

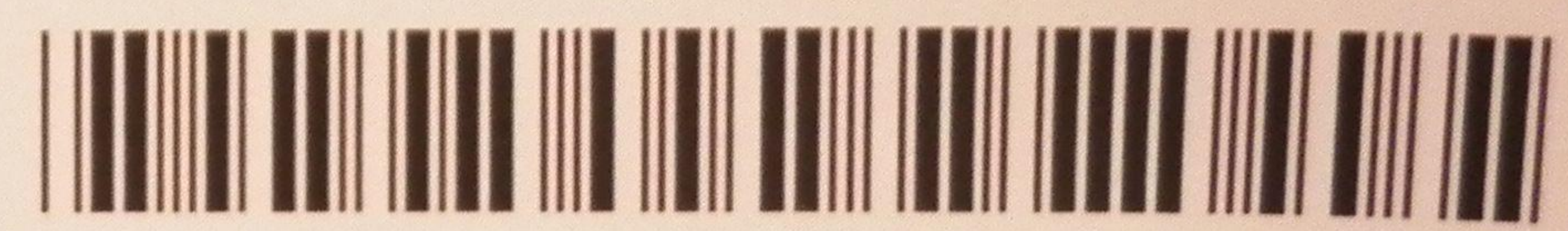
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FÓ-SGEUL: 1926 and 1929

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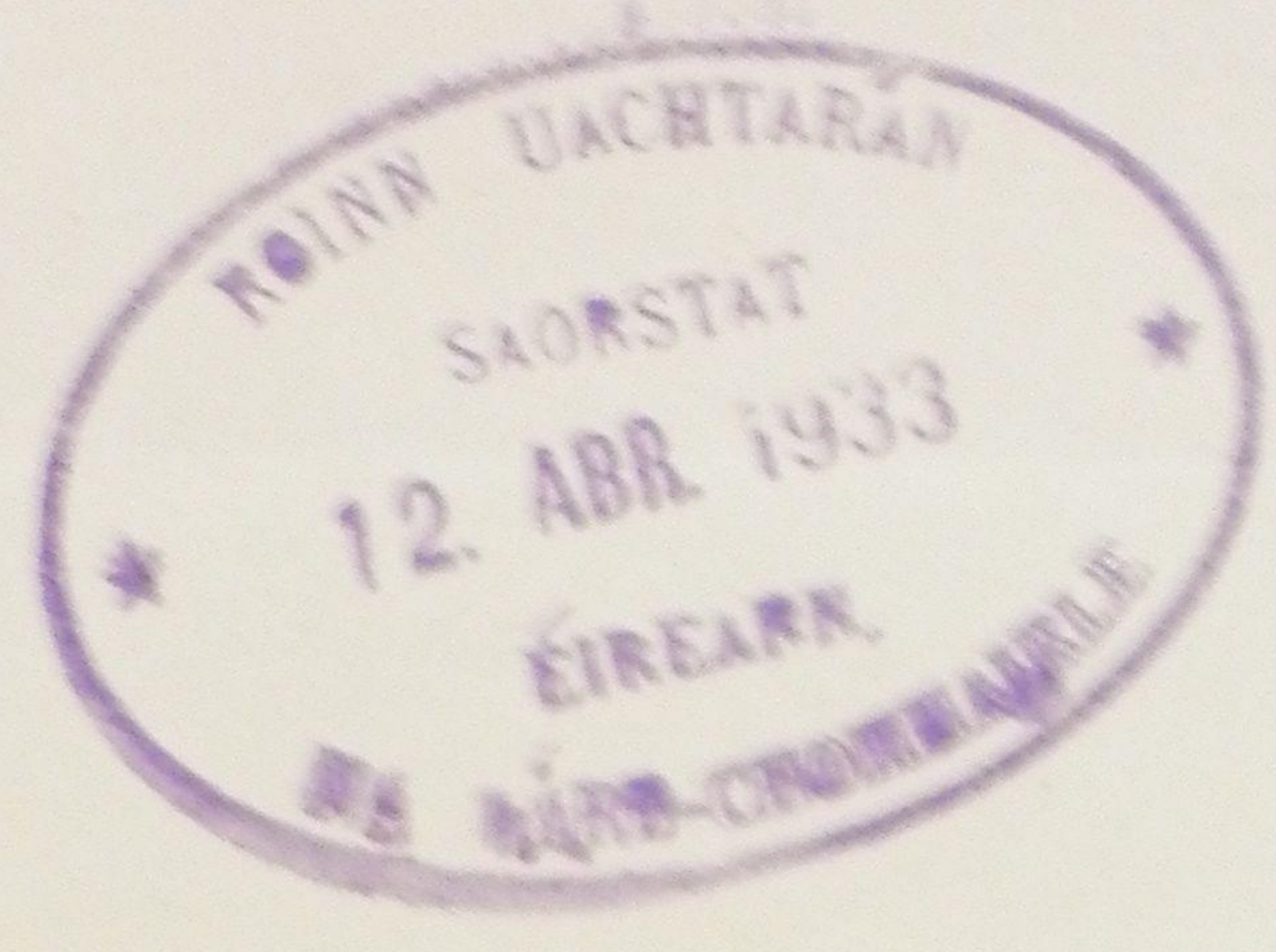
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ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRÁCHTÁLA  
(Department of Industry and Commerce).

Sraid Mhuirbhtheann Uacht.  
(Upper Merrion Street).

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH.

12th April, 1933.



A chara,

I am directed by the Minister for Industry  
and Commerce to forward herewith for presentation to  
members of the Executive Council copies of Census of  
Industrial Production, 1926 and 1929.

Mise le meas,

*John Lynch*

Secretary,  
President's Department.

06/28/2012



imhir Thagartha  
(Ref. No.)

## ROINN AN UACHTARÁIN

(Department of the President)

B. 3729/4.

13th April, 1933.

To Each Minister, Parl. Sec. to President,  
Attorney General, Sec. Ex. Cl.

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION,  
1926 and 1929.

At the instance of the Minister for Industry and  
Commerce, I have to transmit herewith, for information,  
printed volume entitled as above.

(Sd) S. O M.

RUIAI.

06/28/2012

To each Member of the Executive Council.



S. 3729/4.

13th April, 1933.

Secretary,  
Department of Industry & Commerce.

A Chara,

With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to inform you that copies of the volume entitled "Census of Industrial Production, 1926 and 1929" have now been circulated to the members of the Executive Council.

Mise, le meas,

(Sd) S. O M.

RUNAI.

KF.

KF.

06/28/2012



Misc.  
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Uimhir S. 3727

SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

Sgeul, Census of Industrial Production  
Reports 1926 and 1929

1. Letter from J.D.H. attached  
Jan. 12/4/33

2. Circulate vol. for information  
Circulated 13/4/33 KF.

3. Report of J.D.H. academic.

Ind  
12/4/33

Letter to Sec. D/Indy. & Commerce  
13/4/33 KF.

06/28/2012



SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

(IRISH FREE STATE).

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTION,

1926 AND 1929.



SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

COMPILED BY

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

(STATISTICS BRANCH).

DUBLIN:

PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through the  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SALE OFFICE, 5 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN C.2.

1933.

*Price Two Shillings.*

(P. No. 844.)

06/28/2012



SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN.

(IRISH FREE STATE).

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CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL  
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1926 AND 1929.



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# CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1926 AND 1929.

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## PREFACE.

THIS is the first Report published on Industrial Production in Saorstát Eireann and refers to the years 1926 and 1929.

The Board of Trade, London, took a Census of Industrial Production in 1907 for the whole of the United Kingdom, and a number of figures relating to the whole of Ireland appeared in the Report [Final Report of the First Census of Production of the United Kingdom (1907) (Cd. 6320-1912)], which contained the summarised results. The enquiry made at that time was not as extensive, as far as this country was concerned, as the periodical enquiries which are now being conducted. This was only to be expected as, relatively to Great Britain, Ireland in 1907 had few industrial enterprises of importance. A second enquiry on the lines of the 1907 Census was made by the Board of Trade in respect of the year 1912, but inasmuch as the results were only partially compiled at the time of the outbreak of the European War in 1914 and as the compilation work was suspended during the period of the war, the Census was not completed and, accordingly, no Report on the 1912 Census of Production of the United Kingdom was published. Important sections of the Census were, however, compiled, and through the courtesy of the Board of Trade, who have kindly furnished the material, it is possible to include as an Appendix to this Report a summary table showing for the year 1912 the gross output value, the net output value, numbers engaged, etc., in Industrial Production by Industry Groups in the area which now constitutes the Saorstát. The figures in the Appendix cannot be used for comparison with those for 1926 or 1929 published in this Report. They are incomplete in so far as a number of schedules which were issued were not returned to the Board of Trade, and the extent to which this defect applies varied from trade to trade. The figures for 1912 while of some interest are accordingly given just for what they are worth and with the utmost reservation.

The first Census of Industrial Production in Saorstát Eireann was taken for the year 1926, and preliminary figures were issued in neostyled Reports, industry by industry, according as compilation was completed. These Preliminary Reports were reproduced in the "Irish Trade Journal." It was intended, on the completion of the 1926 Census, to publish a Final Report for that Census, but this first inquiry was more protracted than had been anticipated, principally owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficiently complete data from the manufacturers, who naturally were unfamiliar with the rendering of the particulars required on the Schedules used for the inquiry. This entailed prolonged correspondence, and by the time sufficiently definitive results were compiled for the 1926 Census a second Census of Industrial Production, that for the year 1929, was already under way. In view of this position, it was decided to withhold the publication of the final 1926 figures until those for 1929 were available, as this procedure would have the additional advantage of permitting comparisons being made between the two years. The Third Census of Industrial Production for Saorstát Eireann was taken in respect of the year 1931 and the results will it is hoped be available before the end of this year. It is intended to take a limited Census\* for each of the years 1932 to 1935 inclusive, on a restricted schedule and in respect of certain manufacturing industries only. It is proposed to repeat the full inquiry for the year 1936 and for every fifth year thereafter.

In the present volume the final results for both 1926 and 1929 are given, with additional matter not already published in the Preliminary Reports, *e.g.*, a series of

\* Statistics (Census of Production) Order, S.R. & O. No. 58, 1932.



summary tables which show gross receipts, net output, machinery, personnel, fuel used, classified by industries ; particulars with regard to the geographical distribution of Industry ; the quantities and values of the principal commodities produced ; etc., etc.

The last chapter of the Report deals with the estimated output of Material Goods in Saorstát Eireann in 1929. In calculating the value of the output of Material Goods, the values of the output of Agriculture and of the Sea and Inland Fisheries as well as the value of the output of Industrial Production are taken into account. This is one of the principal items that enter into a calculation of the National Income of the country.

As the Census of Production is taken under the Statistics Act, 1926, it is not permissible to publish information relating to any business in the Saorstát in such a way that particulars relating to that business may be disclosed, unless permission in writing has previously been obtained from the business in question. While the Census for the Saorstát would nevertheless be complete as far as Summary Tables and Total figures are concerned, there would be many gaps of importance in the gross output tables in many of the Industry Detail Reports if important figures relating to single industry firms had to be omitted. On communicating with the principal businesses affected and pointing out the importance of recording separately at least the output figures, they kindly acceded to our request, and I have to express the thanks of this Department for their favourable consideration of the matter.

STANLEY LYON,

Director.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE,

(STATISTICS BRANCH),

DUBLIN,

January, 1933.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

**Period covered.**—The returns relate to the calendar year, or to the business year most nearly corresponding to the calendar year, *e.g.*, the Malting Industry which is distinctly seasonal, furnished returns for the twelve months ended 31st August.

**Establishments.**—A return was received for each single plant or factory, but in a few cases, where two or more factories, under the same ownership were situated in the same county, one combined return was accepted. Where two or more distinct industries were carried on, in the same premises, by the same firm, a separate return for each industry was required, separate administrative staff, wage earners, fuel, etc., being allocated to each industry. In most industries, small concerns with few employees and an output of little value were omitted (see Chapter II of the Report).

**Persons engaged.**—The average number of wage-earners, where shown, is based on the number of wage-earners employed during certain specific weeks in the year, *i.e.*, those for which particulars were obtained on the returns. It is assumed that the numbers of Administrative and Salaried Staff did not vary much during the year in the respective Establishments, and, accordingly, particulars of the numbers engaged in mid-October, which were furnished on the returns, have been taken as the annual average.

**Salaries and Wages paid.**—This amount represents the total salaries, wages and earnings paid to all employees during the year, but does not include amounts drawn by proprietors working in the business.

**Value of Gross Output.**—This figure represents the net selling value, at the factory, of all products manufactured in the year, for sale (whether sold or remaining in stock at the end of the year), *i.e.*, the amount charged to customers for the goods, less any allowances, discounts, transport charges paid by the manufacturer (but not including cartage performed by the establishments' own employees), etc. Certain productive work, included in the Census, was not done for sale or profit, such as the constructional or maintenance work on Rolling Stock and Permanent Way carried out by employees of Railway and Tramway Companies, or work done by the employees of Local Authorities and Government Departments. Work of this nature, in which the element of profit does not arise, was included in the Census on a cost basis, *i.e.*, the cost of materials, salaries and wages paid plus establishment charges attributable to the work. The Value of Products also includes the amounts received for repairs carried out and for work done for customers on materials supplied by them.

**Materials used.**—Included in this heading is the cost of all materials used in the production of the articles manufactured, the cost of coal, oil, purchased gas and electricity and other fuels, the cost of containers and packing materials sold with the goods, etc.

**Net Output or Value added by manufacture.**—The difference between the Gross Output (or selling value of the products) as defined above, and the cost of Materials, Fuel, Oil, Gas, Electricity, etc., used in manufacturing the products, is referred to as "Net Output." This amount represents the value added by manufacture, and out of it are paid wages, salaries, rents, rates, profits, depreciation and all other charges.

**Capacity of Engines.**—Under this heading are shown (a) the numbers and total effective Horse-power capacity of Prime Movers, (b) the numbers and total rated Horse-power capacity of Electric Motors, and (c) the numbers and total kilowatt capacity of Electric Generators. The figures include all Prime Movers, Generators and Motors in the factories, etc., whether in use, or idle, or in reserve.

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## SAORSTAT EIREANN.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN SAORSTAT EIREANN.

## I. INTRODUCTION.

The Census of Industrial Production is taken under Orders (S.R. & O. No. 46, 1926, and No. 38, 1929) made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce under the Statistics Act, 1926, in accordance with which all persons to whom the prescribed Schedules were issued were required to furnish the particulars asked for thereon.

