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BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE
CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
FOR 1958

Parts 69-132

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1960-61

CONTENTS

Part
69 Tools and Implements
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.
123 Brushes and Brooms
124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
128 Construction
129 Gas
130 Electricity
131 Water Supply
132 Index of Products



BOARD OF TRADE

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

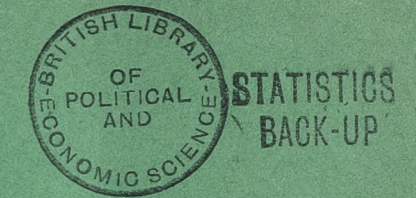
Part 69 TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

*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

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.

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, development, 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

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

The Report on the Census of Production for 1958

Part 69. TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

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 merchanting 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 merchanting 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 (merchanted 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 merchanting 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.

This report on the Tools and Implements Industry relates to establishments engaged in the manufacture of chisels, hammers, saws, axes, shears (including sheep shears), scythes, spades, agricultural forks, hoes, rakes, spanners, wrenches, vices and other hand tools. Power tools and engineers' small tools are excluded. The industry corresponds to minimum list heading 391 of the second (1958) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, which has been used for the first time in the 1958 Census.

This industry corresponds broadly to Industry 5A in the reports on the last detailed Census of Production, for 1954, but electric portable power tools, formerly included in this industry, now form part of minimum list heading 339 and are included together with other types of portable power tools in the report on Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery (Part 50); lifting jacks, formerly included in this industry, now form part of minimum list heading 337 and are included in the report on Mechanical Handling Equipment (Part 48). Engineers' small tools and gauges, which are classified to minimum list heading 333, are the subject of a separate industry report (Part 44).

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. Estimates for the industry as a whole are given in Table 1.

The figures given for 1954 correspond as closely as possible to those collected for 1958 but the correspondence is not exact, especially in respect of the small firms who gave only limited information. Some other changes introduced in the 1958 Census also affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures; these are explained in the notes prefacing this report.

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 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. Sales of merchanted products and of non-specific items such as waste products, work done and canteen takings were not taken into account in classifying returns.

A similar procedure was followed in classifying to the sub-divisions of the industry shown in Table 2, 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. The total value of sales of characteristic products shown in Table 2 includes, besides the products which define the sub-divisions, other items of output assumed to be closely related to them, e.g. waste products and non-specific work done, but such items were not generally taken into account in determining the classification to sub-divisions.

Table No.	Title	Page
1	Industry summary: United Kingdom. Estimates for all firms	69/3
2	Analysis by sub-divisions of the industry	69/4
3	Analysis by size of enterprise within the industry, 1958	69/6
4	Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries	69/7
5	Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries	69/10
6	Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry	69/11
7	Total make of intermediate products, 1958	Does not apply
8	Employment and salaries, etc. for the week ended October 25, 1958	69/12

Industry summary: United Kingdom

TABLE 1		Estimates for all firms (a)		
		Unit	1954	1958
Number of enterprises		No.	..	677
Number of establishments		"	..	715
Sales	{ goods produced and work done	£'000	27,333	33,363
	{ merchanted goods and canteen takings	"	..	2,472
Purchases of materials and fuel (b)		"	10,842	14,727
Products on hand for sale (b)	{ change during year	"	- 39	+ 359
	{ at end of year	"	1,769	3,064
Work in progress	{ change during year	"	+ 33	+ 55
	{ at end of year	"	1,596	2,185
Stocks of materials and fuel (b)	{ change during year	"	- 184	- 315
	{ at end of year	"	2,687	3,070
Payments for work done on materials given out		"	271	364
Payments for transport		"	438	471
Net output		"	15,592	20,372
Average number employed (c)	{ operatives	Th.	20.7	19.6
	{ other employees	"	3.8	4.0
	{ total, including working proprietors	"	24.7	23.8
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000	7,756	9,275
	{ of other employees	"	2,107	2,743
Capital expenditure (d)		"		
New building work		"	263	309
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	"	549	672
	{ disposals	"	22	24
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	"	127	186
	{ disposals	"	43	85

(a) For 1958, estimates in respect of returns from small firms and unsatisfactory returns accounted for about 22 per cent. of the total figures in which they were incorporated. A summary of the detailed returns received is given in Table 2.

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

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

(d) Including expenditure for 1954 in Great Britain for establishments not yet in production. No such expenditure was reported for 1958.

