

Department.	Increase due to.
Customs— <i>continued</i> .	(2.) New legislation passed in 1919 and 1920 with respect to immigration considerably increasing the amount of work in connection with over-seas vessels.
Defence	The transfer to the permanent staff of junior officers formerly temporary, or on the relieving staff, Department of Internal Affairs.
Education	(1.) Transfer of Inspectors of Schools from Education Boards. (2.) Extension of work connected with juvenile probation system ; physical instruction in schools. (3.) Special legislation dealing with free secondary education, &c. (4.) Additional obligations thrown upon the Department by the amendments in the Education Act, 1912 and 1914 ; the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1917, and the New Zealand University Amendment Act, 1914.
Health	(1.) Administration of various Acts necessitating appointment of new staff— <i>i.e.</i> , Social Hygiene Act, involving the appointment of several Health Patrols. Other Acts necessitated an increase in the number of district nurses to Natives, district midwives, Health and other nurses. (2.) The passing of the Health Act, 1920, which necessitated the establishment of various divisions, mainly in view of the lessons learned from the influenza epidemic and from the report of the Commission thereon as to the necessity of the Health Department having ample staff to meet all contingencies. (3.) School Medical Officers, School Nurses, School Dental Officers, and School Dental Nurses being transferred from the Education Department to the Health Department in terms of the Health Act, 1921. As an instance of the natural increase in health work it may be mentioned that in 1914 only eight classes of disease were notifiable, and 6,033 cases were notified and dealt with, whereas in 1920 no less than twenty-three classes of disease had been made notifiable, and 41,544 cases were notified and dealt with. In 1914 there were four St. Helens Hospitals and one sanatorium ; on the 1st April, 1921, there were seven St. Helens Hospitals, two sanatoria, and two small hospitals. Following on the progress made in bacteriological science and its use in health work a considerable increase has been made in the staff of trained Bacteriologists and officers for training in this direction.
Internal Affairs ..	(1.) Transfer of the messenger and charing services from the control of individual Departments to the central control of the Internal Affairs Department, together with the opening of new buildings accounts for a considerable portion of the increase in the staff of this Department. (2.) Growth of business. (3.) New legislation. (4.) War Funds Act. (5.) Opening of the Turnbull Library ; censoring of films.
Industries and Commerce	This Department was created in 1920, when eleven officers were appointed. Since then the investigating staff of the Department has been considerably increased by the appointment of additional accountants, and the staff now totals thirty-three officers.
Labour	(1.) Principally to housing scheme.
Land and Deeds ..	(2.) Inspection of footwear, &c. (1.) Appointment of cadets for training. (2.) The practice of appointing permanent junior officers to replace more expensive contract workers.
Land and Income Tax	Changes in the incidence of taxation due mainly to the exigencies of finance and the normal growth of the Department. Changes in taxing legislation were made by the following Acts: Finance Act, 1915, 1916, 1917 ; Land and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1920.
Lands and Survey ..	(1.) Work in connection with the discharged soldiers settlement scheme. (2.) Appointment of draughting and other cadets for training.
Native Trust ..	This is a new Department.
National Provident and Friendly Societies	(1.) Increase in National Provident Fund business : <i>e.g.</i> , the increase in the National Provident Fund business in 1920 over 1914 in the number of contributors is 188 per cent., and in the income 501 per cent.
Pensions	(2.) Passing of the Local Authorities Superannuation and Finance Act, 1916. (1.) Due to the increase of old-age and widows' pensions. The increase in the number of old-age pensions is due to the lowering of the pension-age of women from sixty-five to sixty years, following on the passing of the pensions legislation of 1913.