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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

Part 115
MISCELLANEOUS
WOOD AND CORK MANUFACTURES

*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
1961

TWO SHILLINGS NET

NOTES

These notes give only the main information which is needed for interpreting the census figures. Fuller explanations are given in a separate booklet of Introductory Notes (Part 1 of the Report on the Census of Production for 1958).

CHANGES IN THE 1958 CENSUS

Some changes were introduced in the 1958 census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures.

Returns in full detail were required only from firms employing 25 or more persons, instead of, as previously, from firms employing 11 or more persons.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years the census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them, and other ancillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless

TERMS USED IN THE CENSUS REPORTS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on new building work shown excludes the cost of land and existing buildings purchased; for plant, machinery and vehicles both new and second-hand items are included. The value is that charged to capital account during the year, including any transport and installation cost involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments in Great Britain where production had not started before the end of the year is included in Table 1.

CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

EMPLOYMENT

(i) Working proprietors

These include all persons regarded as 'self-employed' for National Insurance purposes, and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving fixed wages or salaries; but persons working less than half the normal hours are excluded.

(ii) Employees

Employees are classified under the two main headings of (a) administrative, technical and clerical employees and (b) operatives. The figures relate to persons on the pay-roll (i.e. whose National Insurance cards were held by employers), whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for 1954 exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, developmental, technical and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting etc. are also included, but outworkers (i.e. persons employed by the firm who worked on materials

they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted covering establishments in the same census industry, and situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales).

The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958, but because of the changes described above the correspondence is not always exact.

supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

(iii) Total employment

This is the sum of the average number of employees and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

ENTERPRISE

The term enterprise is used in this report to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies.

ENTRIES

The number of entries shown in Tables 4, 5 and 7 is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

ESTABLISHMENT

In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business at a separate address from the works were treated as part of the establishment.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

For some industries figures are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

MATERIALS AND FUEL

The totals shown include the cost of all purchases of materials and components for use in production, and of fuel (including oil, gas and electricity) for all purposes including heating, lighting and transport (where carried out by firms' own staff included in the return); all packing

materials, including the full cost of returnable cases and 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; consumable tools; and parts for machinery purchased during the year as replacements. Purchases of goods for merchandising or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958 but not for 1954. Materials supplied by customers for processing are excluded for both years.

The values shown include any duty paid (less rebate, etc.) but exclude trade discounts allowed. The cost of transport was included only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced; amounts paid to transport organisations, including firms' own separate transport organisations, for delivery of materials and fuel are therefore excluded. Materials purchased overseas were entered at their c.i.f. cost plus any duty if the cost of transport from the docks was not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced 'carriage paid home'.

NET OUTPUT

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and includes for 1958 the gross margin on any merchanted or factored goods sold; it 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. There is no appreciable duplication in net output.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchased (including, for 1958, the value of goods purchased for merchandising and canteen supplies), payments for work given out to other firms, and payments for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED

The figures for net output per person employed are derived by dividing net output by total employment (see above).

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (See the description of the method of classification before List of Tables)

SALES

Sales include goods made by the business covered by the return, those made for it by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them (sometimes described as goods made on commission), and waste products sold. Any machinery or other capital items produced for use in the business covered by the return are also included, the value being that adopted in the firm's capital account for income tax purposes. Goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchandised or factored) and canteen takings are included for 1958 but not for 1954; where the total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000, firms were permitted to include them with the figures for sales of goods of their own production.

The value shown for sales is the net selling

SYMBOLS USED

The following symbols are used throughout the reports:

- .. for not available
- for nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

value, defined as the amount charged to customers whether on an ex-works or delivered basis, net of any trade discounts, agents' commissions, allowances for returnable cases, purchase tax, etc.; the net amount charged for packing materials is included. Goods charged on a delivered basis to customers overseas, are included at the f.o.b. value. For work done on commission or for the trade, the value shown is the net amount charged. With a few exceptions, receipts for business and other services are not included.

To the extent that the finished products of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication.