TABLE 2

Analysis by sub-divisions
Firms employing 25 or more

	Unit	Sub-divisions of the industry (b)	
		Files and rasps	
		01	
		1954	1958
Number of enterprises (d)	No.	19	20
Number of establishments	"	23	24
Sales	£'000	1,626	2,460
	{ goods produced and work done		
	{ merchantable goods and canteen takings	..	175
Sales of characteristic products	"	1,199	1,797
Purchases of materials and fuel (e)	"	514	990
Products on hand for sale (e)	{ change during year	+ 1	+ 37
	{ at end of year	168	243
Work in progress	{ change during year	- 1	+ 117
	{ at end of year	109	300
Stocks of materials and fuel (e)	{ change during year	- 18	+ 42
	{ at end of year	109	223
Payments for work done on materials given out	"	28	47
Payments for transport	"	27	32
Net output	"	1,039	1,761
Average number employed (f)	{ operatives	No. 1,655	1,897
	{ other employees	308	378
	{ total, including working proprietors	1,963	2,275
Net output per person employed	£	529	774
Wages and salaries	{ of operatives	£'000 576	751
	{ of other employees	160	243
Wages and salaries per head	{ operatives	£ 348	396
	{ other employees	520	643
Capital expenditure (g)			
New building work	£'000	3	16
Plant and machinery	{ acquisitions	26	93
	{ disposals	-	4
Vehicles	{ acquisitions	6	8
	{ disposals	2	3

(a) The following information relates to small firms (employing fewer than 25 persons) in this industry:

	1958
Number of returns	541
Average number of persons employed including working proprietors	
Males	3,820
Females	1,102

of the industry
persons: United Kingdom (a)

Sub-divisions of the industry (b)						Total	
Saws and saw blades (c)		Edge and similar tools		Other tools and implements		1954	1958
02		03		04			
1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958		
11	9	66	47	55	47	150	121
11	14	81	66	60	53	175	157
1,526	2,502	9,764	11,590	8,356	9,412	21,271	25,964
..	278	..	1,223	..	248	..	1,924
918	1,149	8,256	9,698	6,668	6,944		
546	1,007	4,059	5,731	3,319	3,733	8,438	11,461
- 8	- 10	+ 1	+ 189	- 24	+ 63	- 31	+ 279
65	113	707	1,220	437	809	1,377	2,384
- 6	- 8	+ 52	- 27	- 19	- 39	+ 26	+ 43
51	51	570	729	513	621	1,242	1,701
- 61	- 59	- 50	- 157	- 14	- 70	- 143	- 245
136	204	1,032	1,066	815	896	2,091	2,389
41	45	41	58	102	133	211	283
35	45	175	169	104	120	341	366
829	1,606	5,492	6,859	4,774	5,628	12,134	15,854
1,029	1,111	7,111	6,516	6,410	5,852	16,205	15,376
273	313	1,297	1,346	1,108	1,126	2,986	3,163
1,302	1,424	8,410	7,863	7,520	6,981	19,195	18,543
637	1,128	653	872	635	806	632	855
386	505	2,688	3,236	2,427	2,775	6,076	7,267
169	211	713	877	609	818	1,651	2,149
375	455	378	497	379	474	375	473
619	675	550	651	549	726	553	679
19	28	152	161	27	35	202	240
25	26	168	210	208	194	427	523
4	1	9	10	4	4	17	19
12	24	45	63	37	50	99	145
4	12	13	29	14	22	34	67

(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) Excluding slitting, surgical and portable power driven saws, and blades for metal cutting saws.

(d) The sum of the figures for the sub-divisions exceeds the total for the industry to the extent that enterprises made returns for more than one sub-division.

(e) Goods for merchanting and canteen supplies are included for 1958 but excluded for 1954.

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

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

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

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		
25 - 49	40	42	2,414	1,311	1,198	266	582	193	77	893
50 - 99	36	38	3,546	1,991	2,104	346	948	281	145	812
100 - 199	21	25	3,772	2,075	2,321	417	1,109	270	120	758
200 - 299	6	11	2,092	1,075	1,136	261	538	161	156	770
300 - 399	5	9	2,338	1,523	1,362	246	689	156	54	947
400 - 499	4	10	2,785	1,382	1,561	262	804	190	25	758
500 - 749	4	8	2,979	1,730	1,903	494	849	340	106	722
750 - 1,499	5	14	7,962	4,766	3,791	871	1,748	558	226	1,022
Total	121	157	27,888	15,854	15,376	3,163	7,267	2,149	908	855

(a) Including working proprietors.