For the first inquiry in 1926 it was necessary to compile as complete a list as possible of industrial concerns in Saorstát Eireann. The names and addresses of all manufacturers and producers were extracted from local directories and from the official registers of factories and workshops. Lists for each industrial group were then compiled, according to areas, and were circulated to the Managers of the several Employment Exchanges in the Saorstát, whose districts covered these areas, for the addition of the names and addresses of any concerns which had been omitted. Schedules were issued to each firm on the revised lists. A total of over 15,000 Schedules were issued. Being the first inquiry of its kind, and as the questionnaire could be considered exhaustive, it was only to be expected that considerable trouble would be experienced by the people whose business it was to complete the returns. A large percentage of Schedules were, however, received duly completed; many firms stated that they were not engaged in manufacturing processes during the year, and many failed to furnish any return whatever. Lists of those firms from which returns had not been received within a reasonable time after the date on which they were due were sent to the local Employment Exchange Managers, who either obtained satisfactory returns or reported that the approximate annual value of the gross output of those businesses was comparatively small, and accordingly it is reasonably certain that no important firm failed to furnish a Return.

On account of the generally unsatisfactory nature of the returns received from very small concerns (which only in exceptional cases kept adequate records of their business) and the certainty that no returns at all were received from the great majority of such concerns, it was decided to omit this type of business from the Census altogether. The basis of exclusion was not the same for all industries and is explained in the reports for the individual industries and in Chapter II of this Report. The numbers of persons in excluded concerns is very large and estimates are given on page ix of their gross and net output, in the aggregate, in the year 1926.

Principally for reasons of economy the scope of the 1929 Census was further narrowed. In certain Industries, Schedules were issued to the larger concerns only. In the Clothing and Boot and Shoe Industries the enquiry was confined to wholesale factory production only. Some industries, *e.g.*, Bottling, which were included in 1926, were excluded in 1929. The number of Schedules sent out in connection with 1929 Census was 4,076. Of this number 3056 or 75% were returned duly completed. Some of the other firms had gone out of business, or were not engaged in productive work during the year, and some businesses failed to furnish returns. Enquiry through the local Employment Exchange Managers ensured that no firm of importance had failed to furnish a return.

In order to establish comparability with 1929 the figures originally published for 1926 were revised; but in certain cases the original figures for 1926 are also given

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in the separate Industry Reports. Where such revisions were due to alteration in Census classification, an explanation is given in the detailed Report on the particular Industry.

Particulars of certain important productive works are excluded from the inquiries of both 1926 and 1929, because complete data as required by the Census of Production were not available with regard to them. They comprise (a) construction, etc., work in connection with the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme and (b) work done for Local Authorities by "Road Contractors" (*i.e.*, small farmers, etc., under contract to Local Authorities to maintain roads). The only statistics available in these cases are the values of work done : on the Shannon Scheme, £536,000 in 1926 and £1,075,000 in 1929, and by Road Contractors, £250,000 (estimated) in 1926 and £280,000 in 1929.

The principal object of the Census of Industrial Production is to assess the quantity and value of each of the products of industry in any given year. From these statistics and the statistics of imports and exports, the size of the home market for any particular product or industry can be ascertained, the relation which exports and imports bear to home production, the relative importance and growth, or decline, of each Industry. The other statistics collected on the occasion of the Census of Industrial Production are scarcely less important. They include the quantity and value of raw materials and fuel used ; wages and salaries paid ; numbers of persons engaged ; kind and capacity of engines.

The relative importance of an Industry should not be measured by the value of its Gross Output but rather by the value added during the process of manufacture. The cost of the raw or semi-finished materials used in manufacture may be high, and very little value may be added during processes of manufacture, or *vice versa*. The difference between the value of the products and the cost of materials, containers, fuel, power, etc., used in manufacture is substantially the value added by manufacture, or "Net Output." Out of this, salaries, wages, rates, rents, depreciation, capital charges, dividends, etc., are paid. This figure of net output is perhaps the best measure of the economic importance of an industry. From the number of persons engaged and the net output, the net output per head is determined. By comparison with the corresponding figures for similar industries in other countries, this figure is a measure of the relative "efficiency" of the industry.

The statistics of machinery will indicate, when available for a period of years, the trend in mechanisation or in the type of machinery used, from steam to electricity, etc. The results of the Census of Industrial Production, in conjunction with statistics of the output of agriculture and fisheries, permit of estimates being made of the gross annual output of material goods and work done in Saorstát Eireann (see page xvi).

## II. NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF CONCERNS EXCLUDED FROM THE CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

As already indicated, small firms were excluded from the scope of the Censuses of Production, on account of the difficulty of obtaining reliable returns, or in some cases any returns whatever. The effect of this exclusion as far as numbers engaged are concerned, may best be measured by comparing the numbers as returned in the various industries at the Census of Production, in 1926, with the numbers in industries similarly described at the Census of Population, which was, of course, exhaustive. The two series of figures are shown in the following table.

It should be explained that the statistics of industries were obtained at the Census of Population by classifying the population actually at work according to the occupation of their employers if they were employees or working for relatives, or by their own occupation if they were working on their own account. In some cases the figures of numbers engaged as shown at the Census of Industrial Production do not correspond with those given elsewhere in this report because certain adjustments were necessary



in order to bring the Census of Production and the Census of Population figures into line. The numbers engaged in Public Utility, Railways, Tramways, Canals, Docks, Harbours, Local Authorities or Government Departments are not included in the table because the Census of Production was complete in respect of these industries and also because it was difficult to establish comparability. The Census of Production figures shown in the following table represent the numbers of persons engaged, in the various Industries, in connection with the manufactures, etc., included in the Census of Production for the year 1926.

## PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY, 1926.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	As returned at Census of Production	As returned at Census of Population	Difference (persons engaged in excluded concerns)	OBSERVATIONS. (Note— C. Prod.=Census of Production C. Pop.=Census of Population)
	No.	No.	No.	
Bacon Curing ... ..	1,729	2,054	325	C. Prod. excludes pork butchers, some of whom cured bacon.
Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk...	2,944	2,964	20	
Grain Milling ... ..	2,915	4,058	1,143	C. Prod. excludes concerns with Output value less than £5,000.
Malting ... ..	1,077	1,012	*—65	
Bread, Biscuit and Flour Confectionery	8,293	10,036	1,743	C. Prod. excludes concerns with Output valued less than £1,000.
Sugar Confectionery and Jam Making	2,326	2,284	*—42	
Aerated Waters, Cordials, Cider and Cognate Liquors ... ..	985	1,086	101	
Brewing ... ..	5,051	5,521	470	C. Pop. includes some persons not engaged in connection with Production.
Distilling ... ..	510	913	403	C. Pop. includes some persons not engaged in Production.
Tobacco ... ..	2,043	2,064	21	
Bricks, Pottery, Glass and Monumental Masonry ... ..	710	706	*—4	
Building and Contracting ... ..	9,612	25,753	16,141	C. Prod. excludes workers on Shannon Scheme, contractors to Local Authorities for maintenance of roads, small contractors, plumbers, glaziers, decorators.
Timber ... ..	2,235	12,063	9,828	C. Prod. excludes jobbing carpenters (7,977) and small concerns, whilst brewers' cooperages have been included under brewing.
Wood Furniture and Upholstery ...	1,528	1,729	201	
Coach and Wagon Building, Blacksmiths' and Farriers' Trades, Construction and Repair of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles ...	2,476	12,823	10,347	C. Pop. includes all Blacksmiths, Motor Garages and small concerns.
Metals, Engineering and Implements	2,270	5,790	3,520	C. Prod. excludes Electricians (other than large Engineering firms) and small concerns.
Linen, Cotton, Hemp and Jute and Canvas Goods and Sacks ... ..	1,878	1,952	74	
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	2,260	2,735	475	
Clothing ... ..	7,567	22,482	14,915	C. Prod. only includes Factories. C. Prod. excludes tailors, dress-makers, milliners, etc., working on a small scale or on own account.

\* Census of Production figures slightly in excess of Census of Population figures.

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\* Census of Production figures slightly in excess of Census of Population figures.

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## PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY, 1926—continued.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	As returned at Census of Produc- tion	As returned at Census of Popula- tion	Difference (persons engaged in excluded concerns)	OBSERVATIONS.
	No.	No.	No.	(Note— C. Prod.=Census of Production C. Pop.=Census of Population)
Boots and Shoes ... ..	1,322	6,621	5,299	C. Prod. excludes establish- ments engaged only on boot and shoe repairing and per- sons working on their own account.
Hosiery ... ..	1,347	1,292	*—55	—
Paper-making and Manufactured Sta- tionery, Printing, Publishing, Book- binding and Engraving ... ..	5,803	6,692	889	C. Prod. excludes some small concerns.
Soap and Candles ... ..	409	415	6	—
Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs, Oil, Tallow and Paints ... ..	1,644	1,743	99	—
Mines and Quarries ... ..	1,200	1,704	504	C. Prod. excludes small quar- ries and persons engaged on experimental mining opera- tions.
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning ...	2,657	3,460	803	C. Prod. excludes Institutional Laundries.
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,840	5,819	2,979	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>75,631</b>	<b>145,771</b>	<b>70,140</b>	

\* Census of Production figures slightly in excess of Census of Population figures.

With the exceptions indicated (Public Utilities, etc.), the Census of Production covered 75,631 persons out of a total of 145,771 shown in the Census of Population of the Industries and Groups of Industries mentioned above. The principal differences occur in the industries in which small concerns predominate, *e.g.*, Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery; Clothing; Boot and Shoe; Metals, Engineering and Implements; Construction and Repair of Vehicles (including Blacksmiths); Timber; Building and Contracting, which between them account for 61,793 out of the total deficiency of 70,140. In certain industries, no doubt, the Census of Population tends to exaggerate the numbers engaged, as they may include some persons not concerned in production in the given year. For instance, in the case of an employer whose principal business is dressmaking but who also has some employees engaged in retailing dress materials, these latter employees would in many, but not in all, cases be allocated to the clothing industry in the Census of Population.

### Output of Small Industrial Concerns.

Because of the large number of persons excluded from the scope of the enquiry it is necessary to make some approximation of the value of the gross and net annual output of these firms in the aggregate. It happened that in 1926 a large number of returns were received from small, including many "one-man," concerns, some of which were used in the compilation but some of which were excluded. From this large sample of returns the cost of materials worked upon and the net output per person engaged were calculated for each of the industries in which the numbers employed in small concerns were substantial, as shown in the preceding table. Weighted according to the numbers shown as engaged in small concerns (*i.e.*, the difference between the number returned at the Census of Population and the Census of Production) the cost of materials worked upon by these small concerns was estimated at £6,400,000, net output at £6,800,000 and, therefore, gross output at £13,200,000. Repair work accounted for a considerable proportion of this large total.



Although these estimates refer to the year 1926 it is proposed also to accept them for the year 1929 as the margin of error of estimation to which they are subject is probably greater than any changes which have taken place in the aggregate figures for all small concerns between 1926 and 1929.

### III. PRINCIPAL RESULTS.

The following table compares the principal results of the Census of Industrial Production of 1926 and 1929. The corresponding statistics for individual industries are given in Table I, page 2.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Gross Value* of Output	Cost of Materials, etc.	Net Output			Persons engaged (except Out-workers)	* Net Output per Person engaged
			Total	Salaries and Wages	Re-remainder of Net Output		
	in thousand £'s						
						No.	£
Transportable Goods—							
Food ... ..	1926 25,803	21,739	4,064	2,550	1,514	19,422	209
	1929 28,517	23,777	4,740	2,642	2,098	19,662	241
Drink ... ..	1926 8,663	2,735	5,928	1,470	4,458	7,000	847
	1929 7,992	2,138	5,854	1,348	4,506	6,441	909
Tobacco ... ..	1926 5,033	3,904	1,129	287	842	2,096	539
	1929 5,216	3,938	1,278	315	963	2,051	623
Other Manufactures ...	1926 9,861	4,575	5,286	3,558	1,728	29,250	181
	1929 11,848	5,409	6,439	4,396	2,043	35,755	180
Total Transportable Goods ...	1926 49,360	32,953	16,407	7,865	8,542	57,768	284
	1929 53,573	35,262	18,311	8,701	9,610	63,909	287
Services—							
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926 470	92	378	241	137	2,642	143
	1929 499	75	424	256	168	2,792	152
Building and Contracting ...	1926 3,022	1,220	1,802	1,452	350	9,852	183
	1929 2,998	1,243	1,755	1,431	324	10,018	175
Utilities (Gas, Water, Electricity) ... ..	1926 2,000	966	1,034	656	378	4,030	257
	1929 2,035	730	1,305	744	561	4,642	281
Transport (Canals, Docks, Harbours and Railways)	1926 2,184	597	1,587	1,587	—	10,705	148
	1929 2,023	628	1,395	1,395	—	9,284	150
Local Authorities and Government Departments ...	1926 2,441	571	1,870	1,870	—	17,518	107
	1929 2,274	532	1,742	1,742	—	16,193	108
Total Services ... ..	1926 10,117	3,446	6,671	5,806	865	44,747	149
	1929 9,829	3,208	6,621	5,568	1,053	42,929	154
TOTAL ... ..	1926 59,477	36,399	23,078	13,671	9,407	102,515	225
	1929 63,402	38,470	24,932	14,269	10,663	106,838	233

\* Exclusive of Excise Duties.

Between 1926 and 1929 there was a fairly general expansion in industry: the gross value of output (including duplication) increased from £59,500,000 to £63,400,000, or by 6.6 per cent.; net output from £23,100,000 to £24,900,000, or by 8.0 per cent.; persons engaged from 103,009 to 107,000, or by 4.2 per cent.; and net output per person engaged from £225 to £233, or by 3.6 per cent.

Of the groups shown above, the most marked increase occurred in manufactures other than food, drink and tobacco, the net output of which manufactures increased by £1,200,000 and the numbers engaged by 6,500. The net output of food industries

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increased by 16·6 per cent., while the numbers engaged remained at about the same level, so that net output per person engaged increased from £209 to £241. In the drink industries gross output and cost of materials declined by about the same amount so that net output was about the same at the two inquiries. As, however, considerably fewer persons were employed, net output per person increased. In the tobacco industry there was a considerable increase in net output, while the numbers engaged were about the same in the two years.

In the groups designated "Services," the net output changed only slightly, while the numbers engaged decreased by 1,800. The marked advance in "Utilities" will be noted.