STOCKS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

The values shown are the income tax values of stocks of products on hand for sale, and of materials and fuel, at the beginning and end of the year of return. For 1958, but not for 1954, they include any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring. The value of work in progress at the two dates is also usually shown. This excludes any progress payments made to sub-contractors, and no deduction is made on account of progress payments received.

TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

These represent the total amount paid or credited during the year for both outwards transport of finished goods sold and inwards transport of materials and fuel purchased. They include payments to other firms, and to any separate transport organisation of the same firm, not covered by the return, but exclude the value of transport services provided by the business covered by the return. The items included are payments for hired cartage and for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of inland transport, that is railways, road haulage, canals, coast-wise shipping, air, etc. Payments made for sea freight on goods sold to customers overseas and on materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers are excluded.

WAGES AND SALARIES

These are the amounts paid during the year to operatives and to administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to working proprietors, whether called salaries or not, are excluded. The values shown include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and no deduction is made for income tax, insurances, contributory pensions, etc. The value of any payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc. is excluded.

Figures are also shown for average salaries etc. paid per head for the week ended 25th October, 1958. For staff paid monthly, the figures are based on payments made in October, 1958. Where payments related to periods other than a week or month, an appropriate proportion was returned. Only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the period are included.

WORK GIVEN OUT

The figures shown represent the total amount paid for work done by other firms on materials supplied to them, and also by firms' own establishments for which separate returns were made. They do not include payments to individual outworkers or payments for business and other services.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit. There may, therefore, be apparent slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 115

MISCELLANEOUS

WOOD AND CORK MANUFACTURES

This report on the Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cork mats, stoppers, insulating material, life-belts, buoys, etc.; and wooden goods such as heels, lasts, boot trees, tool handles, picture frames, ladders, domestic woodware, rustic furniture, coffins, etc. General carpenters and joiners (not mainly engaged on builders' carpentry and joinery) are included. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 479 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry formed part of Industry 10A (Timber) in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954. The Timber Industry now corresponds to minimum list heading 471 and is the subject of a separate report (Part 110).

For 1958, returns in full detail were required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons and most of the tables in this report relate only to these larger firms. This is an important change from previous censuses when returns in full detail were required from firms employing eleven or more persons on productive work. In this industry, however, where small firms account for a relatively large proportion of employment and output, a sample of firms employing fewer than twenty-five persons was asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form; estimates based on the information received from these small firms are given in Table 2(ii). Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

There were some other changes in the 1958 Census, which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report but it should be noted that in this industry, exceptionally, firms were not required to give separate details of the value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process; instead, the value of their sales of merchanted or factored goods was included against the appropriate heading on the return with sales of goods of their own manufacture.

There were no larger establishments in this industry in Northern Ireland in 1954 or in 1958.

METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

This industry is defined in terms of its 'principal products' which are those shown in Table 4. A census return was classified to this industry if the sales of the principal products of this industry (including, as well as sales, general and jobbing carpentry (other than work done on buildings and ships); turning, carving, fret-cutting, and veneer cutting) accounted for a greater proportion of its output than the principal products of any other industry. Where, however, the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the revised basis) and 1958, the return was classified to the same industry as for 1954 unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one third more than in the old; this modification of the general rule was designed to avoid discontinuities as the result of marginal changes of output between the two censuses.

A similar procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2(i), the sub-divisions being defined in terms of their 'characteristic products'. The numbers shown in the left hand column of Table 4 identify the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product.

