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### ERRATA.

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Page ix. Column "Percentage of Whole," for "58 per cent." read "59·1 "; for "11 per cent." read "9·4 "; and for "31 per cent." read "31·3."

Page x. In paragraph beginning "Taking the difference in population," sixth line, for "12·8 per cent." read "28·4 per cent."

Page xxv. In penultimate paragraph, fifth line, for "£29 11s. 8d.—that is, 11d.," read "£23 6s. 8d.—that is, 8d."

Page xxviii. In eighth line from bottom read "or " instead of "for " where it occurs first in the line.

NOTE.—These corrections have been made since the Budget was delivered.

J. W. POYNTON,  
Secretary to Treasury.



1911.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

*(In Committee of Supply, 8th September, 1911)*

BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE. THE RT. HON. SIR J. G. WARD, BART., P.C., K.C.M.G.

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Mr. COLVIN,—

I have the pleasure to submit to the Committee the budget of the year's finances as on the 31st March last.

I shall also deal with matters affecting the current year's operations, and, as on former occasions, it will be my duty to submit subjects for consideration affecting the future that I feel sure will be recognized as of considerable importance to the Dominion.

The abstract of the accounts showing the receipts and expenditure of the financial year will be found in the tables attached to the Statement.

Last year I had the pleasure of announcing that a substantial balance of £432,316 was available at the end of the year. It is with much satisfaction that I state that the present year's results have exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the Dominion.

## REVENUE.

I proceed to give details of the revenue of the year just closed, which, I am pleased to say, was a record one, amounting to £10,297,023. The increase from Railways amounted to £225,492; from Customs, £356,708; stamps, £289,328. The total increase of revenue from Railways and Customs amounted to £582,200, and was due to the activity of trade in all its branches. The large increase in stamp revenue, both of the Stamp Department and the Postal Department, is due partly to the prosperous condition of the country, and to the alteration in stamp duties affecting deceased estates, of which a larger number than usual have been dealt with. The increase from stamp duties under all headings amounted to £289,328; so that the increase from the three Departments, Railways, Customs, and Stamps, was £871,528. As there has on former occasions been a desire expressed that more details should be given regarding our revenue and

expenditure, I propose to set them out more fully than heretofore. Details are shown in table below :—

	1910-11.	1909-10.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Consolidated Fund—</b>				
<b>Ordinary revenue—</b>	£	£	£	£
Customs .. .. .	3,027,829	2,671,121	356,708	..
Stamps (Stamps Department) .. .. .	819,839	1,346,817	289,328	..
Stamps (Postal Department) .. .. .	816,306			
Post and Telegraph cash receipts .. .. .	211,261	190,535	20,726	..
Land-tax .. .. .	628,723	642,270	..	13,547
Income-tax .. .. .	407,235	316,835	90,400	..
Beer duty .. .. .	118,100	115,369	2,731	..
Railways .. .. .	3,483,755	3,258,263	225,492	..
Registration and other fees .. .. .	100,026	88,305	11,721	..
Marine .. .. .	45,933	42,918	3,015	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	327,123	296,099	31,024	..
Territorial revenue .. .. .	255,032	202,587	52,445	..
Endowment revenue .. .. .	55,861	67,142	..	11,281
			1,083,590	24,828
			24,828	
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>10,297,023</b>	<b>9,238,261</b>	<b>1,058,762</b>	

#### COMPARED WITH 1908-9.

			£
Revenue, 1908-9.. .. .	..	..	9,001,185
Revenue, 1910-11 .. .. .	..	..	10,297,023
			<u>          </u>
Increase .. .. .	..	..	£1,295,838
			<u>          </u>

#### EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure for the year was set down as £9,472,278, to which should be added an additional appropriation for railways, £233,755, making a total of £9,706,033. Of this amount £9,343,106 was spent, a saving of £362,927 being effected.

The permanent appropriations show a saving of £29,260, and the departmental expenditure is £333,667 less than the amount authorized, but of this amount Railways are credited with £192,496, being the balance unspent after the excess of revenue as allowed by law was added to the appropriation, so that if we eliminate Railways we have a direct saving for the year of £141,171 on our departmental votes.

With the exception of the Legislative class, it will be seen by reference to the tables attached that every other class has been kept within the amounts voted by Parliament.