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

(c) Capital expenditure on new building work and on acquisition of plant, machinery and vehicles.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

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

TABLE 4 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958		Enterprises	Entries
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000		
Files and rasps						
01 Precision files	202	119	183	153	..	..
01 Saw files			121	162	14	14
01 Engineers' files	{ 1,101	{ 1,262	776	1,241	22	22
01 Other types of files (including machine files but excluding nail and dental files)	{ ..	{ 529	{ 166	{ 266	{ 11	{ 11
01 Rasps of all types (including machine rasps)	6.5	10	10.6	22	7	7
Saws, including saw blades, other than slitting saws and surgical saws (b)						
Saws for use by hand and blades therefor (excluding portable power driven saws and hacksaw blades) (c)						
02 Hand, back, crosscut and pit saws	{ 56.5	{ 211	{ 45.1	{ 200	{ 8	{ 8
02 Other, including hack-saw frames	{ ..	{ 249	{ ..	{ 268	{ ..	{ ..
02 Blades sold separately for use in machines						
02 Woodcutting bandsaw blades	..	138	{ 4.9	{ 36	{ 6	{ 6
02 Circular saw blades for woodcutting (d)	..	310	{ ..	{ 117	{ ..	{ ..
02 Other machine saw blades	..	113	{ 22.1	{ 66	{ 18	{ 18
02 ..	..	..	{ ..	{ 470	{ ..	{ ..
Edge and similar tools						
03 Augers, auger bits, brace bits, awls and gimlets	..	407	..	510	12	13
03 Axes (all types)	75.5	299	35.8	204	12	12
03 Hatchets (all types)	18.9	46	23.8	76	9	10
03 Adzes (all types)	29.5	204	..	10	6	6
03 Braces (carpenters')	98.8	107	18.5	177	..	..
03 Chisels (cold)	{ ..	{ 19	{ ..	{ 120	{ 19	{ 19
03 Chisels and gouges, woodworkers'	161	233	..	327	14	14
Forks (excluding weeding forks)						
03 Ballast, stone and coke	..	80	..	70	12	12
03 Hay	..	97	..	72	8	8
03 Digging, potato, manure, trenching and beet	..	..	..	609	15	16
03 Weeding forks and garden trowels	{ 198	{ 743	..	84	11	12
03 Sickles and other agricultural and horticultural tools, not elsewhere specified	{ ..	{ 118	..	200	11	12

TABLE 4 (contd.)

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries	
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number	
Edge and similar tools (contd.)							
Hammers							
03	Sledge and heavy (all types)	24.4	153	19.5	112	16	17
03	Other types	212	430	195	554	25	26
Hoes							
03	Dutch, paxton and torpedo	30.5	53	19.9	51	13	15
03	Garden and field	26.4	68	22.7	74	12	14
Plantation hoes							
03	Tanged (kaffir picks, tanged mamooty)	45.4	67	364	1,002	..	5
03	Eyed (such as mamooties, kodallies, jembies and the like)	353	834				
Hooks							
03	Reaping and bagging	4.8	19	..	77	9	10
03	Bill (including cane bills and catties)	6.5	20	5.0	26	8	9
03	Matchets (including cutlasses, pengas and dhaws)	..	571	514	728	5	5
03	Mattocks	..	..	8.6	38	9	11
03	Picks (including beaters)	62.4	185	..	175	12	12
03	Planes of wood or metal	..	666	52.6	734	6	6
03	Irons or cutters for planes, sold separately	..	117	..	108	7	8
03	Screwdrivers	381	433	354	638	19	19
03	Scythes	..	89	..	124	..	..
03	Scythes	..	115	..	79	7	7
03	Secateurs	11.3	24	26.2	153	10	10
Shears (excluding tailors' shears) (e)							
03	Garden, border, lawn, lopping and pruning	67.7	485	65.2	566	17	18
03	Tinmen's and metal workers'	33.1	109	34.8	133	6	6
Shovels and spades							
03	Open socket	..	568	..	548	15	16
03	Solid socket	..	477	..	978	14	16
03	Solid strapped	51.0	397	..	375	11	12
03	Strapped covered	..	219	..	195	8	9
03	Slashers (including brushing hooks), corn and cane knives	14.7	82	..	94	12	13
03	Trowels - builders', plasterers', pointing, etc. (but excluding garden trowels)	91.6	274	..	250	8	8
03	Other edge and similar tools	..	286	..	127	10	10

(84659)

TABLE 4 (contd.)