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Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1 Estimates for all firms (a)

	Unit	1954	1958	
Number of enterprises	No.	2,478	2,056	
Number of establishments	"	2,534	2,087	
Sales	goods produced and work done (b)	£'000	30,139	37,652
	canteen takings	"	..	32
Purchases of materials and fuel (c)	"	15,572	18,960	
Products on hand for sale (c)	change during year	"	+ 63	+ 66
	at end of year	"	989	1,509
Work in progress	change during year	"	- 14	+ 47
	at end of year	"	806	1,386
Stocks of materials and fuel (c)	change during year	"	+ 346	+ 768
	at end of year	"	6,457	7,092
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	71	286	
Payments for transport	"	776	1,113	
Net output	"	14,115	18,206	
Average number employed (d)	operatives	Th.	21.0	20.0
	other employees	"	3.2	3.5
	total, including working proprietors	"	24.6	23.9
Wages and salaries	of operatives	£'000	7,599	9,358
	of other employees	"	2,034	2,688
Capital expenditure (e)				
New building work	"	290	242	
Plant and machinery	acquisitions	"	695	539
	disposals	"	94	14
Vehicles	acquisitions	"	233	318
	disposals	"	57	86

- (a) For items in this table which are also shown in Table 2(ii), estimates for 1958 in respect of unsatisfactory returns account for about 2 per cent. of figures shown. For other items (which no small firms were asked to report) estimates for small firms and unsatisfactory returns generally account for 55 per cent. of the figures shown. Summaries of the detailed returns received are given in Table 2(i) for larger firms and in Table 2(ii) in respect of information collected from the sample of small firms.
- (b) Sales of merchant goods are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (c) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (d) Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.
- (e) Including expenditure in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production.

Analysis by sub-divisions

TABLE 2 (i)

Firms employing 25 or more

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)	
		Cork manufactures	
		10	1958
Number of enterprises	No.	19	13
Number of establishments	"	25	18
Sales	£'000	2,514	3,092
{ goods produced and work done (c)			
{ canteen takings	"	..	18
Sales of characteristic products	"	2,377	2,393
Purchases of materials and fuel (d)	"	1,410	1,731
Products on hand for sale (d)	"	- 7	+ 8
{ change during year			
{ at end of year	"	94	150
Work in progress	"	- 5	- 9
{ change during year			
{ at end of year	"	83	131
Stocks of materials and fuel (d)	"	+ 23	- 33
{ change during year			
{ at end of year	"	362	257
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	-	99(e)
Payments for transport	"	56	
Net output	"	1,058	1,247
Average number employed (f)	No.	1,110	1,017
{ operatives			
{ other employees	"	286	306
{ total, including working proprietors	"	1,400	1,326
Net output per person employed	£	756	940
Wages and salaries	£'000	387	478
{ of operatives			
{ of other employees	"	190	234
Wages and salaries per head	£	348	470
{ operatives			
{ other employees	"	664	763
Capital expenditure (g)			
New building work	£'000	20	-
Plant and machinery	"	43	82
{ acquisitions			
{ disposals	"	31	1
Vehicles	"	17	11
{ acquisitions			
{ disposals	"	5	4

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

(b) The method of classifying returns to sub-divisions of the industry is explained at the beginning of this report; the characteristic products of each sub-division are identified in Table 4.

(c) Sales of merchanted goods are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

of the industry

persons: United Kingdom (a)

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)				Total	
Wooden heels, lasts, etc.		Other wood manufactures			
20	30	1954	1958	1954	1958
24	20	133	113	176	146
29	25	150	125	204	168
2,161	2,466	11,558	14,719	16,232	20,278
..	1	..	12	..	31
1,951	2,331	9,725	12,318		
1,014	1,088	6,070	7,524	8,495	10,343
- 6	- 1	+ 44	+ 24	+ 31	+ 32
16	20	371	564	481	734
+ 1	-	- 3	+ 32	- 7	+ 23
29	33	280	511	392	674
+ 29	+ 53	+ 117	+ 354	+ 169	+ 374
446	367	2,331	2,824	3,139	3,448
-	37(e)	38	149	38	152
29		291	408	377	541
1,141	1,393	5,315	7,061	7,514	9,701
1,744	1,676	7,516	7,160	10,370	9,853
207	217	1,068	1,221	1,561	1,744
1,953	1,894	8,612	8,394	11,965	11,614
584	736	617	841	628	835
640	795	2,723	3,345	3,750	4,618
121	153	692	940	1,003	1,327
367	474	362	467	362	469
585	705	648	770	643	761
7	19	43	85	69	104
26	31	151	145	220	257
1	1	14	4	46	7
10	13	86	128	113	152
2	7	20	31	28	42

(d) Goods for merchenting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

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

(f) Persons engaged in merchenting or factoring and canteen workers are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

(g) Excluding expenditure at establishments not yet in production.