As determined by net output, exclusive of Excise duties, in 1929, the most important industries were:—

	NET OUTPUT.	
	1926. £	1929. £
Brewing ... ..	5,185,000	5,214,000
Bread, Biscuit and Flour Confectionery ... ..	1,848,000	1,968,000
Building and Contracting ... ..	1,802,000	1,755,000
Local Authorities and Government Departments ... ..	1,870,000	1,742,000
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ... ..	1,337,000	1,364,000
Tobacco ... ..	1,129,000	1,278,000
Railways and Tramways ... ..	1,467,000	1,250,000
Coach, Wagon and Motor-body Building and Construction of Vehicles ... ..	434,000	1,087,000
Butter, Cheese and Margarine ... ..	689,000	883,000
Grain Milling ... ..	655,000	759,000
Clothing (Wholesale Factories) ... ..	432,000	588,000
Bacon Curing ... ..	449,000	564,000
Gas Works ... ..	417,000	545,000
Electricity ... ..	410,000	542,000

The total net output of these 14 industries in 1929 was £19,539,000, which represents 78·4 per cent. of the total net output of all industries and services.

The industries which showed the most marked percentage **increases** in net output, between 1926 and 1929, arranged in the order of these percentages were as follows:—

	INCREASE IN NET OUTPUT. 1926/1929.	
	Actual. £	Percentage.
Coach, Wagon and Motor Body Building and Construction of Vehicles ... ..	653,000	150·6
Sugar Confectionery and Jam-making ... ..	138,000	39·9
Clothing—Wholesale Factories ... ..	156,000	36·1
Electricity ... ..	132,000	32·3
Soap and Candles ... ..	36,000	31·0
Gas Works ... ..	128,000	30·8
Fertilisers ... ..	48,000	29·4
Butter, Cheese and Margarine ... ..	194,000	28·2
Bacon Curing ... ..	115,000	25·5
Wood Furniture and Upholstery ... ..	68,000	25·0
Canals, Docks and Harbours ... ..	25,000	21·1
Minerals ... ..	49,000	20·9
Grain Milling ... ..	103,000	15·8
Mines and Quarries ... ..	24,000	15·6
Bricks and Monumental Masonry ... ..	21,000	14·9
Linen, Cotton, Hemp and Jute, and Canvas ... ..	18,000	13·7
Tobacco ... ..	149,000	13·2



The industries in which the greatest **decreases** in net output were recorded, the amount of these decreases, and, in brackets, the percentage decreases, were—Railways and Tramways, £218,000 (14·8%), Local Authorities, £128,000 (6·8%), Distilling, £56,000 (27·8%), Building and Contracting, £47,000 (2·6%), Malting, £47,000 (15·3%).

There is a great range in the value of "net output per person engaged." It varied in 1929 from £1,251 for Brewing, £623 for Tobacco, £378 for Distilling, £296 for Electricity, and £295 for Malting to £84 for Linen, Cotton, Hemp and Jute, £108 for Local Authorities and Government Departments, £114 for Clothing, and £118 for Hosiery. The most notable **increases** in net output per head occurred in the following industries:—Brewing (+£130), Tobacco (+£84), Gas (+£51), Butter, Cheese, Margarine (+£50). The greatest **decreases** were in Distilling (—£91), Vehicles, construction and repair of, etc. (—£50), Malting (—£30).

### Constituents of Gross Output.

The next table summarizes the particulars relating to the cost of materials, of fuel, gas, electricity, etc., of containers and of work done by other firms, salaries and wages, and these various costs expressed as percentage of gross output.

	VALUE		AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS OUTPUT	
	1926	1929	1926	1929
	£	£	%	%
<b>I. MATERIALS, ETC. :</b>				
Cost of materials ... ..	33,611,557	35,718,259	56·5	56·3
„ fuel, etc. ... ..	1,397,251	1,134,285	2·4	1·8
„ purchased containers, etc. ...	1,081,064	1,336,846	1·8	2·1
„ work done by other firms ...	308,918	280,597	0·5	0·5
TOTAL OF I ... ..	36,398,790	38,469,987	61·2	60·7
<b>II. NET OUTPUT :</b>				
Salaries ... ..	2,659,502	2,835,484	4·5	4·5
Wages and Earnings ... ..	11,011,485	11,433,655	18·5	18·0
Remainder of net output ... ..	9,407,090	10,663,000	15·8	16·8
TOTAL of II ... ..	23,078,077	24,932,139	38·8	39·3
<b>III. GROSS OUTPUT ... ..</b>	59,476,867	63,402,126	100·0	100·0

It will be seen that for all industries included in the Census of Production net output was 38·8% of gross output in 1926 and 39·3% in 1929. Wages and salaries were less than one quarter (22·5% in 1929) of the gross value of output.

Excluding Canals, Docks and Harbours, Railways and Tramways, Local Authorities and Government Departments, into the gross output of which no element of profit, etc., has been presumed to enter, it will be seen from Summary Table II that the net output as a percentage of gross output was greatest for Mines and Quarries (87·8%), Waterworks (85·0%), Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning (84·9%), Aerated Waters (79·1%), Printing, Publishing and Engraving (76·1%), Brewing (75·3%), and least for Bacon Curing (9·5%), Grain Milling (10%), Butter, Cheese and Margarine (10·5%), Tobacco (24·5%), Soap and Candles (29·4%), Linen, Cotton, Hemp and Jute (29·9%).

For all industries wages and salaries constituted 59·2% of net output in 1926 and 57·2% in 1929, the remainder of net output (out of which rents, rates, depreciation, capital charges, Unemployment and National Health Insurance, etc., as well as dividends are paid), being 40·8% of net output in 1926 and 42·8% in 1929. Excluding Canals, Docks and Harbours, Railways and Tramways, Local Authorities and Government Departments the percentage for wages and salaries was greatest in Coach, Wagon and Motor Body Building and Construction of Vehicles (89·2%) Linen, Cotton,



Hemp and Jute (83·6%), Building and Contracting (81·5%), Timber (76·2%), Mines and Quarries (70·7%), Woollens and Worsteds (69·2%), and least for Brewing (19·9%), Tobacco (24·6%), Aerated Waters (41·7%), Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Margarine (45·6%), Soap and Candles (45·0%), Waterworks (47·5%).

### Fuel, Gas, Electricity, etc.

The quantities, where available, of fuel, gas, electricity, etc., purchased by all firms for manufacture, power, transport, heating and lighting, and the total cost of all such items, are shown in the following table. It should be observed that the table does not include coal purchased by Gas Works Undertakings, as coal is a raw material for this service.

Description	Unit	1926	1929
Coal ... ..	Tons	407,441	440,473
Coke ... ..	"	31,287	34,960
Lubricating Oils ... ..	Thousand Galls.	422	445
Other Heavy Oils ... ..	" "	1,391	2,837
Petrol and other Light Oils ... ..	" "	1,313	1,819
Electricity purchased ... ..	Thous. Kilowatt Hours	12,553	22,941
Gas ... ..	Cost only	£53,048	£48,864
Other Fuels ... ..	"	£31,224	£17,860
<b>TOTAL COST</b> ... ..	...	<b>£1,397,251</b>	<b>£1,134,285</b>

The increase in the quantity of coal used was due principally to the low consumption in 1926, when high prices ruled as a result of the coal strike in England.

### Persons Engaged.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in the concerns included in the Census of Production of 1926 and 1929 :—

#### PERSONS ENGAGED IN OCTOBER.\*

—	Proprietors and Salaried Employees		Wage Earners		Total	
	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages
<b>MALES :</b>						
1926 ... ..	153	10,152	2,945	75,496	3,098	85,648
1929 ... ..	168	10,651	3,418	77,041	3,586	87,692
<i>Percentage increase</i> ... ..	<i>9·8</i>	<i>4·9</i>	<i>16·1</i>	<i>2·0</i>	<i>15·8</i>	<i>2·4</i>
<b>FEMALES :</b>						
1926 ... ..	98	2,581	3,437	17,297	3,535	19,878
1929 ... ..	119	2,773	4,225	19,934	4,344	22,707
<i>Percentage increase</i> ... ..	<i>21·4</i>	<i>7·4</i>	<i>22·9</i>	<i>15·2</i>	<i>22·9</i>	<i>14·2</i>
<b>MALES AND FEMALES :</b>						
1926 ... ..	251	12,733	6,382	92,973	6,633	105,526
1929 ... ..	287	13,424	7,643	96,975	7,930	110,399
<i>Percentage increase</i> ... ..	<i>14·3</i>	<i>5·4</i>	<i>19·8</i>	<i>4·5</i>	<i>19·6</i>	<i>4·6</i>

\* The month of October was chosen as it was the month least likely to be affected by seasonality of employment, holidays, etc.

Increased employment was recorded in all the categories distinguished in the foregoing table, while the total number of persons engaged (in the month of October) increased by 4·6%, the number of persons under 18 years of age increased 19·6%. In this connection it will be recalled that, as shown in the Census of Population of 1923 the age at which young people first begin to work is far higher in this country than in Great Britain. The table also shows that the increase, both absolutely and relatively, was more marked in the case of females, amounting to 2,800, or 1·2%.



In all industries proprietors and salaried employees amounted to 12·2% of the total in 1929. The proportions were highest in the following industries:—Distilling, 32·5% ; Aerated Waters, 29·9% ; Electricity, 27·7% ; Butter, Cheese and Margarine, 27·5% ; Tobacco, 23·7% ; Waterworks, 23·3% ; and Printing, 23·2%.

The industries employing relatively the most female wage-earners were:—Clothing, with 87·4% of the total wage-earners in 1929 ; Hosiery, 83·0% ; Laundries, 79·3% ; Sugar Confectionery, 78·3% ; Paper-making, 75·2% ; Linen, Cotton, Hemp and Jute, 67·8% ; and Tobacco, 66·3% . In all industries the proportion was 20·6% .

Wage-earners under 18 constituted 7·9% of all wage-earners in 1929. The proportion was highest in the following industries:—Sugar Confectionery, 30·3% ; Clothing (Wholesale), 29·8% ; Hosiery, 23·8% ; Boot and Shoe (Wholesale), 22·9% ; Paper-making, 21·1% .

#### Seasonality of Employment.

The following table shows the seasonal fluctuations in industrial employment during the years 1926 and 1929.

Year	NUMBERS OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED ON 15TH OF EACH MONTH OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DATE												Average for each year
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	Numbers in thousands												
1926 ...	86·6	86·7	87·2	85·7	88·2	88·9	88·7	90·4	91·1	92·8	90·9	91·7	89·8
1929 ...	—	86·1	—	—	93·6	—	—	95·2	—	97·0	95·2	—	93·4

It will be seen that the range in variation in all industries was not very great in either year, varying in 1926 from a minimum of 85,700 in April to a maximum of 92,800 in October. In 1929 there were nearly 11,000 more persons in industrial employment in October than in the previous February, the corresponding increase in 1926, being just over 6,000.

The greatest variations in the number of wage-earners in 1926 (for which year twelve monthly figures of employment are available) will be noted in the following industries:—Malting, minimum July, 366, maximum October, 1,054 ; Bricks and Monumental Masonry, minimum December, 411, maximum May, 723 ; Building and Contracting, minimum January, 8,034, maximum August, 9,908 ; Woollen and Worsted, minimum January, 1,898, maximum August, 2,218 ; Clothing, minimum January, 2,991, maximum October, 3,900 ; Boots and Shoes, minimum January, 654, maximum June, 933 ; Chemicals, Drugs, Paints and Fertilisers, minimum July, 694, maximum April, 1,195.

#### Industrial Firms classified by Size.

In Summary Table IX the number of firms in each industry are classified according to the number of persons engaged in October, 1929. The following is the summary for all industries:—

No. of Persons engaged.		No. of Firms, October, 1929.
Less than 10 persons	...	1,594
10 persons but less than 20 persons	...	583
20 " " " 50 "	...	464
50 " " " 100 "	...	199
100 " " " 250 "	...	155
250 " " " 500 "	...	33
500 " and over ...	...	28
Total number of firms		3,056

As already stated, small concerns were excluded from the Census of Production ;



but even of the firms whose returns were included, over one-half had less than 10 employees each. As the total number of persons engaged (in October, 1929) was 110,399, the average number per concern was 36. The industries with more than 100 persons per firm engaged on production included in the Census were Railways and Tramways, with an average of 924; Brewing, with 281; Vehicles, with 165; Local Authorities and Government Departments, with 141; Tobacco, with 128; and Boots and Shoes, with 125. The industries employing the smallest numbers per firm were:—Butter, Cheese and Margarine; Aerated Waters; and Waterworks, with 10 persons per concern each.

### Mechanical Power Employed in 1929.

The following is a summary of power equipment for all industries in 1929. The particulars for each individual industry are given in Summary Table VIII.

Prime Movers :—		No.	Horse-power.
Steam Engines and Steam Turbines ...	...	1,028	114,844
Internal Combustion Engines ...	...	1,469	53,970
Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills		301	101,411
Total effective Horse-power ...		—	270,225
Electric Generators driven by :—			Kilowatts.
Steam Engines and Steam Turbines ...	...	201	66,085
Internal Combustion Engines ...	...	491	18,845
Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills...		109	68,759
Total ...	...	801	153,689
Electric Motors driven :—			Horse-power.
By purchased Electricity ...	...	3,496	26,159
By Electricity generated in own Works ...	...	2,376	26,354
Sometimes by purchased Electricity and some- times by own Electricity ...	...	2,540	18,265
Total ...	...	8,412	70,778

The capacity of engines idle or in reserve (as well as those in use) is included in the foregoing figures and throughout this report. Furthermore, while persons rendering returns were instructed to exclude data with regard to obsolete machinery, there is no doubt that in most cases the horse-power returned was that which the engines were originally built to develop, which in the aggregate must be considerably in excess of the actual working capacity.

As indications of the actual amount of power developed in the year 1929, it may be stated that the amount of coal used (other than that used as a raw material by Gas Works) in industries included in the Census of Industrial Production was 449,000 tons, the great bulk of which was used for the development of power. The quantity of electricity specifically described as **sold for power** by Electricity Undertakings was 20,900,000 units.

Electricity Undertakings comprise two-thirds of the aggregate effective horse-power of prime movers: they include 73,000 out of 115,000 horse-power of steam engines, 14,000 out of 54,000 horse-power of internal combustion engines, and 92,000 out of 101,000 horse-power of water turbines, etc. Electricity Undertakings account for a capacity of 129,000 kilowatts out of a total capacity of 154,000 kilowatts.

