Table 13 (iv) below, were engaged in this trade in larger establishments. The 1935 figures include working proprietors.

## (iv) Working proprietors

	Great Britain				Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	
Males	-	-	2	1	
Females	1	-	-	-	
Total	1	-	2	1	

## Average employment

## Larger establishments (a)

	Great Britain				Number
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1935
Operatives	4,530	4,672	4,761	4,780	9,322
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	243	253	249	236 (b)	276 (b)
Total	4,773	4,925	5,010	5,016	9,598

(a) For employment in small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns, see Table 2.

(b) In week ended September 25, 1948, and October 12, 1935. The 1935 figure includes working proprietors. Outworkers. No outworkers were employed in this trade.

## Shift working, 1951 (a)

## Larger establishments in Great Britain

	Total number of man-shifts worked in the week	Total number of shift-hours worked in the week	Number of returns showing the systems stated
Continuous 3 shift systems per 24 hours averaging 8 hours per shift	-	-	-
Continuous 4 shift systems per 24 hours averaging 6 hours per shift	-	-	-
All 2 shift systems	527	5,126	2
Other shift systems	-	-	-
Total	527	5,126	(b)

(a) Shift working during week ended September 22, 1951.

(b) The number and percentage of returns showing shift working and of operatives on shift-work were as follows:-

	Returns		Operatives		
	Total in trade	Showing shift-work	Total in trade	Total on returns showing shift-work	Number employed on shift-work
Number	26	2	4,524	228	104
Percentage of total in trade	100.0	7.7	100.0	5.0	2.3
Percentage of total on returns showing shift-work				100.0	45.6

## Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year

	Great Britain				£'000
	1951	1950	1949	1948	
Wages and salaries (a) of					
Operatives	1,462	1,420	1,409	1,385	
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	114	118	116	104	
Total	1,576	1,538	1,524	1,489	
Employers' contributions to all National Insurance Schemes	51	50	51	43	

(a) Including bonus and commission payments.

## Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work

	Great Britain			£'000
	1951	1949	1948	
Plant, machinery and vehicles				
Acquisitions				
Plant and machinery				
New	33	51	47	
Second-hand	4	12	16	
Vehicles				
New	6	7	11	
Second-hand	1	-	2	
Total acquisitions	44	70	76	
Disposals				
Plant and machinery				
Vehicles	7	2	2	
	1	-	2	
Total disposals	7	2	4	
New building work				
Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges)	1	3	4	

MINING AND QUARRYING COUNTRY TABLES  
SLATE QUARRIES AND MINES TRADE  
1951

Note - Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms separate particulars for Scotland cannot be given.

Summary  
Larger establishments

TABLE 18

	England(a)	Wales	Scotland(a)	Great Britain
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross output (production)	411	1,944	..	2,355
Cost of materials and fuel used	85	126	..	211
Payment for work done on materials given out	-	-	-	-
Transport payments	32	58	..	90
Net output	294	1,760	..	2,054
Wages and salaries of persons employed	219	1,357	..	1,576
Average number of persons employed (b)	No. 585	No. 4,189	No. ..	No. 4,774
Net output per person employed (b)	£ 503	£ 420	£ ..	£ 430
Stocks at end of year	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Products on hand for sale	46	117	..	163
Materials and fuel	14	46	..	60
Number of quarries or mines	No. 10	No. 17	No. ..	No. 27

The values of gross output and of materials and fuel used are derived in the following way:-

	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Output of firms in this trade				
Total value of sales (see Table 20) (c)	353	1,859	..	2,212
Value of outward transport on goods sold carried out by outside transport organisations	25	55	..	81
Value of transport of quarry products carried out by establishments' own employees	32	13	..	45
Changes in stocks (see Table 21)	+ 1	+ 16	..	+ 17
Gross output (production)	411	1,944	..	2,355
Materials and fuel used by firms in this trade				
Purchases	86	135	..	221
Changes in stocks (see Table 21)	- 2	- 9	..	- 10
Materials and fuel used	85	126	..	211

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Scotland cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.

(b) Including working proprietors.

(c) Sales of quarry products were recorded at 'ex-quarry' prices.

## Summary

## Small firms (a)

TABLE 19

	England (b)	Wales	Scotland (b)	Great Britain
Number of returns	5	5	..	10
Average number of persons employed (c)				
Males	23	32	..	55
Females	1	1	..	2
Total	24	33	..	57

(a) Small firms (employing on the average ten or fewer persons) that made satisfactory returns.

(b) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, particulars for Scotland cannot be given separately and have been included with those for England.

(c) Including working proprietors.

Sales in the trade  
Larger establishments

TABLE 20

	England and Wales		Scotland		Great Britain	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£'000		£'000	Tons	£'000
Principal products						
Slates for roofing	..	(a)	..	(a)	94,083	2,009
Slates for damp courses	3,991	66	-	-	3,991	66
Slate slabs (including dressed or partially prepared slabs sold for further processing, but excluding other finished slate goods)	2,283	41	-	-	2,283	41
Other products (including slate granules and flour)	..	94	-	-	..	94
Waste products	..	2	-	-	..	2
Total principal products		(a)		(a)		2,212
Other output	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		(a)		(a)		2,212

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

Stocks of products on hand for sale and  
stocks of materials and fuel

## Larger establishments

TABLE 21

£'000

	Great Britain
Products on hand for sale	
{ at beginning of year	145
{ at end of year	163
Materials and fuel	
{ at beginning of year	50
{ at end of year	60

TABLE 22 - Employment in September: Larger establishments

See Table 13.

