## THE MATCH TRADE

Note.-For information regarding the scope of the Census, instructions given to firms for making returns, and definitions of the terms used in this report, reference should be made to the Introductory Notes on pages v to xviii.

## Introductory

This trade comprises firms that were engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of matches.

Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars for England and Wales and for Scotland cannot be published for the year 1930; the summary table (I) and the tables showing details of power equipment (IV) and coal, coke and electricity used ( V ) are therefore not appended to this report. The whole of this information is available in the tables given in the report itself. For the same reason, the 1924 figures given throughout this report include particulars relating to Northern Ireland, but this difference has no appreciable effect on the comparability of the aggregates for the two years.
The following table shows the main results of the Censuses of 1930 and 1924 in respect of firms in Great Britain that employed an average of more than ten persons :-

| Particulars | Unit | 1930 | 1924 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value of goods made (Gross output) | $£^{\prime} 000$ | 4,264 | 4,388 |
| Cost of materials used and amount paid for work given out to other firms | , | 761 | 914 |
| Estimated Excise duty ... ... ... ... | ", | 2,020 | 1,750 |
| Net output (exclusive of Excise duty) ... ... | " | 1,483 | 1,724 |
| Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers)... | No. | 4,017 | 4,876 |
| Net output per person employed (excluding outworkers) | £ | 369* | 354* |
| Power available :- |  |  |  |
| Prime movers ... ... ... ... ... | H.P. | 4,508 |  |
| Electric motors driven by purchased electricity |  | 391 | 398 |
| Number of returns ... ... ... ... ... | No. | 31 | 36 |
| Number of establishments . | " | 34 | $\dagger$ |

$\dagger$ Not available.
Deficiencies in 1930 aggregates.-The aggregate number of persons employed in 1930 by firms that stated that they employed not more than ten persons on the average was 462 , the corresponding figure for 1924 being 346 . The value of the gross output of the small firms in 1924 was $£ 66,000$. No output of matches was recorded by the small firms for 1924, $£ 58,000$ of their gross output being in respect of firelighters, and $£ 8,000$ in respect of other products.

In addition, 9 firms to which schedules were sent at the 1930 Census and 30 at that of 1924 furnished no information; these firms either had small businesses or had ceased productive operations before the end of the censal year.
Size of firms.-In the following table the main particulars recorded at the Census of 1930 are grouped according to the average numbers of persons shown in the returns :-

| Size of firm (average numbers employed) | Number of returns | Gross output | Net output* | Average number of persons employed (excluding outworkers) | Net output per person employed* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 11-24 \\ 25-99 \\ 100-1,499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No. } \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £^{\prime} 000 \\ 48 \\ 365 \\ 3,851 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £^{\prime} 000 \\ 25 \\ 117 \\ 1,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No. } \\ 227 \\ 466 \\ 3,324 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 108 \\ 251 \\ 404 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 31 | 4,264 | 1,483 | 4,017 | 369 |

* Exclusive of estimated Excise duty.

Regional distribution.-Owing to the risk of disclosure of information relating to the business of individual firms, it is not possible to distribute the results of the Censuses of 1930 and 1924 according to the various areas in which production was carried on.

## Production

Principal products.-The following table shows the value and, where available, the quantity of matches and firelighters made in 1930 and 1924. Matches packed in containers other than boxes of 50 matches were returned in the equivalent of boxes of this number for 1930 instead of the number of containers falling under each of the Excise classes (see below). The quantities stated for 1924 have been converted from the standard gross of 10,000 (which was the quantitative unit adopted át that Census) to the unit shown.

| Kind of goods | 1930 |  |  | 1924 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Entries | Quantity | Value |
|  | Gross of boxes of 50 matches per box | £'000 | No. | Gross of boxes of 50 matches per box | $£^{\prime} 000$ |
| Safety matches | 2,227,000 | 906 | 8 | 2,525,000 | 1,030 |
| Other sorts of matches | 7,913,000 | 3,279 | 11 | 7,682,000 | 3,253 |
| Totai-Matches | 10,140,000 | 4,185 | $\ldots$ | 10,207,000 | 4,283 |
| Firelighters ... ... | ... | 68 | 22 | ... | 88 |
| Total-Privcipal PRODUOTS | $\ldots$ | 4,253 | ... | $\ldots$ | 4,371 |

With the exception of $£ 4,000$ in 1930 and $£ 6,000$ in 1924 in respect of firelighters, the whole of the output shown above was recorded on schedules for the Match Trade.