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### Comparison with the United Kingdom of Net Output per Person Employed.

The following table shows the averages for Saorstát Eireann (in 1929) and the three divisions of the United Kingdom (in 1924) in certain industrial groups which are more or less similar with regard to kind of goods made :—

INDUSTRY	NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED				
	Saorstát Eireann (1929)	Northern Ireland (1924)	England and Wales (1924)	Scotland (1924)	United Kingdom (1924)
	£	£	£	£	£
Bacon Curing ... ..	265	316	343	301	336
Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Margarine ... ..	261	187	384	376	379
Grain Milling ... ..	246	433	338	281	336
Brewing and Malting :					
Including Duty ... ..	1,777	861	1,833	1,586	1,813
Excluding Duty ... ..	1,084	(a)	(a)	(a)	685
Bread, Biscuit and Flour Confectionery	253	232	253	264	254
Sugar Confectionery and Jam-making	188	(c) 142	(c) 220	(c) 175	(c) 215
Aerated Waters, Ciders, Cordials and Cognate Liquors ... ..	233	249	328	251	316
Distilling ... ..	378	} 325	{ 391	609	(d) 561
Tobacco ... ..	623			635	271
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	130	130	194	196	194
Boots and Shoes of Leather ... ..	143	127	171	146	170
Timber Trades ... ..	172	(b)	188	185	187
Wood Furniture and Upholstery ... ..	174	153	198	173	196
Soap and Candles ... ..	266	183	424	328	418
Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery ... ..	126	(b)	212	209	212
Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding and Engraving ... ..	259	(b)	293	261	290

(a) Figures not available.

(c) Excludes Jam-making.

(b) Included with England and Wales.

(d) Great Britain only.

A comparison of the figures in the preceding Table shows that the Net Output per person employed is greater in the Saorstát than in the United Kingdom in the Brewing and Malting (excluding duty) and the Tobacco Industries. The figures are much the same, for both countries, in the Bread and Biscuit, Timber, and Wood Furniture Industries ; whilst, in all other Industries, the Net Output per person is greater in the United Kingdom than in the Saorstát.

Out of the ten Saorstát industries which broadly are comparable with those in Northern Ireland, the Net Output per person is greater in the Saorstát in seven cases.

#### IV. ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF MATERIAL GOODS IN THE YEAR 1929.

The *output of material goods* is defined to be the value of the produce of industry, agriculture and fisheries, as ready for consumption in Saorstát Eireann or for export, valued (free of all duties of customs or excise) at place of production, and free of duplication, as explained below.

##### Industry.

The sum of the values of (1) the Gross Output (*i.e.*, Net Selling Value or Value of Work done) (£63,402,000), exclusive of Excise duties, on the individual schedules used in the compilation of the Census of Production in 1929 ; (2) construction work



in connection with the Shannon Scheme (£1,075,000); (3) road maintenance work carried out by Road Contractors for Local Authorities (£280,000) not included in the Census of Production; and (4) the output of small industrial concerns (£13,200,000), estimated as shown in a previous section, amounted to approximately £78,000,000. This sum is in excess of the gross output of Industry because the "output" of some industrial concerns is raw material (raw or semi-finished) for others. For example, the value of flour milled in the Saorstát subsequently purchased and used by bakers, etc., in the Saorstát is included twice in the figure of £78,000,000. The total value of duplication of this type is estimated at £4,600,000, so that the gross output of industry, free of duplication, can be taken at approximately £73,400,000 in the year 1929.

### Agriculture.

Gross output is taken to mean the value of the products of the farms which were (a) sold off farms or (b) consumed by persons in farm households, together with (c) increases in stock between the beginning and the end of the year of enquiry. In calculating the value of the gross output of Agriculture the quantities of output are valued at farmers' prices.

The gross output, so defined, of Agriculture in the year 1929 was estimated £64,865,000, distributed in four main classes, as follows:—

	£
1. Consumed by the agricultural community in the Saorstát ...	21,026,000
2. Consumed or utilised by others in the Saorstát ...	11,795,000
3. Exported ...	31,834,000
4. Net increases in stocks ...	210,000
Gross Output ...	64,865,000

The foregoing figures are designed to show the ultimate importance to Saorstát agricultural producers of the home and the external market, and consequently the first category includes not only the values (at farmers' prices) of commodities like farmers' butter, eggs, potatoes, milk, etc., consumed (without undergoing any process of sale) by persons on farms, but also a proportion of the value (at farmers' prices) of milk sold to creameries and subsequently repurchased as butter and consumed on farms, barley consumed in the form of porter, wool in the form of woollen goods, etc. Similarly for the other categories. In this classification there is necessarily a large element of estimation involved in the case of some of the commodities of lesser importance. Taking all commodities together, however, the error in estimate is probably small.

In dealing with the output of Agriculture, the agricultural land of the Saorstát has been regarded as one large farm. Accordingly, in order to estimate the net output of Agriculture it is only necessary to deduct the value of farm materials purchased by farmers, as a body, from the gross value of agricultural output as a whole. The considerable commerce in farm materials between Saorstát farmers is left out of account. The following are the estimated values, at retail prices, of materials purchased by farmers in 1929:—

	£
Animal feed ...	7,782,000
Fertilisers ...	1,499,000
Seeds (including cleaning and retailing charges) ...	643,000
Total farm materials purchased ...	£9,924,000

The gross output having been estimated at £64,865,000, the net output is approximately £54,941,000.



**Fisheries.**

The gross output of fisheries in the Saorstát in 1929 was valued at £518,000. This amount is made up of £332,000, representing the value of Fresh Fish and Shell Fish landed at Saorstát ports, etc., together with the value of the catches of Inland Fish, valued at £186,000. The net output may be set at £400,000.

**Total Output of Material Goods, free from duplication.**

Just as the gross output of Industry is not represented by the sum of the "Net selling values" as returned on the individual schedules, so also the gross annual output of material goods of all kinds is not found by adding together the "gross output" of industry, agriculture and fisheries. There is a considerable amount of duplication between these main categories of production. Industrial products (fertilisers, maize meal, etc.) are used as raw materials in Agriculture; agricultural products (pigs, milk, barley, etc.) are raw materials in Industry and fishery products are raw materials in the industry of fish curing. The following table shows the estimated values of these different kinds of duplication and the final figure for the annual output of material goods, free from duplication. On account of the element of estimation attaching to most of the figures, all are shown to the nearest £100,000.

**MATERIAL OUTPUT OF SAORSTAT EIREANN IN 1929.**

Industry :	Thousand £'s
Concerns included in Census of Production ...	63,400*
Other Industrial concerns ...	14,600
Agriculture ...	64,900
Fisheries ...	500
(A) Total gross output, including duplication ...	143,400
Duplication :—	
Within industry ...	4,600
Industrial products used in agriculture ...	5,200
Agricultural and Fishery products used in industry ...	13,400
(B) Total duplication ...	23,200
(C) Customs duties included in value of industrial raw materials imported ...	3,300
Estimated annual output of material goods, free of duplication and exclusive of Customs and Excise duties, 1929 (A) less (B) and (C) ...	116,900

The gross output of material goods in Saorstát Eireann in the year 1929, free from duplication and exclusive of duties of customs and excise is, therefore, about £117 millions. This total includes the value of repair work as well as the value (at place of production) of finished goods for home consumption and of all goods for export.

**ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF ESTIMATION.**

As estimation and approximation enter largely into the calculation of most items in the foregoing table, a check on the final figure is proposed by an alternative process. For this purpose the gross output of material goods is regarded as the value at works

\* Exclusive of Excise duties.

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or farms of imported raw materials, together with the net output, or added value, of industry, agriculture and fisheries :—

	Thousand £'s
(1) Imports of raw materials for industry and agriculture, estimated value, free of duty, at ports or land stations ...	26,900
(2) Net Output :—	
Industry—	
Concerns included in Census of Production ...	24,900
Other Industrial concerns ... ..	7,700
Agriculture and Fisheries ... ..	55,300
(3) Balance : Transport and distribution charges on imported raw materials from port or land stations to works or farm	2,100
Estimated annual output of material goods ... ..	116,900

It should be explained that the figure at (3) for the transport and distribution charges on imported raw materials was arrived at by deducting the known figures at (1) and (2) from the estimate of £116,900,000 already established. The figure thus ascertained for transport and distribution charges bears a reasonable relation (8%) to the value of the imported raw materials. The estimate of the value of the imported raw materials (£26,900,000) was determined independently from the Statistics of External Trade by a careful allocation of the items on the official Import List. The results of the two methods of estimation confirm one another so satisfactorily that the figure of £117 millions may be accepted as reasonably accurate.

#### Comparison with corresponding figures for the United Kingdom.

Estimates of the gross and the net output of material goods produced in the United Kingdom in the year 1924 are available\* for comparison with the Saorstát estimates given above :—

	ACTUAL VALUES		PER HEAD OF POPULATION.	
	Saorstát Eireann (1929)	United Kingdom (1924)	Saorstát Eireann (1929)	United Kingdom (1924)
	in million £'s		£	£
Gross Output ... ..	117	2,655	40	59
Imported raw materials valued (c.i.f.) at ports ... ..	27	674	9	15
Difference, <i>i.e.</i> , Net Output ...	90	1,981	31	44

It will be seen that per head of the population the gross annual output was 48% and net output 42% greater in the United Kingdom than in Saorstát Eireann.

\* W. Flux : Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Part I, 1929, pp. 7-11. The United Kingdom figures in this and in the following table refer to the year 1924, the Saorstát figures to 1929. Between 1924 and 1929 the volume of industrial production in the United Kingdom increased by 12 per cent., but the prices of British exports from the United Kingdom decreased by 16 per cent. and Board of Trade Wholesale Prices by 18 per cent., and as, in any case, margins of error attach to the estimates for both countries, the figures may be regarded as broadly comparable for the year 1929.



## Production, Consumption and Trade.

The very considerable value of Saorstát external trade in relation to the value of home production will appear from the following table, in which corresponding figures for the United Kingdom have been given for purposes of comparison :—

	Saorstát Eireann (1929)	United Kingdom (1924)
In million £'s.		
(1) Home production valued at place of production ...	117	2,655
(2) Exports of domestic produce, valued at place of production*	44	710
<hr/>		
(3) Home production retained, (1) less (2) ...	73	1,945
(4) Imports ready for use, value (c.i.f.) at ports ...	33	463
<hr/>		
(5) Total consumption, (3) plus (4) ...	106	2,408
Percentages.		
(6) Exports (2) as percentage of production (1) ...	38	27
(7) Imports ready for use (4) as percentage of total consumption (5) ...	31	19

It will be seen that exports constitute 38% of total production in the Saorstát as compared with 27% in the United Kingdom, and imports ready for use are 31% of total consumption in the Saorstát compared with 19% in the United Kingdom.

The £117 millions of production includes about £11,200,000 of industrial non-exportable goods (building, gas, water, etc.) and probably somewhere about half of the value of the output of small industrial concerns, which amounted to £13,200,000, *viz.*, £6,500,000, cannot in the main be regarded as exportable. The production of exportable goods is, therefore, estimated approximately at £100 millions, of which exports, valued at place of production, constitute a little less than one-half.

\* The declared (f.o.b.) values of domestic Exports in 1929 were £46,800,000 and £801,000,000 in the respective countries. In the Final Report on the Census of Industrial Production in the United Kingdom in 1907 (Cd. 6320-1912), page 23, it is stated—“It appears reasonable to add from 10 to 15 per cent. . . . to cover carriage to and between work and merchants' charges and profits.” As most of the Saorstát non-agricultural exporting industries are situated actually at the ports of export and as the marketing processes of agricultural exports are comparatively few and simple a deduction of 5 per cent. from the declared value of exports seems adequate in the case of the Saorstát.



## PRODUCTION IN SAORSTAT EIREANN.

AS ASCERTAINED BY THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1912

(This Table has been kindly furnished by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, London). The figures generally are not comparable with those for the years 1926 and 1929 given elsewhere in this Report. See Preface, page iii.

TRADE GROUP	Gross Output	Materials used and Work given out	Net Output	PERSONS EMPLOYED (exclusive of Outworkers)			Numbers employed by Exempted Firms
				Salaried Persons	Wage Earners	Total	
	£	£	£	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bacon Curing and Sausage making	3,955,000	3,656,000	299,000	236	1,815	2,051	42
Butter, Cheese and Margarine ...	3,085,000	2,780,000	305,000	388	2,674	3,062	791
Grain Milling ... ..	5,321,000	4,788,000	533,000	445	2,816	3,261	834
Bread, Flour Confectionery, Biscuits, Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving ... ..	1,637,000	1,106,000	531,000	505	5,029	5,534	1,879
Aerated Waters ... ..	239,000	109,000	130,000	165	997	1,162	216
Brewing and Malting (including cooperages at breweries) ...	7,036,000	3,133,000	3,903,000	1,101	5,975	7,076	11
Spirit Distilling ... ..	438,000	261,000	177,000	170	701	871	5
Tobacco ... ..	581,000	492,000	89,000	145	623	768	11
Bricks and Masonry ... ..	86,000	22,000	64,000	35	748	783	63
Timber, Wood Boxes and Coopering	257,000	132,000	125,000	195	1,693	1,888	623
Furniture and Basket making ...	107,000	49,000	58,000	71	583	654	161
Vehicles (Motors, Cycles, Carriages and Farriery) ... ..	204,000	98,000	106,000	124	1,130	1,254	775
Metals (excluding Engineering) ...	173,000	98,000	75,000	136	1,004	1,140	118
Engineering and Implements ...	193,000	84,000	109,000	116	1,460	1,576	124
Linen, Lace and Canvas ... ..	256,000	190,000	66,000	87	1,852	1,939	56
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	684,000	422,000	262,000	142	3,062	3,204	71
Clothing, Millinery and Hats ...	841,000	572,000	269,000	540	5,998	6,538	3,502
Boots and Shoes ... ..	132,000	75,000	57,000	84	1,029	1,113	470
Hosiery ... ..	91,000	35,000	56,000	43	617	660	15
Paper making and Stationery and Cardboard Boxes ... ..	143,000	92,000	51,000	129	1,093	1,222	27
Printing, Publishing and Engraving	830,000	285,000	545,000	913	4,595	5,508	320
Soap and Candles ... ..	167,000	121,000	46,000	56	226	282	11
Fertilisers, Sheep Dip, Insecticides, &c.	516,000	370,000	146,000	109	1,072	1,181	5
Chemicals, Drugs, Paints, Oils and Seed Crushing ... ..	355,000	216,000	139,000	70	600	670	36
Quarries and Quarries ... ..	156,000	38,000	118,000	114	2,455	2,569	561
Dyeing and Cleaning ... ..	28,000	9,000	19,000	58	217	275	10
Electricity Undertakings ... ..	555,000	259,000	296,000	156	1,385	1,541	148
Water Undertakings ... ..	79,000	5,000	74,000	25	299	324	17
Electricity Undertakings ... ..	165,000	87,000	78,000	96	603	699	43
Canals, Docks and Harbours ...	17,000	5,000	12,000	10	157	167	24
Railways and Tramways ... ..	426,000	201,000	225,000	138	3,371	3,509	10
All other ... ..	987,000	573,000	414,000	375	4,518	4,893	745
TOTAL ... ..	29,740,000	20,363,000	9,377,000	6,977	60,397	67,374	11,724

