in relation to the requirements of this country. Four emergency standard specifications were revised, while amendments to 4 emergency standard specifications were also adopted. Thirty-five emergency standard specifications were withdrawn during the year, of which 28 were superseded by regular standard specifications, making the total number of existing New Zealand emergency standard specifications 190.

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Summary.—The year's work has thus reduced the number of emergency standard specifications to 190, and increased the number of regular standard specifications to 468, making a grand total of 658 New Zealand standard specifications at the close of the year. Details of the standard specifications adopted, revised, amended, and withdrawn during the year are given in the Appendix hereto.

STANDARD MARK



During the year 241 applications for licenses to use the Standard Mark were received from applicants engaged in fourteen different industries. In the same period 232 licenses were issued, making a grant total of 425, particulars of which are set out in Table A hereunder. Ten applications were still under consideration when the year ended.

Table A.-Licenses to use the Standard Mark

Industry.							Licenses granted during 1945-46.	Total Number of Licenses granted.
Household furniture		,					193	343
Footwear		• •		••	• • •		19	28
School paper stationery		• •	• •	• •	• • •		2	11
Leather dress gloves				• •	• •		3	6
Regenerated lubricating-				•	• •		j	5
Paints					• • •			4
Plywoods							1	3
Inks							3	3
Milking-machine rubberw	are							3
Flushing-cisterns							1	2
Preservative pre-treatme		im ber					2	2
Creosote for the preservation of timber							2	
Salt-glazed ware pipes							2	2 2 2
Soaps								2
Flock								2
Precast concrete drainage	e pipes						1	1
Precast concrete pressure							1	1
Earthenware roofing-tiles							1	1
Lubricating-cup greases								1
Fencing-wire								1
Electric plugs and sockets and ceiling-roses]
Fire extinguishers		~						I
Totals						••,	232	425

The position set out above evidences increasing recognition by traders generally of the advantages attaching to the use of the Standard Mark as a reliable certification that their products conform to established standards of quality, utility, and performance. The preponderance of licenses granted in respect of household furniture is due to the use of the standard specification for household furniture in connection with the expenditure of rehabilitation loans granted to ex-servicemen, and the consequent necessity that