Summary for small firms, 1958

TABLE 2(ii)

Firms employing fewer than 25 persons that made satisfactory returns: United Kingdom (a)

	Unit	1958
Number of returns	No.	1,887
Sales	£'000	16,569
{ goods produced and work done		
{ merchanted goods	..	
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)	..	8,209
Payments for work done on materials given out	..	127
Net output (c)	..	8,234
Total employment, including working proprietors (d)		
Males	No.	10,204
Females	..	1,582

(a) Only a sample of firms supplied the full range of information, the remainder giving employment figures only. Except for employment, the figures given are estimates based on the full returns made, which accounted for 25 per cent. of the total employment shown, which itself represents 99 per cent. of estimated employment in small firms in this industry (including those for which satisfactory returns were not made).

(b) Goods for merchanted and canteen supplies are included.

(c) Here defined as the difference between the value of sales and the cost of purchases of materials and fuel, less payments for work done on materials given out.

(d) Persons engaged in merchanted or factoring and canteen workers are included.

Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958

TABLE 3

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Average number employed by the enterprise in this industry (a)	Enterprises	Establishments	Total sales (b)	Net output	Employees		Wages and salaries		Capital expenditure (c)	Net output per person employed (a)
					Operatives	Others	Operatives	Others		
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	Number	Number	£'000	£'000	£'000	£
25 - 49	65	69	3,420	1,693	1,980	324	901	230	93	731
50 - 99	47	54	6,284	2,979	2,808	490	1,290	390	192	903
100 - 199	26	33	6,427	2,940	3,001	540	1,413	408	137	829
200 - 299	4	8	1,754	824	785	117	388	89	49	912
300 - 749	4	4	2,423	1,264	1,279	273	626	210	43	814
Total	146	168	20,308	9,701	9,853	1,744	4,618	1,327	514	835

(a) Including working proprietors.

(b) Value of sales of goods (including merchanted goods), work done, and canteen takings.

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles. Excluding expenditure for establishments not yet in production.

Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries (a)

TABLE 4

Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (b)	1954		1958		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th.doz.prs.	£'000	Th.doz.prs.	£'000	Number	Number
20	Wooden heels	2,291	1,140	1,858	22	23
		..	325	..		
20	Lasts, trees, clog soles and other wood goods for the boot and shoe industry	..	683	..	12	15
	Total wooden heels, lasts, etc.		2,148		..	..
30	Pallets and stillages	..	(c)	Th.cu.ft. 226 ..	175 290	73 76
30	Tool handles	Th.gross 200.2 ..	1,099 147	Th.gross 304.0 ..	1,208 277	46 48
30	Parts of brushes and brooms made of wood	..	771	..	810	30 31
30	Bobbins and reels other than for textile machinery	..	564	..	519	16 16
30	Rustic and garden furniture	..	115	..	416	31 31
30	Deck chairs	..	(c)	Th. 165	81	....
30	Fences, gates, hurdles, etc.	..	821	..	227(d)	8 8
30	Coldroom and refrigerator cabinets	..	1,006	..	1,267	13 13
30	Ladders and steps of all kinds	..	698	..	1,068	68 68
30	Domestic woodware	..	1,270	..	1,581	46 46
30	Coffin boards	..	(c)	Th.cu.ft. 698	699	107 108
30	Coffins	Th. 69.0 ..	542 237	Th. 100 ..	863 95	31 31
	Finished					
	Unfinished	108 ..	389 143	..	315	19 19
30	Wood flour	Th.cwt. 497.5	407	Th.cwt. 507.6	504	5 5
30	Wood wool and manufactures thereof	763.8 ..	989 381	..	1,021(d)	8 9
30	Manufactures of timber for industrial purposes	..	1,442	..	6,729	196 200
30	Other wood goods	..	4,021	..	6,729	196 200
	Total other wood manufactures		15,042		18,144	....
10	Cork manufactures					
	Stoppers	5.9 ..	135 452	..	440	6 6
	Other	12.4 ..	215 1,898	79.8 ..	952 1,093	15 16
	Total cork manufactures		2,700		2,485	....