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TABLE I (contd.):—GROSS OUTPUT, COST OF MATERIALS, NET OUTPUT, SALARIES AND WAGES, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1926 AND 1929.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	Gross Value of Output*	Cost of Materials	NET OUTPUT (i.e., VALUE ADDED TO MATERIALS)			Persons engaged (except Out-Workers)	Net Output* per Person engaged.
			Total	Salaries and Wages, including Earnings of Out-Workers	Remainder of Net Output		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	No.	£
(19) Woollen and Worsted ... 1926	737,336	394,092	343,244	209,532	133,712	2,332	147
1929	855,615	526,784	328,831	227,585	101,246	2,523	130
(20) Clothing (Wholesale Factories) 1926	965,978	534,090	431,888	305,760	126,128	4,001	108
1929	1,345,977	757,996	587,981	374,017	213,964	5,169	114
(21) Boot and Shoe (Wholesale Factories) ... 1926	318,941	176,303	142,638	96,822	45,816	967	147
1929	339,197	188,606	150,591	93,726	56,865	1,056	143
(22) Hosiery ... 1926	238,507	116,829	121,678	68,891	52,787	849	143
1929	276,259	142,934	133,325	82,827	50,498	1,130	118
(23) Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery ... 1926	137,732	55,249	82,483	58,797	23,686	611	135
1929	174,007	85,609	88,398	60,174	28,224	703	126
(24) Printing, Publishing, Book-binding and Engraving ... 1926	1,779,752	442,734	1,337,018	822,033	514,985	5,128	261
1929	1,794,007	429,590	1,364,417	850,163	514,254	5,274	259
(25) Soap and Candles ... 1926	391,675	275,540	116,135	56,607	59,528	410	283
1929	517,504	365,348	152,156	68,475	83,681	571	266
(26) { Fertilisers ... 1926	541,601	377,597	164,004	170,112	63,409	1,102	212
1929	575,770	363,612	212,158				
{ Chemicals, Drugs and Paints 1926	147,289	77,772	69,517	169,167	108,196	1,140	243
1929	156,071	90,866	65,205				
(27) Mines and Quarries ... 1926	175,629	24,031	151,598	117,646	33,952	1,233	123
1929	199,412	24,236	175,176	123,933	51,243	1,470	119
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning 1926	469,675	91,975	377,700	241,090	136,610	2,642	143
1929	499,332	75,206	424,126	256,172	167,954	2,792	152
(29) Gas Works ... 1926	1,004,237	587,720	416,517	310,357	106,160	1,768	236
1929	954,087	409,162	544,925	327,645	217,280	1,899	287
(30) Waterworks ... 1926	248,054	40,243	207,811	110,866	96,945	943	220
1929	256,704	38,395	218,309	103,832	114,477	909	240
(31) Electricity ... 1926	747,383	337,392	409,991	235,395	174,596	1,319	311
1929	824,645	282,213	542,432	312,503	229,929	1,834	296
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours 1926	159,194	39,456	119,738	119,738	—	781	153
1929	186,656	41,657	144,999	144,999	—	896	162
(33) Railways and Tramways ... 1926	2,024,831	557,545	1,467,286	1,467,286	—	9,924	148
1929	1,836,495	586,832	1,249,663	1,249,663	—	8,388	149
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments 1926	2,440,934	571,376	1,869,558	1,869,558	—	17,518	107
1929	2,273,843	532,249	1,741,594	1,741,594	—	16,193	108
(35) All Other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) ... 1926	1,549,372	1,000,489	548,883	345,088	203,795	3,065	179
1929	1,777,814	1,175,426	602,388	365,483	236,905	3,337	181
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES ... 1926	59,476,867*	36,398,790	23,078,077	13,670,987	9,407,090	102,515	225
1929	63,402,126*	38,469,987	24,932,139	14,269,139	10,663,000	106,838	233

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217			1929	339,197	188,666	188,666					
246	(22) Hosiery ... ..	1926	238,507	116,829	121,678	68,891	52,787	849	143		
325		1929	276,259	142,934	133,325	82,827	50,498	1,130	118		
295	(23) Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery ...	1926	137,732	55,249	82,483	58,797	23,686	611	135		
227		1929	174,007	85,609	88,398	60,174	28,224	703	126		
253	(24) Printing, Publishing, Book- binding and Engraving ...	1926	1,779,752	442,734	1,337,018	822,033	514,985	5,128	261		
160		1929	1,794,007	429,590	1,364,417	850,163	514,254	5,274	259		
188	(25) Soap and Candles ... ..	1926	391,675	275,540	116,135	56,607	59,528	410	283		
235		1929	517,504	365,348	152,156	68,475	83,681	571	266		
233	(26) { Fertilisers ... ..	1926	541,601	377,597	164,004	170,112	63,409	1,102	212		
121			1929	575,770	363,612					212,158	
251	Chemicals, Drugs and Paints	1926	147,289	77,772	69,517	169,167	108,196	1,140	243		
169			1929	156,071	90,866					65,205	
378	(27) Mines and Quarries ... ..	1926	175,629	24,031	151,598	117,646	33,952	1,233	123		
39		1929	199,412	24,236	175,176	123,933	51,243	1,470	119		
23	(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926	469,675	91,975	377,700	241,090	136,610	2,642	143		
8		1929	499,332	75,206	424,126	256,172	167,954	2,792	152		
7	(29) Gas Works ... ..	1926	1,004,237	587,720	416,517	310,357	106,160	1,768	236		
3		1929	954,087	409,162	544,925	327,645	217,280	1,899	287		
5	(30) Waterworks ... ..	1926	248,054	40,243	207,811	110,866	96,945	943	220		
8		1929	256,704	38,395	218,309	103,832	114,477	909	240		
2	(31) Electricity ... ..	1926	747,383	337,392	409,991	235,395	174,596	1,319	311		
5		1929	824,645	282,213	542,432	312,503	229,929	1,834	296		
	(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours	1926	159,194	39,456	119,738	119,738	—	781	153		
		1929	186,656	41,657	144,999	144,999	—	896	162		
	(33) Railways and Tramways ...	1926	2,024,831	557,545	1,467,286	1,467,286			148		
		1929	1,836,495	586,832	1,249,663	1,249,663			149		
	(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments	1926	2,440,934	571,376	1,869,558	1,869,558	—	17,518	107		
		1929	2,273,843	532,249	1,741,594	1,741,594	—	16,193	108		

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TABLE II (contd.) :—COST OF MATERIALS, WAGES AND SALARIES AND NET OUTPUT AS PERCENTAGES OF GROSS OUTPUT, AND WAGES AND SALARIES AS PERCENTAGE OF NET OUTPUT, IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1926 AND 1929.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS OUTPUT					AS PERCENTAGE OF NET OUTPUT			
	Materials, etc.	NET OUTPUT			Gross Output	Wages and Salaries	Re-remainder of Net Output	Net Output	
		Wages and Salaries	Re-remainder	Total					
(19) Woollen and Worsted ...	1926	53.5	28.4	18.1	46.5	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0
	1929	61.6	26.6	11.8	38.4	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0
(20) Clothing (Wholesale Factories)	1926	55.3	31.1	13.6	44.7	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0
	1929	56.3	27.2	16.5	43.7	100.0	63.6	36.4	100.0
(21) Boot and Shoe (Wholesale Factories) ...	1926	55.3	30.3	14.4	44.7	100.0	67.9	32.1	100.0
	1929	55.6	27.6	16.8	44.4	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0
(22) Hosiery ...	1926	49.0	28.9	22.1	51.0	100.0	56.6	43.4	100.0
	1929	51.7	30.0	18.3	48.3	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0
(23) Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery ...	1926	40.1	42.7	17.2	59.9	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0
	1929	49.2	34.6	16.2	50.8	100.0	68.1	31.9	100.0
(24) Printing, Publishing, Book-binding and Engraving ...	1926	24.9	46.2	28.9	75.1	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0
	1929	23.9	47.4	28.7	76.1	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0
(25) Soap and Candles ...	1926	70.3	14.5	15.2	29.7	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0
	1929	70.6	13.2	16.2	29.4	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0
26) { Fertilisers ...	1926	49.7	24.7	9.2	33.9	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0
	1929	63.2							
{ Chemicals, Drugs and Paints	1926	52.8	23.1	14.8	37.9	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0
	1929	58.2							
(27) Mines and Quarries ...	1926	13.7	67.0	19.3	86.3	100.0	77.6	22.4	100.0
	1929	12.1	62.1	25.8	87.9	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926	19.6	51.3	29.1	80.4	100.0	63.8	36.2	100.0
	1929	15.1	51.3	33.6	84.9	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0
(29) Gas Works ...	1926	58.5	30.9	10.6	41.5	100.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
	1929	42.9	34.3	22.8	57.1	100.0	60.1	39.9	100.0
(30) Waterworks ...	1926	16.2	44.7	39.1	83.8	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0
	1929	15.0	40.4	44.6	85.0	100.0	47.5	52.5	100.0
(31) Electricity ...	1926	45.1	31.5	23.4	54.9	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0
	1929	34.2	37.9	27.9	65.8	100.0	57.6	42.4	100.0
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours	1926	24.8	75.2	—	75.2	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	1929	22.3	77.7	—	77.7	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
(33) Railways and Tramways ...	1926	27.5	72.5	—	72.5	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	1929	32.0	68.0	—	68.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments	1926	23.4	76.6	—	76.6	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	1929	23.4	76.6	—	76.6	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
(35) All Other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) ...	1926	64.6	22.3	13.1	35.4	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0
	1929	66.1	20.6	13.3	33.9	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0

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		Stationery ... ..	1926	48.1	12.7	27.2	50.0	100.0	68.1	31.9	100.0
			1929	49.2	34.6	16.2	50.8	100.0	68.1	31.9	100.0
8	100.0	(24) Printing, Publishing, Book-binding and Engraving ...	1926	24.9	46.2	28.9	75.1	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0
1	100.0		1929	23.9	47.4	28.7	76.1	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0
2	100.0	(25) Soap and Candles ... ..	1926	70.3	14.5	15.2	29.7	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0
3	100.0		1929	70.6	13.2	16.2	29.4	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0
	100.0	26) { Fertilisers ... ..	1926	49.7	24.7	9.2	33.9	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0
	100.0		1929	63.2							
	100.0	{ Chemicals, Drugs and Paints	1926	52.8	23.1	14.8	37.9	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0
	100.0		1929	58.2							
	100.0	(27) Mines and Quarries ... ..	1926	13.7	67.0	19.3	86.3	100.0	77.6	22.4	100.0
	100.0		1929	12.1	62.1	25.8	87.9	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0
	100.0	(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926	19.6	51.3	29.1	80.4	100.0	63.8	36.2	100.0
	100.0		1929	15.1	51.3	33.6	84.9	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0
	100.0	(29) Gas Works ... ..	1926	58.5	30.9	10.6	41.5	100.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
	100.0		1929	42.9	34.3	22.8	57.1	100.0	60.1	39.9	100.0
	100.0	(30) Waterworks ... ..	1926	16.2	44.7	39.1	83.8	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0
	100.0		1929	15.0	40.4	44.6	85.0	100.0	47.5	52.5	100.0
	100.0	(31) Electricity ... ..	1926	45.1	31.5	23.4	54.9	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0
	100.0		1929	34.2	37.9	27.9	65.8	100.0	57.6	42.4	100.0
	100.0	(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours	1926	24.8	75.2	—	75.2	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	100.0		1929	22.3	77.7	—	77.7	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	100.0	(33) Railways and Tramways ...	1926	27.5	72.5	—	72.5	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	100.0		1929	32.0	68.0	—	68.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	100.0	(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments	1926	23.4	76.6	—	76.6	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	100.0		1929	23.4	76.6	—	76.6	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
	100.0	(35) All Other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) ...	1926	64.6	22.3	13.1	35.4	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0
	100.0		1929	66.1	20.6	13.3	33.9	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0

