## OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

As in the case of taxation, which, as I have shown, is by comparison with other countries very light indeed, so there is another popular delusion which in my opinion requires to be dealt with—that is, that our debt is a grievous burden, almost too great to be borne. It is nothing of the sort, and the true position must be stated again and again at the risk of appearing to be wearisome in iteration. Our gross debt is large, but so are our assets; and in considering the position of any individual company or nation the debts must not be referred to alone. What has been done with the money borrowed? Are there assets to represent it? What percentage of it has been applied to increase the earning-power of the business? These are some of the questions which must be answered before an opinion can be formed as to the heaviness or the lightness of the debt under consideration.

Our debt may be examined in detail	thus :—			£
Total gross public debt				81,078,122
Less accumulated sinking funds	• •	• •		1,240,734
Net debt		••		£79,837,388
The gross debt is shown in detail thu Borrowed for—  Maori war Defence Railways Roads and bridges construct Public buildings Telegraph and telephone line Harbours and lighthouses Immigration Lands for settlement Government advances to set Government advances to set Government advances to wo Bank of New Zealand shares New Zealand Consols Purchase of Native lands Tourist and health resorts Development of goldfields an Loans to local bodies State fire insurance Reserve Fund securities Scenery-preservation	tion  es  ctlers orkers			£ 2,357,000 2,783,727 25,602,948 6,871,251 5,240,251 1,431,647 573,683 2,463,002 6,303,485 6,974,935 964,765 500,000 462,166 2,461,167 131,507 987,598 4,882,000 2,000 800,000 40,000
Deficiencies in revenue, cha				
raising loans, increase			&c.,	
provincial liabilities, an	d miscella	neous	• •	9,244,990
	٠.			£81,078,122

I desire to point out that there is now a sinking fund for all our existing loans, and every future loan has a sinking fund provided for it without introducing any separate legislation to establish the same. We are in this respect in a singularly strong position. No other country in the world occupies so satisfactory a position.

The portions of the debt borrowed for advances to settlers and workers, for purchasing lands for settlement, Native lands, Bank of New Zealand shares, construction of railways, telegraph and telephone lines, and loans to local bodies pay their own interest. Other portions are partly or indirectly interest-bearing. I propose to give details regarding our debts, and to show how they are used.