

1920.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1920.

Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Leave.

SIR,— Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, 30th September, 1920.
I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Department for the year ended 31st March, 1920. I have, &c.,
J. HISLOP, Under-Secretary.
The Hon. G. J. Anderson, Minister of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

REPORT.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

PASSPORTS AND PERMITS.

THE establishment of the Permit Branch of the Department was necessitated by the war, principally to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Military Service Act and to conserve the man-power of the Dominion.

By an arrangement with Canada, Australia, and British possessions in the Pacific, permits were accepted in the place of passports to enable persons of British nationality to travel between those places and New Zealand.

As a special war precaution it was provided by regulation that persons over the age of fifteen years entering the Dominion from countries other than the British possessions in the Pacific should be in possession of a passport issued within two years of arrival and viséd by a British representative in the country of issue.

A similar requirement has been adopted by all other nations, so that entry into almost any country in the world is contingent upon the possession of a passport, and, as pointed out in my last annual report, the issue in New Zealand of passports must be continued as long as they are demanded by other countries. With the steady return of shipping to its normal condition the arrivals and departures have increased, the Passport Branch being taxed accordingly.

The number of people visiting Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and other countries has been naturally great after the removal of restrictions placed upon travel during the war, and for the period ended 31st March, 1920, 4,620 passports were issued, as against 1,108 granted in the previous twelve months.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS ACT, 1917.

The Government Statistician's report gives the registration figures at 8,581 at the 31st March, 1920.

This Act, though the necessity for it was first made apparent by the war, is a permanent enactment, and adequate provision for its administration as such has been carefully made. In the future it will be of great value not only for the purpose of keeping touch with the foreign population of the Dominion, and the preparation, as required, of statistics in connection therewith, but as affording means of inquiry to those Departments which are directly charged under other Acts with functions in respect of aliens. The naturalization functions of this Department under the Aliens Act, 1908, are a case in point.

WAR FUNDS ACT, 1915.

It may safely be said that the end of the war has brought increased responsibilities in connection with the administration of this Act. The vast amount of work entailed in keeping careful check on the collecting operations of all Patriotic Societies, and on the expenditure of those whose spending activities ceased with the coming of peace, has been, of course, practically completed. On the other hand, new work of a very responsible nature has arisen. The lawful disposal of surplus funds of purely war-time societies, the general supervision of transfers of funds from one society to another, and the check on expenditure of those bodies whose functions will continue for some years, keep the War Funds Office fully occupied.

NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.

Cabinet, in September, 1919, approved of the appointment of a War Museum Committee, consisting of Brigadier-General Richardson, Dr. J. A. Thomson, and myself. Four meetings of this Committee have been held. The work of the Committee is mainly to secure a proper distribution of the war trophies held for war-museum purposes by the Defence Department. This cannot be completed until the distribution of the trophies at the disposal of the Territorial units has been completed and the destination of those trophies is known.

Steps have been taken to obtain portraits in oils of holders of the Victoria Cross and of senior officers, and to bring together all war cinematograph films in the Dominion Museum, and an appeal has been issued for material privately held to be donated to the National War Museum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The year has been one of great activity on the part of the local bodies, and a good indication of the reawakening after the war is the large number of requests for amendment of various Acts. There is in the Department a great amount of material for new legislation which accumulated during the war. You have already approved the consolidation and amendment of both the Municipal Corporations and Counties Acts, the reintroduction of the Motor Bill of 1914, and the preparation of other important measures as opportunity occurs.

Counties.—Three new counties—Hauraki Plains, Inglewood, and Matakaoa—were constituted by special Acts passed during the 1919 session of Parliament. Action was immediately taken to divide them into ridings, fix representation, and to make arrangements for first elections.

Alterations of boundaries of a number of counties have been made.

The question of local government in islands off the coast is beginning to be important. Whether or not these islands are at present within counties depends on whether the latter are defined as being bounded by the ocean or by the sea. You have approved of legislation on the subject.

Boroughs.—The biennial general elections of Mayors and Councillors were held in April last. Christchurch City Council reverted to the old method, and the only borough in which Council elections were held under the system of proportional representation was Woolston Borough.

The boundaries of several boroughs were altered, and the City of Christchurch was divided into wards. The Borough of Karori was amalgamated with the City of Wellington.

Town Districts.—The Town District of Kaikohe was constituted, and petitions were presented for constitution of town districts at Cobden and Plimmerton. The Town Districts of Papatoetoe and Manurewa were declared not to form part of Manukau County. The members of Matamata Town Board were increased in number. Arrangements were made for holding first elections of the Town Districts of Kaikohe and Papatoetoe.

Road Districts.—Mangere and Papatoetoe Road Districts were merged in Manukau County, and Geraldine, Mount Peel, and Temuka in Geraldine County. The number of road districts is being rapidly reduced.

Power is given by section 11 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal and Public Bodies Empowering Act, 1919, to constitute a road district on Waiheke Island, and two petitions for this purpose have recently been received.

Land Drainage and River Districts.—It is proposed to constitute drainage districts to be called Kimihia, Waipa, and Whakaronga.

The River Districts of Matau, Tokomairiro, and Mangawara were constituted, and certain powers of a Drainage Board were conferred on the Matau River Board.

No action has yet been taken to bring into operation either the Orari and Waihi Rivers Act or the Rangitata Rivers Act, both of which were passed in 1918. The question has been held over pending the report of the New Zealand Rivers Commission set up by the Public Works Department.

The constitution of the Mangawara River District, the area of which comprises, incidentally, several drainage districts, completes action begun several years ago.

While the trend of modern principles regarding river-protection favours entirely the constitution of big districts comprising the whole of the watershed of a river or rivers, there is, in general, no valid reason against small drainage districts, and there are a number of these with very few ratepayers. At the same time it is fair argument that drainage operations in these small districts should be carried out more efficiently, and with some considerable saving in administration, by County Councils acting under the powers given to them particularly by the Counties Act, and those given to all local authorities by the Land Drainage Act.

Balance-sheets of Local Bodies.—It has been found necessary, owing to cost, to alter the conditions on which permission to vary the statutory mode of publication of balance-sheets is granted, and warrants were issued in a number of cases. In all cases printing of the balance-sheets, with the Audit Office tags, if any, is now mandatory.

TOWN-PLANNING CONFERENCE.

In my last report I made reference to the first New Zealand Town-planning Conference and Exhibition, held in Wellington from the 20th to the 23rd May of last year. It was attended by over three hundred delegates, representing forty-eight local authorities, together with town-

planning and beautifying associations, progress leagues, civil engineers, architects, surveyors, accountants; agricultural, temperance, and other societies; and educational institutes and labour organizations. A full volume of proceedings, including each paper which was read and the remarks made by each speaker during the discussion, together with various illustrations, was printed and distributed throughout the Dominion. A copy of this volume was laid on the table of the House last session.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' FINANCE.

A natural result of the high cost of living is an increase in the cost of local government. Local authorities, particularly Borough Councils and Town Boards, find it very difficult with the present limitation of their power to provide not only for new works, but also for maintenance of existing ones, and the burden for maintenance is harder to bear because loans cannot legally be raised for that purpose. In town districts and some of the smaller boroughs the cost of sanitation services has increased to such an extent that the existing powers to levy a sanitation rate is altogether inadequate, the result being that the proceeds of the general rate have to some considerable extent to be diverted to sanitation purposes.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Many local bodies, particularly County Councils, do not display sufficient care in the making of special orders, particularly those requiring to be gazetted. These gazetted special orders deal principally with the creation or alteration of boundaries of subdivisions. Many are not passed until the last moment, and cannot be brought into effect at the time desired. The earliest time at which any such special order can come into effect is the date of gazetting. Frequently, too, they are forwarded without the necessary certificates of the Chief Surveyor of the district that the schedules contain adequate descriptions of boundaries, and of the Chairman or Clerk that the special orders have been duly made.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTIES CONFERENCES.

The first year of peace saw sittings of both these Conferences, and as a result of them a large number of resolutions asking for amendments of the existing law affecting boroughs and counties, and for new legislation, have been received.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of both Conferences. Being representative of the two great factors in local government—the borough and county—and composed of men speaking not only with authority but knowledge gained in the actual administration of the law, the result of their deliberations is of the greatest value to the Government in framing new legislation.

HOUSING.

This question is now one of national importance, and the powers of Borough and County Councils were widened by the Housing Act, 1919, and the Counties Amendment Act, 1919.

THE TUATARA.

Good work continues to be done by the keepers of the various island sanctuaries in destroying cats, hawks, and goats. A number of lizards have been liberated on the small islet to the north of Somes Island, in Wellington Harbour, and the chief lightkeeper has been appointed a special protector. The few small islands in the Bay of Plenty, which are among the only spots in which the lizards are still to be found in numbers, are too subject to senseless raids by picnic parties and Natives to be ideal sanctuaries. Several of the protectors' reports containing matter of interest were handed to the Press for publication.

OPOSSUMS.

The high prices at present ruling all over the world for furs have resulted in acclimatization societies and others making strong representations to the Department for special legislation dealing with opossums. With a view to obtaining definite information on many debatable questions, the Department engaged Professor Kirk, of Victoria University College, Wellington, to make a report. After exhaustive inquiries throughout the Dominion he furnished a comprehensive and valuable report, which it is hoped to publish at an early date.

LEGISLATION.

It has long been recognized that the Animals Protection Act is hopelessly inadequate, and but for the war a new measure would have been submitted to Parliament at least three years ago. With the large amount of more urgent legislation requiring the immediate attention of the Legislature there seems little prospect of anything being done this year.

INLAND FISHERIES.

For the second season in succession Lake Rotorua was not netted by the Department, the marked improvement in the condition of the trout as the result of work extending over some years warranting the lake's being reserved for anglers. In the early part of the season fish were taken for sale from Lake Rotoiti, but though the catches showed a better class of fish than previously they were not sufficient to warrant the keeping open of the Rotorua depot. For the rest of the season Lake Taupo was utilized for supplying both Rotorua and the southern markets. As in the past, the great difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable men militated against the success of the operations, and this was unfortunately further accentuated by spells of very rough weather.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Phillips, of the Museum staff, continued his investigations during the year. He has presented a report, which is now being considered along with one by Dr. R. J. Tillyard, on insect food of trout in the thermal regions.

HATCHERY.

A very successful season was experienced at the hatchery. The usual free contributions of ova were made to various societies, and large numbers of rainbow fry were liberated in the rivers of the Tongariro National Park. Sales of ova were made to societies throughout the North Island and to New South Wales. The output for the season consisted of 1,475,000 ova and 578,000 fry, as against 1,020,000 and 625,000 last year.

ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT.

Acclimatization Districts.—The boundaries of Wanganui and Waimarino Acclimatization Districts were redefined.

Shooting Season.—Open game seasons were declared in every district but one—Opotiki. Licenses to sell game were not issued. Requests for open seasons for paradise duck were declined, but in cases where the birds, through increase in numbers, were doing damage to crops permits to destroy them for limited periods were issued to individual owners.

Deer.—Special seasons for culling purposes were declared in Otago, Waitaki, and Wellington Districts. During the ordinary season good heads were secured in most districts. It is probable that deer-culling will have ere long to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner.

Sanctuaries and Protection of Birds.—Three new sanctuaries were declared.

Permits to Import Game Birds.—Authority was given to import several species of different birds for confinement in the Zoological Gardens at Wellington.

Strong representations were made by the North Canterbury Acclimatization Society, representing several South Island societies, for authority to import "black game" from the British Isles. Black game belong to the genus "grouse." There is a black grouse and a bird known as the "black cock," the female being known as the "grey hen," the two latter being generally known as "black game." This permission was at first declined, it being considered by some experts that this species of birds were destructive to crops. Subsequently the Board of Agriculture decided that there was no objection to the importation of these birds, and it was decided to give the authority asked for.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

Inspection.—During the year excellent work has been performed by the Inspectors who are engaged solely on inspection work, and in many instances a high standard of diligence has been exhibited by part-time officers.

Prosecutions.—Several prosecutions were made of persons using faulty or unstamped scales, while in one instance a coal-merchant who persisted in selling coal by the bag and not by weight, after being warned, was prosecuted and fined by the presiding Magistrate.

Legislation.—It is hoped to introduce new legislation at an early date, the present Act being very defective. One important respect in which the present Act is so defective is the question of short weight. The only legislative provision on this matter, which has a direct bearing on the cost of living, is contained in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. That statute makes it an offence to sell short-weight bread, but does not touch short weight of other commodities. The need for stringent provisions, preferably as part of the Weights and Measures Act, is clearly shown by the number of people who come to Inspectors with goods to be weighed and measured.

RECORDS OF NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Through the courtesy of the Under-Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, many records of the New Zealand Company have been received from the district offices of his Department, and have been stored in a fireproof building. Mr. Cowan, at present engaged in writing up the history of New Zealand wars, has also undertaken the work of classifying the records, the more important of which are to be housed in the Turnbull Library.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS AND CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS OF MAORI LIFE.

Arrangements were made to secure more records and films at the Native gathering at Rotorua on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and it is further proposed that the experts shall annually visit the different Native localities in search of records and films of every phase of Native life and custom.

TURNBULL LIBRARY.

Opening of Library.—The cataloguing and arranging of the library having reached an advanced stage, the Minister approved the opening of the library during the first week of the session.

Archives.—Some time ago the Board of Science and Art recommended that the early archives of the Dominion be stored in the Turnbull Library, and on completion of the fire-resisting work it is probable that the request will be agreed to.

Donations.—In addition to manuscript biographies donated by His Honour Mr. Justice Chapman, the Rev. W. J. Courie, Miss J. H. Edwin, and Mr. E. N. Story, two mounted pictures, dated 1863, of the first gunboats in New Zealand waters—the "Rangariri" and the "Pioneer"—were presented by Mr. H. Baillie, of the Wellington Municipal Library; while the late Mr. James Mackintosh, on behalf of a few friends and admirers of the late Mr. Turnbull, presented one of his (the late Mr. Turnbull's) chairs to the library. The chair is made of teak from the deck of the "Inconstant," which struck a rock at Wellington entrance in 1850, and was eventually beached where the Bank of New Zealand now stands.

HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND WARS.

Good progress has been made with the preparation of a standard history of the wars in New Zealand, embracing the pioneering period between 1840 and 1872. Volume 1 was completed at the beginning of this year and is ready for the printer, and volume 2 will be ready in July, volume 3 to follow in about six months. The author, Mr. James Cowan, has devoted considerable time to a systematic exploration of the various campaigning grounds in the island, and the topographical notes secured in this field-work are combined with full narratives by the many expeditions and engagements.

Assistance has been given by many veteran soldiers and settlers, and also by Maoris who fought on either the side of the Government or that of the Native confederations. A special feature of the work will be the illustrations, which comprise a large number of valuable drawings, portraits, diagrams, and plans not previously published. Volume 1 covers the Dominion's Native, pioneering, and military history from 1840 to 1860, and includes much new and interesting information. Volume 2 (1860-64) takes in the period of the King movement, the first and second wars in Taranaki, the Waikato War, and the first operations in the Bay of Plenty. Volume 3, which has involved more research than either of the other volumes, embraces the whole history of Hauhaism and the campaigns of the west and east coasts from 1864 to 1872. The history will provide citizens of the Dominion with a work much needed, a complete and authoritative narrative of the numerous campaigns which made history in the Island, and of the struggles and adventures which brought out the heroic virtues of both races and laid the foundations of our national patriotism.

Mr. Cowan's engagement has been extended for another year.

OLD SOLDIERS AND HISTORICAL GRAVES.

The Inspector of Old Soldiers and Historical Graves has been busily engaged throughout the year in arranging for the maintenance and upkeep of graves and cemeteries. Thirty-one cemeteries have received attention in regard to dilapidated monuments and plots, and investigations are being made concerning many others. Two plots on Great Barrier Island, wherein the bodies of the victims of the wreck of the "Wairarapa" are buried, are being vested in the Crown, and the plots will be maintained by the Department. The Department has lately undertaken the control of graves of members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force buried in New Zealand.

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS.

During the year 1,735 films, containing 3,791,230 ft., have been examined by the Censor of Films. Of these twelve were rejected, and cuts were made in 143.

It has been brought under notice that many of the advertisements and posters in connection with cinematograph films are offensive to public taste. The question of introducing legislation to censor all advertisements and posters is at present under consideration.

LAND AGENTS ACT.

Up to and including 31st March, 1920, 1,236 licenses and one transfer under the Land Agents Act were granted, as against 1,158 licenses and seventeen transfers during 1919, and 806 licenses and nine transfers during 1918. Administration of the Act has brought to light many defects, which will later be removed by the introduction of fresh legislation.

MESSENGER SERVICE.

The messenger service for the disposal of interdepartmental correspondence has maintained a high standard of efficiency, and although three motor-vans and a cycle are in use at Wellington the time has arrived when another van will be required to cope with the work. The expansion of the Civil Service in general and the increasing difficulty to obtain office accommodation has resulted in offices being far removed from the Government Buildings, and these factors are responsible for the increased work in the messenger service.