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TABLE IV (contd.) :—FUEL, GAS, ELECTRICITY, ETC., USED FOR MANUFACTURE, POWER, TRANSPORT, HEATING AND LIGHTING, IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1926 AND 1929.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE			Coal	Coke	Lubri- cating Oils	Other Heavy Oils	Petrol and Other Light Oils	Elec- tricity pur- chased	Gas	Other Fuels	Total Cost
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Tons	Tons	Thousand Gallons			Tn. Kw. Hrs.	£	£	£
(19) Woollen and Worsted ...	1926		10,224	207	8	9	7	16	200	533	30,603
	1929		11,785	137	16	5	9	75	79	247	24,546
(20) Clothing (Wholesale Factories)	1926		824	139	1	—	8	312	1,440	29	8,749
	1929		1,082	177	2	3	7	557	1,664	229	10,824
(21) Boot and Shoe (Wholesale Factories) ...	1926		127	43	1	—	3	156	728	—	2,886
	1929		139	18	1	3	4	195	554	—	2,768
(22) Hosiery ...	1926		980	50	1	—	4	7	322	285	3,603
	1929		1,857	78	1	1	5	38	332	97	4,261
(23) Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery ...	1926		873	44	1	—	3	48	374	43	2,889
	1929		2,588	9	2	38	8	105	405	—	5,966
(24) Printing, Publishing, Book-binding and Engraving ...	1926		1,060	855	8	13	48	1,013	10,916	97	35,251
	1929		1,197	1,086	10	46	60	1,165	10,211	129	32,940
(25) Soap and Candles ...	1926		3,131	42	—	12	1	82	209	444	9,047
	1929		5,399	4	1	—	1	218	262	—	8,470
(26) { Fertilisers ...	1926		7,472	13	5	7	2	388	706	158	20,044
	1929		9,120	89	6	—	21	563	470	—	16,420
{ Chemicals, Drugs and Paints	1926		477	69	—	—	2	14	258	114	1,862
	1929		573	45	—	—	2	19	249	—	1,629
(27) Mines and Quarries ...	1926		9,486	3	10	3	23	—	—	513	12,377
	1929		6,631	14	17	14	64	—	—	476	13,107
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926		13,035	142	5	11	39	193	3,137	597	37,865
	1929		13,765	52	5	2	48	252	3,101	66	27,214
(29) Gas Works ...	1926		228	—	16	1	7	120	88	270	3,699
	1929		741	—	19	1	12	137	—	96	4,559
(30) Waterworks ...	1926		1,197	87	3	5	29	37	103	—	6,540
	1929		1,152	29	4	21	29	41	200	—	5,408
(31) Electricity ...	1926		87,754	263	35	446	41	—	536	5,469	214,459
	1929		106,071	164	47	481	75	—	385	1,758	129,489
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours	1926		6,048	2	5	1	20	405	702	212	17,833
	1929		7,686	9	5	1	18	181	340	—	12,977
(33) Railways and Tramways ...	1926		7,267	1,589	8	29	14	975	444	1,350	29,075
	1929		13,418	1,449	20	26	6	1,662	1,963	692	36,481
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments...	1926		19,169	1,571	30	19	51	67	1,446	2,375	72,313
	1929		18,102	764	35	31	182	146	635	69	55,664
(35) All other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) ...	1926		21,320	2,042	12	1	19	402	1,559	279	62,030
	1929		22,293	1,834	9	8	28	383	1,257	75	41,572
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES ...	1926		407,441	31,287	422	1,391	1,313	12,553	53,144	31,221	1,403,727
	1929		440,473	34,960	445	2,837	1,819	22,941	48,864	17,860	1,134,285

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(24) Printing, Publishing, Book-binding and Engraving ...	1926	1,060	855	8	13	48	1,013	10,916	97	35,251
	1929	1,197	1,086	10	46	60	1,165	10,211	129	32,940
(25) Soap and Candles ...	1926	3,131	42	—	12	1	82	209	444	9,047
	1929	5,399	4	1	—	1	218	262	—	8,470
(26) { Fertilisers ...	1926	7,472	13	5	7	2	388	706	158	20,044
	1929	9,120	89	6	—	21	563	470	—	16,420
{ Chemicals, Drugs and Paints	1926	477	69	—	—	2	14	258	114	1,862
	1929	573	45	—	—	2	19	249	—	1,629
(27) Mines and Quarries ...	1926	9,486	3	10	3	23	—	—	513	12,377
	1929	6,631	14	17	14	64	—	—	476	13,107
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926	13,035	142	5	11	39	193	3,137	597	37,865
	1929	13,765	52	5	2	48	252	3,101	66	27,214
(29) Gas Works ...	1926	228	—	16	1	7	120	88	270	3,699
	1929	741	—	19	1	12	137	—	96	4,559
(30) Waterworks ...	1926	1,197	87	3	5	29	37	103	—	6,540
	1929	1,152	29	4	21	29	41	200	—	5,408
(31) Electricity ...	1926	87,754	263	35	446	41	—	536	5,469	214,459
	1929	106,071	164	47	481	75	—	385	1,758	129,489
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours	1926	6,048	2	5	1	20	405	702	212	17,833
	1929	7,686	9	5	1	18	181	340	—	12,977
(33) Railways and Tramways ...	1926	7,267	1,589	8	29	14	975	444	1,350	29,075
	1929	13,418	1,449	20	26	6	1,662	1,963	692	36,481
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments...	1926	19,169	1,571	30	19	51	67	946	2,337	2,313
	1929	18,102	764	35	31	182	146	635	69	55,664
(35) All other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) ...	1926	21,320	2,042	12	1	19	402	1,559	279	62,030
	1929	22,293	1,834	9	8	28	383	1,257	75	41,572

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TABLE V (contd.):—PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH INDUSTRY IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1926 AND 1929, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE AND DISTINGUISHING WORKING PROPRIETORS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND WAGE EARNERS.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	TOTAL PERSONS ENGAGED		PROPRIETORS WORKING IN THE BUSINESS		ALL SALARIED EMPLOYEES				WAGE EARNERS (NOT OUTWORKERS)								TOTAL WAGE EARNERS		INDUSTRY OR TRADE				
									INDUSTRIAL WORKERS				OTHERS (PACKERS, CARTERS, &C.)										
									Males		Females		Males		Females					Males		Females	
									Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages				Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages
(26) Fertilisers :	1926	844	155	7	2	—	133	2	45	15	623	7	99	6	81	2	9	704	108	Fertilisers : 1926. 1929.			
	1929																						
(26) Chemicals, Drugs and Paints :	1926	936	143	4	1	1	174	1	45	8	686	5	78	5	72	2	19	758	97	Chemicals, Drugs and Paints : 1926. 1929.			
	1929																						
(27) Mines and Quarries :	1926	1,293	6	39	—	1	49	—	5	32	1,121	—	—	—	84	—	1	1,205	1	Mines and Quarries : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	1,572	10	61	2	—	58	—	8	37	1,412	—	—	—	41	—	—	1,453	—				
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning :	1926	554	2,099	9	9	—	57	18	263	13	176	192	1,609	121	312	52	218	488	1,827	Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	578	2,228	13	8	—	52	17	256	10	181	310	1,840	127	332	36	124	513	1,964				
(29) Gas Works :	1926	1,804	46	6	—	4	239	—	33	41	1,390	—	4	13	169	—	9	1,559	13	Gas Works : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	1,829	41	4	—	1	258	—	33	51	1,434	—	3	4	133	—	5	1,567	8				
(30) Waterworks :	1926	932	21	—	—	1	176	—	17	—	407	—	—	1	349	—	4	756	4	Waterworks : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	849	25	—	—	—	185	—	19	—	368	—	—	—	296	—	6	664	6				
(31) Electricity :	1926	1,330	32	47	—	1	244	1	26	28	1,005	—	4	1	34	—	2	1,039	6	Electricity 1926. 1929.			
	1929	1,844	89	40	2	1	427	1	66	89	1,343	—	16	—	34	—	5	1,377	21				
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours :	1926	821	6	—	—	—	46	—	3	3	750	—	—	1	25	—	3	775	3	Canals, Docks and Harbours : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	909	7	—	—	—	52	—	4	5	811	—	—	—	46	—	3	857	3				
(33) Railways and Tramways :	1926	9,899	66	—	—	2	311	1	44	220	9,240	—	17	4	348	—	5	9,588	22	Railways and Tramways : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	8,238	78	—	—	—	281	—	39	179	7,678	—	10	1	279	—	29	7,957	39				
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments :	1926	19,254	106	—	—	2	797	—	58	54	17,430	5	29	4	1,027	1	19	18,457	48	Local Authorities and Government Departments : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	16,705	87	—	—	—	785	—	53	38	15,077	5	29	6	843	—	5	15,920	34				
(35) All Other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) :	1926	2,214	943	160	9	9	261	—	116	96	1,676	83	792	14	117	4	26	1,793	818	All other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	2,657	1,518	129	10	6	254	4	115	285	2,082	232	1,327	25	192	6	66	2,274	1,393				
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES :	1926	85,648	19,878	1,669	194	141	8,483	96	2,387	2,302	66,464	2,872	15,095	643	9,032	565	2,202	75,496	17,297	TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES : 1926. 1929.			
	1929	87,692	22,706	1,562	211	157	9,089	113	2,562	2,772	68,492	3,882	17,853	646	8,549	343	2,081	77,041	19,934				

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		TOTAL PERSONS ENGAGED		PROPRIETORS WORKING IN THE BUSINESS		ALL SALARIED EMPLOYEES				INDUSTRIAL		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		Females		Males		
						Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	
(26) {	Fertilisers :											
	1926	844	155	7	2	—	133	2	45	15	623	
	1929											
	Chemicals, Drugs and Paints :	1926	936	143	4	1	1	174	1	45	8	686
1929												
(27) Mines and Quarries :	1926	1,293	6	39	—	1	49	—	5	32	1,121	
	1929	1,572	10	61	2	—	58	—	8	37	1,412	
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning :	1926	554	2,099	9	9	—	57	18	263	13	176	
	1929	578	2,228	13	8	—	52	17	256	10	181	
(29) Gas Works :	1926	1,804	46	6	—	4	239	—	33	41	1,39	
	1929	1,829	41	4	—	1	258	—	33	51	1,43	
(30) Waterworks:	1926	932	21	—	—	1	176	—	17	—	40	
	1929	849	25	—	—	—	185	—	19	—	30	
31) Electricity :	1926	1,330	32	47	—	1	244	1	26	28	1,0	
	1929	1,844	89	40	2	1	427	1	66	89	1,3	
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours :	1926	821	6	—	—	—	46	—	3	3	—	
	1929	909	7	—	—	—	52	—	4	5	—	
(33) Railways and Tramways :	1926	9,899	66	—	—	2	311	1	44	220	9,	
	1929	8,238	78	—	—	—	281	—	39	179	7,	



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 ENGAGED IN EACH INDUSTRY IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1926 AND 1929, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND DISTINCTION BETWEEN PROPRIETORS, SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND WAGE EARNERS.

PROPRIETORS WORKING IN THE BUSINESS			ALL SALARIED EMPLOYEES				WAGE EARNERS (NOT OUTWORKERS)								TOTAL WAGE EARNERS		INDUSTRY OR TRADE
							INDUSTRIAL WORKERS				OTHERS (PACKERS, CARTERS, &C.)						
			Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	Females	
Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Under 18	All Ages	Males	Females		
55	7	2	—	153	2	45	15	623	7	99	6	81	2	9	704	108	Fertilisers: 1926. 1929.
15	4	1	1	174	1	45	8	686	5	78	5	72	2	19	758	97	Chemicals, Drugs and Paints: 1926. 1929.
39	—	—	1	49	—	5	32	1,121	—	—	—	84	—	1	1,205	1	Mines and Quarries: 1926. 1929.
61	2	—	—	58	—	8	37	1,412	—	—	—	41	—	—	1,453	—	
9	9	—	—	57	18	263	13	176	192	1,609	121	312	52	218	488	1,827	Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning: 1926. 1929.
13	8	—	—	52	17	256	10	181	310	1,840	127	332	36	124	513	1,964	
6	—	—	4	239	—	33	41	1,390	—	4	13	169	—	9	1,559	13	Gas Works: 1926. 1929.
4	—	—	1	258	—	33	51	1,434	—	3	4	133	—	5	1,567	8	
—	—	—	1	176	—	17	—	407	—	—	1	349	—	4	756	4	Waterworks: 1926. 1929.
—	—	—	—	185	—	19	—	368	—	—	—	296	—	6	664	6	
47	—	—	1	244	1	26	28	1,005	—	4	1	34	—	2	1,039	6	Electricity 1926. 1929.
40	2	—	1	427	1	66	89	1,343	—	16	—	34	—	5	1,377	21	
—	—	—	—	46	—	3	3	750	—	—	1	25	—	3	775	3	Canals, Docks and Harbours: 1926. 1929.
—	—	—	—	52	—	4	5	811	—	—	—	46	—	3	857	3	
—	—	—	2	311	1	44	220	9,240	—	17	4	348	—	5	9,588	22	Railways and Tramways: 1926. 1929.
—	—	—	—	281	—	39	179	7,678	—	10	1	279	—	29	7,957	39	
—	—	—	2	797	—	58	54	17,430	5	29	4	1,027	1	19	18,457	48	Local Authorities and Government Departments: 1926. 1929.
—	—	—	—	785	—	53	38	15,077	5	29	6	843	—	5	15,920	34	
																All other Industries (including	



TABLE VI (contd.) :—SEASONALITY OF EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1926 AND 1929.

Average* for Year	INDUSTRY OR TRADE	MONTH												Average* for Year
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1,525 1,717	(20) Clothing (Wholesale Factories):													
	1926 ...	2,991	3,217	3,342	3,419	3,690	3,632	3,536	3,447	3,652	3,900	2,769	3,713	3,605
2,274 2,419	1929 ...	—	4,457	—	—	4,636	—	—	4,656	—	4,943	4,881	—	4,715
2,364 2,427	(21) Boot and Shoe (Wholesale Factories):													
	1926 ...	654	801	810	829	931	933	884	889	888	919	895	887	887
	1929 ...	—	729	—	—	930	—	—	1,026	—	1,028	1,080	—	959
798 733	(22) Hosiery:													
	1926 ...	694	725	736	674	664	673	656	650	730	750	758	778	709
	1929 ...	—	933	—	—	945	—	—	950	—	1,056	1,060	—	989
7,016 3,681	(23) Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery:													
	1926 ...	539	559	558	549	555	492	532	518	538	522	522	526	535
	1929 ...	—	616	—	—	581	—	—	594	—	602	619	—	602
1,902 2,180	(24) Printing, Publishing, Book- binding and Engraving:													
	1926 ...	3,988	3,956	3,928	3,966	4,026	3,954	3,875	3,836	3,864	3,897	3,866	3,979	3,916
	1929 ...	—	4,062	—	—	4,141	—	—	3,986	—	4,031	4,058	—	4,056
713 703	(25) Soap and Candles:													
	1926 ...	316	312	305	309	297	305	304	302	328	322	319	319	310
	1929 ...	—	440	—	—	430	—	—	451	—	471	464	—	451
746 338	(26) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Paints:													
	1926 ...	990	1,120	1,149	1,195	1,151	849	694	718	707	812	775	826	915
	1929 ...	—	1,102	—	—	1,041	—	—	736	—	855	848	—	916
313 266	(27) Mines and Quarries:													
	1926 ...	1,150	1,047	1,276	1,107	1,094	1,125	1,091	1,110	1,143	1,206	1,245	1,233	1,140
	1929 ...	—	1,267	—	—	1,353	—	—	1,314	—	1,453	1,320	—	1,341
685 565	(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning:													
	1926 ...	2,232	2,228	2,258	2,319	2,340	2,332	2,273	2,342	2,319	2,315	2,296	2,287	2,304
	1929 ...	—	2,437	—	—	2,468	—	—	2,469	—	2,477	2,462	—	2,463
661 741	(29) Gas Works:													
	1926 ...	1,437	1,430	1,396	1,414	1,334	1,350	1,373	1,437	1,410	1,572	1,675	1,594	1,490
	1929 ...	—	1,637	—	—	1,574	—	—	1,640	—	1,575	1,593	—	1,604
9,051 9,203	(30) Waterworks:													
	1926 ...	778	795	826	796	709	714	717	713	733	760	772	819	750
	1929 ...	—	703	—	—	724	—	—	742	—	670	688	—	705
465 313	(31) Electricity:													
	1926 ...	929	949	924	935	941	926	935	1,005	1,076	1,045	1,056	1,069	1,002
	1929 ...	—	1,145	—	—	1,195	—	—	1,336	—	1,398	1,423	—	1,299
335 707	(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours:													
	1926 ...	766	711	673	695	711	717	761	767	769	778	691	688	732
	1929 ...	—	791	—	—	854	—	—	825	—	860	868	—	840
309 155	(33) Railways and Tramways:													
	1926 ...	9,522	9,450	9,283	9,365	9,359	9,303	9,387	9,582	9,570	9,610	9,844	9,689	9,569
	1929 ...	—	7,887	—	—	8,191	—	—	8,259	—	7,996	8,009	—	8,068
53 25	(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments:													
	1926 ...	15,483	14,690	15,536	13,403	15,071	16,022	16,228	16,866	17,775	18,505	18,184	17,788	16,663
	1929 ...	—	12,390	—	—	16,119	—	—	17,044	—	15,954	15,269	—	15,355
95 14	(35) All Other Industries (in- cluding Trades carried on by one or two concerns only):													
	1926 ...	2,746	2,885	2,424	2,536	2,359	2,545	2,266	2,700	2,476	2,611	2,039	3,082	2,519
	1929 ...	—	2,481	—	—	2,649	—	—	2,480	—	3,667	2,870	—	2,829
45 70	TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES:													
	1926 ...	86,616	86,670	87,205	85,693	88,183	88,876	88,725	90,361	91,108	92,793	90,882	91,734	89,782
	1929 ...	—	86,081	—	—	93,625	—	—	95,231	—	96,975	95,154	—	93,414

\* Average for five weeks in the year—in the months February, May, August, October, November.

