Zealand Institute of Architects, also resigned towards the close of the year, but his successor was not appointed during the period under review. At the end of the year the personnel of the Standards Council was therefore as follows:—

Member.			Representing
A. R. Galbraith (Chairman)			 Municipal Association of New Zealand.
F. W. Furkert (Deputy Chairman)			 New Zealand Institution of Engineers.
R. C. Adams			 Commissioner of Works.
L. Arcus			 New Zealand Federated Builders' and Contractors' Industrial
			Association of Employers.
Mrs. H. Barnicoat			 Dominion Federation of New Zealand Women's Institutes.
K. Baxter			 New Zealand Federation of Labour.
W. Bryan			 Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand.
F. R. Callaghan			 Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
P. Ellerm			 Stores Control Board.
J. Ferguson			 New Zealand Federation of Labour.
Mrs. M. J. Forde			 National Council of Women.
W. Gazley			 Post and Telegraph Department.
Mrs. P. C. Jordan			 Women's Division of Federated Farmers of New Zealand.
E. H. Langford			 (Special appointment).
G. A. Lawrence			 New Zealand Institute of Chemistry.
D. I. Macdonald			 New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation.
L. J. McDonald			 (Executive Officer).
W. W. Mulholland			 Federated Farmers of New Zealand.
K, Pallo			 New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation.
G. A. Pascoe			 Department of Industries and Commerce.
G. S. J. Read			 New Zealand Railways.
G. L. Riley			 New Zealand Retailers' Federation.
J. E. Salmon			 New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation.
C. W. Turner			 (Special appointment).
(Appointment pending)		 New Zealand Institute of Architects.	
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MEETINGS

During the year, 250 meetings were held, comprising 2 meetings of the Standards Council, 3 of its Executive Committee, 214 of standing committees, 8 formal conferences, and 23 meetings of *ad hoc* sub committees and panels.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Regular Standard Specifications.—Eighty-two regular standard specifications were adopted during the year, 19 relating to mechanical engineering, 7 to electrical engineering, 9 to chemistry, 32 to the timber industry, 3 to the textile industry, 5 to building construction, 1 to household commodities, 1 to primary industries, 1 to plumbing, and 4 miscellaneous. Of these, 36 were British standards and 33 were Australian standards endorsed as New Zealand standard specifications, in one case with a local amendment. The remainder were original New Zealand standard specifications. In addition, 12 revised British standards were adopted as revisions of the corresponding New Zealand standard specifications, and 17 original New Zealand standard specifications were revised. Amendments to 35 existing standard specifications were also adopted. The total number of existing regular standard specifications at the close of the year was therefore 580:

Government Purchasing Standard Specifications.—Two Government purchasing standard specifications relating to red-lead paint for structural steel and office furniture were adopted during the year.

Emergency Standard Specifications.—Seventeen emergency standard specifications relating to mechanical engineering were adopted during the year. Of these, 16 were British war emergency standards endorsed as New Zealand standard specifications. In addition, amendments to 12 existing emergency standard specifications were adopted. Seventy-two emergency standard specifications were withdrawn, 6 of which were superseded by regular standard specifications, the remainder being no longer required with the passing of the war emergency. This reduced the total of existing emergency standard specifications at the close of the year to 144.