STAFF.

The general reclassification of the service took place during the year. In addition to the standard regrading increase a number of my officers, who displayed more than ordinary ability and were performing important duties, were specially classified.

A large number of officers of the Department who served in the war have now returned to duty and are doing excellent work.

I regret to report that during the year Mr. G. P. Newton, the Assistant Under-Secretary, had, on medical advice, to take extended sick-leave. Mr. Kinniburgh, Officer in Charge of War Funds, retired on superannuation.

I have once more pleasure in acknowledging the true-hearted co-operation of my executive officers and heads of sub-departments, and the excellent service rendered by officers of all grades.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The generous assistance rendered by other Departments again demands special acknowledgment. The Customs and Police Departments continued to afford invaluable help in the administration of the war regulations dealing with passports and permits and of the Registration of Aliens Act. The Public Works, Lands and Survey, Justice, and Valuation Departments again lent their expert officers for commissions dealing with local-government matters. The organization of the Post and Telegraph Department was freely placed at my disposal for the purpose of enrolling electors for the general election in December last. The work performed by its officers was excellent throughout.

I have, &c.,

J. HISLOP, Under-Secretary.

APPENDIX.

1. REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

Census and Statistics Office, Wellington, 18th June, 1920.

DURING the past twelve months very little new work has been undertaken, the energies of the Office having been devoted mainly to consolidating various matters which at the date of Mr. Fraser's last report were in a more or less incomplete condition. Two new branches of work then in their initiatory stages—viz., the annual collection of statistics of fire insurance and of statistics of industrial manufacture—have been completed for their first year, and successfully established for the future. The census tabulation and printing (with the exception of the Government Statistician's General Report, which is still in the Printer's hands) have been completed, and the long-promised Report on Wholesale and Retail Prices, delayed by circumstances arising out of the war, has been prepared and is now passing through the Printer's hands. Another edition of the biennial Municipal Handbook, extended to cover the operations of all cities, boroughs, town districts, and harbour districts, is also in the press. The 1919 Year-book appeared considerably earlier in the year than recent preceding issues. The preparation and printing of the detailed Statistics for 1919 is in a forward condition, and generally speaking the work of the Office is well up to date, and we are in a strong position to extend our activities so soon as the necessary qualified personnel is available.

For a great part of the last twelve months the Office has carried on with only three out of five of its senior officers, Mr. Malcolm Fraser having been absent since November last as the New Zealand representative at the Imperial Conference of Statisticians, and Mr. G. W. Clinkard, M.Com., the senior Compiler in Charge, having been promoted to a position in the Board of Trade. I have to record my appreciation of the manner in which junior officers have assisted towards bringing and keeping the work up to date.

SHORTAGE OF PAPER.

The present acute shortage of paper has necessitated a drastic reduction in the bulk and number of statistical publications. While this is regrettable in view of the unprecedented demand for statistical information, there can be no doubt that many who have hitherto received these publications have made little or no use of them. The cancellation of the free list will go a long way towards counterbalancing the reduction in the printing order, and a sufficient number of volumes should be available (at a price) for those really requiring them. The following scale of charges for the regular publications of the Office has been authorized by the Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs: New Zealand Official Year-book, 6s. Statistics of New Zealand (Annual)—Vol. i, 4s.; Vol. ii, 6s.; Vol. iii, 4s.; Vol. iv, 4s. Monthly Abstract of Statistics—Per copy, 9d.; per annum, 7s. 6d. Municipal Handbook, 3s. 6d.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

At the beginning of April, 1920, the number of aliens on the Dominion register was 8,581, an increase of 246 since July, 1919. This small increase gives, however, no indication of the volume of work entailed under the Registration of Aliens Act, 1917. A system of statistical cards has been recently introduced, and from the first two months' results it is found that 334 new registrations were effected, while 279 aliens were removed from the register on account of death, naturalization, or departure from the Dominion (principally the latter), many of those registered being only in New Zealand for a few weeks on business or pleasure. Thus during the two months a net increase of 55 represented a total of 613 transactions of registration or cancellation. In addition, notifications of change of address add considerably to the work of this Office and the police.

On the resumption of the granting of letters of naturalization arrangements were made for certificates of alien registration to be collected from grantees by the Internal Affairs Department and forwarded to this Office to allow of the necessary steps being taken towards the cancellation of the alien's registration. One incidental result of this system has been to bring to light several cases of non-registration, and in consequence prosecutions for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act have been taken against a number of those applying for naturalization. Several alien applicants for permits to leave New Zealand have similarly been discovered to be unregistered, and here again legal proceedings have been taken.

A slight defect has been found to exist in the Registration of Aliens Act in that as it stands there is no compulsion for registration in the three following classes of cases: (1) A British-born woman who has married a foreign subject in New Zealand subsequent to the coming into operation of the Act; (2) a foreign subject who has reached the age of fifteen (in New Zealand) since the Act came into force; (3) an alien who has been denaturalized under the Revocation of Naturalization Act, 1915. I understand an amending Bill to cover these classes will be introduced during the forthcoming session.

The birthplaces of all aliens on the Dominion register (April, 1920) are as follows:—

Table showing Birthplaces of Aliens on Dominion Register, April, 1920.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.
France	89	46	135*	Turkey	7	..	7
Spain	17	4	21	Palestine	4	..	4
Portugal	14	1	15	Syria	81	39	120
Italy	177	23	200†	Mesopotamia	1	..	1
Switzerland	178	64	242	Armenia	1	..	1
Luxemburg	2	..	2	China	2,349	26	2,375
Belgium	48	19	67	French China .. ..	..	1	1
Holland	66	2	68	Japan	9	..	9
Germany	569	165	734	Philippine Islands	1	..	1
Heligoland	5	..	5	Egypt	4	1	5
Schleswig-Holstein	18	4	22	Algeria	1	..	1
Danzig	13	2	15	Tunis	1	..	1
Memel	7	..	7	Tripoli	12	13	25
Denmark	452	92	544	United States	430	115	545
Iceland	1	..	1	Mexico	3	..	3
Norway	359	26	385	Panama	1	..	1
Sweden	413	21	434	Cuba	1	..	1
Finland	165	8	173	West Indies	3	..	3
Russia	107	26	133	Colombia	1	..	1
Siberia	2	1	3	Peru	1	..	1
Lettland	82	15	97	Chile	2	..	2
Lithuania	14	2	16	Brazil	3	..	3
Estonia	1	..	1	Uruguay .. ..	..	2	2
White Russia	4	5	9	Argentina	6	..	6
Tartar Bashkir Republic	1	1	2	South America (undefined)	1	..	1
Ukraine	16	7	23	Hawaii	2	1	3
Poland	112	34	146	Tonga	35	10	45
Czechoslovakia	20	7	27	Samoa	22	8	30
Austria	59	5	64	Tahiti	11	7	18
Hungary	13	1	14	New Caledonia	1	3	4
Fiume	6	..	6	At sea	9	4	13
Jugoslavia	962	20	982	British born, but aliens by naturalization, marriage, &c.	50	607	657
Roumania	14	2	16	Totals	7,136	1,445	8,581
Bulgaria	4	..	4				
Greece	73	5	78				

* Including eight natives of Alsace-Lorraine.

† Including five natives of Trieste.

J. W. BUTCHER, Acting Government Statistician.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

II. REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Registrar-General's Office, Wellington, 16th June, 1920.

I give hereunder a statement of the business transacted by this Department during the last five years:—

Year.	Births.*	Deaths.*	Marriage Notices received and Certificates issued.	Marriages solemnized.	Marriages by Registrars (included in previous column).
1915	27,850	9,965	10,620	10,064	1,861
1916	28,509	10,596	8,450	8,231	1,729
1917	28,239	10,528	6,687	6,464	1,589
1918	25,860	16,364	6,464	6,227	1,437
1919	24,483	10,808	9,988	9,519	1,801

* Correcting entries not included.

I also give a statement showing the number of marriages of Natives solemnized during the same period under the Native Land Act, and the number of Maori registrations effected under the regulations relating to the registration of births and deaths of Maoris:—

Year.	Maori Births.	Maori Deaths.	Maori Marriages.
1915	968	786	178
1916	1,020	761	197
1917	1,235	729	205
1918	1,171	1,937	193
1919	955	1,194	181

(approximate)

On account of the heavy mortality during the epidemic period (1918) great difficulty was experienced in obtaining full particulars of deceased persons for registration purposes. Consequently many deaths during that period were not registered until early in the following year.

In addition to the business referred to above, the registration of medical practitioners, dentists, and officiating ministers is undertaken by this Department.

The following tables show the additions to and removals from the Medical and Dentists' Registers during the last five years:—

Medical Register.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Number on register on 1st January	1,268	948	962	969	985
Number added during year by registration	28	37	27	30	48
Number added during year by restoration .. ..	..	5	1	3	3
Number removed during year on evidence of death ..	8	10	21	17	20
Number removed during year by direction of Medical Board—					
Letter not delivered and returned to Registrar-General	309	18	..	..	1
Ceased to practise	20	..	..	..	..
Reported dead	11	..	..	..	..
Number on register on 31st December	948	962	969	985	1,015

Dentists' Register.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Number on register on 1st January	769	767	764	759	753
Number added during year by registration	2	3	1	..	5
Number removed during year on evidence of death ..	4	6	6	6	7
Number on register on 31st December	767	764	759	753	751

On the 31st December last there were 1,683 ministers on the list of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act having authority to solemnize marriages in New Zealand, as follows: Church of the Province of New Zealand, commonly called the Church of England, 456; Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, 370; Roman Catholic Church, 268; Methodist Church of New Zealand, 293; Congregational Independents, 30; Baptists, 59; Church of Christ, 35; Salvation Army, 109; other denominations, 63.

The number of searches made and certificates issued last year by the Head Office was as follows: For Pensions Department, 11,257 (including 4,795 for war-pension purposes); for National Provident Fund, 7,942; for Labour Department, 1,788; for Education Department, 1,297; for Defence Department, 339; other searches (for public, &c.), 1,407: certificates issued—Ordinary, 6,868; soldiers' deaths, 5,000: total searches, &c., 35,898.

The war has added a great amount of work to this Office in the way of searches for births and marriages for war-pension purposes, and also for claiming separation and children's allowances from the Defence Department. The number of searches made for the last-named Department from April, 1916, to date amounts to over sixteen thousand, and the number of searches for war-pension purposes has assumed very large proportions, comprising nearly half of the searches now undertaken for the Pensions Department. As will be noticed, searches for the Defence Department have shown a fall almost to zero.

In addition to this work the Department has compiled a register of deaths of members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces and others which occurred while out of New Zealand on service in some capacity in connection with the war.

The revenue of the Department, though steady for several years, shows a decided advance for 1915-16, a severe drop for 1916-17, a further drop for 1917-18, but a slight recovery for 1918-19. The revenue for the last financial year is a record for the Department, being an increase of £5,628 on the revenue for the previous year.

The revenue for the last five financial years was as follows: 1915-16, £16,865; 1916-17, £13,684; 1917-18, £12,450; 1918-19, £12,811; 1919-20, £18,439.

Searches for other Departments of the Service are made free of charge. If these were paid for, the revenue of this Department would be augmented by over £1,000 a year.

It was not until 1916 that the expenditure of the Registrar-General's Office was kept separately. The expenditure for the last four years was—1916-17, £9,175; 1917-18, £9,176; 1918-19, £11,020; 1919-20, £14,348.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the Department, although not generally considered a revenue-producing one, not only pays its way, but, in addition, contributes a substantial sum annually to the revenue of the Dominion.

W. W. Cook, Registrar-General.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

III. REPORT OF DOMINION ANALYST AND CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES.

Dominion Laboratory, Wellington, 16th June, 1920.

LABORATORY REPORT.

The total number of samples examined during the year was 3,591, being approximately a hundred more than in 1918. These were forwarded by various Government Departments as follows:—

Customs	197	Public Health—	
Defence Forces	17	Auckland	11
Explosives Branch of Laboratory	301	Christchurch	63
Justice (Police)	96	Wellington	2,206
Labour	8	Public Works	31
Mines—		Railways	14
Geological Survey	99	Tourist Resorts	15
Head Office	75	Other Departments	5
Inspectors	110	Public bodies and Crown Commissioners	22
Prospectors	95	Research (Laboratory)	132
Post and Telegraph	60	Miscellaneous samples	34
		Total	3,591

WAR.

With the cessation of hostilities and the consequent evacuation of the camps, examination of foodstuffs and other supplies for the Defence Department ceased. Water-supplies, however, have been occasionally tested for the military hospitals. The Imperial Government purchase of scheelite was continued half-way through the year, and fifty-seven consignments, representing 110 tons, were assayed for tungstic acid prior to shipment.

CUSTOMS.

This Department submitted a larger number of samples, some of them of a complex nature. The samples are of assistance in deciding classification for tariff purposes, and call for no special comment.

JUSTICE.

Quite a number of samples were received in connection with the fatal poisoning of two passengers on board the s.s. "Moana." The symptoms were those of cyanide poisoning, and potassium cyanide was found in the remains of some lemon-squash that the two passengers had been drinking immediately before death.

In another case arsenical sheep-dip was indicated as the probable cause of death.

Several samples of liquor were examined, four being underproof.

MINES.

The samples forwarded by the Geological Survey included nineteen coals, four of which came from Te Kuiti, on the south of the Waikato basin, and twelve from Collingwood. Nineteen clays, many of them representative of large deposits, were submitted for examination. Other samples were sand from Hyde, suitable for the manufacture of sodium silicate; barite from St. Bathans (a new locality for this mineral); a leathery mineral from Awakino not previously described, but identified by Dr. J. Henderson as pilolite; copper-ore from Makaretu, and oil from Waitangi bore, Gisborne. Full particulars of these will be found in the detailed report.

Of considerable interest is a mineral from the Teviot-Molyneux Sluicing Claim, Roxburgh, collected by Professor J. Park, which contained small percentages of bismuth and selenium.

The Head Office of the Department forwarded coal-samples from bores in the State Coal Reserve, Greymouth, and in the Waikato field. Numerous analyses of mine-airs were made for the Inspecting Engineer.

Prospectors' samples disclosed little of value, except perhaps some copper-ore from Takaka and an adjoining district, Puramahoi, both of which would seem to merit further prospecting.

Fine clear rock-crystal was also obtained from the same locality, and a specimen has been sent to London for valuation.

POST OFFICE.

Samples examined for the Post Office comprised beeswax, benzine, fuse wire, inks, paint, potassium bichromate, sal-ammoniac, switch-springs, tar.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Samples submitted by the Public Health Department comprised black-currant jelly, bread, butter, chow-chow pickles, calves-foot jelly, chutney, clover cream, cochineal, cocoa, coffee and chicory essence, coffee, cordials, cornflour, cream, custard-powder, "Egflayke," glaxo, honey, ice-cream, jams, lime-water, linoarnish, meals, meat-paste, milks, minced meats, mustard, Nicholas's Aspro, oils, "Ceresit" paint, pork-sausages, port wine, sheep-dip, sweets, tomatoes (canned), tincture of iodine, vinegars, wallpaper, whisky, and whitebait.

Of the butters examined, two were over the standard in water and several others were rancid. Many cordials were found to be wrongly labelled; two contained salicylic acid; quite a number were artificially coloured contrary to regulation. The ice-cream was not up to the standard in fat. The jam, jelly, and pickles examined were satisfactory.

Three samples of lime-water were deficient in lime, and in six instances ordinary tap-water had been used instead of distilled water as directed in the Pharmacopœia.

Methylated spirit was found in one tincture of iodine, and there was evidence in numerous other cases that the tincture had been carelessly prepared.

All the sausages sent in contained an excess of bread.

One parcel of whitebait was preservatized with boric acid.

MILK.

There were 1,873 samples received under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act during the year. With the exception of one or two check samples from Auckland and Christchurch, these came from Wellington Province, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland.

Wellington City.—The City Council Milk Inspector has been regular in the performance of his duties, and is responsible for nearly all of the 1,636 samples obtained from city suppliers during the year. Of these eleven were watered, nineteen had been partly skimmed, one was deficient in non-fatty solids, two contained excessive amounts of dirt, twenty-five were decidedly stale, and nineteen were slightly under the standard. The highest amount of added water found was 29 per cent. In the worst case of skimming 48 per cent. of the fat had been removed.

Other Districts.—The results for other districts are summarized in the following table. Two samples from Wanganni were especially bad, as they contained 32 and 40 per cent. of added water respectively.