Industry sub-division (a)	1954		1958				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Enter-prises	Entries	
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	Number	
Engineers' and similar hand tools (excluding lifting jacks)							
Spanners and wrenches, non-adjustable							
04	Engineers' drop-forged, double and single-ended spanners	381	633	601	806	13	13
04	Socket wrenches, interchangeable parts and sets	..	615	..	683	8	8
04	Tubular box spanners	114	43	30.1	21	5	5
04	Other	..	134	..	69		
04	Other	251	80	80.5	46	5	5
04	Other	..	42	..	27		
Spanners and wrenches, adjustable							
04	Pipe wrenches and spanners	83.1	405	65.2	366	9	9
04	Other	..	30	25.7	107	7	7
04	Other	..	..	..	23		
04	Vices, bench (not machine)	..	1,310	..	840	9	9
04	Pliers, pincers, nippers and wire strippers	..	..	247	590	18	18
04	Other	..	..	..	227		
04	Tool blanks and parts of tools, not elsewhere specified	..	527	..	244	5	6
04	Blow lamps and brazing lamps	..	179	..	108	..	..
04	Drills, hand or breast	..	(f)	..	281	..	..
04	Glass cutters	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Measuring tapes	571	462	..	845	..	5
04	Rules of all types	178	436	238	511	..	..
04	Other	..	259	..	112		
04	Spirit levels	..	(f)	34.5	223	5	5
Other and unclassified tools and implements							
Waste products sold							
Scrap iron and steel							
Other							
Repair work							
Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.							
Total							
			22,088		25,038	..	..
Sales in other industries (see Table 5)							
			3,649		2,964	..	..
Principal products of this industry sold by establishments in the industry							
			18,439		22,074	121	133(g)

For footnotes to table, see next page

(84659)

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

TABLE 5 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Entries	Principal industries in which produced (a)
	Th.doz.	£'000	Th.doz.	£'000	Number	
Engineers' and all other types of files (including machine files but excluding precision, nail and dental files)	203	234	155	259	9	38, 44, 53, 70.
	..	498	..	367		
Saws for use by hand and blades therefor (excluding portable power driven saws and hacksaw blades)			..	271	8	44, 52, 53
Blades sold separately for use in machines (excluding circular saw blades fitted with toothed segments of metal and toothed segments therefor, metal cutting bandsaw blades and hacksaw blades)	..	342	..	157	9	43, 44, 53
Edge and similar tools						
Augers, auger bits, brace bits, awls and gimlets, hatchets (all types), braces (carpenters'), chisels (cold), and chisels and gouges (woodworkers)	13.6	16	..	28	..	38
	..	69				
Secateurs and shears (garden, border, lawn, lopping and pruning)	..	7	..	30	5	50, 70
Other edge and similar tools	..	316	..	177	14	53, 70, 75
Spanners and wrenches	..	173	..	139	6	44, 50, 63, 75
Vices, bench (not machine), pliers, pincers, nippers and wire strippers, blow lamps and brazing lamps and measuring tapes	..	280	..	334	9	38, 70, 71, 75
Other and unclassified types of hand tools and implements	..	1,712	..	1,201	25	
Total		3,649		2,964	..	

(a) The references given are to the list of industries at the back of this report.

Footnotes to Table 4

- (a) 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.
- (b) Slitting saws are included in the Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industry, and surgical saws are included in the Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Industry.
- (c) Portable power driven saws are included in the Miscellaneous (Non-electrical) Machinery Industry, and hacksaw blades are included in the Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industry.
- (d) Excluding circular saw blades fitted with toothed segments of metal and toothed segments therefor which are included in the Engineers' Small Tools and Gauges Industry.
- (e) Tailors' shears are included in the Cutlery Industry.
- (f) Not separately distinguished in 1954.
- (g) 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 on account of combined returns covering more than one establishment.

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

TABLE 6 Firms employing 25 or more persons: United Kingdom

	1954		1958	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£'000		£'000
Steel manufacture	..	288	..	361
Engineers' small tools and parts (except hacksaw frames and blades)	Th.doz. 23.8	111	Th.doz. 21.5	196
	..	271	..	546
Lifting jacks (non-hydraulic)	..	442	..	387
Pumps, portable power tools and other non-electrical industrial machinery	..	423	..	612
Cutlery				
Knives for use in machines	..	92	..	90
Other knives made wholly or partly of iron or steel and parts (including blades and blanks) sold separately	..	101	..	236
Other cutlery	..	162	..	330
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	..	261	..	338
Wooden tool handles sold separately	..	59	..	115
Other products	..	622	..	679
Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored)	..	..	..	1,855
Canteen takings				69
Total		..		5,814

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	3	1	4
Operatives	10,003	4,846	14,849
Administrative, technical and clerical employees	1,789	1,383	3,172
Total employees	11,792	6,229	18,021
Average salaries, etc. paid per head for the week to administrative, technical and clerical employees	£ 16.8	£ 6.4	£ 12.3

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.
- 123 Brushes and Brooms
- 124 Toys, Games and Sports Equipment
- 125 Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods
- 126 Plastics Moulding and Fabricating
- 127 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
- 128 Construction
- 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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