

Comparison of industrial activities for the period by provincial groups, is shown below :—

—	Provinces controlled.	Number of Factories.	Em- ployees.	Wages and	Value of	Products.
				Salaries paid.	Materials operated upon.	
				£	£	£
<i>Auckland</i> ..	Auckland ..	1,272	25,290	4,907,600	15,133,139	Total 25,764,304
						S.P.* 9,954,577
						Bal. 15,809,727
<i>Wellington</i>	Wellington .. Hawke's Bay .. Taranaki .. Marlborough .. Nelson ..	1,665	22,584	4,303,359	16,553,041	Total 25,607,423
						S.P. 13,808,334
						Bal. 11,799,089
<i>Christchurch</i>	Canterbury .. Westland ..	792	15,629	2,896,037	8,849,406	Total 14,295,652
						S.P. 4,944,704
						Bal. 9,350,948
<i>Dunedin</i>	Otago .. Southland ..	732	14,158	2,466,445	6,491,447	Total 11,329,018
						S.P. 3,481,293
						Bal. 7,847,725
		4,461	77,661	14,573,441	47,027,033	£76,996,397

* "S.P." means "Semi-primary."

The following table shows the value produced by the semi-primary industries in each district :—

—	Auckland.	Wellington.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.
	£	£	£	£
Meat freezing and preserving	2,332,038	5,539,310	3,754,832	1,635,498
Butter, cheese, and milk	7,622,539	8,269,024	1,189,872	1,845,795
Totals	9,954,577	13,808,334	4,944,704	3,481,293

If the general progress of the Dominion's manufacturing industries is to be maintained it will be necessary, as this Department has so frequently urged, for industrialists to extend the policy of attractively displaying their goods and of packing them in well-designed cartons or other containers. The faithful workmanship and the purity of the goods generally made in this country are unquestionable, but manufacturers must educate the public to a realization of these facts. This educative policy, supported by well-directed publicity and an appeal to New-Zealanders to give preference to the industries which afford their own people a high standard of living, must surely foster a patriotism—now apparently to some extent dormant among our people—towards goods made in the Dominion. The increased output resulting from greater demand will reduce costs of production and prices, employment will be found in the Dominion for some of the skilled industrialists now unemployed in the Homeland, and the most satisfactory market—the New Zealand market—for our primary producers will expand and assist in offsetting the keenness of competition that is now being experienced by the exporters of foodstuffs to overseas markets.

The tabulated statement given in the appendix to this report reviews briefly the position of several of the more important industries during the past year.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

There are a number of industries that have been established in the Dominion during recent years, and the progress of these and their prospects are carefully watched from year to year by the Department. Most of these industries are proprietary concerns, and are not classified separately in the manufacturing statistics for the reason that in every instance only one works is in operation. Figures are therefore not quoted, but a brief report of the state and progress of these industries is given below.

Iron and Steel—A Key Industry.—The Onakaka (Golden Bay) works produced about 1,000 tons of first-grade pig iron last year. This was all used by Dominion foundries, and was reported to the Department as being of excellent quality. After running for two months, transport by motor-lorries over unsatisfactory roads presented a difficulty, and operations ceased in order that an endless-rope tramway could be constructed. Eight extra beehive ovens, air-dulling plant, and pig-casting