Locality.	Samples received.	Seriously skimmed.	Watered.	Slightly below Standard.	Locality.	Samples received.	Seriously skimmed.	Watered.	Slightly below Standard.
Blenheim ..	9	..	..	1	Nelson ..	12	..	4	..
Carterton ..	2	..	..	..	Patea ..	1	..	..	..
Dannevirke ..	24	..	2	..	Petone ..	14	..	..	..
Denniston ..	2	..	1	..	Stratford ..	2	..	..	..
Eastbourne ..	3	..	..	..	Taranaki Hospital	12	..	..	..
Featherston ..	8	..	..	..	District				
Foxton ..	1	..	1	..	Waipawa ..	9	..	..	2
Gisborne ..	57	..	..	3	Wanganui ..	8	..	2	..
Greytown ..	9	..	..	..	Waverley ..	2	..	..	..
Hastings ..	8	..	..	..	Westport ..	5	..	1	..
Hutt (Lower) ..	9	..	..	..	Woodville ..	4	..	2	..
Johnsonville ..	3	..	..	1					
Marion ..	2	..	..	..	Totals, 1919	234	..	14	8
Masterton ..	3	..	..	..		
Napier ..	25	..	1	1	Totals, 1918	432	6	16	18

Plunket Nurses.—The Laboratory continues to assist Plunket nurses by making analyses of milk when required. Twenty-nine samples were reported on during the year.

Special Investigation.—At the request of the Wellington City Milk Depot an investigation was made on the effect that a clarifier which it was proposed to install would have on the purity of the milk-supply. Samples of clarified milk were taken over a period of five days, and compared with samples of the same milk not clarified. The results indicated that clarification merely removed visible dirt, without affecting any improvement in the bacterial content or keeping-properties of the milk. In some cases the tested milk was worse from a bacterial standpoint, due no doubt to stimulation of activity of the bacteria by breaking up of clumps of bacteria by the machine.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Several coals and boiler-waters were analysed for the Railways Department. A number of different brands of prepared roofing-material were subjected to various tests for the Public Works Department. Some gum-samples and gum-bearing peats were examined for the Kauri-gum Commissioner.

RESEARCH.

Clay.—Work has been commenced on the physical and chemical properties of New Zealand clays. Careful analyses are made of the samples; they are subjected to firing tests, purification by washing is tried if necessary, and experiments with various mixtures are made in certain cases. The firing test has been added to the routine in examining all clays when the sample received is sufficiently large. It is hoped at a later date to issue a report covering a number of representative clays.

Coal.—Some progress has been made in determining the ignition-points of New Zealand coals.

Casein.—An investigation was made of the conditions governing the preparation of casein from buttermilk, to furnish evidence for the Department of Agriculture in a disputed patent case. As a result the validity of the patent was upheld.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXPLOSIVE AND DANGEROUS GOODS ACT, 1908, FROM 1st JULY, 1919, TO 30th JUNE, 1920.

The work of the Explosives Branch of the Laboratory has been greatly curtailed during the war period, and the regulations under the Act which were gazetted in July, 1914, were enforced only as far as they affected the sale and storage of explosives by merchants and storekeepers. This was rendered necessary owing to the fact that for the greater part of the time only one officer was available for both clerical and inspection work. Now that conditions are returning to normal it is intended to proceed with the licensing of magazines at mines, quarries, and other places where explosives are used, and it is hoped that the end of the coming year will see this work practically completed.

Staff.—Two officers who were absent with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force returned to duty during the year, and the staff has been further increased by the appointment of an additional Inspector. Mr. R. Girling-Butcher, who is in charge of the Branch, after completion of his service with the Expeditionary Force was attached for four months to the Munitions Department in England, and later to H.M. Inspectors of Explosives at the Home Office for a further three months. Through the courtesy of the officers of these Departments he was enabled to obtain very complete information regarding the manufacture of both military and commercial explosives, and the administration of the Explosives Act generally. He also made inquiries into the administration of the Petroleum Acts by local authorities in Britain, and visited typical storage depots in different parts of the country. He returned to New Zealand via United States of America and Australia, spending about six weeks in each country in inquiries concerning the administration of the laws regarding explosives and petroleum.

The visits made by this officer have not only brought the Department into closer touch with the explosives trade and the Government Departments in the different countries, but the information collected will be of considerable service both in the administration of our Act in New Zealand and in drafting new legislation necessary to bring the storage of petroleum into line with other countries.

Importation.—The following explosives were imported during the year: Gelignite, 111,000 lb.; gelatine dynamite, 6,900 lb.; quarry monobel, 11,250 lb.; super-cliffite, 500 lb.; ligdynite, 20,200 lb.; bobbinite, 1,000 lb.; blasting-gelatine, 11,000 lb.; monobel A2, 60,000 lb.; Farmers' Friend, 25,000 lb.; blasting-powder—grain, 210,875 lb.; pellets, 60,800 lb.; sporting, 10,800 lb.; total, 529,325 lb. Detonators, 745,000; fog-signals and fireworks, 3,220 packages.

Authorization of New Explosive.—The following new explosive was authorized for importation into, and for manufacture, storage, and sale in, New Zealand during the year: Monobel A2.

Manufacture.—The undermentioned factories were licensed for the manufacture of explosives: (1) Sabulite (N.Z.) Limited, at Waikumete, for the manufacture of sabulite; (2) H. F. Bickerton, at Wainoni Park, Christchurch, for the manufacture of fireworks; (3) Colonial Ammunition Company, at Mount Eden, Auckland, for the manufacture of small-arms and ammunition.

Storage.—The total number of magazine licenses issued for the year was 168. Of these forty-six were for quantities up to 300 lb., sixty for quantities between 300 lb. and 2,000 lb., and sixty-two for quantities between 2,000 lb. and 20 tons. Government magazines available for public use remain the same as last year—viz., three, at Wellington, Greymouth, and Dunedin.

Licensed Premises.—607 licenses were issued during the year in respect of premises licensed to sell explosives and to keep explosives under Modes 1 to 3 of the regulations. This is an increase of forty-seven on last year.

Accidents.—No accident by fire or explosion occurred during the year in the manufacture, storage, or transport of explosives.

Conveyance.—The number of licenses issued during the year was 306, being a slight increase on the number issued during the previous period. During recent inspections it has been found that in many districts firms dealing in explosives have entirely replaced their horse-drawn vehicles by motors. The question as to whether it was advisable to modify Regulation 40—which prohibits explosives being conveyed in motor vehicles—has been therefore carefully considered. It has been decided to modify this regulation by permitting the carriage of not exceeding 100 lb. of explosives on a motor vehicle provided the explosive is placed at the back of the vehicle where it will be easily accessible in case of accident. The carriage of larger quantities of explosives will only be permitted if the vehicles are specially fitted up in accordance with the requirements of the recently issued British Home Office memorandum.

Legal Proceedings.—The policy of the Department has always been to obtain compliance with the law by explaining the purpose of the regulations, and showing dealers and other persons storing explosives that such compliance was as much in their own interests as in the interests of public safety. During the past year, however, it has been found necessary to prosecute in certain cases, and substantial fines have been obtained as follows:—Masterton: (a.) Storing 775 lb. of explosives in an unauthorized place—to wit, a merchandise-store (near railway-station); fine, £50 and costs. (b.) Storing 1,000 lb. of explosives in a magazine licensed under Mode 1 of the sale license to hold 100 lb.; fine, £5 and costs. Hamilton: Storing 1,000 lb. of explosives in a magazine licensed under Mode 1 of the sale license to hold 100 lb.; fine, £25 and costs. Taihape: Storing 435 lb. of explosives in an unauthorized place—to wit, a merchandise store abutting on street; fine, £10 and costs. In these cases the offenders held licenses under the Act and had been instructed regarding its requirements. The explosives were stored in each case in close proximity to occupied buildings.

Condemned Explosives.—The following explosives have been condemned during the year for the reasons given: Gelignite, 10 lb. (exudation); dynamite, 10 lb. (exudation); gelignite, 140 lb. (insensitiveness); Viking powder, 100 lb. (moisture-absorption).

Inspection and Testing.—The increase in the staff noted above has enabled systematic inspection work to be commenced, and the unsatisfactory state of things found in many districts has proved the necessity for regular inspection. There is normally a considerable change every year both in ownership and in staffs of country businesses, and this has been accentuated during the war period owing to men joining the Forces. The Department endeavours to keep in touch with these changes by correspondence, but the number of serious breaches of the Act and regulations observed has proved that instruction by letter or circular is of little use in enforcing the law. With the present organization, however, it should be possible to visit every licensee at least once during the year, and the larger magazines more frequently.

As in past years, shipments of explosives arriving in New Zealand have been physically examined and tested for stability, and occasional tests made on explosives stored in Government and private magazines. The usual heat, silver vessel, and moisture tests have also been made on military explosives for the Defence Department.

PART II OF THE EXPLOSIVE AND DANGEROUS GOODS ACT, 1908.

It has been recognized for some considerable time that this part of our Act is in urgent need of amendment, but the matter was held over owing to the war. During the past year a considerable amount of time has been devoted to the preparation of an amending Act which it is hoped to have ready in time for the coming session of Parliament.

The present Act is the consolidation of the Dangerous Goods Act of 1882, and the main provisions are similar to those of the British Petroleum Act of 1871. The enormous increase which has occurred of late years in the consumption of petroleum, due to the extended use of the light oil-engine, has entirely altered the conditions existing when these Acts were passed, and in Britain a departmental committee was set up in 1909 "To inquire into the sufficiency of the existing regulations relating to the storage, use, and conveyance of petroleum spirit, and to report what further precautions, if any, are, in their opinion, desirable as tending to diminish the dangers attending thereon." This committee made reports in 1910 and 1913, and their major comments are applicable with equal or even greater force to New Zealand. I would particularly quote the following recommendations:—

- (1.) That provision be made for direct Government control by a central authority. (In Britain H.M. Inspectors of Explosives exercise some of the functions of a central authority by virtue of their decisions under a section corresponding with section 32 of our Act, which has never been brought into force.)
- (2.) That the excessive decentralization permitted by the Act was objectional. (In New Zealand there are 335 local authorities competent to frame by-laws and to administer the Act.)
- (3.) That there was no obligation on local authorities to enforce the Act. (As far as could be ascertained, only about fifty local authorities in New Zealand have actually framed by-laws, and a considerable number even of these do not enforce them.)
- (4.) That the Act gives inadequate powers (of search, seizure, &c.) to local-authority officers.

Recent legislation in Australia has been drafted on the recommendations of the British departmental committee referred to above, and provides for the entire administration and issue of licenses by one of the Government Departments. This arrangement works satisfactorily under the conditions existing in the Australian States, where there is one big centre dominating the rest of the country, and where every part of the State is readily accessible from the capital. The geographical conditions in New Zealand are very different, and it is considered that the control by local authorities offers considerable advantages; and, without committing the Department, it may be stated that an attempt has been made to combine the two systems, and provide for local administration of the regulations under the proposed Act.

J. S. MACLAURIN,

Dominion Analyst and Chief Inspector of Explosives.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

IV. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, DOMINION MUSEUM.

Dominion Museum, Wellington, 23rd July, 1920.

THE MUSEUM AND THE WAR.

In former reports I have emphasized the need of a new building to replace the old, unsuitable, overcrowded, leaking, and decayed wooden building which passes under the name of the Dominion Museum, and which houses many valuable collections of national interest. The delay in placing these collections beyond the danger of fire and slow decay now that nearly two years have elapsed since the Armistice is a standing disgrace to the people, the Parliament, and the Government of New Zealand.

The present constitution of the Museum leaves it without adequate friends and protectors. As an ordinary Government Department it misses the local support, both financial and political, which the museums of other centres receive, and its Director, being a public servant, is not free, without the risk of losing his position, to criticize the action of the Government. The Dominion Museum, like the national museums of other countries, should be under a board of trustees who can protect its interests when occasion arises. But besides being a national museum, the Dominion Museum also serves as the provincial museum for Wellington, and it should receive from the people of Wellington the support given to the provincial museums of the other centres. Experience has shown that this will not be forthcoming so long as the Museum remains an ordinary Government Department, but there is every hope that it would be accorded were the Museum under a board of trustees.

BOARD OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The fifth annual meeting of the Board was held in the Dominion Museum on the 23rd June, 1920, under the chairmanship of the Hon. G. J. Anderson. The following resolutions were passed:—

Amendments to Science and Art Act, 1913.—That the question of placing the control of the Dominion Museum, the Turnbull Library, the National Art Gallery, and other scientific and artistic activities under a board of trustees be referred to a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Thomson and Mr. von Haast to report to the next meeting of the Board. The Board (*a*) repeats its recommendation made in March, 1919, that it is desirable that the National Art Gallery should be

placed under separate control from the Dominion Museum and Dominion Library; (b) repeats its recommendations made in January, 1916, and March, 1919, that the words "and other specimens of pure and applied art" be inserted in section 4 of the Science and Art Act, 1913; (c) recommends that the Act be amended in accordance with these suggestions.

New Museum Building.—That this Board would be lacking in its duty if it did not once more impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of the erection of a new fireproof museum and library. The risk of destruction of the invaluable and irreplaceable collections in the present buildings is grave, and a large and increased amount of material, owing to want of space, cannot be made accessible for public use and display.

Historical Collections.—(a) That the recommendation of the Director that the National Historical Collection be transferred to the Turnbull Library be approved; (b) that the date for the Register of Early Settlers be fixed as the 30th December, 1860, and that the compilation of the Register be proceeded with; (c) that the recommendation of the Director that the collection of war literature be transferred to the Turnbull Library be approved.

National Art Gallery.—That the Board calls the attention of the Government to the fact that the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts has had no definite reply to its proposal to the Government for the erection of the National Art Gallery, and that the Academy should raise £10,000 towards the cost thereof.

Photographs of War Memorials.—That the Board urges the Government forthwith to exhibit the valuable collection of photographs of war memorials sent to it from London by Mr. Hurst Seager. Such exhibition would be of great educative value at the present time, and could be conducted inexpensively by the different art societies throughout the Dominion.

Scientific and Technological Library.—That Dr. Thomson and Mr. Morgan be asked to report on the practicability of the proposal made by the Hon. Mr. Anderson that this library should be housed in a part of the old Parliamentary Library Buildings.

Turnbull Library.—The Board strongly supports the recommendation of the Turnbull Librarian that the library be open to students until at least 9 p.m. The rules submitted by the Chief Librarian, General Assembly Library, and the Turnbull Librarian were amended in detail and adopted.

Brown Collection of Beetles.—That the action taken by the Government in regard to the Brown Collection (viz., the prohibition of export until a representative collection had been obtained for New Zealand) be approved.

Marshall Collection of Scale Insects.—That the Minister be asked to make inquiries in regard to the Marshall Collection.

Scientific and Industrial Research.—That, in view of the pressing need of agricultural and industrial research in the interests of the development of the Dominion's resources, the resolution of the Board of Science and Art of 1919 in regard to scientific and industrial research be reaffirmed, viz. :—

- (1.) That this meeting urges upon the Government that the time has come when the establishment of a Board to superintend and organize scientific research and the advancement of industrial efficiency should no longer be delayed.
- (2.) That the scheme adopted by the National Efficiency Board, being the well-considered opinion of the scientific bodies of New Zealand, has the foremost claim to the attention of the Government.
- (3.) That pending the establishment of such a Board a joint committee of the New Zealand Institute and the Science and Art Board be authorized to undertake a preliminary investigation into the following matters: (a) Industrial problems requiring scientific research; (b) facilities for research in New Zealand laboratories; (c) number and status of scientific men available for research; (d) register of research work in progress; (e) existing facilities for technical education and the training of artisans; (f) existing facilities for the training of research students.
- (4.) That the sum of £250 be granted to the above committee for secretarial assistance in making the above investigation.

Publications of the Board of Science and Art.—(a.) In view of the fact that geography is now a subject for the B.A. degree of the New Zealand University, and that the subject is now being taught at some of the University colleges, and that no suitable text-books exist, the publication of Dr. Cotton's "Manual of the Geomorphology of New Zealand" is urgently required. There is absolute unanimity of opinion among experts as to the great value of his work.

(b.) That the question of reprinting Mr. Cheeseman's "Manual of the New Zealand Flora" be reconsidered when the work of revision by Mr. Cheeseman is nearing completion.

(c.) The Board considers the continuance of the *Journal of Science and Technology* essential in the interest not only of the scientific but also of the economic and commercial development of the Dominion.

(d.) That the Board strongly supports the resolution of the New Zealand Institute urging upon the Government the necessity of preparing and publishing an illustrated catalogue of New Zealand fishes as a work of national importance.

Volcanological Observatory.—The Board recommends that effect be given to Dr. Jaggar's recommendations for the establishment of a volcano observatory in the North Island. The Board draws attention to Dr. Jaggar's report, especially the paragraphs illustrating the danger to New Zealand from volcanic eruptions and tidal waves.

Cawthron Institute.—That, in the belief that the investigation of plant-diseases, diseases of stock, and soil problems are certain to result in a rapid increase in the material wealth of the Dominion, and knowing that the Cawthron Institute of Scientific Research is equipping laboratories and appointing a staff for the carrying-out of such investigations, the Board urges upon the Government the desirability of at once arranging with the trustees of the Institute to undertake specified researches, the cost of the same to be borne by the Government.

STAFF.

The only changes in the personnel of the staff since the last annual report consist in the retirement of Mrs. W. Turton, who was clerk in charge of the National Historical Collection and the War Portrait Collection. Mrs. K. F. Phillips took over this work, and Miss Quested was appointed assistant typist. Miss Castle was absent for three months on sick-leave, and her place was taken by Miss Hudson.

