

APPENDIX.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—In every case the factory-production statistics of each industry detailed hereunder relate to the twelve months ended 31st March, 1933, 1934, and 1935 (the latest year for which statistics are available).

The comments appearing below the statistics in each case relate, however, to the twelve months ending 30th April, 1936, the period covered by this report.

Fruit-preserving and Jam-making.

Official statistics, year ended 31st March—	1933.	1934.	1935.
Establishments (number)	11	9	12
Employees (number)	388	347	371
Wages paid	£55,312	£48,830	£48,994
Value of output	£277,866	£257,263	£302,142
Value added by manufacture	£111,807	£123,437	£122,795
Imports, calendar years—			
Jams and preserves (including preserved ginger)	£(N.Z.) 8,011	£(N.Z.) 13,341	£(N.Z.) 13,218
Fruits, bottled, and preserved in syrup—			
Apricots	7,285	13,995	19,111
Peaches	15,367	17,871	29,093
Pears	227	585	849
Fruit pulp, n.e.i.	4,628	6,224	4,610
Total	35,518	52,016	66,881

In the South the fruit season was not normally successful owing to frost intervening during the fruit-setting period. As a result, employment usually at peak level during the summer months was below normal. Despite the poor fruit season, however, trading-conditions have been favourable.

The industry has also been affected from shortage of supplies in the North, and it is estimated that the severe gales experienced in February had so affected supplies that only about two-thirds of the requirements of pears were available, and canners were unable to supply more than 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of orders. The tomato crop similarly suffered, with the result that tomatoes were also in short supply. Some difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient peas grown for requirements, while there was an over-supply of lemons for peel. Despite the counteracting tendencies experienced, the total turnover was about the same as in the previous year. Staffs were not diminished and were kept fully employed, with some overtime during the tomato season.

Boot and Shoe Making.

Official statistics, year ended 31st March—	1933.	1934.	1935.
Establishments (number)	70	71	76
Employees (number)	2,277	2,429	2,541
Wages paid	£332,061	£336,391	£344,504
Value of output	£1,029,011	£1,064,544	£1,102,950
Value added by manufacture	£535,697	£523,487	£540,663
Imports, calendar years	£253,439	£252,492	£282,123

The figures reflect a general improvement in the industry. Recent reports indicate a continued improvement in conditions, with sales showing a steady increase. One centre reports marked progress in sales of quality footwear.

Lime and Cement.

Official statistics, year ended 31st March—	1933.	1934.	1935.
Establishments (number)	45	45	50
Employees (number)	688	631	704
Wages paid	£134,842	£130,675	£144,617
Value of output	£483,840	£556,425	£582,784
Value added by manufacture	£381,912	£444,125	£459,483
Imports, calendar years:—			
Cement, building (cwt.)	3,981	9,370	9,275
Value	£2,330	£4,975	£5,161

The above figures indicating the numbers finding employment in this industry show a distinct improvement during 1934–35. Conditions in the industry have since shown a further improvement, this being attributable mainly to increased sales consequent upon a marked improvement in the building trade. There is every indication that the improvement will continue.