TABLE 4 (contd.)

Industry sub-division (b)	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enterprises	Entries
		£'000		£'000	Number	Number
Other principal products	..	12	..	674	33	33
30 General and jobbing carpentry work (other than work on buildings and ships)	..	146	}	140	..	..
Work done on commission or 'on hire' on timber supplied by other firms or on customers' timber						
30 Turning, carving, fret cutting, veneer cutting	Th.cwt. 13.0	31	}	91	9	9
Other work	..	48				
Total		20,243		24,046	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)		6,048		6,215	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry		14,195		17,831	146	153(e)

- (a) The 1958 figures include and the 1954 figures exclude sales of merchant goods.
 (b) The number given is that of the sub-division of which the item is a characteristic product. The sales shown are total sales by larger firms, not merely sales by establishments classified to the sub-division.
 (c) Not recorded separately.
 (d) So far as recorded separately.
 (e) This figure represents the total number of returns made by larger firms in this industry, which is less than the total number of establishments shown in Table 2 (i) on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries (a)

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (b)
		£'000		£'000	Number	
Wooden heels and lasts, trees, clog soles and other wood goods for the boot and shoe industry	..	183	..	156	7	103
Pallets and stillages	..	..	Th.cu.ft. 161	134	}	.. 110, 114
Tool handles	Th.gross 26.7	179	Th.gross 21.2	89		
Parts of brushes and brooms made of wood	..	171	..	231	17	110, 114, 123
Coldroom and refrigerator cabinets	..	98	..	131	6	110
Ladders and steps of all kinds	..	109	..	249	52	68, 110, 111, 128
Domestic woodware	..	389	..	590	27	63, 110, 111, 123
Coffin boards	..	..	Th.cu.ft. 401	329	100	109, 110
Coffins	Th. ..	92	..	30	13	110, 128
Finished	..	80	}	84	9	110
Unfinished	Th. 23.4	111				
Wood wool and manufactures thereof	..	424	..	188	..	38, 40, 110
Wood flour	Th.cwt. 152.7	148	}	3,385	170	75, 109, 110, 114
Rustic and garden furniture	..	60				
Manufactures of timber for industrial purposes	..	808				
Fences, gates, hurdles, etc.	..	688				
Other wood goods	..	2,037	}	91	5	62, 110, 114
Cork manufactures	..	130				
Stoppers	Th. 5.6	102				
Other	..	36	}	140	..	110
General and jobbing carpentry work (other than work on buildings and ships)	..	125				
Turning, carving, fret cutting, veneer cutting on commission or 'on hire' on timber supplied by other firms or on customers' timber	Th.cwt. 13.0	31	}	140	..	110
	..	48				
Total		6,048		6,215	..	

- (a) The 1958 figures include and the 1954 figures exclude sales of merchant goods.
 (b) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.

Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry (a)