As in previous years, Mr. Best has devoted his whole time to ethnological research on the Maori. Mr. Hamilton and Miss Castle have been engaged almost wholly on the insect collections; Mr. Phillips on fishes, whales, and seals; and Miss Mestayer on the mollusca. Mr. McDonald has superintended the exhibition galleries, the photographic work, and the library work. Reports by these officers are appended.

Since the last annual report the following papers written by myself have been published: "The Geology of the Middle Clarence and Ure Valleys, East Marlborough" (in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute"); "Polymorphism in the Common New Zealand Limpet," "Geological and Palaeontological Notes on the Pailiser Bay District," "Range of Tertiary Mollusca in the Oamaruan of North Otago and South Canterbury," "A Quantitative Study of the Silica-saturation of Igneous Rocks," and "Proposals for a Dominion Scheme of Libraries of Science and Technology" (in the *New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology*); "Brachiopod Nomenclature—*Spirifer* and *Syringothyris*," and "Brachiopod Nomenclature—*Clavigera*, *Hectoria*, *Rastelligera*, and *Paioidea*" (in the *Geological Magazine*).

Mr. J. McDONALD, Assistant Director, reports as follows on the work falling under his care:—

Another year has passed, and the activities of the period have been spread over a varied and interesting field. The existing ethnographic collections have had the attention necessary for their care and preservation. With the constant and natural increase and now very restricted accommodation the disposition and proper exhibition of specimens becomes a pressing problem—one, in fact, that cannot properly be solved until such time as a new building and improved display cases may be provided. The need of greater space, more suitable exhibition cases, and better lighting has become acute and is now an imperative necessity.

The removal to Trentham Military Camp of the Turkish pontoon, field and machine guns, trench mortars, and army equipment received from America and Japan has provided space for an exhibition of the war memorial designs and photographs of monuments, statuary, and tablets collected in England by Mr. S. Hurst Seager, F.R.I.B.A. This exhibition has attracted considerable attention and brought an increased number of visitors to the Museum.

To meet library requirements and give space for handling books and publications more expeditiously, as well as provide storage for the Board of Science and Art publications, shelving has been erected in a portion of the photographic studio. The extra space thus given has made provision for all the volumes in the Art Section, and the space formerly occupied by these is now being used for incoming publications and new exchanges, of which there has been a marked increase since the *Journal of Science and Technology* has been issued.

During the year I modelled several Maori decorative patterns in relief, which have since been placed in position on the ceiling and cornice of the Native Committee-room in the new Parliament Buildings; and while at the Bay of Islands during annual leave I made a number of sketches for a large mural painting intended for this room.

As Assistant Film Censor I have examined 293 pictures totalling 665,050 ft. in length. Cuts ranging from 3 ft. to 500 ft. were made in twenty-three, and three were rejected as unsuitable for public exhibition.

WAR PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

Since the previous period 626 photographs have been received of men of all ranks who have gained distinctions for valour in the war. These are now being prepared for framing, and will shortly be available for exhibition.

NATURAL-HISTORY COLLECTION.

Terrestrial Vertebrata.

Mr. H. HAMILTON reports on the land mammals, birds, and lizards as follows:—

Since my return to the Museum duties after a period of war service there have been few acquisitions or changes in the condition of the zoological collections.

The skin of a fine leopard was obtained through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Zoo at Newtown. Unfortunately this skin will have to remain unmounted until the services of a qualified taxidermist can be secured. Likewise many other animals are at times offered to the Museum but have to be regretfully declined on account of not having the necessary accommodation and facilities for preservation.

As pointed out in previous reports, there is still the necessity of replenishing the Museum collection of native birds. In a few years the cost and difficulty of this necessary undertaking will be sensibly increased. Of course the question of accommodation and maintenance again arises should the matter be considered of importance.

Next to a collection of the actual birds, a series of photographs taken under natural conditions would to some extent compensate for the lack of direct action. The necessary reflex camera and telephoto lens has been authorized, and I anticipate building up a record collection of New Zealand native-bird photographs taken in their natural haunts.

Two cabinets of mounted New Zealand birds have been acquired by purchase from local sources. Although many of the birds contained therein are not rare, it is considered that every effort should be made to secure any good specimens by purchase pending an active policy of fresh field-work.

In other branches the zoological collections have scarcely been added to. Two specimens of the rare New Zealand long-tailed bat were purchased. Tuatara lizards were brought from an island in the Bay of Plenty, and some were liberated on a rocky islet off Somes Island. It will be interesting to observe if they re-establish themselves on this convenient island.

Mr. A. C. O'Connor, of Wellington, has deposited in the Museum an exceptionally fine head of the extinct Irish elk.

Marine Vertebrata.

Mr. W. J. PHILLIPPS reports on the cetacea and fishes as follows:—

New Zealand Cetacea.—An index has been compiled under specific titles and authors' names on the work dealing with the subject of seals, whales, and dolphins recorded from New Zealand coasts. The index also includes most of the recent literature on the subject in various parts of the world. A large part of the Museum collection of skeletons of these animals which were gathered together by the late Sir James Hector has been indexed, reclassified, and placed in the cases for exhibition.

Trout-fisheries Investigation.—The pursuance of the work on a scientific investigation into questions relative to the trout in the thermal district has occupied a considerable amount of time during the past year. I have been much hampered by lack of many of the most important recent works dealing with the subject; and mostly references which I am able to consult are out of date and very often misleading. Comparatively few scientific men care to undertake the problem of dealing with these species, which exhibit more divergent characteristics inside any given group than do any other fishes. For the most part I have had to rely solely on close personal observation of given sets of individual trout and a study of the prevailing conditions. A condensed report on the results of my observations has been furnished to the Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs.

Foreign Fishes.—The case containing the Museum collection of foreign fishes has been overhauled. Where necessary new spirit has been added to the specimens in jars, and the greater part reclassified and indexed. The majority of the labels had been lost or destroyed, and doubtful or duplicate species have been transferred to the reference collection.

Mollusca.

Miss MESTAYER reports as follows:—

The reference collection of New Zealand Mollusca is being gradually increased, perhaps the most interesting addition being several specimens of a tiny bivalve. They were obtained last March from the holes of the rock-boring mollusca *Barnea similis* (Gray), and may prove to be a new variety of a species of *Lasca* described by the late Mr. Suter.

The Museum is indebted to Mr. A. E. Brookes, of Matamata, for the generous gift of his best specimen of a new *Chiton* belonging to the genus *Lorica*, which will be described this year in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute."

Dr. Thomson has obtained a large number of fossil *Brachiopoda* from Weka Pass, and molluscan fossils from that and neighbouring localities. He also collected limpets at Nelson; and Mrs. W. Paine, of Kekerangu, has sent several good gatherings of *Chiton* and limpets from there.

Two small marine aquaria have been established, and are proving very useful for studying the habits of several molluscs, some of which have been in them for nearly six months.

With regard to the show collection, the chief departure has been the installing of a case containing five habitat groups. In these the aim is to give an idea of the associations of some of the commonest New Zealand shells, so they are grouped as—Rock and seaweed dwellers; sand and mud dwellers between tides; dwellers below low-tide mark; deep-sea dwellers; and a camouflage group. In the composition of these groups rocks and sand were freely used, and most of the seaweed was modelled in the permodelle wax. In the deep-sea group an attempt has been made to model in the wax the animals of the three species shown. This case has attracted a good deal of attention, and greatly interests young visitors.

An interesting collection of Australian shells was presented by Mrs. H. M. Taylor, which contains some good specimens of *Trigonia*, also two fine echinoderms with rather thick spines.

Two collections of Samoan Mollusca have been presented by Colonel R. W. Tate, which contain some nice examples of the genera *Conus*, *Cypraea*, *Oliva*, and several others.

Mr. A. C. O'Connor also presented a collection of shells, most of which came from the Pacific islands.

Insects.

Mr. H. HAMILTON reports on the entomological collections as follows:—

Since the production of the last annual report the collections as a whole have received few additions. Practically no field-work has been undertaken, as the summer season was poor for collecting.

Owing to the lack of proper accommodation the extensive collections of insects require more attention than would be necessary if better facilities for work were available. At a conservative estimate there are at least fifty thousand mounted insects housed in one room, and all requiring attention from time to time. Many of these could be made available for public exhibition were the room for extension provided. Many hundreds of visitors have been shown the exotic collections of butterflies, and appreciations of their merits have been freely expressed.

The collection of New Zealand Micro-lepidoptera has now been finally arranged, and field-work will be necessary to fill in many blank spaces. Work on the Coleoptera has been temporarily suspended pending the ultimate destination of the Brounian Collection.

The routine work of labelling and mounting has occupied much time. Donations have been received from collectors in other parts of the Dominion. Among those specially to be thanked are Mr. G. V. Hudson, Mr. A. C. O'Connor, Mr. G. V. Howes, Mr. J. Myers, Mr. R. Harris, Mr. J. W. Campbell, Mr. H. W. Simmonds, and Mr. Styche. Mr. Styche presented many duplicates from a collection of butterflies made in Central Africa. Mr. H. W. Simmonds collected extensively in Fiji, and added to our collections in many branches.

Mr. R. Allan, of Nelson, has promised to collect for the Museum on a tour of the East Indies. Colonel R. W. Tate, Administrator of Samoa, donated specimens of the rhinoceros-beetle from that island, and is making extensive collections of Lepidoptera for the Museum.

Herbarium.

The Herbarium still remains in the Museum annexe, and for want of space many of the specimens are still unpacked from their original cases. When examined and classified the importance and magnitude of this collection will be realized.

GEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Few additions have been made during the year except in Cretaceous and Tertiary molluscs and brachiopods, of which I obtained a large number from the Weka Pass and Waipara districts. Mr. F. G. Gibbs, of Nelson, presented some very fine specimens of dunite and rodingite.

ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Few additions to the Maori and Moriori collections have been made. Eleven carved house-timbers, some interesting stone adzes, and greenstone pendant are the chief items. Of foreign specimens a valuable series of Samoan and Fijian stone adzes, two Samoan octopus-traps, and a Fijian club were procured for the Museum by Corporal J. B. Fleck. Mr. A. C. O'Connor presented a Fijian wooden drum; while, as a result of the parliamentary visit to Samoa, a very fine and large pile of tapa, and an inlaid kava-bowl, were added to the collections. Mrs. M. A. Seed bequeathed two Chinese vessels, and Mr. T. Richards a Chinese lady's shoe. By exchange a series of thirty-nine Tasmanian stone artifacts was secured.

Mr. E. BEST reports as follows on his ethnographical work:—

The most noteworthy occurrence in the way of ethnographical work during the past year is connected with a visit paid to Rotorua by Messrs. McDonald and Andersen and myself. As our sojourn at Rotorua occurred at the time of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, we encountered a very large number of Natives, and witnessed some remarkable illustrations of pre-European usages. Many of these scenes were enacted not as a spectacle for the Royal visitor but in connection with the reception of successive parties of Native visitors arriving from other districts. Messrs. McDonald and Andersen were enabled to produce a large number of photographs and moving pictures of old Native games and occupations, among which that of the generation of fire by means of the primitive "fire-plough" of Polynesia is the most interesting. Mr. Andersen collected a considerable number of string games, and a fair number of songs were recorded on the dictaphone. As the Rotorua district is remarkable for the number of carved Native houses it contains, the opportunity was taken to obtain a considerable number of photographs of such illustrations of Maori art. The so-called model pa at Te Whakarewarewa, although of modern design (a gun-fighter's pa), supplied some very good details for photographing. The party was indebted to Te Kiwi Amohau and Captain Gilbert Mair, N.Z.C., both of Ohinemutu, for much kindly assistance, and to Major P. Buck and Captain Vercoe, of the reception camp, for help in many ways.

My own work during the past year has consisted of two main tasks—the translation, collection, and explanation of a quantity of matter pertaining to Maori mythology, and the compilation of a work describing Maori life as it was in pre-European times. The latter is assuredly needed, but the heavy cost of printing at present leaves no hope that the work can be brought out for some time. The same may be said of the series of Museum bulletins, the printing of which is very far in arrear. The matter describing old Native myths, concepts, and institutions throws curious and interesting light on the development of modern cults and institutions, hence its interest to English and American anthropologists. In illustration of this interest it may be mentioned that we have lately received two requests for works on Maori ethnography, to be published at the expense of applicants. One of these emanated from a London publishing firm, the other from a university. It is not proposed to accede to either, owing to other activities.

Two special papers were compiled during the year—one on cultural anthropology and the other on the Polynesian method of generating fire.

A request from the American Geographical Society for reviews on all important works on Pacific ethnology, &c., as they appear was refused, for several reasons.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

Mr. J. McDONALD reports as follows upon the photographic work of the year:—

Besides the photographs made for the scientific papers published by the Director, for the Hon. G. M. Thomson's manual, "Wild Life in New Zealand," and of Museum specimens, a considerable increase has been made in negatives of historic and ethnographic value. During October, 1919, while on my annual holiday leave I visited the Bay of Islands, and at Russell, Paihia, Waitangi, Kerikeri, and other places secured about 150 negatives. Few parts of the Dominion are so interesting historically.

In April last a visit was made to Rotorua by Messrs. Elsdon Best, Johannes C. Andersen, and myself, and at the reception camp for the Maori welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales an extensive series of photographs, moving pictures, and phonographic records was secured. Here Mr. Best met old Native friends of the Tuhoe Tribe, and from them many of our best records were obtained. The ancient Maori method of making fire by friction was demonstrated by Rangiuā, one of the younger men of the party, and a complete cinematograph record of his remarkably smart performance was secured. A number of new string games were recorded and photographed. In addition to the work done at the reception camp visits were made to Whakarewarewa and Ohinemutu, where photographs were taken of Maori carvings. Of special interest are those of the lizard, probably one of the oldest world-wide symbols to be found in the decorative art of pre-historic peoples. Mr. Best is of the opinion that in Maori carving the lizard represents Whiro, one of the offspring of the primal parents Rangi and Papa, and in Maori myth is the personified form of darkness, evil, and death. He has in view a paper on the subject, and the photographs will be of value as illustrations. The mural decorations of the new Maori church

at Ohinemutu, in which all the old *tukutuku* or laced patterns known to the Arawa people have been wrought in panels of *harapaki* work, were also photographed. The names of the various patterns are to be supplied by the workers Te Kiwi Amohau and Te Wheoro, who will be in Wellington later in connection with the decorative work of the Native Committee-room in the new Parliament Buildings.

Provision is now being made for the safer and more convenient storage of cinematograph films, and also for the negatives made by the official photographers with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Mr. F. E. Tomlinson assisted in the photographic work during the parliamentary recess, but accompanied the parliamentary party to the Cook Islands and Samoa, and was occupied during most of the remaining time with work for the External Affairs Department arising out of that visit.

LIBRARY.

Mr. J. McDONALD reports as follows on the library work :—

The steadily increasing exchange of journals devoted to science and industry resulting from the publication by the Board of Science and Art of the *Journal of Science and Technology* has added considerably to the work in this section. While the war was in progress but few shipments of exchanges were received from America, but cessation of hostilities released the accumulations of the International Exchange Service, and during the period just ended thirty-two cases of literature were received from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Eleven cases were delivered to the General Assembly Library; three to University of Otago, Dunedin; three to Canterbury College, Christchurch; and fifteen hundred packages were distributed to recipients throughout the Dominion. The publications received through this service for the libraries of the Museum and New Zealand Institute have been duly recorded. As a result of the economy enforced upon us since the ending of the war few purchases of books have been made. An important addition to the literature on the Native races of Polynesia is the set of twenty-one volumes of Fiji Land Claims, *Gazettes*, and Ordinances in which much tribal history is recorded, acquired in London by the High Commissioner. Artists and art students continue to make good use of the books in the art section, and there has been an increased inquiry for biographies of famous artists and art workers. Our collection requires many additions to make it more representative. An increase of good biographies and historical works would be appreciated. There is a fairly complete collection in the General Assembly Library, but unfortunately this is closed to the public while Parliament is in session. Works dealing with the art and lives of Australian artists are now being acquired as they are published. So far no publication on the art of our country has been printed. Much important work has been done by New Zealand artists, and there is need of a more complete and illuminating record of our art activities than the bald statement of the exhibition catalogues.

J. ALLAN THOMSON, Director.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

V. REPORT OF THE ADVISORY DIRECTOR, TURNBULL LIBRARY.

General Assembly Library, Wellington, 15th June, 1920.

CATALOGUING, BINDING, ETC.

Substantial progress has been made during the year with the cataloguing and arranging of the library. As was foreshadowed in my last year's report, the whole of the time of the three lady assistants appointed 1st May, 1919, has been devoted to the cataloguing of the works in the Oceanic Section, which includes all books, periodicals, &c., dealing with the history, geography, ethnology, and sociology of Australia, New Zealand, and Polynesia. By the 31st March, 1920, over seven thousand volumes had been classified, numbered, and arranged in their places on the shelves.