The rate of Excise duty in 1924 was 5s. per 10,000 matches in boxes not exceeding 80 matches and one-third less for matches in excess of 80 per box. By the Finance Act of 1927, the number of containers was made the taxable unit, the standard rate of duty being 4s. 2d. per gross containers exceeding 20 but not exceeding 50 matches per container, with varying rates for containers of other sizes. The net receipts from Excise Duty in the financial year ended 31st March, 1931, were $£ 2,026,000$ and in the previous financial year $£ 2,006,000$. It may be estimated, therefore, that the total amount of duty included in the value of matches as returned to the Census was about $£ 2,020,000$, leaving some $£ 2,165,000$ as the value of the output of matches excluding duty. Excise duty on matches made in 1924 was estimated as about $£ 1,750,000$ and the value of the output apart from duty as about £2,533,000.

Prices.-The average selling values of matches in 1930 and 1924, as calculated from the Census returns, are shown in the following table. It should be borne in mind that these comparisons do not take account of any changes that may have occurred since the earlier year in the quality or type of goods included under the specified descriptions.


Volume of production in 1930 and 1924.-The following table compares the volume of production of matches and firelighters in 1930 and 1924 :-

| Kind of goods | Total production |  |  | 1930 <br> as a percentage of 1924 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1930 | 1924 |  |  |
|  | As returned | As returned | At 1930 average values |  |
|  | $£^{\prime} 000$ | $£^{\prime} 000$ | £'000 | Per cent. |
| Safety matches $\ldots$. Other sorts of matches | 906 3.279 | 1,030 | 1,027 | 88 |
| Other sorts of matches Firelighters ... ... | 3,279 68 | 3,253 | 3,185 | 103 |
| Frelighters ... ... | 68 | 88 | $87^{*}$ |  |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 4,253 | 4,371 | 4,299 | 99 |

* Based on average value of matches.

Production, exports and imports.-The following table gives particulars of the exports of matches in 1.930 and 1924, together with the imports retained for home consumption :-

| Kind of goods | Exports | Imports retained for home consumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Safety matches $\ldots\left\{_{1930}\left\{_{1924} 1930\right.\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Thousand containers } \\ \text { containing not more } \\ \text { than } 20 \text { matches } \\ 17,275 \\ \text { Gross containers } \\ \text { containing more } \\ \text { than } 20 \text { matches } \\ 333,637 \\ \text { Ten thousands } \\ \text { ( matches) } \\ 149,067\end{array}\right.$ $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Thousand containers } \\ \text { containing not more } \\ \text { than } 20 \text { matches } \\ 384 \\ \text { Gross containers } \\ \text { containing more } \\ \text { than } 20 \text { matches } \\ 79,549 \\ \text { Ten thousands } \\ \text { (matches) } \\ 152,687\end{array}\right.$ | Thousand containers containing not more than 20 matches $4,165$ <br> Gross containers containing more than 20 matches 7,409,865 <br> Ten thousands (matches) 3,622,765 <br> Thousand containers containing not more than 20 matches 35 <br> Gross containers containing more than 20 matches $2,220,914$ <br> Ten thousands (matches) 1,987,634 |

Owing to differences in the unit of measurement, imports and exports in 1930 cannot be precisely related to the production in that year. If it is assumed that the category " containing more than 20 matches " consisted of boxes averaging 50 matches, about one-fifth of the total quantity of safety matches and about 78 per cent. of that of other matches available for consumption in this country in 1930 were of home production, while for matches of all kinds the proportions supplied by British manufacturers and from imported sources were roughly the same. In 1924, the number of matches of British production was in excess of imported supplies, the latter representing roughly 44 per cent. of the total quantity available.

