16. Woollen-manufacturing.

	U	U		
Official statistics—	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Establishments (number)	 12	12	12	12
Employees (number)	 2,532	2,632	2,792	2.748
Salaries and wages paid	 £345,591	£ $360,782$	£405,484	£422,240
Value of output	 £1,048,849	£ $1,005,830$	£1,230,829	£1,258,319
Value added by manufacture	 £588,448	£592,741	£ $653,292$	£ $654,773$

# Imports of Piece-goods (Calendar Years).

			1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Silk and artif	ficial silk	 	£879,544	£1,088,344	£1,215,265	£953,275
$\mathbf{Woollen}$		 	£652,693	£852,337	£1,312,846	£776,149
$Cotton \dots$		 	£1,667,074	£1,854,589	£1,944,289	£1,497,504

During the early portion of the year business was very slack, particularly in worsted and knitting yarns, mainly as a result of competition from imported goods and the mild weather of last autumn which delayed the demand for winter wear. Employment was below normal and warehouse stocks were heavy. Import control has completely altered the outlook for the industry. Mills are now working at maximum capacity, and because of the lack of labour deliveries are likely to be delayed. Expansion of plant and premises is planned in certain quarters.

## 17. Printing and Publishing. •

Official statistics—	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Establishments (number)	373	384	381	<b>37</b> 0
Employees (number)	8,079	7,727	7,903	8,153
Salaries and wages paid	£1,513,478	£1,575,707	£1,749,646	£1,899,062
Value of output	£3,758,937	£4,040,114	£4,406,804	£4,839,449
Value added by manufacture	£2,795,309	£2,963,172	£ $3,227,010$	£3,485,415

Most firms report a good year, although competition has remained keen. Prospects for the future are good.

#### 18. Brush and Broom Making.

Official statistics—	1934-35.	1935–36.	1936-37.	1937–38.
Establishments (number)	 15	17	18	19
Employees (number)	 253	302	335	348
Salaries and wages paid	 £37,008	£43,156	£50,198	£56,664
Value of output	 £118,251	£145,863	£ $192,332$	£178,614
Value added by manufacture	 £ $61,910$	£74,941	£ $100,737$	£94,791

Local competition has been keen and sales and staff do not show any increase. Supplies of horse-hair are becoming scarcer, and the price of this commodity rose appreciably during the year. The future outlook is encouraging.

### 19. Superphosphates and Chemical Fertilizers.

Official statistics—		1934–35.	1935-36.	1936–37.	1937-38.
Establishments (number)	 	8	8	8	8
Employees (number)	 	644	690	753	902
Salaries and wages paid	 	£138,257	£149,020	£186,208	£240,319
Value of output	 	£1,358,108	£1,360,123	£1,498,228	£1,809,471
Added value	 	£511,552	£539,428	£597,020	£ $697,269$

Reference is made in a previous section of this report to the conditions existing in this industry.

#### 20. Aerated-water and Cordial Factories.

Official statistics—	1934-35.	1935–36,	1936-37.	1937–38.
Establishments (number)	 127	129	116	120
Employees (number)	 531	529	544	609
Salaries and wages paid	 £99,878	£ $102,698$	£115,519	£132,551
Value of output	 £321,176	£327, $106$	£375,082	£497,169
Added value	 £232,256	£230,269	£258,404	£339,614

Sales were steady and employment at a high figure. An extremely mild autumn was beneficial to the trade.

#### 21. Iron and Brass Foundries.

Official statistics—		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937–38.
Establishments (number)		41	42	<b>44</b>	48
Employees (number)		674	791	883	930
Salaries and wages paid		£113,215	£137,764	£ $168,710$	£201,318
Value of output		£263,844	£338,951	£427,736	£505,479
Added value	• • •	£174,405	£214,739	£260,009	£304,819

Iron-foundries have been fairly busy throughout the year, and a slight stimulus has been experienced from the Import Regulations. Brassfounders report improved conditions as the year advanced, and the import restrictions resulted in foundries working to capacity. Extensions to factories and plant have been commenced, and the additional skilled labour required is expected to be difficult to obtain.