In the catalogue—which is a detailed index of subjects and authors—these books are represented by some thirty thousand separate cards. In addition, some twenty thousand cards have been written for the printing of a catalogue, if such be deemed necessary at such time as this section is completed. It is part of the Librarian's general scheme that a separate catalogue of the Oceanic Section shall be printed, a similar catalogue of the remaining sections of the collection following later; but in view of the general necessity for economy, I do not advise this being done for the present, as the card catalogue would, it seems to me, afford all the bibliographical information necessary for the use of research students and others who will mainly consult the works in the library.

The estimate of the number of books in the Oceanic Section was given in last year's report as ten thousand. I now find that the estimate was very much under the mark. The bound volumes alone in this section will exceed ten thousand, and in addition there are upwards of five thousand volumes of bound pamphlets, many being of great rarity and value, as well as seven hundred volumes of bound newspapers. There is also a considerable bulk of unbound material belonging to this section, consisting of newspapers and other periodicals and pamphlets. This material will all be dealt with when time allows.

In last year's report an indication was given of the work still to be done. In addition to the items then mentioned, it was discovered that a large quantity of material was still stored away in the commercial house with which the late Mr. Turnbull was connected. This has now been brought to the library. It consists of about three hundred bound volumes of newspapers, over one hundred rolls of unbound papers, and thirty cases of papers, bound and unbound, and miscellaneous publications. When time permits, all this material will be carefully examined and arranged.

Out of the books already catalogued in the Oceanic Section close upon one thousand volumes have been sent to the Government Printer—about one-third for binding and two-thirds for lettering. Comparatively small expense will be incurred with regard to the other portion of the library—that comprising English and foreign literature—as a vast majority of the volumes therein are well bound, and generally in much better condition than those in the Oceanic Section. Once the binding and lettering of the Oceanic Section is completed, the annual expenditure on binding and lettering will be very small.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Shortly after the publication of last year's report it was found that the late Mr. Turnbull had arranged with the famous London firm of booksellers, Bernard Quaritch, Limited, to get together a collection of literature dealing with the history of the British stage, intending no doubt that such should form a supplement to or complement of the extensive and most valuable collection of English dramatic literature which he had built up with such infinite care and industrious research. The Government decided that the collection ordered by Mr. Turnbull should be taken over by the State for the library, and the books have since arrived. The collection includes over five hundred volumes, many of them being rare and valuable works, and constitutes a mass of literature on the history of the British stage from Elizabethan times to the present day which is probably unequalled in any library outside that of the British Museum.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

During the year between eighty and ninety volumes and several manuscript biographies have been generously donated to the library by His Honour Mr. Justice Chapman, the Rev. W. J. Comrie, Miss J. H. Edwin, and Mr. E. N. Story. The thanks of the public are due to the donors. It is to be hoped that the library will become the repository of many historical and literary collections formed by private persons.

FUTURE PURCHASES.

Upon the subject of future purchases I recently made special recommendations and proposals to the Hon. the Minister of Internal Affairs. The general policy should be, I consider, that only the section dealing with the history, geography, ethnology, and sociology of the Pacific and lands therein should be regularly augmented by purchase and thus kept up to date. Certain sets of important publications and series subscribed to by the late Mr. Turnbull are, it is proposed, to be completed. An estimate of the suggested annual expenditure on the purchase of books has been furnished to the Hon. G. J. Anderson, Minister of Internal Affairs, by me, after consultation with Mr. J. C. Andersen, Librarian to the Turnbull Library.

FIRE PRESERVATION.

The greater part of the work of making the library building fireproof has been finished. Some delay has been caused by the shortage of necessary material and by the lack of workmen. Most of the ironwork is now complete, and only some plastering and finishing now remains to be done.

OPENING OF THE LIBRARY.

The Minister of Internal Affairs has authorized the public opening of the library during the first week of the session. The general public will then have an opportunity of seeing the extent of the splendid gift which the late Mr. Turnbull so generously made to the nation. Suitable tables, with locked drawers, are being provided for the use of research workers and others using the library, and it is anticipated that full advantage will be taken of the rich mine of information of the discovery and history generally of New Zealand, Australia, and the various islands of the Pacific which the library will place at the disposal of students.

Until such time as it is deemed necessary and desirable to have a printed catalogue, the general detailed card catalogue of subjects and authors will be available for inspection and use. All books on that catalogue, so far as it has been completed, are now ready for reference. The catalogue will be regularly added to at short intervals until the whole Oceanic Section—including pamphlets—has been included therein.

For the convenience of students generally it has been arranged that the library shall be open to the public during the afternoon and evening from 2.30 to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m., the ordinary Government holidays being observed.

THE STAFF.

The library staff consists, as last year, of Mr. Johannes C. Andersen, Librarian (upon data supplied by whom this report has been mainly based), and Misses Gray, Cowles, and Davidson, assistants. The specially diligent and intelligent discharge of their duties by the assistants has been, I feel it my duty to say, largely responsible for the fine record achieved in the cataloguing work.

CHARLES WILSON,
Advisory Director, Turnbull Library.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

VI. REPORT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE, WAR FUNDS OFFICE.

War Funds Office, Wellington, 18th June, 1920.

As a result of peace being declared it was found necessary early in the year to take steps in the direction of closing the accounts of purely collecting War Funds organizations which had no further scope for their activities, and to arrange for the transfer of the funds in hand to the central provincial associations controlling the granting of relief and assistance to soldiers and their dependants.

The arrangement has generally given satisfaction, and, except in the Wellington Province, where numerous incorporated societies had been established, the bulk of the available moneys has been placed under the control of the principal provincial organizations, which supply their subsidiary branches with funds for local distribution by way of imprest. The question of rearrangement of the Wellington District incorporated societies is in the hands of the Advisory Board, and a mutually satisfactory arrangement is expected.

The Red Cross Funds are being similarly treated, and are held by the Dominion Executive, Wellington, and the sub-centres at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

At the 31st March, 1920, there remained 326 approved War Funds operating within the Dominion, whilst eighty-nine sub-branches of the Red Cross centres are still carrying on their activities.

The latest statistics available show that at the 31st March, 1920, the cash and assets of the existing War Funds amounted to £1,507,058, made up as follows:—

	£
Incorporated societies	1,019,744
Other War Funds not incorporated	63,170
Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Funds	224,531
Women's League and Parcels Funds	20,677
Church and Social Funds	81,642
Sundry other funds	97,294
Total	£1,507,058

The total funds raised by patriotic effort during the war period accounted for by this Office approximate £5,700,000, an average of about £4 18s. *per capita*; £1,488,803 of this amount was remitted for overseas funds. Gift goods shipped by the Internal Affairs Department for the comfort of New Zealand troops and for New Zealand hospitals abroad were valued at £557,536.

There remains in the hands of the High Commissioner for New Zealand at the 31st March, 1920, an amount of £56,695 which is in excess of the overseas needs for which the money was raised, and arrangements have been made with a view to having the sum returned to the Dominion, to be administered for the benefit of relief and assistance to soldiers and their dependants.

In October last a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the position arising in connection with the surpluses held by societies at the end of the war was laid before the executive committee of each approved War Fund and sub-centre of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, who were requested to make recommendations as to the disposal of their funds. The suggestions were dealt with on their merits, and resulted in the proposals being brought to a conclusion satisfactory both to the contributors to the funds and the executive officers of the societies concerned.

The outstanding feature of the year's work has been the heavy claims for relief of soldiers and their dependants; and, though each society has been governed by its incorporated rules, much attention has been given to the safeguarding of sufficient funds to meet prospective claims for men for assistance who, now apparently well and not in need, owing to the nervous strain of active service may break down in health in after-years. With a view of meeting such contingencies practically every incorporated society has earmarked a portion of its present assets.

The funds at present available are safely invested in accordance with the provisions of the War Funds Act, the average rate of interest exceeding 4 per cent.

NATIONAL WAR FUNDS COUNCIL.

At the close of the financial year ending 31st March, 1920, the National War Funds Council had a credit balance of £37,494 6s. 8d., included in which is a donation of £5,000 received from the War Office Cinematograph Council, London.

The personnel of the Council has been added to by Mr. H. H. Holland, C.B.E., of Christchurch, and Mr. J. J. Clarke, C.B.E., of Dunedin, ex-Mayors of the cities mentioned, who have been valuable members of the Council since its inauguration.

In connection with the bursaries granted to returned soldiers who through war service had their University courses interrupted, it may be mentioned that eighty-three men were able to avail themselves of the privileges afforded them by the Council, which assistance has been much appreciated by the students.

In view of the fact that the Repatriation Department made arrangements whereby all educational grants should be dealt with by that Department, it is only in very exceptional cases that fresh bursaries are granted by the Council.

Much good work has been done by the Council during the year in connection with providing relief and assistance to soldiers and their dependants, and the Council still continues to control and administer the following funds which were handed over to them: Westland Patriotic Committee; Buller Sick and Wounded Soldiers Fund; The Public Service Sick and Wounded Soldiers Fund; The Commercial Travellers and Warehousemen's Mercantile Marine Fund.

GEO. DAVIES,
Acting Officer in Charge.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington

VII. REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

Hector Observatory, Wellington, New Zealand, 19th June, 1920.

THE TIME SERVICE.

The usual duties in connection with the time service have been attended to throughout the year. The equipment is considerably out of date, as reported on in previous reports, and should be improved as soon as possible. It has been necessary to suspend the time service fairly frequently whenever the errors of the clocks became too great to allow accurate time signals to be supplied.

RADIO TIME SIGNALS.

Reception of radio time signals: As stated in my last report, an order has been placed for the purchase of a modern high-power outfit for receiving radio time signals at the Observatory. This is urgently required, and it is expected that the difficulties of obtaining it will soon be overcome.

Transmission of radio time signals: This matter has received further attention, and a direct circuit has been erected between the Observatory and the Wellington radio station on the Tinakori Hills. The Observatory clock, through this circuit, automatically sends the time signals from the Wellington radio station. The service is provisional until the rest of the apparatus can be obtained and installed, and will be in operation on Tuesdays and Fridays unless bad weather prevents the necessary observations from being obtained.

SEISMOLOGY.

An order has been placed for a new Milne-Shaw seismograph to be installed at this Observatory. This will provide for one horizontal component. To complete the installation another Milne-Shaw seismograph for the other horizontal component, and a vertical component seismograph, are required.

An improvement has been made in the time control of the seismograph by putting in a switch on the lighting circuit. The seismograph light is cut off by hand by this switch five times a day, so that these accurate signals on the seismogram are used to check the time on the record. The signals are made from the standard clock, and are always accurate to the nearest second of time. The new seismograph-detector* has been photographed on glass, and is used on the records to assist in the identification of the various earth-waves. Its use has already proved a great economy in these investigations, and has materially reduced the time formerly taken to interpret the records. The tilt of the ground is frequently recorded on the seismograms, and to obtain an independent check of this sensitive spirit-levels have been mounted east and west and north and south on the seismograph table, and are read daily. Already many evidences of tilt have been obtained.

PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY.

The following bulletins of the Observatory have been published and distributed:—

Bulletin 24.—Tables of Mathematical Functions, by C. E. Adams; Harmonic Analysis of Tidal Observations and the Prediction of Tides, by C. E. Adams; Photographs of the Solar Corona, by C. E. Adams; Determination of the Position of the Moon by Photography, by C. E. Adams; Daylight-saving, by C. E. Adams.

Bulletin 25.—Annual Report of the Government Astronomer, 1st July, 1919.

Bulletin 26.—Astronomical Notes: The Origin of New Stars, by A. C. Gifford.

Bulletin 27.—The Origin of New Stars: the Dynamics of Celestial Encounters, by A. C. Gifford.

Bulletin 28.—The Interpretation of a Typical Seismogram, by George Hogben; Astronomical Notes: The Absorption of Spectra of the Novæ, by A. C. Gifford; Occultations of a Star by the Planet Jupiter in 1920, by Arthur Burnet.

Bulletin 29.—A Graphical Solution of one Case of Spherical Triangles; also, a New Method of Solving some Spherical Triangles by Plane Trigonometry, by C. W. Adams.

It is again a pleasing duty to acknowledge the gifts of many valuable publications from other observatories. Some of these are sent in exchange for the Observatory bulletins.

STAFF.

Government Seismologist: The Observatory suffered a severe loss in the death on the 26th April, 1920, of George Hogben, C.M.G., M.A., F.G.S., F.N.Z.Inst., who was the Government Seismologist for many years. It was to Mr. Hogben that the inception of the seismological service of New Zealand was due, and in his advocacy for the establishment of this important service he was ably supported by the late Sir James Hector, F.R.S., and the late Professor F. W. Hutton, F.R.S. In 1888 two Milne seismographs were obtained by the Government; one of these was in charge of Mr. Hogben at Timaru, and the other was in charge of Sir James Hector in Wellington. Later on when Mr. Hogben moved to Wellington he brought the Milne seismograph with him, and the other one was lent to the Magnetic Observatory at Christchurch. For some years Mr. Hogben had the seismograph installed at his residence in Tinakori Road, but on his retirement from his position as Director of Education in 1915 the seismograph was installed at the Hector Observatory, and is in charge of the Observatory.

Mr. C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., was appointed Government Seismologist in succession to the late Mr. Hogben as from 1st June, 1920.

* G. Hogben, *Journal of Science and Technology*, 1920, Vol. 3, p. 110.

BOARD OF ADVICE.

There are at present four astronomical societies in New Zealand—one at Wanganui, one at Dunedin, one at Wellington, and one at New Plymouth. These bodies should have some official recognition in the Astronomical Department of the Dominion, as their co-operation has always been of value to the Observatory. It is suggested, therefore, that the New Zealand Astronomical Society and the New Zealand Institute should be the nominating bodies for an Observatory Board of Scientific Advice. This method of nominating such a Board would follow the precedent of that in operation in England, where the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is composed of seven Fellows of the Royal Society, seven Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, the Cambridge and the Oxford University Professors of Astronomy, and the Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The New Zealand Observatory Board might therefore be composed of three members nominated by the New Zealand Institute, three members nominated by the New Zealand Astronomical Society, and the Naval Adviser to the Government. The functions of such a Board would be—(1) To advise the Minister on Observatory matters; (2) to consider and advise upon the reports of the Government Astronomer.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE OBSERVATORY.

The effects of the war on the Observatory have been most serious, and some of the more important may be referred to hereunder:—

(1.) All building operations were suspended. The need for accommodation is most urgent, as rooms are wanted for offices, library, seismographs, clocks, wireless telegraphy, constant-temperature room, record-room, and store-room, &c.

(2.) New clocks of high precision were authorized before the war, but have not yet been obtained.

(3.) The whole equipment has had to await overhaul and bringing up to date. Much of it dates from 1868, and urgently requires attention.

(4.) No steps could be taken to provide additional equipment such as meridian circle, equatorial telescopes, and auxiliary instruments for spectroscopic and photographic work.

(5.) Proposals for the reorganization of the Observatory and for the carrying-out of a programme of scientific work have had to be postponed.

(6.) Proposals for additional scientific staff have had to be postponed. The need for some addition to the scientific staff has become insistent, and the recent inauguration of the wireless time service makes this important public utility dependent entirely on the health of one officer, besides limiting his activities to Wellington, when he should be enabled to carry out astronomical work in other parts of the Dominion.

C. E. ADAMS,

Government Astronomer and Seismologist.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

VIII. REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FISH AND GAME.

Rotorua, 8th June, 1920.

I have the honour to submit my report of the work done in connection with the fresh-water fisheries for the season 1919–20.

On account of the improved condition of the fish in Lake Rotorua it was decided not to operate on this lake, but again deal with fish solely from Lake Rotoiti. Fishing operations were started there on the 1st November, 1919, the number of fish taken during the month being 824, as compared with 2,474 for the corresponding period of the previous season. During December and January 1,680 fish were netted, as compared with the previous year's catch of 4,929. A marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the fish, but for some reason they were not being taken in sufficient numbers to warrant keeping the Rotorua depot open for the sale of fish.

It was then decided to transfer the staff and boats to Taupo, to work the northern end of the Taupo Lake. In the meantime a small cleaning-shed had been erected on the bank of the Waikato River, near the Taupo Wharf, and fishing operations started there on the 9th February. Right from the start good catches were recorded there, and the fish taken were sent by the Department's lorry to Rotorua, where they found a ready sale.

Later the weather changed, and for day after day, on account of the high seas running, it was almost impossible to use the net. On many occasions a start was made, but after getting well away the launch had to return on account of the high seas encountered. This weather, with the unsatisfactory labour available with which to carry on the work, has resulted in the revenue from the sales of fish being somewhat less than last season's returns.

At Tokaanu operations started on the 5th January, and for some weeks fair catches were made, the catches being consigned to Wellington and elsewhere. The consignments were conveyed to Waimarino under a contract made with Mr. P. A. Grace, of Tokaanu, and with the exception of one or two delays during the season the contracting was satisfactorily performed, at a rate

acceptable to the Department. Later on the Tokaanu staff caused considerable trouble. On one occasion the launch was set on fire; on another the launch was lost for some hours, it having been blown from anchorage; and lastly the large hauling-net was lost overboard. Later the staff were dispensed with, the depot closed down, and the operations for the remainder of the season confined to the Taupo end of the lake.