On the assumption made above, about 48 per cent. of all matches used in this country in 1930 consisted of safety matches, compared with about 42 per cent. in 1924 ; the total consumption in 1930 of matches of all kinds was greater by about 10 per cent. than in the earlier year, the average supply per head of the population of the United Kingdom being equivalent to about 62 and 55 boxes of 50 matches in the two years.

Other products. - In addition to the output shown in the table of principal products on page 406, firms that made their returns on schedules for the Match Trade recorded a sum of $£ 15,000$ in respect
of other goods made in 1930, the corresponding figure for 1924 being $£ 23,000$. These goods are dealt with in the reports on those trades in which the principal output was recorded.

## Employment and Wages

Employment.-The following table shows the average numbers of persons employed in 1930 and 1924 :-


Wages.-The available information as to the amount of wages paid in 1930 and 1924 is given on pages 252 and 253.

## Power

The following table shows the capacity of prime movers, electric generators and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in 1930 and 1924 :-

|  | 1930 |  |  | 1924 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| equipment | Ordinarily in use | In reserve or idle | Total | Ordinarily in use | In reserve or idle | Total |
| Prtue movers | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. | H.P. |
| Reciprocating steam engines | 833 | 628 | 1,461 | 475 | 843 | 1,318 |
| Internal combustion engines : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Gas } \\ \text { Petrol, } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \end{array}$ | 2,469 | 23 | 2,492 | 2,624 | 594 | 3,218 |
| Petrol, kerosene, or other light oils ... | 24 | 5 | 29 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Heavy oils ... ... | 266 | 260 | 526 | 202 | 274 | 476 |
| Total ... ... | 3,592 | 916 | 4,508 | 3,309 | 1,717 | 5,026 |


| Power <br> equipment | Ordinarily <br> in use | In <br> reserve <br> or idle | Total |  | Ordinarily <br> in use | In <br> reserve <br> or idle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Consumption of fuel

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke and electricity recorded as used in 1930:-

| Kind of fuel used |  | For power (driving engines) | For other purposes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{llll} \text { Coal... } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Coke } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons } \\ & 2,335 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tons } \\ 10,580 \\ 480 \end{array}$ |
| Electricity used for all purposes :- <br> Generated in same works |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { B.T.U. (Kw.-hrs.) } \\ \text { '000 } \\ 2,240 \\ 249 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total-Electricity ... ... |  |  | 2,489 |

## TABLES

Note.-Owing to the possible disclosure of information relating to individual firms, separate particulars for England and Wales and for Scotland cannot be given.
I. Summary of results (see page 405)
II. Production


## III. Employment

A.-Numbers employed in week ended 18th October, 1930 (EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS)

| Persons employed (excluding outworkers) | Males |  | Females |  | Males and females |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Under } \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ |
| Operatives | 60 | 1,372 | 674 | 2,255 | 734 | 3,627 |
| Administrative, technical and clerical staff ... | 6 | 307 | 11 | 116 | 17 | 423 |
| Total | 66 | 1,679 | 685 | 2,371 | 751 | 4,050 |

B.-Operatives (excluding outworkers) employed in one week IN EACH MONTH OF 1930

| Week ended |  | Males and females | Week ende |  | Males and females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January 18 | ... | 3,583 | July 19 ... | $\ldots$ | 3,555 |
| February 15 | ... | 3,551 | August $16 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,580 |
| March 15 ... | $\ldots$ | 3,565 | September 13 | $\ldots$ | 3,565 |
| April 12 ... | ... | 3,619 | October $18 .$. | $\ldots$ | 3,627 |
| May 17 | $\ldots$ | 3,567 | November 15 | $\ldots$ | 3,671 |
| June 21 | ... | 3,552 | December 13 | ... | 3,690 |
| Average for the twelve months |  |  |  |  | 3,594 |

C.-Numbers of outworkers at two spectified periods in 1930

|  | January |  | July |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 7 | - | 7 | 6 | - | 6 |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |

IV. Power (see page 409)
V. Consumption of fuel (see page 410)