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wood accessories for textile machinery (bobbins, reels, shuttles, etc.)	..	£'000 58	..	£'000 48
Roundwood			Th. cu. ft. (Hoppus measure)	
Homegrown sawlogs (including veneer and plywood logs)	..	..	265	61
Other (excluding imported sawlogs, pulpwood and telegraph poles)	..	11	..	45
Sawn mining timber	Th. cu. ft. 109	30	Th. cu. ft. 171	49
Wagon timbers	..	..	34.9	19
Sawn timber (other than mining timber, sleepers and crossings of all kinds and wagon timbers)				
Hardwood				
Homegrown	..	394	307	217
Imported	Th. stds. ..	81	Th. stds. 0.3	44
Softwood	..	81	..	31
Planed or dressed wood (including box-boards and hardwood flooring blocks and strips)	..	106	..	172
Beadings and mouldings	..	107	..	87
Other sawmill products and sawdust, chippings, offcuts and other waste timber	..	65	..	73
Builders' woodwork	Th. ..	..	Th. ..	..
Doors	6.7	34	3.0	11
Window frames, including casement doors and sash windows	5.9	55	..	137
Other builders' woodwork, not elsewhere specified	..	55	..	187
Sectional timber buildings	..	115	..	..
Furniture wholly or mainly of wood (including upholstered furniture)				
Domestic furniture, not upholstered	..	65	..	77
Other, including component parts of furniture	..	154	..	114
Built-in wooden furniture and wooden fittings not elsewhere specified	..	32	..	45
Exhibition stands	..	6	..	..
Cases, crates and boxes for packing merchandise	Th. cu. ft. of timber used 50.1	64	Th. cu. ft. of timber used ..	177
Other boxes, cases, etc., chests and travelling trunks of wood, except cabinet ware	13.6	34	..	..
Other products	..	32	..	678
Work done on commission or 'on hire' on timber supplied by other firms or on customers' timber and for the furniture and general mechanical engineering industries	..	427	..	..
Work done on buildings (as main contractors and as sub-contractors)	..	37	..	19
Canteen takings	..	34	..	156
	..	..	..	31
Total	..	..	..	2,477

(a) The 1958 figures include and the 1954 figures exclude sales of merchanted goods.

TABLE 7 - Total make of intermediate products, 1958

This table is not applicable to the industry.

Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958

TABLE 8 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	Males	Females	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Working proprietors	15	2	17
Operatives	7,240	2,559	9,799
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,142	626	1,768
Total employees	8,382	3,185	11,567
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 16.7	£ 6.8	£ 13.2

LIST OF INDUSTRY REPORTS, ETC.

Part

- 1 Introductory Notes
- 2 Coal Mining
- 3 Stone and Slate Quarrying and Mining
- 4 Chalk, Clay, Sand and Gravel Extraction
- 5 Metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 6 Salt and Miscellaneous Non-metalliferous Mining and Quarrying
- 7 Grain Milling
- 8 Bread and Flour Confectionery
- 9 Biscuits
- 10 Bacon Curing, Meat and Fish Products
- 11 Milk Products
- 12 Sugar
- 13 Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- 14 Fruit and Vegetable Products
- 15 Animal and Poultry Foods
- 16 Margarine
- 17 Starch and Miscellaneous Food Industries
- 18 Brewing and Malting
- 19 Spirit Distilling and Compounding
- 20 Soft Drinks, British Wines, Cider and Perry
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Coke Ovens and Manufactured Fuel
- 23 Mineral Oil Refining
- 24 Lubricating Oils and Greases
- 25 Dyestuffs
- 26 Fertilizers, and Chemicals for Pest Control
- 27 Coal-tar Products
- 28 Chemicals (General)
- 29 Pharmaceutical Preparations
- 30 Toilet Preparations
- 31 Explosives and Fireworks
- 32 Paint and Printing Ink
- 33 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
- 34 Soap, Detergents, Candles and Glycerine
- 35 Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials
- 36 Polishes
- 37 Gelatine, Adhesives, etc.
- 38 Iron and Steel (General)
- 39 Steel Tubes
- 40 Iron Castings, etc.
- 41 Non-ferrous Metals
- 42 Agricultural Machinery (except Tractors)
- 43 Metal-working Machine Tools
- 44 Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges
- 45 Industrial Engines
- 46 Textile Machinery and Accessories
- 47 Contractors' Plant and Quarrying Machinery
- 48 Mechanical Handling Equipment
- 49 Office Machinery
- 50 Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery
- 51 Industrial Plant and Steelwork
- 52 Ordnance and Small Arms
- 53 General Mechanical Engineering
- 54 Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.
- 55 Watches and Clocks
- 56 Electrical Machinery
- 57 Insulated Wires and Cables
- 58 Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus
- 59 Radio and Other Electronic Apparatus
- 60 Domestic Electrical Appliances
- 61 Miscellaneous Electrical Goods
- 62 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering
- 63 Motor Vehicle Manufacturing
- 64 Motor Cycle, Three-wheel Vehicle and Pedal Cycle Manufacturing
- 65 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing
- 66 Locomotives and Railway Track Equipment
- 67 Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams
- 68 Perambulators, Hand-trucks, etc.
- 69 Tools and Implements