For the convenience of tourists and others arrangements were again made whereby tourists could get their catches cured at a cost of 10s. per dozen fish.

The work of bringing about a general improvement of the fisheries in such a vast extent of water as Lake Taupo must necessarily vary, as each season's work is governed by the weather conditions. The work carried on in Lake Rotorua was made practically easy, as in such a lake weather conditions do not cause many delays, and the lake-bottom afforded good grounds for netting purposes. To bring the fish back to their present fine condition in Lake Rotorua the work had to be systematically carried on for three years, so that it is expected the work at Lake Taupo will take a much longer period. At present the work is carried out with two launches, each with a staff of three men. They leave for the fishing-grounds each day about 2 p.m. and return next morning between 4 and 10 a.m., on occasions the launch during the time having run some thirty miles. Along all the shore of the lake there are only a few good places where the net can be safely used, as large beds of submerged rocks and trees are found at the mouth of nearly every river. At such places only the set nets can be used, and, as they require to remain set some hours before lifting, there is always the danger of the lake becoming so rough that the nets have to be left until such time as the weather again moderates.

The particulars of the work done at the two depots, Rotorua and Tokaanu, are as follows:—

				<i>Rotorua Depot.</i>	
				Number.	Weight. lb.
Lake Rotoiti—					
Fresh trout	...	...	...	2,494	6,782
Lake Taupo—					
Fresh trout	...	...	...	3,426	12,433½
Smoked trout	...	...	...	340	751
Season total	...	...	...	6,260	19,966½

Number of fish rejected, 740; total number caught, 7,000. Total weight of fish caught from Rotoiti, 3 tons 11 cwt. 3 qr. 22 lb.; total weight caught at Taupo end, 7 tons 14 cwt. 0 qr. 8 lb.

				<i>Tokaanu Depot.</i>	
				Number.	Weight. lb.
Fresh trout	...	...	...	5,046	17,446½
Smoked trout	...	...	...	2,681	6,490
Season total	...	...	...	7,727	23,936½

Number of fish rejected, 780; total number caught, 8,507. Total weight of Tokaanu fish caught, 15 tons 3 cwt. 3 qr. 8 lb. In all 11,493 fish were taken from Lake Taupo, weighing 22 tons 17 cwt. 3 qr. 16 lb.

During the year 1st June, 1919, to 31st May, 1920, 1,117 shags' heads were purchased, at a cost of £139 12s. 6d.

HATCHERY OPERATIONS.

The ova-collecting season started on the 5th June, 1919, and a daily collection of ova was made up to the 15th August last, a total of 2,245,000 ova being collected.

As usual, free contributions of ova were made to the North of Auckland rivers, and a large consignment of rainbow-trout fry was also liberated in the rivers of the Tongariro National Park. Large consignments of ova were disposed of at Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Sydney, and Auckland. The total number of rainbow ova disposed of was 1,475,000; the total number of rainbow fry, 578,000: total, 2,053,000.

F. MOORHOUSE,
Conservator of Fish and Game.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

IX. REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF TOTALIZATORS.

Wellington, 13th October, 1920.

I have the honour to submit my second report on the inspection of totalizators for the racing year which ended on the 31st July last.

The number of days on which the totalizator was used during the year was 284, made up as follows: Racing clubs, 216 days; hunt clubs, 8 days; trotting clubs, 60 days: total, 284 days. This number is forty-eight days more than last year, when the number of days was curtailed owing to the war, and is three days in excess of the number allowed by statute—namely, 281. The three extra permits were used as follows: One for the special trotting meeting held in Christchurch on the 6th September, 1919, on the occasion of the visit of Admiral Lord Jellicoe; and two special race meetings, of six races each, held in Auckland and Christchurch in April and May respectively, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The three extra permits will require to be validated by legislation.

Although the trotting clubs held only sixty days' trotting, there were ninety-nine trotting races included last year in racing-club programmes, equal to over twelve full days' trotting.

A Totalizator Inspector was present at every meeting held throughout the year. As stated, it is one of the duties of the Totalizator Inspector to see that the correct dividend is paid, but at one meeting a mistake was made, and the dividend was short-paid, and the error was not detected until after the meeting. The matter was brought under the club's notice, and the Minister directed that the total amount of dividend short-paid—namely, £63 7s. 6d.—be handed over to the local Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, and this the racing club willingly and promptly did.

Many of the totalizator-houses are totally inadequate to meet the demands made on them by the public. Owing, however, to the difficulty in securing timber and cement, the contemplated improvements to the totalizator-houses have had to stand over until after the present demand for the erection of residences is met.

As will be seen from the attached return, the sum of £8,792,570 was passed through the totalizator, as compared with £5,732,479 10s. the previous year, an increase of £3,060,090 10s., equal to 53·38 per cent. The investors on the totalizator received back in dividends £7,673,404 5s. The difference (£1,119,165 15s.) was disposed of as follows: The Government received £417,654 10s. 6d., of which £219,814 5s. represented 2½ per cent. on the total investments, and £197,840 5s. 6d. was the dividend-tax of 6d. in the pound. The clubs received the balance of the £1,119,165 15s.—namely, £701,511 4s. 6d.—which is made up of £659,442 15s., being 7½ per cent. of the totalizator turnover, and £42,068 9s. 6d. fractions.

During the year racing clubs gave in stakes £403,385, and trotting clubs £98,840, making a total of £502,225 paid in stakes, as compared with £383,070 for the previous year. The average stake per race paid by racing clubs works out at £229·58, and by trotting clubs £206·77. In addition to the above figures racing clubs gave cups, bracelets, and plate to the value of £2,330, and trotting clubs £576. The 1-per-cent. tax paid to the Government on the stakes given amounted to £5,022 5s.

In addition to the £5,022 5s. tax on the stakes and the £417,654 10s. 6d. totalizator-tax paid to the Government by racing and trotting clubs, those clubs also pay 2½ per cent. tax on entrance fees, sale of privileges, &c., amusement-tax on entrance tickets, as well as land-tax and income-tax.

Last year I drew attention to the large sum the fractions amounted to—namely, £27,457 14s. 6d.—and expressed the opinion that clubs had no just claim to retain such fractions. My remarks evoked much criticism, but not one sound argument was adduced as to why clubs should be allowed to retain them. This year the fractions amounted to £42,068 9s. 6d., an average of £148 2s. 6d. per day of racing. I would suggest that such fractions be handed over to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, to be used by those gentlemen to purchase Government securities whenever they fall below par and cancel same, thus reducing the public debt.

In conclusion, I desire to thank clubs for the many courtesies extended to myself and my deputies when attending their meetings.

P. J. KELLEHER,
Inspector of Totalizators.

The Under-Secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.

RETURN IN CONNECTION WITH LICENSES TO USE THE TOTALIZATOR ISSUED DURING THE RACING YEAR 1919-20.
Racing Clubs.

Name of Club.	Date of Meeting.	Number of Races.	Amount of Stakes.	1 per Cent Government Tax on Stakes.		Totalizator Investments.		Percentage (7½ per Cent.) retained by Club.		Government Totalizator-tax (2½ per Cent.).		Government Tax on Dividends (2½ per Cent.).		Amount paid in Dividends.		Unpaid Fractions.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Canterbury Jockey Club	1919. 12 Aug.	8	3,600	36 0 0	55,832 10 0	4,187 8 9	1,395 16 3	1,256 6 6	48,804 4 0	188 14 6							
"	"	8	3,150	31 10 0	54,680 0 0	4,101 0 0	1,367 0 0	1,280 7 6	47,690 0 0	291 12 6							
"	"	8	2,440	24 8 0	56,828 10 0	4,262 2 9	1,420 14 3	1,278 14 6	49,535 8 6	331 10 0							
Egmont-Wanganui Hunt Club	"	7	630	6 6 0	10,279 0 0	770 18 6	256 19 6	231 7 6	8,982 17 6	36 17 0							
Marion Jockey Club..	3 Sept.	8	1,270	12 14 0	21,522 0 0	1,614 3 0	588 1 0	484 7 0	18,817 15 0	67 14 0							
Rangitikei Hunt Club	"	8	1,210	12 2 0	18,883 0 0	1,416 4 6	472 1 6	424 19 0	16,469 4 0	100 11 0							
Dannevirke Racing Club	"	8	1,525	15 5 0	16,598 0 0	1,244 17 0	414 19 0	373 10 0	14,513 5 6	51 8 6							
" Hunt Club	"	8	1,225	12 5 0	11,725 0 0	879 7 6	293 2 6	263 18 6	10,203 1 0	85 10 6							
Pukuranga Hunt Club	"	8	1,475	14 15 0	36,719 10 0	2,753 19 3	917 19 9	826 6 0	32,078 16 0	142 9 0							
Otaki Maori Racing Club	"	8	1,470	14 14 0	14,075 0 0	1,055 12 6	351 17 6	316 15 6	12,294 14 0	56 0 6							
"	"	8	1,180	11 16 0	14,179 0 0	1,063 8 6	354 9 6	319 2 0	12,389 13 0	52 7 0							
Brichwood Hunt Club	"	8	375	3 15 0	5,202 10 0	390 3 9	130 1 3	117 2 6	4,521 0 6	44 2 0							
Geraldine Racing Club	"	8	980	9 16 0	9,571 10 0	717 17 3	239 5 9	215 9 0	8,350 7 0	48 11 0							
"	"	8	910	9 2 0	9,748 0 0	731 2 0	243 14 0	219 8 6	8,478 2 6	75 13 0							
Wanganui Jockey Club	"	8	1,960	19 12 0	35,416 0 0	2,656 4 0	885 8 0	796 19 0	30,919 9 0	158 0 0							
"	"	8	1,750	17 10 0	43,600 0 0	3,270 0 0	1,090 0 0	981 1 6	37,901 11 6	357 7 0							
Avondale Jockey Club	"	8	2,650	26 10 0	46,191 0 0	3,464 6 6	1,154 15 6	1,039 8 0	40,313 4 6	219 5 6							
"	"	8	2,300	23 0 0	50,856 10 0	3,814 4 9	1,271 8 3	1,134 4 6	44,356 7 6	280 2 6							
Kurou Jockey Club ..	1 Oct.	8	1,000	10 0 0	13,875 10 0	1,040 13 3	346 17 9	312 5 6	12,090 1 0	85 12 6							
Napier Park Racing Club	"	8	1,200	12 0 0	18,414 0 0	1,381 1 0	460 7 0	414 8 6	16,101 1 6	57 2 0							
Hawke's Bay Jockey Club	"	8	1,375	13 15 0	28,472 0 0	2,135 8 0	711 16 0	640 14 0	24,840 12 0	143 10 0							
Horowhenua Racing Club	"	8	1,900	19 0 0	14,860 0 0	1,114 10 0	371 10 0	334 9 0	12,992 9 0	47 2 0							
Whangarei Racing Club	"	7	810	8 2 0	10,168 10 0	762 12 9	254 4 3	228 18 0	8,845 11 0	77 4 0							
"	"	7	690	6 18 0	10,885 0 0	816 7 6	272 2 6	244 19 6	9,411 3 0	140 7 6							
Dunedin Jockey Club	"	8	2,250	22 10 0	21,451 0 0	1,608 16 6	586 5 6	482 14 6	18,726 7 0	96 16 6							
"	"	8	2,075	20 15 0	28,075 0 0	2,105 12 6	701 17 6	631 15 6	24,476 7 6	159 7 0							
Ashburton County Racing Club	"	8	980	9 18 0	13,877 0 0	1,040 15 6	346 18 6	312 6 6	12,054 16 6	122 3 0							
"	"	8	930	9 6 0	12,920 0 0	969 0 0	323 0 0	290 15 6	11,224 0 6	113 4 0							
Masterton Racing Club	"	8	1,555	15 11 0	23,539 0 0	1,765 8 6	588 9 6	529 14 0	20,500 12 6	154 15 6							
"	"	8	1,585	15 19 0	24,663 10 0	1,849 15 3	616 11 9	555 0 6	21,522 17 0	119 5 6							
Gore Racing Club ..	"	8	865	8 13 0	14,838 10 0	1,112 17 9	370 19 3	333 19 0	12,954 16 6	65 17 6							
"	"	8	940	9 8 0	22,576 0 0	1,693 4 0	564 8 0	508 1 0	19,683 3 6	127 3 6							
Wellington Racing Club	"	8	2,800	28 0 0	51,187 10 0	3,839 1 3	1,279 13 9	1,151 17 0	44,663 15 0	253 3 0							
"	"	8	2,800	28 0 0	72,750 10 0	5,456 5 9	1,818 15 3	1,637 0 0	63,449 6 6	389 2 6							
Waipawa County Racing Club	"	8	635	6 7 0	12,517 0 0	938 15 6	312 18 6	281 15 0	10,913 14 0	69 17 0							
North Canterbury and Oxford Jockey Club	"	8	860	8 12 0	18,045 10 0	1,353 8 3	451 2 9	406 2 0	15,736 15 0	98 2 0							
Waverley-Waitotara Racing Club	"	8	1,350	13 10 0	35,602 0 0	2,670 3 0	890 1 0	801 3 0	31,065 11 0	175 2 0							
Poverty Bay Turf Club	"	8	1,225	12 5 0	23,743 0 0	1,780 14 6	593 11 6	534 6 0	20,708 5 6	126 2 6							
"	"	8	1,275	12 15 0	23,945 0 0	1,795 17 6	598 12 6	538 16 6	20,894 5 6	117 8 0							
Taratahi-Carterton Racing Club	"	8	1,020	10 4 0	20,173 0 0	1,512 19 6	504 6 6	453 19 0	17,576 3 0	125 12 0							
Auckland Racing Club	1 Nov.	8	4,750	47 10 0	64,749 10 0	4,856 4 3	1,618 14 9	1,456 19 0	56,425 17 0	391 15 0							
"	"	8	3,425	34 5 0	57,892 10 0	4,341 18 9	1,447 6 3	1,302 14 0	50,502 3 6	298 7 6							
Canterbury Jockey Club	"	8	6,000	60 0 0	72,265 0 0	5,419 17 6	1,806 12 6	1,626 1 0	63,129 3 6	283 5 6							