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(24) Printing, Publishing, Book-binding and Engraving :														
1926 ...	3,988	3,956	3,928	3,966	4,026	3,954	3,875	3,836	3,864	3,897	3,866	3,979	3,916	
1929 ...	—	4,062	—	—	4,141	—	—	3,986	—	4,031	4,058	—	4,056	
(25) Soap and Candles :														
1926 ...	316	312	305	309	297	305	304	302	328	322	319	319	310	
1929 ...	—	440	—	—	430	—	—	451	—	471	464	—	451	
(26) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Paints :														
1926 ...	990	1,120	1,149	1,195	1,151	849	694	718	707	812	775	826	915	
1929 ...	—	1,102	—	—	1,041	—	—	736	—	855	848	—	916	
(27) Mines and Quarries :														
1926 ...	1,150	1,047	1,276	1,107	1,094	1,125	1,091	1,110	1,143	1,206	1,245	1,233	1,140	
1929 ...	—	1,267	—	—	1,353	—	—	1,314	—	1,453	1,320	—	1,341	
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning :														
1926 ...	2,232	2,228	2,258	2,319	2,340	2,332	2,273	2,342	2,319	2,315	2,296	2,287	2,304	
1929 ...	—	2,437	—	—	2,468	—	—	2,469	—	2,477	2,462	—	2,463	
(29) Gas Works :														
1926 ...	1,437	1,430	1,396	1,414	1,334	1,350	1,373	1,437	1,410	1,572	1,675	1,594	1,490	
1929 ...	—	1,637	—	—	1,574	—	—	1,640	—	1,575	1,593	—	1,604	
(30) Waterworks :														
1926 ...	778	795	826	796	709	714	717	713	733	760	772	819	750	
1929 ...	—	703	—	—	724	—	—	742	—	670	688	—	705	
(31) Electricity :														
1926 ...	929	949	924	935	941	926	935	1,005	1,076	1,045	1,056	1,069	1,002	
1929 ...	—	1,145	—	—	1,195	—	—	1,336	—	1,398	1,423	—	1,299	
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours :														
1926 ...	766	711	673	695	711	717	761	767	769	778	691	688	732	
1929 ...	—	791	—	—	854	—	—	825	—	860	868	—	840	
(33) Railways and Tramways :														
1926 ...	9,522	9,450	9,283	9,365	9,359	9,303	9,387	9,582	9,570	9,610	9,844	9,689	9,569	
1929 ...	—	7,887	—	—	8,191	—	—	8,259	—	7,996	8,009	—	8,068	
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments :														
1926 ...	15,483	14,690	15,536	13,403	15,071	16,022	16,228	16,866	17,775	18,505	18,184	17,788	16,663	
1929 ...	—	12,390	—	—	16,119	—	—	17,044	—	15,954	15,269	—	15,355	
(35) All Other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only) :														
1926 ...	2,746	2,885	2,424	2,536	2,359	2,545	2,266	2,700	2,476	2,611	2,039	3,082	2,519	
1929 ...	—	2,481	—	—	2,649	—	—	2,480	—	3,667	2,870	—	2,829	

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TABLE VII (contd.):—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE NUMBERS OF PERSONS ENGAGED (EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS) IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1926 AND 1929.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	SALARIES AND WAGES			PERSONS ENGAGED				
	Total	Salaries	Wages and Earnings (excluding payments to Outworkers)	Total	Proprietors working in Business (in October)	All Salaried Employees (in October)	Wage Earners not Outworkers (average for year)*	
	£	£	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(26) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Paints ... ..	1926	170,112	46,592	123,520	1,102	9	178	915
	1929	169,167	48,850	120,317	1,140	5	219	916
(27) Mines and Quarries ... ..	1926	117,646	9,281	108,365	1,233	39	54	1,140
	1929	123,933	12,214	111,719	1,470	63	66	1,341
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926	241,090	48,641	192,449	2,642	18	320	2,304
	1929	256,172	44,753	211,419	2,792	21	308	2,463
(29) Gas Works ... ..	1926	310,357	63,727	246,630	1,768	6	272	1,490
	1929	327,645	66,123	261,522	1,899	4	291	1,604
(30) Waterworks ... ..	1926	110,866	21,999	88,867	943	—	193	750
	1929	103,832	22,639	81,193	909	—	204	705
(31) Electricity ... ..	1926	235,395	67,323	168,072	1,319	47	270	1,002
	1929	312,503	119,998	192,505	1,834	42	493	1,299
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours ...	1926	119,738	17,507	102,231	781	—	49	732
	1929	144,999	20,659	124,340	896	—	56	840
(33) Railways and Tramways ...	1926	1,467,286	119,777	1,347,509	9,924	—	355	9,569
	1929	1,249,663	127,835	1,121,828	8,388	—	320	8,068
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments ... ..	1926	1,869,558	249,628	1,619,930	17,518	—	855	16,663
	1929	1,741,594	232,704	1,508,890	16,193	—	838	15,355
(35) All other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two Concerns only) ...	1926	343,401	79,486	263,915	3,065	169	377	2,519
	1929	363,431	83,425	280,006	3,337	139	359	2,599
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES ... ..	1926	13,653,491	2,659,502	10,993,989	102,515	1,863	10,870	89,782
	1929	14,246,874	2,835,484	11,411,390	106,838	1,773	11,651	93,414

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TABLE VII (contd.) :—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE NUMBERS OF PERSONS ENGAGED (EXCLUDING OUTWORKERS) IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1926 AND 1929.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	SALARIES AND WAGES			PERSONS ENGAGED			
	Total	Salaries	Wages and Earnings (excluding payments to Outworkers)	Total	Proprietors working in Business (in October)	All Salaried Employees (in October)	Wage Earners not Outworkers (average for year)*
	£	£	£	No.	No.	No.	No.
(26) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Paints ...	1926	170,112	46,592	1,102	9	178	915
	1929	169,167	48,850	1,140	5	219	916
(27) Mines and Quarries ...	1926	117,646	9,281	1,233	39	54	1,140
	1929	123,933	12,214	1,470	63	66	1,341
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	1926	241,090	48,641	2,642	18	320	2,304
	1929	256,172	44,753	2,792	21	308	2,463
(29) Gas Works ...	1926	310,357	63,727	1,768	6	272	1,490
	1929	327,645	66,123	1,899	4	291	1,604
(30) Waterworks ...	1926	110,866	21,999	943	—	193	750
	1929	103,832	22,639	909	—	204	705
(31) Electricity ...	1926	235,395	67,323	1,319	47	270	1,002
	1929	312,503	119,998	1,834	42	493	1,299
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours ...	1926	119,738	17,507	781	—	49	732
	1929	144,999	20,659	896	—	56	840
(33) Railways and Tramways ...	1926	1,467,286	119,777	9,924	—	355	9,569
	1929	1,249,663	127,835	8,388	—	320	8,068
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments ...	1926	1,869,558	249,628	17,518	—	855	16,663
	1929	1,741,594	232,704	16,193	—	838	15,355
(35) All other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two Concerns only) ...	1926	343,401	79,486	3,065	169	377	2,519
	1929	363,431	83,425	3,337	139	369	2,829

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TABLE VIII (contd.): MECHANICAL POWER EMPLOYED IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1939.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	PRIME MOVERS						ELECTRIC GENERATORS DRIVEN BY								ELECTRIC MOTORS DRIVEN BY								
	Steam Engines and Steam Turbines		Internal Combustion Engines		Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills		Total effective Horse-power	Steam Engines and Steam Turbines		Internal Combustion Engines		Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills		Total	By Purchased Electricity		By Electricity generated in own Works		Generated by purchased and sometimes by own Electricity		Total		
	No.	H. P.	No.	H. P.	No.	H. P.		No.	H. P.	No.	H. P.	No.	H. P.		No.	H. P.	No.	H. P.	No.	H. P.		No.	H. P.
(83) Paper-making and Stationery	6	240	6	826	3	112	978	3	99	3	438	—	—	4	487	39	173	39	801	—	—	39	973
(84) Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding and Engraving	1	6	103	2,463	—	—	2,468	1	15	23	887	—	—	24	902	476	1,913	43	288	119	855	610	2,658
(85) Soap and Candles	29	278	—	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	414	—	—	—	—	44	414	
(86) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Patals	13	1,018	17	947	—	—	1,965	4	252	5	114	—	—	9	466	56	782	40	381	—	—	96	1,233
(87) Mines and Quarries	19	826	26	2,024	3	40	2,900	3	561	4	228	—	—	11	784	3	30	40	661	—	—	43	691
(88) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning	22	957	7	240	4	106	1,303	7	72	2	11	2	32	11	118	60	302	62	98	—	—	122	491
(89) Gas Works	24	452	99	1,199	—	—	1,651	1	95	7	410	—	—	8	505	—	—	68	969	26	414	94	1,314
(90) Waterworks	2	644	47	882	22	714	2,240	—	—	1	6	2	22	3	81	7	144	1	22	—	—	8	169
(91) Electricity	29	72,272	226	14,242	22	62,262	179,888	22	52,224	222	9,200	24	67,410	246	122,494	—	—	272	4,272	6	127	224	4,599
(92) Canals, Docks and Harbours	2	70	16	227	—	—	297	4	40	5	117	—	—	9	157	6	68	—	—	—	—	6	68
(93) Railways and Tramways	14	1,269	2	722	—	—	2,022	4	620	6	207	—	—	10	1,227	226	4,612	12	112	1	12	226	4,722
(94) Local Authorities and Government Departments	12	764	106	2,422	1	10	2,200	2	264	12	292	1	10	21	672	112	322	162	1,742	—	—	222	2,072
(95) All Other Industries (including Trades carried on by one or two concerns only)	9	2,421	27	2,722	9	272	2,722	2	2,222	20	1,217	2	162	22	2,027	142	1,262	222	6,722	72	212	202	2,222
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>114,244</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>22,270</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>101,411</b>	<b>270,222</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>66,022</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>12,212</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>62,722</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>122,622</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>26,122</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>26,224</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>70,772</b>

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INDUSTRY OR TRADE	Steam Engines and Steam Turbines		Internal Combustion Engines		Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills		Total effective Horse-power
	No.	H.-P.	No.	H.-P.	No.	H.-P.	
(23) Paper-making and Stationery ... .. Manufactured	6	240	6	626	5	112	978
(24) Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding and Engraving ... ..	1	6	105	2,462	—	—	2,468
(25) Soap and Candles ... ..	29	278	—	—	—	—	278
(26) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Paints	13	1,018	17	947	—	—	1,965
(27) Mines and Quarries ... ..	19	836	56	2,024	3	40	2,900
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning ...	32	957	7	240	4	106	1,303
(29) Gas Works ... ..	34	453	99	1,199	—	—	1,652
(30) Waterworks ... ..	9	644	47	883	25	714	2,241
(31) Electricity ... ..	39	73,275	226	14,243	53	92,365	179,883
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours ...	2	70	16	227	—	—	297
(33) Railways and Tramways ... ..	14	1,569	8	753	—	—	2,322
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments ... ..	15	764	106	2,485	1	10	3,259
(35) All Other Industries (including Trades							

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TABLE VIII (contd.):—MECHANICAL POWER EMPLOYED IN EACH INDUSTRY IN 1929.