Part

- 70 Cutlery
- 71 Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc.
- 72 Wire and Wire Manufactures
- 73 Cans and Metal Boxes
- 74 Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals
- 75 Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures
- 76 Production of Man-made Fibres
- 77 Spinning and Doubling of Cotton, Flax and Man-made Fibres
- 78 Weaving of Cotton, Linen and Man-made Fibres
- 79 Woollen and Worsted
- 80 Jute
- 81 Rope, Twine and Net
- 82 Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- 83 Lace
- 84 Carpets
- 85 Narrow Fabrics
- 86 Household Textiles and Handkerchiefs
- 87 Canvas Goods and Sacks
- 88 Textile Finishing
- 89 Asbestos
- 90 Miscellaneous Textile Industries
- 91 Textile Converting
- 92 Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery
- 93 Leather Goods
- 94 Fur
- 95 Weatherproof Outerwear
- 96 Men's and Boys' Tailored Outerwear
- 97 Women's and Girls' Tailored Outerwear
- 98 Overalls and Men's Shirts, Underwear, etc.
- 99 Dresses, Lingerie, Infants' Wear, etc.
- 100 Hats, Caps and Millinery
- 101 Corsets and Miscellaneous Dress Industries
- 102 Gloves
- 103 Footwear
- 104 Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods
- 105 Pottery
- 106 Glass
- 107 Cement
- 108 Abrasives
- 109 Miscellaneous Building Materials, etc.
- 110 Timber
- 111 Furniture and Upholstery
- 112 Bedding, etc.
- 113 Shop and Office Fitting
- 114 Wooden Containers and Baskets
- 115 Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures
- 116 Paper and Board
- 117 Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases
- 118 Miscellaneous Manufactures of Paper and Board
- 119 Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals
- 120 General Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.
- 121 Rubber
- 122 Linoleum, Leathercloth, etc.
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- 129 Gas
- 130 Electricity
- 131 Water Supply
- 132 Index of Products
- 133 Summary Volume
- 134 Summary Volume
- 135 Summary Volume

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR OTHER RECENT YEARS

The census reports for earlier years include some items which are not included in the Report on the Census of Production for 1958. The most recent reports are listed below, with an indication of any important items they contain which do not appear in the 1958 Reports. The data in all these earlier reports is analysed in accordance with the original (1948) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1956. Price 6s. net).

Channels of sales, 1948

Payments for services, 1948

Shift working, 1951

Power equipment, 1951

Prime movers, 1951

Analysis of periods covered by census returns, 1948 and 1951.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1952 and 1953. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes. (These volumes are now out of print.)

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

The Report on the Census of Production for 1954. Introductory Notes, Index of Products, and 154 booklets relating to individual industries (H.M.S.O., 1956-59. Prices vary, usually from 1s. 6d. to 2s. net for each booklet).

Detailed information about materials and fuel purchased.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part I (H.M.S.O., 1958. Price 9s. net).

Fuel purchased

Gas produced in certain industries

Electricity generated, purchased and sold

Materials purchased: iron and steel; non-

ferrous metals; paint; plastics materials;

cotton and rayon, nylon, etc. textiles; timber;

packing materials; replacement parts for plant

etc. (Information about purchases of other

materials is given in The Report on the Census

of Production for 1954.)

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part II (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 7s. net).

Regional analyses of gross output, net output and capital expenditure.

Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part III (H.M.S.O., 1959. Price 8s. net).

Sales of particular products by certain industries in Scotland and Wales.

The Report on the Censuses of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. Introductory Notes and 5 volumes (H.M.S.O., 1959. Prices 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. net according to size of volume).

No important items which do not appear in the 1958 Reports.

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