Canterbury Jockey Club	10 Nov.	8	5,050	50 10 0	58,667	0 0	4,400	0 6	1,466	13 6	1,320	1 6	51,303	19 0	176	5 6
"	12 "	8	4,150	41 10 0	60,686	0 0	4,551	9 0	1,517	3 0	1,365	11 6	53,022	15 6	229	1 0
"	15 "	8	3,800	38 0 0	68,861	10 0	5,127	2 3	1,709	0 9	1,538	4 6	59,646	9 6	340	13 0
Ashhurst-Pohangina Racing Club	19 "	8	1,200	12 0 0	20,360	0 0	1,527	0 0	509	0 0	458	3 6	17,800	16 6	65	0 0
South Canterbury Jockey Club	20 "	8	1,315	13 3 0	17,546	0 0	1,315	19 0	438	13 0	394	18 0	15,310	15 6	85	14 6
"	21 "	8	1,185	11 17 0	19,436	10 0	1,457	14 9	485	18 3	437	8 6	16,974	13 6	80	15 0
Takapuna Jockey Club	22 "	8	2,200	22 0 0	56,144	0 0	4,210	16 0	1,403	12 0	1,263	7 0	48,927	16 6	338	8 6
"	26 "	8	2,125	21 5 0	50,612	0 0	3,795	18 0	1,265	6 0	1,138	17 0	44,168	15 6	243	3 6
Winton Jockey Club	25 "	8	1,235	12 7 0	14,398	10 0	1,079	17 3	359	19 3	324	1 6	12,564	4 0	70	7 6
"	26 "	8	1,045	10 9 0	15,509	10 0	1,163	4 3	387	14 9	349	0 6	13,516	0 0	93	10 6
Feilding Jockey Club	29 "	8	2,330	23 6 0	36,379	0 0	2,728	8 6	909	9 6	818	12 6	31,801	1 0	121	8 6
"	1 Dec.	8	1,650	16 10 0	40,084	0 0	3,006	6 0	1,002	2 0	901	19 0	34,970	15 6	202	17 6
Methven Jockey Club	4 "	8	745	7 9 0	11,889	10 0	891	14 3	297	4 9	267	12 6	10,343	1 0	89	17 6
Woodville District Jockey Club	10 "	8	1,510	15 2 0	24,427	0 0	1,832	0 6	610	13 6	549	14 0	21,358	19 0	75	13 0
"	11 "	8	1,360	13 12 0	24,868	0 0	1,865	2 0	621	14 0	559	12 0	21,710	13 0	110	19 0
"	11 "	8	420	4 4 0	6,121	10 0	459	2 3	153	0 9	137	16 6	5,279	16 6	91	14 0
Bay of Plenty Jockey Club	19 "	8	750	7 10 0	13,811	0 0	1,035	16 6	345	5 6	310	16 6	12,059	14 6	59	7 0
Taurarunui Racing Club	19 "	8	338	3 7 7	3,148	0 0	236	2 0	78	14 0	70	17 6	2,743	12 0	18	14 6
Porangahan Racing Club	26 "	8	2,700	27 0 0	61,359	0 0	4,601	18 6	1,533	19 6	1,380	13 6	53,672	1 6	170	7 0
Manawatu Racing Club	27 "	8	2,500	25 0 0	56,582	0 0	4,243	13 0	1,414	11 0	1,273	3 6	49,478	15 0	171	17 6
"	26 "	8	2,000	20 0 0	54,338	0 0	4,075	7 0	1,358	9 0	1,222	14 0	47,450	8 6	231	1 6
"	27 "	8	2,550	25 10 0	26,779	10 0	2,008	9 3	669	9 9	602	13 0	23,405	0 6	93	17 6
Dunedin Jockey Club	27 "	8	1,775	17 15 0	33,447	0 0	2,508	10 6	836	3 6	752	13 0	29,157	0 0	192	13 0
"	26 "	8	1,425	14 5 0	32,146	10 0	2,410	19 9	803	13 3	723	8 6	28,028	7 6	180	1 0
Taranaki Jockey Club	27 "	8	1,150	11 10 0	34,873	0 0	2,615	9 6	871	16 6	784	14 6	30,413	1 6	187	18 0
Westland Racing Club	27 "	7	740	7 2 0	8,626	0 0	646	19 0	215	13 0	194	3 6	7,539	9 6	29	15 0
"	29 "	7	740	7 8 0	10,526	0 0	789	9 0	263	3 0	236	19 0	9,205	0 0	31	9 0
Auckland Racing Club	26 "	8	6,900	69 0 0	124,916	10 0	9,368	14 9	3,122	18 3	2,810	13 6	108,796	16 0	817	7 6
"	29 "	8	4,050	40 10 0	93,601	0 0	7,020	1 6	2,340	0 6	2,106	2 6	81,664	10 0	470	5 6
"	1920.															
"	1 Jan.	8	5,150	51 10 0	118,544	10 0	8,890	16 9	2,963	12 3	2,667	7 0	103,362	1 6	660	12 6
"	2 "	8	4,900	49 0 0	98,719	10 0	7,403	19 3	2,467	19 9	2,221	5 6	86,092	13 6	533	12 0
Greymouth Jockey Club	31 Dec.	8	870	8 14 0	10,325	10 0	774	8 3	258	2 9	232	9 6	9,020	3 6	40	6 0
"	1920.															
"	1 Jan.	8	940	9 8 0	11,365	0 0	852	7 6	284	2 6	255	16 0	9,935	6 6	37	7 6
Wyndham Racing Club	5 "	8	840	8 8 0	11,517	10 0	863	16 3	287	18 9	259	4 6	10,062	7 6	44	3 0
Waikouaiti Racing Club	1 "	8	1,500	15 0 0	19,664	10 0	1,474	16 9	491	12 3	442	11 0	17,187	16 6	67	13 6
Marton Jockey Club..	1 "	8	855	8 11 0	17,133	0 0	1,284	19 6	428	6 6	385	11 0	14,943	1 0	91	2 0
"	1 "	8	2,085	20 17 0	41,118	0 0	3,083	17 0	1,027	19 0	925	4 0	35,871	9 6	209	10 6
Stratford Racing Club	2 "	8	1,765	17 13 0	36,343	0 0	2,725	14 6	908	11 6	817	16 6	31,681	14 0	209	3 6
"	1 "	8	1,925	19 5 0	40,516	0 0	3,038	14 0	1,012	18 0	911	13 6	35,356	15 0	195	19 6
"	2 "	8	1,575	15 15 0	38,980	10 0	2,923	10 9	974	10 3	877	3 6	33,972	9 0	232	16 6
Wairarapa Racing Club	1 "	8	1,725	17 5 0	28,740	10 0	2,155	10 9	718	10 3	646	14 5	25,004	15 0	214	19 6
"	2 "	8	1,425	14 5 0	21,137	10 0	1,585	6 3	528	8 9	475	14 0	18,404	4 6	143	16 6
Hawke's Bay Jockey Club	1 "	8	1,250	12 10 0	35,978	0 0	2,698	7 0	899	9 0	809	12 0	31,403	12 0	167	0 0
"	2 "	8	1,200	12 0 0	36,780	0 0	2,758	10 0	919	10 0	827	13 0	32,065	13 0	208	14 0
Southland Racing Club	2 "	8	2,365	23 13 0	29,285	0 0	2,196	7 6	732	2 6	659	0 6	25,459	8 6	238	1 0
"	3 "	8	1,635	16 7 0	31,410	10 0	2,355	15 9	785	5 3	706	17 6	27,372	0 0	190	11 6
Vincent Jockey Club	7 "	7	400	4 0 0	2,496	0 0	187	4 0	62	8 0	56	4 6	2,178	14 0	11	9 6
"	8 "	7	400	4 0 0	3,054	0 0	229	1 0	76	7 0	68	15 6	2,663	10 0	16	6 6
Reefton Jockey Club	8 "	8	690	6 18 0	8,500	0 0	637	10 0	212	10 0	191	6 0	7,428	2 0	30	12 0
"	9 "	8	685	6 17 0	8,486	0 0	636	9 0	212	3 0	191	0 0	7,398	7 0	48	1 0

RETURN IN CONNECTION WITH LICENSES TO USE THE TOTALIZATOR ISSUED DURING THE RACING YEAR 1919-20—continued.
Racing Clubs—continued

Name of Club.	Date of Meeting.	Number of Races.	Amount of Stakes.		1 per Cent. Government Tax on Stakes.		Totalizator Investments.		Percentage (7 1/2 per Cent.) retained by Club.		Government Totalizator-tax (2 1/2 per Cent.).		Government Tax on Dividends (2 1/2 per Cent.).		Amount paid in Dividends.		Unpaid Fractions.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Wairoa County Racing Club	1920. 13 Jan.	8	840	8 8 0	13,446	0 0 0	1,008	9 0 0	336	3 0 0	302	13 0 0	11,723	5 6 6	75	9 6 6		
Rotorua Jockey Club	" 15 "	8	795	7 19 0	16,277	0 0 0	1,220	15 6 6	406	18 6 6	366	6 6 6	14,201	13 6 6	81	6 0 0		
Cromwell Jockey Club	" 14 "	8	900	9 0 0	21,157	0 0 0	1,586	15 6 6	528	18 6 6	476	3 0 0	18,431	12 6 6	29	10 6 6		
"	" 15 "	7	500	5 0 0	4,611	0 0 0	345	16 6 6	115	5 6 6	103	16 6 6	4,016	11 6 6	23	10 6 6		
"	" 15 "	7	500	5 0 0	4,899	10 0 0	367	9 3 3	122	9 9 9	110	6 0 0	4,273	5 6 6	25	19 6 6		
Northern Wairoa Racing Club	" 17 "	8	500	5 0 0	6,357	10 0 0	476	16 3 3	158	18 9 9	143	2 6 6	5,512	18 6 6	65	14 0 0		
Kawakawa Racing Club	" 19 "	8	455	4 11 0	6,551	10 0 0	491	7 3 3	163	15 9 9	147	10 6 6	5,679	4 6 6	69	12 0 0		
Wellington Racing Club	" 20 "	8	4,850	48 10 0	49,184	0 0 0	3,688	16 0 0	1,229	12 0 0	1,106	15 0 0	42,948	12 0 0	210	5 0 0		
"	" 22 "	8	3,650	36 10 0	85,445	0 0 0	6,408	7 6 6	2,136	2 6 6	1,922	12 6 6	74,441	4 0 0	536	13 6 6		
"	" 24 "	8	3,450	34 10 0	58,565	0 0 0	4,392	7 6 6	1,464	2 6 6	1,317	16 0 0	51,133	14 0 0	257	0 0 0		
Wairoa Jockey Club	" 21 "	8	1,000	10 0 0	12,767	0 0 0	957	10 6 6	319	3 6 6	287	7 6 6	11,157	9 0 0	45	9 6 6		
Foxton Racing Club	" 22 "	8	1,490	14 18 0	31,578	0 0 0	2,368	7 0 0	789	9 0 0	710	11 6 6	27,613	5 0 0	96	7 6 6		
"	" 23 "	8	1,210	12 2 0	25,681	0 0 0	1,926	1 6 6	642	0 6 6	577	18 6 6	22,454	4 0 0	80	15 6 6		
"	" 23 "	8	880	8 16 0	11,858	0 0 0	889	7 0 0	296	9 0 0	266	18 0 0	10,325	6 6 6	79	19 6 6		
Otautau Hack Racing Club	" 28 "	8	780	7 16 0	4,725	0 0 0	354	7 6 6	118	2 6 6	106	8 0 0	4,123	17 6 6	22	4 6 6		
Tapanni Racing Club	" 29 "	8	1,150	11 10 0	23,551	0 0 0	1,766	6 6 6	588	15 6 6	529	19 6 6	20,553	2 6 6	112	16 0 0		
Pahiatua Racing Club	" 29 "	8	2,850	28 10 0	72,379	10 0 0	5,428	9 3 3	1,809	9 9 9	1,628	12 6 6	63,293	9 0 0	219	9 6 6		
Takapuna Jockey Club	" 2 Feb.	8	2,500	25 0 0	60,887	10 0 0	4,566	11 3 3	1,522	3 9 9	1,370	1 6 6	53,102	14 6 6	325	19 0 0		
Canterbury Jockey Club	" 31 Jan.	8	2,280	22 16 0	28,592	0 0 0	2,144	8 0 0	714	16 0 0	643	8 6 6	24,901	4 0 0	188	3 6 6		
Taranaki Jockey Club	" 4 Feb.	8	2,100	21 0 0	32,343	0 0 0	2,425	14 6 6	808	11 6 6	727	16 6 6	28,268	17 0 0	112	0 0 0		
Gisborne Racing Club	" 5 "	8	1,925	19 5 0	31,785	0 0 0	2,383	17 6 6	794	12 6 6	715	5 0 0	27,736	13 0 0	154	12 0 0		
"	" 5 "	8	1,385	13 17 0	28,678	0 0 0	2,150	17 0 0	585	7 6 6	526	19 0 0	25,042	8 0 0	122	9 0 0		
"	" 7 "	8	3,000	30 0 0	52,894	10 0 0	3,967	1 9 9	1,322	7 3 3	1,190	4 6 6	46,167	18 0 0	246	18 6 6		
"	" 9 "	8	2,550	25 10 0	41,977	0 0 0	3,101	1 3 3	1,033	13 9 9	930	9 0 0	36,079	1 0 0	203	5 0 0		
Egmont Racing Club	" 11 "	8	2,650	26 10 0	41,977	0 0 0	3,148	5 6 6	1,049	8 6 6	944	11 6 6	36,634	2 0 0	200	12 6 6		
"	" 12 "	8	2,220	22 4 0	47,360	0 0 0	3,552	0 0 0	1,184	0 0 0	1,065	14 6 6	41,388	15 6 6	169	10 0 0		
Dunedin Jockey Club	" 11 "	8	4,000	40 0 0	43,160	0 0 0	3,237	0 0 0	1,079	0 0 0	971	3 6 6	37,716	5 0 0	156	11 6 6		
"	" 14 "	8	3,000	30 0 0	41,993	10 0 0	3,149	10 3 3	1,049	16 9 9	944	18 6 6	36,705	1 6 6	144	3 0 0		
Poverty Bay Turf Club	" 12 "	8	1,625	16 5 0	23,659	0 0 0	1,774	8 6 6	591	9 6 6	532	8 6 6	20,661	16 0 0	98	17 6 6		
"	" 14 "	8	1,220	12 4 0	28,258	0 0 0	2,119	7 0 0	706	9 0 0	635	18 0 0	24,692	12 6 6	103	13 6 6		
Te Kuiti Racing Club	" 14 "	8	1,540	15 8 0	24,222	0 0 0	1,816	13 0 0	605	11 0 0	545	2 6 6	25,082	7 0 0	132	19 6 6		
Woodville District Jockey Club	" 18 "	8	1,400	14 0 0	21,358	0 0 0	1,601	17 0 0	533	19 0 0	480	13 6 6	18,625	9 0 0	116	10 6 6		
"	" 19 "	8	1,395	13 19 0	16,201	10 0 0	1,215	2 3 3	405	0 9 9	364	12 6 6	14,147	4 0 0	69	10 6 6		
North Otago Jockey Club	" 20 "	8	1,145	11 9 0	17,223	10 0 0	1,291	15 3 3	430	11 9 9	387	12 0 0	15,027	15 0 0	85	16 0 0		
"	" 20 "	8	340	3 8 0	4,368	0 0 0	327	12 0 0	109	4 0 0	98	7 6 6	3,798	3 0 0	34	13 6 6		
Opotiki Jockey Club	" 21 "	8	1,065	10 13 0	23,710	0 0 0	1,778	5 0 0	592	15 0 0	533	11 0 0	20,689	4 6 6	116	4 6 6		
Waipa Racing Club	" 25 "	7	415	4 3 0	1,985	0 0 0	148	17 6 6	49	12 6 6	44	15 0 0	1,735	12 0 0	6	3 0 0		
Lake County Jockey Club	" 26 "	7	390	3 18 0	2,908	0 0 0	218	2 0 0	72	14 0 0	65	10 6 6	2,542	19 0 0	8	14 6 6		
"	" 26 "	8	3,350	33 10 0	49,175	0 0 0	3,688	2 6 6	1,229	7 6 6	1,106	11 0 0	43,027	3 6 6	123	15 6 6		
Wanganui Jockey Club	" 28 "	8	2,800	28 0 0	62,704	0 0 0	4,702	16 0 0	1,567	12 0 0	1,410	19 0 0	54,821	16 6 6	200	16 6 6		
Tolaga Bay Jockey Club	" 28 "	8	345	3 9 0	6,689	0 0 0	501	13 6 6	167	4 6 6	150	11 6 6	5,838	7 0 0	31	3 6 6		