TABLE 23 - Average employment: Larger establishments

See Table 14.

TABLE 24 - Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year: Larger establishments

See Table 16.

Plant, machinery and vehicles - acquisitions and disposals,  
and capital expenditure on new building work

## Larger establishments

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Plant, machinery and vehicles			
Acquisitions			
Plant and machinery			
New	(a)	(a)	33
Second-hand	(a)	(a)	4
Vehicles			
New	6	-	6
Second-hand	1	-	1
Total acquisitions	(a)	(a)	44
Disposals			
Plant and machinery	(a)	(a)	7
Vehicles	1	-	1
Total disposals	(a)	(a)	7
New building work			
Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature (excluding site values and development charges)	1	-	1

(a) Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars cannot be given.

Payment for transport services for goods  
sold and materials and fuel purchased

## Larger establishments

	Great Britain
Amount paid to other firms and undertakings	88
Amount paid or credited to firms' own separate transport organisations	1
Total	90

## GENERAL NOTES

The following brief notes refer to Great Britain and, unless otherwise stated, to the census of production for 1951. Reference should be made to the separate booklet in this series entitled 'The Report on the Census of Production for 1951: Introductory Notes' (price 1s.6d. net) for particulars of the minor differences in the Northern Ireland censuses and other details about the census of production.

**Trade classification:** Establishments are classified to trades according to the nature of their output. Certain products, called principal products, are identified as characteristic of the production of individual trades, the principal products for a given trade being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. An establishment is classified to a trade if its output of principal products of that trade accounted for a greater proportion of the value of its output than did its output of principal products of any other trade.

**The establishment:** The basic unit for the collection of information is generally the establishment which in most cases comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g., a factory). Offices, warehouses and other ancillary places of business situated apart from the producing works are included in the return for the works.

**Larger establishments and small firms:** Larger establishments are those which employed more than 10 persons on the average during the year; small firms are those employing on the average 10 or fewer persons.

**Working proprietors** are proprietors of businesses other than limited companies, and include members of their families who work in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries. Any persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

**Persons employed:** Administrative employees include directors other than those paid by fee only, managers, superintendents and works foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; and travellers and office (including works office) employees. Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual workers.

All these figures exclude canteen employees and persons engaged in merchandising or any other activity not covered by a firm's return who are shown separately as excluded employees.

Figures for employees include only persons on the pay-roll (that is whose National Insurance cards were held by the firm), whether full-time or part-time employees.

**Outworkers,** who are shown separately, are persons employed by the firm who work on materials supplied by the firm, but do not work on the premises; operatives directly employed who work out of doors (e.g., maintenance workers) and sub-contractors are not included as outworkers.

**Wages and salaries** include all overtime payments, bonuses, and commissions, without any deduction for income tax, insurance, contributory pensions, etc. They exclude payments to working proprietors.

**Capital expenditure:** Expenditure on plant, machinery and vehicles relates to expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return, including transport and installation costs involved. Expenditure on new building work is similarly that charged to capital account during the year.

**Materials and fuel:** The cost of materials and fuel purchased includes all purchases during the year of materials for use in production and of fuel (including oil, gas, and electricity for all purposes, including heating and lighting); all packing materials, including the full cost of returnable containers when first purchased; workshop materials; office materials; water charges; materials for repairs to firms' own buildings, plant and vehicles when carried out by

their own work people included in the return; and consumable tools and parts for machinery purchased as replacement. Materials, components, etc. which were purchased and re-sold in the same state (that is, merchanted or factored goods) were excluded. For 1951 firms in many trades were required to state the quantities of certain purchased materials used.

**Stocks and work in progress:** Firms were instructed to give these at income tax value.

**Output:** Sales means sales during the year of goods made in the establishment covered by the return or made on commission for it, whether produced in the year or not. For all post-war censuses the value of sales was the net selling value, that is, the amount charged to customers, whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, and net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc. For goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, firms were required to give the f.o.b. value.

**Gross output** of a trade is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year; this means the value of sales and work done during the year adjusted for changes in the values of stocks.

**Net output** is the amount left after deducting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used and the amount paid for work given out and, for 1951, any transport payments included in firms' returns. This represents the value added to materials by the process of production, and constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses and all other similar charges have to be met as well as depreciation and profits.

**Customs and Excise Duty** paid on materials purchased is included in the cost of materials, but where it is especially important separate figures are shown.

**Later reports:** Reports will be published later summarising the main census results and giving information about power equipment and fuel consumption.

**Disclosure of information:** The report has been prepared in conformity with the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Figures have been combined with others of a similar nature in certain cases where publication of separate details might disclose the operations of an individual firm.

**Symbols used:** '..' for 'Not available', '-' for 'Nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)'

The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit, and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Tables 1 to 17 show figures for the United Kingdom (or Great Britain)

Tables 18 to 26 are country tables and give, where practicable, separate details for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Table 6: Specialist producers refer to those establishments 50 per cent. or more of whose total output by value is accounted for by the groups of products specified.

Table 8 (or 8(i)) shows the total sales of principal products of the trade, and includes therefore the sales of these products returned by establishments whether classified to the trade or to other trades. Those produced by establishments in other trades are shown in Table 9.

Table 10 shows the sales by establishments in the trade of products other than those regarded as principal products of the trade.

Table 20 (or 20(i)) shows sales by establishments in the trade of products, whether principal products or not, and broadly the aggregates here are equal to the corresponding figures in Table 8 (or 8(i)) less those in Table 9, plus those in Table 10.



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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

S.O. Code No. 51-328-1-4