

## NEW ZEALAND WOOL BOARD

PURSUANT to regulation 15 of the Wool Industry Regulations 1978, notice is hereby given that the Adjusted Weighted Average Sale Price for the sale held on 26 October 1979 at Christchurch was 291.13 cents per kilogram (greasy basis).

As this price is above the Government Supplementary Minimum Wool Price of 235 cents per kilogram (greasy basis) no supplement is payable on wool until further notice.

There is likewise no grower retention levy payable in terms of section 42 of the Wool Industry Act 1977, as the A.W.A.S.P. is less than the ruling Trigger Price of 300 cents per kilogram (greasy basis).

Dated at Wellington this 29th day of October 1979.

A. J. N. ARTHUR, Levies Administration Manager.

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## GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

## BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS AND BANKS

By Dr Hawke

244 p. \$7.50

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand was established in 1933-34 but today's institution bears little resemblance to the one that was originally constructed by the 1933 legislation. The author, with a combination of historical and economic skill, covers the story and makes an assessment of the Bank's performance to date. A valuable contribution to New Zealand's historical record.

## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRINTED MAORI TO 1900

NATIONAL MUSEUM MONOGRAPH No. 7

By Herbert W. Williams

222 p. 1975. \$4.25

The most important collections of Maori books and pamphlets are mentioned in this bibliography. A short review has been made of the Maori literature dealt with and an endeavour has been made to trace the history of the various mission and other private presses concerned. Any work, however small, printed wholly in Maori, or in Maori with a translation has been included; so also has any work dealing wholly with the Maori language—such as a dictionary.

## BLOOD TEST LEGISLATION IN NEW ZEALAND

(TRAFFIC RESEARCH REPORT No. 18)

By Paul M. Hurst, PH.D.

Ministry of Transport

18 p. 1977. 70c

Uses graphs and statistics to give an evaluation of the compulsory blood test law in New Zealand. Discusses these, makes comparisons with other nations, and concludes with a summary.

## BUILDING STATISTICS 1977

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

28 p. 1978. \$1.10

Contains building statistics up to the year ended 31 March 1977. Innovations in the report include:

An analysis of the floor areas of new flats by size groups in urban areas, statistical areas, and statistical divisions.

The actual floor area of new buildings by urban area, statistical area, and statistical division. Where applicable figures are now shown in metric measurements.

## BY DESIGN

By Rosslyn Noonan

330 p. Illustrated. 1975. \$18.50

A brief history of the Public Works Department (Ministry of Works from 1870-1970), its effect on the development of the country, its changing roles, and ups and downs. The book covers the growth of New Zealand as a nation. In addition the author includes in her own narrative some fascinating stories of human interest. (Ministry of Works and Development.)

## CARPENTRY

New Zealand Technical Correspondence Institute  
302 p. 1977. \$12.95

This publication replaces the popular *Carpentry in New Zealand*. It is metricated and contains more than 450 illustrations. Also included is a set of fold-out house plans. Safety and safe methods, elementary first-aid, house design, construction, and metric tables are also highlighted.

Contents include sections on—

- Use of tools and machines.
- Preliminaries.
- Concrete foundations.
- Floor, wall, and roof framing.
- Wall coverings.
- Exterior joinery.
- Interior finishing.
- Timber, growth, seasoning, and preservation.
- Building science.

## CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING SERIES A—GENERAL STATISTICS BULLETIN NO. 1 1974-75 AND 1975-76

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

41 p. \$1.10

Introduces the results of the 1974-75 and 1975-76 censuses of manufacturing which replaced the census of industrial production in the 1973-74 census year.

The new censuses take greater account of the structure of firms and, as well as collecting statistical results of individual manufacturing establishments, also integrate the activities of ancillary units servicing manufacturing.

Each census result gives an economic measurement of the manufacturing activities of New Zealand, based on normal accounting figures.

## CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING SERIES B—Covering Production Years 1974-75 and 1975-76

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

1978. \$1.10 each

Introduces the results of the 1974-75 and 1975-76 census of manufacturing which replaced the census of industrial production in the 1974-75 census year.

Bulletins to date in the series are:

- No. 1 General Regional Statistics summary
- No. 2 Northland Statistical area
- No. 3 Central Auckland Statistical area
- No. 4 South Auckland—Bay of Plenty Statistical area
- No. 5 East Coast Statistical area
- No. 6 Hawke's Bay Statistical area
- No. 7 Taranaki Statistical area
- No. 8 Wellington Statistical area

## CHILD ABUSE IN NEW ZEALAND

342 p. \$4.50

A report on a nation-wide survey of the physical ill-treatment of children in New Zealand. (Department of Social Welfare.)

## CHALLENGE FOR HEALTH

By F. S. Maclean, B.A., M.D.(CAM.), D.P.H.(N.Z.)

470 p. photo plates. \$2

In the interesting book the author described the history of public health in New Zealand. Included is an account of the 1900 world pandemic of bubonic plague and its effects in New Zealand. After this epidemic the Department of Public Health was set up, and took independence from local authorities in the matters of public health. This book tells also of the improvements in sanitary conditions throughout the country and the attempts to improve the health of the Maori people.

## THE CHANGING VEGETATION OF MOLESWORTH STATION NEW ZEALAND 1944-1971

NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, BULLETIN 217

118 p. 1976. \$4.50

Totalling 700 square miles, the broad expanse of high altitude Crown land known as Molesworth Station is the largest single farm unit in New Zealand. In 1938, after 70 years of leasehold farming the Molesworth and Tardale runs reverted to the Crown in a badly depleted state. This is an account of the recovering of the land at Molesworth for productive farming and should prove very interesting and informative to all high country farmers.