Te Aroha Jockey Club	8	1,875	18 15 0	29,970	10 0 0	2,247	15 9	749	5 3	674	8 6	26,096	1 6	202	19 0
" "	8	1,800	18 0 0	25,662	0 0 0	1,924	13 0	641	11 0	577	10 0	22,388	6 0	130	0 0
Nelson Jockey Club ..	8	1,190	11 18 0	14,985	0 0 0	1,123	17 6	374	12 6	337	5 0	13,064	13 0	84	12 0
" "	8	1,110	11 2 0	19,161	0 0 0	1,437	1 6	479	0 6	431	4 6	16,752	14 6	60	19 0
Napier Park Racing Club	8	1,825	18 5 0	27,614	0 0 0	2,071	1 0	690	7 0	621	8 0	24,111	1 0	120	3 0
" "	8	1,425	14 5 0	37,561	0 0 0	2,817	1 6	939	0 6	845	4 0	32,794	19 6	164	14 6
Akaroa County Racing Club	8	1,000	10 0 0	18,311	0 0 0	1,373	6 6	457	15 6	412	2 0	15,979	13 6	88	2 6
Thames Jockey Club	8	1,550	15 10 0	28,471	0 0 0	2,135	6 6	711	15 6	640	13 6	24,842	0 0	141	4 6
" "	8	1,480	14 16 0	27,782	0 0 0	2,083	13 0	694	11 0	625	3 6	24,238	12 6	140	0 0
Marlborough Racing Club	8	740	7 8 0	14,775	0 0 0	1,103	2 6	369	7 6	332	9 6	12,902	17 6	62	3 0
" "	8	700	7 0 0	15,808	0 0 0	1,185	12 0	395	4 0	355	15 6	13,802	4 6	69	4 0
Gore Racing Club ..	8	1,650	16 10 0	16,786	10 0 0	1,258	19 9	419	13 3	377	16 0	14,687	11 0	92	10 0
" "	8	1,210	12 2 0	14,263	10 0 0	1,069	15 3	356	11 9	321	0 6	12,415	7 6	100	15 0
Cheviot Racing Club	8	705	7 1 0	5,763	10 0 0	432	3 3	144	1 9	129	15 0	5,019	15 0	37	13 0
Dannevirke Racing Club	8	1,310	13 2 0	26,043	0 0 0	1,953	4 6	651	1 6	586	1 6	22,754	1 6	98	11 0
" "	8	1,065	10 13 0	29,617	0 0 0	2,221	3 6	740	8 6	666	9 6	25,821	12 0	167	4 6
Ohinemuri Jockey Club	8	1,815	18 3 0	31,461	10 0 0	2,359	12 3	786	10 9	707	19 0	27,434	11 6	172	16 6
" "	8	1,685	16 17 0	37,282	10 0 0	2,796	3 9	932	1 3	838	19 0	32,486	4 0	229	2 0
Opunake Racing Club	8	1,095	10 19 0	29,970	0 0 0	2,247	15 0	749	5 0	674	8 0	26,151	13 0	146	19 0
Clifden Racing Club..	8	492	4 18 5	3,880	0 0 0	291	0 0	97	0 0	87	7 6	3,382	2 0	22	10 6
Waimate Racing Club	8	1,275	12 15 0	22,029	0 0 0	1,652	3 6	550	14 6	495	15 6	19,227	4 6	103	2 0
Masterton Racing Club	8	1,250	12 10 0	23,614	0 0 0	1,771	1 0	590	7 0	531	8 6	20,637	16 6	83	7 0
Southland Racing Club	8	1,990	19 18 0	19,358	0 0 0	1,451	17 0	483	19 0	435	13 0	16,905	13 6	80	17 6
" "	8	1,635	16 7 0	19,746	0 0 0	1,480	19 0	493	13 0	444	8 6	17,243	0 6	83	19 0
Rangitikei Racing Club	8	1,700	17 0 0	28,847	0 0 0	2,163	10 6	721	3 6	649	3 6	25,722	10 6	90	12 0
" "	8	1,400	14 0 0	29,432	0 0 0	2,207	8 0	735	16 0	662	6 0	25,722	19 0	103	11 0
Westport Jockey Club	7	440	4 8 0	5,109	0 0 0	387	13 6	129	4 6	116	7 0	4,502	15 6	32	19 6
" "	7	405	4 1 0	7,847	0 0 0	588	10 9	196	3 6	176	13 0	6,844	11 0	41	2 0
Amberley Racing Club	8	940	9 8 0	13,980	10 0 0	1,048	10 9	349	10 3	314	8 6	12,196	8 0	71	12 6
Tuapeka County Jockey Club	8	700	7 0 0	9,700	0 0 0	727	10 0	242	10 0	218	6 6	8,453	10 0	53	3 6
Wairarapa Racing Club	8	1,950	19 10 0	31,120	0 0 0	2,334	0 0	778	0 0	700	6 0	27,158	15 0	148	19 0
" "	8	1,500	15 0 0	26,379	0 0 0	1,978	8 6	659	9 6	593	12 0	22,968	1 6	179	8 6
Riverton Racing Club	8	1,680	16 18 0	27,102	0 0 0	2,032	13 0	677	11 0	609	18 0	23,596	12 0	185	6 0
" "	8	1,510	15 2 0	28,506	10 0 0	2,137	19 9	712	13 3	641	10 0	24,851	7 6	162	19 6
Auckland Racing Club	8	4,550	45 10 0	90,980	0 0 0	6,823	10 0	2,274	10 0	2,047	3 0	79,453	17 6	380	19 6
" "	8	4,475	44 15 0	104,875	10 0 0	7,865	13 3	2,621	17 9	2,359	16 6	91,488	4 0	539	18 6
Beaumont Jockey Club	8	750	7 10 0	12,975	0 0 0	973	2 6	324	7 6	292	0 6	11,315	14 6	69	15 0
" "	8	445	4 9 0	6,530	0 0 0	489	15 0	163	5 0	146	19 6	5,633	3 6	33	9 6
Kumara Racing Club	7	445	4 9 0	6,530	0 0 0	489	15 0	163	5 0	146	19 6	5,633	3 6	33	9 6
Waipukurau Jockey Club	8	1,300	13 0 0	26,737	0 0 0	2,005	5 6	668	8 6	601	13 6	23,343	4 0	118	8 6
Canterbury Jockey Club	8	4,150	41 10 0	67,159	0 0 0	5,036	18 6	1,678	19 6	1,511	3 6	58,491	12 0	440	6 6
" "	8	4,350	43 10 0	51,235	10 0 0	3,842	13 3	1,280	17 9	1,152	18 0	44,713	18 0	245	2 6
Feilding Jockey Club	8	2,650	26 10 0	54,401	0 0 0	4,080	1 6	1,360	0 6	1,224	2 6	47,542	11 0	194	4 6
" "	8	2,100	21 0 0	49,072	0 0 0	3,680	8 0	1,226	16 0	1,104	4 0	42,919	1 6	141	10 6
Westland Racing Club	8	600	6 0 0	8,370	0 0 0	627	15 0	209	5 0	188	8 0	7,301	4 0	43	8 0
Avondale Jockey Club	8	2,015	20 3 0	35,378	10 0 0	2,653	7 9	884	9 3	796	2 6	30,897	17 0	146	13 6
" "	8	1,780	17 16 0	55,871	10 0 0	4,190	7 3	1,396	15 9	1,257	4 0	48,778	2 6	249	0 6
Greymouth Jockey Club	8	705	7 1 0	9,475	0 0 0	710	12 6	236	17 6	213	5 0	8,286	16 6	27	8 6
Reefton Jockey Club	7	620	6 4 0	8,891	0 0 0	666	16 6	222	5 6	200	3 0	7,767	19 0	33	16 0
Wellington Racing Club	8	3,800	38 0 0	51,952	0 0 0	3,896	8 0	1,298	16 0	1,169	0 6	45,247	1 0	340	14 6
" "	8	3,600	36 0 0	77,678	10 0 0	5,825	17 9	1,941	19 3	1,747	17 6	67,682	14 6	480	1 0
Hororata Racing Club	8	655	6 11 0	8,760	10 0 0	657	0 9	219	0 3	197	4 6	7,631	9 6	55	15 0

* Amount short paid in dividend and donated to local hospital.

RETURN IN CONNECTION WITH LICENSES TO USE THE TOTALIZATOR ISSUED DURING THE RACING YEAR 1919-20—continued.
Trotting Clubs.

Name of Club.	Date of Meeting.	Number of Races.	Amount of Stakes.	1 per cent. Government Tax on Stakes.			Totalizator Investments.			Percentage retained by Club.			Government Totalizator-tax (2½ per Cent.).			Government Tax on Dividends (2½ per Cent.).			Amount paid in Dividends.			Unpaid Fractions.						
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
N.Z. Metropolitan Trotting Club	1919. 9 Aug.	8	1,900	19	0	0	31,852	10	0	2,888	18	9	796	6	3	716	15	6	27,826	14	6	123	15	0				
"	13 "	8	2,000	20	0	0	50,939	0	0	3,820	8	6	1,273	9	6	1,146	5	0	44,439	5	6	259	11	6				
"	15 "	8	2,100	21	0	0	52,326	0	0	3,924	9	0	1,308	3	0	1,177	9	0	45,660	1	0	255	18	0				
" (special)	6 Sept.	7	2,100	21	0	0	38,216	0	0	2,866	4	0	955	8	0	859	18	6	33,375	5	6	159	4	0				
Auckland Trotting Club	18 Oct.	8	1,700	17	0	0	35,400	0	0	2,655	0	0	885	0	0	796	11	6	30,864	12	0	198	16	6				
"	22 "	8	1,650	16	10	0	34,766	0	0	2,607	9	0	869	3	0	782	6	6	30,330	7	6	176	14	0				
Greymouth Trotting Club	25 "	8	575	5	15	0	7,617	10	0	571	6	3	190	8	9	171	9	6	6,634	19	0	49	6	6				
"	27 "	8	620	6	4	0	9,889	0	0	741	13	6	247	4	6	222	12	6	8,612	2	0	65	7	6				
Oamaru Trotting Club	27 "	8	1,050	10	10	0	21,136	0	0	1,585	4	0	528	8	0	475	13	0	18,439	9	0	107	6	0				
N.Z. Metropolitan Trotting Club	11 Nov.	8	4,650	46	10	0	76,291	0	0	5,721	16	6	1,907	13	0	1,716	13	0	66,506	11	6	438	13	6				
"	13 "	8	2,925	29	5	0	58,748	0	0	4,406	2	0	1,468	14	0	1,321	18	0	51,275	7	0	275	19	0				
"	14 "	8	3,425	34	5	0	88,684	10	0	6,276	6	9	2,092	2	3	1,883	0	0	73,037	10	0	395	11	0				
Otago Trotting Club	15 "	8	1,515	15	3	0	32,834	0	0	2,462	11	0	820	17	0	738	17	0	28,623	15	0	188	0	0				
"	19 "	8	1,490	14	18	0	29,721	10	0	2,229	2	3	743	0	9	668	17	0	25,987	11	0	92	19	0				
Forbury Park Trotting Club	28 "	8	1,730	17	6	0	25,825	10	0	1,936	18	3	645	12	9	576	12	6	22,553	4	6	113	2	0				
"	29 "	8	1,830	18	6	0	37,011	0	0	2,775	16	6	925	5	6	832	17	6	32,314	0	6	163	0	0				
New Brighton Trotting Club	13 Dec.	8	1,380	13	16	0	32,008	10	0	2,400	12	9	800	4	3	720	5	0	27,864	15	0	222	13	0				
"	16 "	8	1,730	17	6	0	34,966	10	0	2,622	9	9	874	3	3	783	18	0	30,495	3	6	190	15	6				
Ashburton Trotting Club	26 "	8	1,600	16	0	0	15,494	0	0	1,162	9	0	356	3	0	320	12	6	13,526	10	6	69	7	6				
Gore Trotting Club	26 "	8	1,500	15	0	0	14,246	0	0	1,068	9	0	356	3	0	320	12	6	12,428	4	6	72	11	0				
Westport Trotting Club	27 "	8	675	6	15	0	8,276	10	0	620	14	9	206	18	3	186	6	6	7,224	6	0	38	4	6				
"	29 "	8	725	7	5	0	8,410	0	0	630	15	0	210	5	0	189	6	0	7,321	0	0	58	14	0				
Auckland Trotting Club	27 "	8	3,650	36	10	0	68,463	10	0	5,134	15	3	1,711	11	9	1,540	10	6	59,895	9	0	181	3	6				
"	27 "	8	2,250	22	10	0	52,659	0	0	3,949	8	6	1,316	9	6	1,184	18	0	46,063	5	6	144	18	6				
"	30 "	8	2,200	22	0	0	52,271	0	0	3,920	6	6	1,306	15	6	1,176	4	0	45,665	7	6	202	6	6				
"	31 "	8																										
Canterbury Park Trotting Club	1920. 1 Jan.	8	2,240	22	8	0	42,520	10	0	3,189	0	9	1,063	0	3	956	16	0	37,114	6	0	197	7	0				
"	2 "	8	2,105	21	1	0	41,340	10	0	3,100	10	9	1,033	10	3	930	5	6	36,030	1	6	246	2	0				
Greymouth Trotting Club	2 "	8	875	8	15	0	12,242	10	0	918	3	9	306	1	3	275	11	0	10,667	7	6	75	6	6				
"	6 "	8	905	9	1	0	12,429	0	0	932	3	6	310	14	6	279	14	6	10,835	7	0	71	0	6				
Westland Trotting Club	7 "	8	600	6	0	0	7,265	0	0	544	17	6	181	12	6	163	11	6	6,339	11	6	35	7	0				
Inangahua Trotting Club	10 "	8	550	5	10	0	6,986	0	0	523	19	0	174	13	0	157	5	6	6,084	0	6	46	2	0				
Waikato Trotting Club	10 "	8	1,250	12	10	0	23,920	10	0	1,794	0	9	598	0	3	538	6	6	20,918	3	0	72	0	0				
Wellington Trotting Club	21 "	8	1,500	15	0	0	21,039	0	0	1,577	18	6	525	19	6	473	9	6	18,360	7	6	101	5	0				
Winterton Trotting Club	4 Feb.	8	900	9	0	0	12,515	0	0	938	12	6	312	17	6	281	14	0	10,939	12	0	42	4	0				
South Waikato Trotting Club	5 "	7	650	6	10	0	7,615	0	0	571	2	6	190	7	6	171	8	0	6,638	15	6	43	6	6				
Forbury Park Trotting Club	7 "	8	2,305	23	1	0	37,884	10	0	2,841	6	9	947	2	3	852	10	0	33,115	5	0	128	6	0				
"	9 "	8	2,255	22	11	0	34,874	0	0	2,615	11	0	871	17	0	784	15	0	30,477	8	6	124	8	6				
Poverty Bay Trotting Club	13 "	8	800	8	0	0	13,964	0	0	1,047	6	0	349	2	0	314	5	6	12,190	5	0	63	1	6				
N.Z. Metropolitan Trotting Club	14 "	8	2,150	21	10	0	37,490	0	0	2,811	15	0	937	5	0	843	12	6	32,718	11	6	178	16	0				
Otago Trotting Club	21 "	8	1,760	17	12	0	35,400	10	0	2,655	0	9	885	0	3	796	12	6	30,869	5	6	194	11	0				
"	25 "	8	1,635	16	7	0	30,661	0	0	2,299	11	6	766	10	6	690	0	0	26,801	17	0	103	1	0				
Kaikoura Trotting Club	1 Mar.	8	350	3	10	0	2,332	0	0	174	18	0	58	6	0	52	11	6	2,032	11	6	13	13	0				

RETURN IN CONNECTION WITH LICENSES TO USE THE TOTALIZATOR ISSUED DURING THE RACING YEAR 1919-20—continued.
Trotting Clubs—continued.

Name of Club.	Date of Meeting.	Number of Races.	Amount of Stakes.		1 per Cent. Government Tax on Stakes.		Totalizator Investments.		Percentage (7½ per Cent.) retained by Club.		Government Totalizator-tax (2½ per Cent.).		Government Tax on Dividends (2½ per Cent.).		Amount paid in Dividends.		Unpaid Fractions.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Wanganui Trotting Club	1920. 1 Mar.	8	1,150	11 10 0	26,396	0 0 0	1,979	14 0	659	18 0	594	0 0	23,085	4 6	77	3 6		
Timaru Trotting Club	"	8	1,050	10 10 0	23,150	0 0 0	1,736	5 0	578	15 0	520	19 0	20,245	7 0	68	14 0		
Nelson Trotting Club	"	8	1,300	13 0 0	20,901	10 0 0	1,567	12 3	522	10 9	470	8 0	18,259	11 0	81	8 0		
Marlborough Trotting Club	"	8	580	5 16 0	12,955	0 0 0	971	12 6	323	17 6	291	11 6	11,315	3 0	52	15 6		
N.Z. Metropolitan Trotting Club	"	8	570	5 14 0	15,456	0 0 0	1,159	4 0	386	8 0	347	16 6	13,437	4 6	125	7 0		
"	3 April	8	2,200	22 0 0	55,293	0 0 0	4,146	19 6	1,382	6 6	1,244	3 6	48,193	15 6	325	15 0		
"	7 "	8	2,350	23 10 0	52,944	10 0 0	3,970	16 9	1,323	12 3	1,191	7 0	46,129	4 0	329	10 0		
Waimate Plains Trotting Club	"	8	1,430	14 6 0	27,184	0 0 0	2,038	16 0	679	12 0	611	14 6	23,745	8 6	108	9 0		
Auckland Trotting Club	"	8	1,800	18 0 0	39,200	10 0 0	2,940	0 9	980	0 3	882	2 6	34,229	3 0	169	3 6		
"	17 "	8	1,800	18 0 0	34,161	0 0 0	2,562	1 6	854	0 6	768	13 6	29,853	6 0	122	18 6		
Manawatu Trotting Club	"	8	1,130	11 6 0	21,423	0 0 0	1,606	14 6	535	11 6	482	1 6	18,727	8 6	71	4 0		
New Brighton Trotting Club	"	8	1,515	15 3 0	23,416	0 0 0	1,756	4 0	585	8 0	526	19 0	20,461	1 6	86	7 6		
"	29 "	8	2,130	21 6 0	39,031	10 0 0	2,927	7 3	975	15 9	878	5 6	34,029	13 6	220	8 0		
Forbury Park Trotting Club	"	8	2,260	22 12 0	23,556	10 0 0	1,766	14 9	588	18 3	529	11 6	20,567	19 6	103	6 0		
"	6 "	8	1,830	18 6 0	37,845	10 0 0	2,838	8 3	946	2 9	851	12 0	33,008	10 6	200	16 6		
Canterbury Park Trotting Club	"	8	1,825	18 5 0	38,961	10 0 0	2,922	2 3	974	0 9	876	14 6	33,964	17 0	223	15 6		
"	3 June	8	2,145	21 9 0	39,296	10 0 0	2,947	4 9	982	8 3	884	5 0	34,310	8 6	172	3 6		
"	5 "	8	1,975	19 15 0	24,912	0 0 0	1,868	8 0	622	16 0	560	11 6	21,788	18 6	71	6 0		
Ashburton Trotting Club	"	8	1,975	19 15 0	24,912	0 0 0	1,868	8 0	622	16 0	560	11 6	21,788	18 6	71	6 0		
Totals, trotting	60 days	478	98,840	988 8 0	1,849,615	10 0 0	138,721	3 3	46,240	7 9	41,613	15 6	1,614,449	17 6	8,590	6 0		
Totals, racing	224 days	1,757	403,385	4,033 17 0	6,942,954	10 0 0	520,721	11 9	173,573	17 3	156,226	10 0	6,058,954	7 6	33,478	3 6		
Grand totals	284 days	2,235	502,225	5,022 5 0	8,792,570	0 0 0	659,442	15 0	219,814	5 0	197,840	5 6	7,673,404	5 0	42,068	9 6		

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