Soap and Candle making.

Official statistics, year ended 31st Ma	rch :	1929.	1930.	1931.
Establishments (number)		2 3	18	22
Employees (number)		474	452	438
Wages paid		£100,155	£97,209	£96,919
Value of output		£523,230	£508,020	£478,896
Value added by manufacture		£246,800	£250,908	£251,990

The value added by manufacture, which is the best indication of industrial progress, is approximately the same as last year. Reports for the current year show some reduction in turnover. Competition is extremely keen, and price-cutting is a feature of the trade at present. The wholesale price of bar soap is the lowest since 1914. The trade in toilet soap is reported as satisfactory. Quantitatively, sales have increased, but selling-values have declined. Considerable advance has been shown in manner of packing in fancy boxes, resulting in the New Zealand product securing greater proportion of market requirements.

Coach and Motor-body Building.

Official statistics, year ended 31st Ma	$\operatorname{rch}:$	1929.	1930.	1931.
Establishments (number)		170	166	-166
Employees (number)		1,405	1,522	1,385
Wages paid		£290,153	£326,082	£279,516
Value of output		£ $685,948$	£754,774	£610,990
Value added by manufacture		£ $432,995$	£468,574	£373,959

The reports from various units of the industry for the current year show further serious decline in output, accompanied by depletion of staffs. Some manufacturers state that business has declined by 90 per cent. compared with last year.

Biscuit and Confectionery making.

Official statistics, year ended 31st	March :	1929.	1930.	1931.
Establishments (number)		68	59	60
Employees (number)		2,570	2,719	2,716
Wages paid		£344,463	£358,422	£ $367,944$
Value of output		£1,547,341	£1,676,440	£1,596,660
Value added by manufacture		£758,614	£857,026	£842,829

The figures above show that the position of 1930 was well maintained. Reports for the current year show that turnover has declined, necessitating curtailed staff in some factories and short time in others. One factory reports increased turnover and overtime has been worked. Competition from local sources has been keen. Falling-off in turnover is due to a large extent to the demand for cheaper grades of confectionery.

Furniture and Cabinet making.

Official statistics, year ended	31st	March:-	1929.	1930.	1931.
Establishments (number)			0.01	334	335
			2,675	2,774	2,378
			£515,566	£541,235	£ $451,376$
Value of output			£1,342,948	£1,381,995	£1,156,512
Value added by manufac	ture		£756,285	£783,322	£649,708

Reports from the trade indicate a further decline in production figures for the current year. Staffs have been further reduced, and notwithstanding greatly reduced prices the volume of business has declined.

Ham and Bacon Factories.

Official statistics, year ended 31st	March	:	1929.	1930.	1931.
22 111 / / 11 /			45	45	41
Employees (number)			374	396	380
Wages paid			£90,539	£94,270	£92,692
Value of output			£989,672	£1,156,621	£949,597
Value added by manufacture			£298,049	£319,178	£325,536
Cost of materials used			£691,623	£837,443	£624,061

The value of output declined by £207,024. Value added by manufacture, which indicates more accurately the position of an industry, shows an increase of £6,358. The increase is due to the lower cost of materials used which declined by £213,382.

Bricks, Pipes, Tiles, and Pottery making.

Official statistics, year ended 31st	March:—	1929.	1930.	1931.
		 67	66	61
Employees (number)		 1,233	1,156	946
Wages paid		 £278,965	£248,429	£213,895
Value of output		 £666,450	£ $645,209$	£564,489
Value added by manufacture		 £640,916	£614,091	£537,775

This industry is experiencing the full effect of the serious decline in building activity. Advices received show that a substantial number of brickworks have closed down and the present demand is being supplied from accumulated stocks. The output of sanitary ware from a southern works shows an increase. Plans are under consideration for the erection of a pottery-works for the manufacture of domestic earthenware, such as teapots, flower-vases, &c.