PRIME MOVERS					ELECTRIC GENERATORS DRIVEN BY								ELECTRIC MOTORS DRIVEN								
Internal Combustion Engines		Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills		Total effective Horse-power	Steam Engines and Steam Turbines		Internal Combustion Engines		Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills		Total		By Purchased Electricity		By Electricity generated in own Works		Sometimes by purchased and sometimes by own Electricity		Total		
No.	H.-P.	No.	H.-P.		No.	K.	No.	K.	No.	K.	No.	K.	No.	H.-P.	No.	H.-P.	No.	H.-P.	No.	H.-P.	
240	6	626	5	112	978	2	29	2	428	—	—	4	457	39	172	20	801	—	—	59	973
6	105	2,462	—	—	2,468	1	15	23	887	—	—	24	902	476	1,913	45	288	119	855	640	3,056
278	—	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	414	—	—	—	—	44	414
018	17	947	—	—	1,965	4	352	5	114	—	—	9	466	56	752	40	381	—	—	96	1,133
836	56	2,024	3	40	2,900	3	561	8	223	—	—	11	784	3	30	40	661	—	—	43	691
957	7	240	4	106	1,303	7	72	2	11	2	35	11	118	90	393	65	98	—	—	155	491
453	99	1,199	—	—	1,652	1	95	7	410	—	—	8	505	—	—	68	900	26	414	94	1,314
644	47	883	25	714	2,241	—	—	1	6	2	25	3	31	7	144	1	25	—	—	8	169
275	226	14,243	53	92,365	179,883	58	52,884	233	9,200	54	67,410	345	129,494	—	—	378	4,472	6	127	384	4,599
70	16	227	—	—	297	4	40	5	117	—	—	9	157	6	68	—	—	—	—	6	68
569	8	753	—	—	2,322	4	630	6	507	—	—	10	1,137	280	4,612	15	115	1	15	296	4,742
764	106	2,485	1	10	3,259	2	264	18	399	1	10	21	673	118	323	165	1,749	—	—	283	2,072
451	37	2,739	9	578	8,768	3	3,555	20	1,317	5	165	28	5,037	146	1,262	285	6,755	75	816	506	8,833
4,844	1,469	53,970	301	101,411	270,225	201	66,085	491	18,845	109	68,759	801	153,689	3,496	26,159	2,376	26,354	2,540	18,265	8,412	70,778

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TABLE IX:—NUMBER OF FIRMS, ETC., IN EACH INDUSTRY, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF PERSONS ENGAGED (INCLUDING PROPRIETORS, ETC.) IN OCTOBER, 1929.

INDUSTRY OR TRADE	NUMBER OF FIRMS WITH THE UNDERMENTIONED NUMBERS OF PERSONS ENGAGED							Total No. of Firms
	Under 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500 and over	
(1) Bacon Curing ... ..	4	4	7	3	11	—	—	29
(2) Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Margarine ... ..	231	70	30	5	—	1	—	337
(3) Grain Milling ... ..	27	29	31	12	6	—	—	105
(4) Malting ... ..	3	12	19	5	—	—	—	39
(5) Bread, Biscuit and Flour Confectionery	245	62	35	9	2	2	2	357
(6) Sugar Confectionery and Jam-making	22	10	11	7	5	1	1	57
(7) Aerated Waters, Ciders, Cordials and Cognate Liquors ... ..	64	25	9	—	1	—	—	99
(8) Brewing ... ..	—	3	4	3	4	—	1	15
(9) Distilling ... ..	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
(10) Tobacco ... ..	4	1	2	5	2	1	(a) 1	16
(11) Bricks and Monumental Masonry ...	51	12	5	1	2	—	—	71
(12) Building and Contracting ... ..	123	68	53	26	17	4	1	292
(13) Timber ... ..	66	32	19	9	1	1	—	128
(14) Wood Furniture and Upholstery ...	46	28	22	5	3	—	—	104
(15) Coach, Wagon and Motor Body Building and Construction of Motor Vehicles	17	6	5	1	—	—	1	30
(16) Metals ... ..	26	14	18	4	3	—	—	65
(17) Engineering and Implements ...	29	16	14	2	—	1	—	62
(18) Linen, Cotton, Hemp, Jute and Canvas	8	3	4	—	3	2	1	21
(19) Woollen and Worsted ... ..	9	11	8	1	8	1	1	39
(20) Clothing (Wholesale Factories) ...	9	11	34	22	18	2	—	96
(21) Boot and Shoe (Wholesale Factories)	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	9
(22) Hosiery ... ..	9	7	5	6	5	3	—	35
(23) Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery ... ..	4	4	5	3	2	—	—	18
(24) Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, and Engraving ... ..	50	21	37	14	6	4	1	133
(25) Soap and Candles ... ..	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	8
(26) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Paints. ... ..	17	4	2	5	4	—	—	32
(27) Mines and Quarries ... ..	72	10	10	6	1	1	—	100
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning ...	6	4	5	8	15	—	—	38
(29) Gas Works ... ..	39	6	8	—	2	—	1	56
(30) Waterworks ... ..	74	10	4	2	—	1	—	91
(31) Electricity ... ..	145	7	3	1	1	1	1	159
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours ...	4	4	3	—	2	1	—	14
(33) Railways and Tramways ... ..	—	—	1	4	1	—	3	9
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments ... ..	41	18	13	11	15	5	13	119
(35) All Other Industries ... ..	145	71	35	10	8	—	—	269
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES ...	1,594	583	464	199	155	33	28	3,056

(a) Includes two establishments worked by one firm.

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(17) Engineering and Implements ...	8	3	4	—	3	2	1	21
(18) Linen, Cotton, Hemp, Jute and Canvas	9	11	8	1	8	1	1	39
(19) Woollen and Worsted ...	9	11	34	22	18	2	—	96
(20) Clothing (Wholesale Factories) ...	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	9
(21) Boot and Shoe (Wholesale Factories)	9	7	5	6	5	3	—	35
(22) Hosiery ...	4	4	5	3	2	—	—	18
(23) Paper-making and Manufactured Stationery ...	50	21	37	14	6	4	1	132
(24) Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, and Engraving ...	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	8
(25) Soap and Candles ...	17	4	2	5	4	—	—	32
(26) Fertilisers, Chemicals, Drugs and Paints ...	72	10	10	6	1	1	—	100
(27) Mines and Quarries ...	6	4	5	8	15	—	—	38
(28) Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning ...	39	6	8	—	2	—	1	56
(29) Gas Works ...	74	10	4	2	—	1	—	91
(30) Waterworks ...	145	7	3	1	1	1	1	159
(31) Electricity ...	4	4	3	—	2	1	—	14
(32) Canals, Docks and Harbours ...	—	—	1	4	1	—	3	9
(33) Railways and Tramways ...	44	18	13	11	15	5	13	119
(34) Local Authorities and Government Departments ...	145	71	35	10	8	—	—	269
(35) All Other Industries ...	1,594	583	464	199	155	32	28	3,056
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES ...								

(a) Includes two establishments worked by one firm.

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### III. SERVICES.

#### (28) LAUNDRY, DYEING AND CLEANING TRADES.

When taking the Census for these Trades it was decided that returns should not be required from the following types of establishments, and, accordingly, this Report does not include the value of laundry, etc., work performed by them.

- (a) Convents, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, etc., which, as well as executing laundry work for their own inmates and staffs, did work on a commercial basis for outside customers.
- (b) Private Laundries attached to Hospitals, Asylums, Hotels, Boarding Schools, etc., which did not carry out work for the general public.

A small amount of hand laundry work, for customers, is still carried on throughout the country; it is impossible to ascertain particulars of this kind of work, which is mostly done by individuals working on their own account or with, perhaps, one or two helpers. With these exceptions it may be taken that the figures in this Report cover practically the whole of the Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning Trades in the Saorstát.

Returns were received relating to the operations of 42 establishments in the year 1926 and 38 establishments in the year 1929 engaged in the Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning Trades.

Practically all the establishments were working continuously throughout both years, only six in 1926 and three in 1929 working less than 250 days. A few establishments reported that they had workers on short time, owing to slackness of business. The normal hours per week worked by wage earners ranged from 44 to 48 in the majority of the establishments.

#### Gross Output.

The following Table shows the value of the work done in the establishments, in each of the years 1926 and 1929.

Kind of Work done	Value of Work done	
	1926	1929
	£	£
Laundry Work:		
(a) Fully finished ... ..	341,792	351,352
(b) Semi-finished ... ..	14,768	28,517
(c) Wet wash ... ..	13,322	11,416
Dry Cleaning or Dyeing ... ..	94,617	103,403
Other Work ... ..	5,176	4,644
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF WORK DONE</b> ... ..	<b>469,675</b>	<b>499,332</b>

#### Materials Used.

The costs of materials, fuel, purchased electricity, purchased bags, cases, etc., used in the Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning Trades, and the amounts paid to other firms for work given out to them are shown in the next tables.

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A.—Materials used in the work done as shown in the previous table.

Description	Cost	
	1926	1929
Water purchased ... ..	£ 4,665	£ 5,276
Dyes and Benzine ... ..	9,653	6,423
Soap, Starch, Blue, Alkalis and Bleaching Materials ... ..	15,483	16,694
All other Materials (including Blanketing and Machine Covering) ... ..	7,582	6,684
<b>TOTAL COST OF (A)—MATERIALS ... ..</b>	<b>37,383</b>	<b>35,077</b>

B.—Fuel, purchased Electricity, Gas, Oil, etc., used in production, transport, etc.

Description	Quantity		Cost	
	1926	1929	1926	1929
Coal and Coke ... .. Tons	13,177	13,817	£ 28,183	£ 17,829
Lubricating and Other Heavy Oils ... Galls.	16,358	7,403	1,288	1,053
Petrol and Other Light Oils ... ..	38,661	47,643	2,582	2,684
Purchased Electricity ... .. Units	192,521	252,128	2,078	2,481
Purchased Gas ... ..	(Cost only)		3,137	3,101
Other Fuel ... ..	( " " )		597	66
<b>TOTAL COST OF (B)—Fuel, Etc. ... ..</b>			<b>37,865</b>	<b>27,214</b>

C.—The estimated cost of purchased bags, wrapping paper, etc., the cost of replacing tools and the cost of materials used by the firms' own workpeople in the execution of repairs to the firms' buildings or plant amounted to £11,168 in 1926 and £9,593 in 1929.

D.—The total amounts paid to other firms for work given out to them amounted to £5,559 in 1926 and £3,322 in 1929.

### Net Output.

The net output or the "value added by industrial processes" is arrived at by deducting from the total value of the work done by the establishments the aggregate cost of materials, etc., used in the respective years.

	1926	1929	As Percentage of Gross Output	
			1926	1929
I.—Gross Output ... ..	£ 469,675	£ 499,332	100.0	100.0
II.—A. Cost of Materials ... ..	37,383	35,077	7.9	7.0
B. " Fuel, etc. ... ..	37,865	27,214	8.1	5.5
C. " Bags, Paper, etc. ... ..	11,168	9,593	2.4	1.9
D. Amounts paid to other Firms for work done ... ..	5,559	3,322	1.2	0.7
<b>NET OUTPUT ... ..</b>	<b>377,700</b>	<b>424,126</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>84.9</b>

The Net Output per person engaged in the Trades in 1926 was £143, compared with £152 in 1929.

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**Persons Engaged.**

The numbers of persons engaged in the Trades during the week ended nearest to the 15th October in each of the years 1926 and 1929 were :—

Description	Year	MALES		FEMALES		Total
		Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	
<b>Administrative, Clerical and Technical Staff—</b>						
(a) Proprietors working in the business ...	1926	—	9	—	9	18
	1929	—	13	1	7	21
(b) All salaried employees (including managing directors, managers, clerks, store book-keepers, travelling agents, etc.) ...	1926	—	57	18	245	320
	1929	—	52	17	239	308
Total (a) and (b) ...	1926	—	66	18	254	338
	1929	—	65	18	246	329
<b>Wage Earners—</b>						
(c) Industrial workers at the laundries, works, etc. ...	1926	13	163	192	1,417	1,785
	1929	10	171	310	1,530	2,021
(d) Storekeepers, packers, messengers, porters, carters, etc. ...	1926	121	191	52	166	530
	1929	127	205	36	88	456
Total (c) and (d) ...	1926	134	354	244	1,583	2,315
	1929	137	376	346	1,618	2,477
<b>TOTAL (a), (b), (c) AND (d) ...</b>	1926	134	420	262	1,837	2,653
	1929	137	441	364	1,864	2,806

The following were the numbers of **Wage Earners** (corresponding to (c) and (d) in the previous table) employed at the establishments covered by this Report. At the 1929 Census particulars were requested only for those months for which numbers are shown below for that year.

Year	AT 15TH OF MONTH OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DATE											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1926 ...	2,232	2,228	2,258	2,319	2,340	2,332	2,273	2,342	2,319	2,315	2,296	2,287
1929 ...	—	2,437	—	—	2,468	—	—	2,469	—	2,477	2,462	—

**Salaries and Wages.**

The amounts paid in (a) Salaries and (b) Wages and Earnings during each of the years 1926 and 1929 were as follows :—

	Amounts Paid In		As Percentage of Net Output	
	1926	1929	1926	1929
Salaries ...	£ 48,641	£ 44,753	12·9	10·6
Wages and Earnings ...	192,449	211,419	50·9	49·8
Total Salaries and Wages ...	241,090	256,172	63·8	60·4
Remainder of Net Output ...	136,610	167,954	36·2	39·6
<b>TOTAL NET OUTPUT ...</b>	<b>377,700</b>	<b>424,126</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>

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**Capacity of Engines.**

The particulars given in this Section refer only to the year 1929 (see General Explanations, page V). They include engines in use and in reserve.

Prime Movers :	Number.	Horse-power.
Steam Engines and Steam Turbines ... ..	32	957
Internal Combustion Engines ... ..	7	240
Water Wheels, Water Turbines and Windmills ...	4	106
Electric Motors (exclusive of Converters or Transformers) :		
Driven by purchased electricity ... ..	90	393
Driven by electricity generated in the laundries, etc.	65	98
Electric Generators :		
Driven by Steam Engines and Steam Turbines ...	7	72
Driven by Internal Combustion Engines ... ..	2	11
Driven by Water Wheels, Water Turbines, etc. ...	2	35

**Location of the Industry.**

The following table shows in respect of the year 1929 the division of the principal figures according to the County, Province, etc., in which the Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning Trades were carried on. In order not to disclose the business of any individual concern, figures are shown separately only for those Counties, etc., in which at least three establishments were engaged in production.

City, County, etc.	Number of Establishments	Value of Work Done	Net Output (Value added by Industrial Process)	Total Number of Persons engaged Mid-October
Co. Dublin ... ..	21	£ 376,883	£ 324,335	2,119
Rest of Leinster ... ..	4	16,411	13,435	107
Cork City ... ..	5	71,348	59,744	352
Rest of Munster ... ..	5	26,124	20,987	177
Connacht and Ulster (3 Counties) ... ..	3	8,566	5,625	51
TOTAL ... ..	38	499,332	424,126	2,806

**(29) GAS WORKS UNDERTAKINGS.**

Returns were received relating to the operations in the year 1926 of 59 Gas Works Undertakings, and, in the year 1929, of 56 such undertakings, which carried on work in the Saorstát. The Returns furnished showed particulars relating to the products (and by-products) made for sale only, and, accordingly, gas and coke used in the Works in which they were made were not included as part of the Output of those Works.

With the exception of one Undertaking, which closed down during the Summer months, all the Gas Works Undertakings were working continuously during both years. The number of hours normally ...

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