#### Amount estimated :—

	£	£
Permanent charges .. .. .	3,672,110	
Annual appropriations .. .. .	5,800,168	
Additional appropriations for railways .. .. .	233,755	
	<u>          </u>	9,706,033

#### Amount expended,—

Permanent charges .. .. .	3,642,850	
Annual appropriations .. .. .	5,700,256	
	<u>          </u>	9,343,106

Saving on appropriations .. .. .	£362,927
	<u>          </u>

## COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE, 1909-10 AND 1910-11.

	Expenditure.		Difference.	
	Year 1910-11.	Year 1909-10.	More.	Less.
Permanent appropriations—	£	£	£	£
Civil List .. .. .	34,373	33,730	643	..
Interest and sinking fund .. .. .	2,458,452	2,397,461	60,991	..
Under special Acts .. .. .	482,119	452,491	29,628	..
Subsidies paid to local authorities .. .. .	108,017	94,208	13,809	..
Territorial revenue .. .. .	40,397	36,400	3,997	..
Endowments .. .. .	153,459	158,066	..	4,607
Old-age pensions .. .. .	366,033	342,053	23,980	..
	3,642,850	3,514,409	133,048	4,607
Annual appropriations—				
Legislative Departments .. .. .	37,611	28,634	8,977	..
Department of Finance .. .. .	48,023	36,773	11,250	..
Post and Telegraph Department .. .. .	911,819	855,862	55,957	..
Working Railways Department.. .. .	2,270,814	2,168,189	102,625	..
Public Buildings, Domains, and Maintenance of Roads .. .. .	81,103	86,729	..	5,626
Native Department .. .. .	21,661	18,874	2,787	..
Justice Department .. .. .	370,182	365,920	4,262	..
Mines Department .. .. .	22,457	24,704	..	2,247
Department of Internal Affairs .. .. .	262,142	256,466	5,676	..
Defence Department .. .. .	212,939	194,050	18,889	..
Customs, Marine, and Inspection of Machinery Departments .. .. .	114,737	122,782	..	8,045
Department of Labour .. .. .	22,725	24,212	..	1,487
Department of Lands and Survey .. .. .	206,660	233,743	..	27,083
Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Tourists .. .. .	184,579	189,914	..	5,335
Education Department .. .. .	924,777	859,243	65,534	..
Services not provided for .. .. .	8,027	10,418	..	2,391
	5,700,256	5,476,513	275,957	52,214
			409,005	56,821
Totals .. .. .	9,343,106	8,990,922	352,184	

	1910-11.	£	£
Permanent charges .. .. .	..	3,642,850	
Annual appropriations .. .. .	..	5,700,256	
		<u>9,343,106</u>	

	1909-10.	£	£
Permanent charges .. .. .	..	3,514,409	
Annual appropriations .. .. .	..	5,476,513	
		<u>8,990,922</u>	

Increased expenditure .. .. .	..	£352,184	
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As under—		£	
Increase, permanent charges .. .. .	..	128,441	
Increase, annual appropriations .. .. .	..	223,743	
Total .. .. .	..	<u>£352,184</u>	

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE, 1910-11, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

					£
1910-11	..	..	..	..	9,343,106
1909-10	..	..	..	..	8,990,922
					<hr/>
Increase	..	..	..	..	£352,184
					<hr/>
Accounted for as follows :—					£
Interest and sinking fund	..	..	..	..	61,000
Under special Acts	..	..	..	..	2,000
Payments to local bodies	..	..	..	..	14,000
Old-age pensions	..	..	..	..	24,000
Public service superannuation	..	..	..	..	28,000
					<hr/>
					129,000
Legislative	..	..	..	..	9,000
Department of Minister of Finance	..	..	..	..	11,000
Postal Department	..	..	..	..	56,000
Working Railways	..	..	..	..	102,000
Native Department	..	..	..	..	3,000
Minister of Justice	..	..	..	..	4,000
Department of Internal Affairs	..	..	..	..	6,000
Defence Department	..	..	..	..	19,000
Education Department	..	..	..	..	65,000
					<hr/>
					275,000
					<hr/>
					404,000
Savings on—					
Department of Lands and Survey	..	..	..	..	27,000
Customs, Marine, and Inspection of Machinery	..	..	..	..	8,000
Minister of Public Works	..	..	..	..	6,000
Minister of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	5,000
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	6,000
					<hr/>
					52,000
					<hr/>
					£352,000
					<hr/>

RESULTS OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

					£
Balance brought forward, 1st April, 1910	..	..	..	..	432,316
Receipts during year,—					
Revenue	..	..	..	..	10,297,023
Other receipts	..	..	..	..	250
					<hr/>
					10,297,273
Expenditure during year,—					
Appropriations	..	..	..	..	9,343,106
					<hr/>
Excess of receipts over expenditure	..	..	..	..	954,167
					<hr/>
The credit balance, including £432,316, the amount carried forward at the beginning of the financial year, amounts to a surplus on the 31st March last of	..	..	..	..	1,386,483
From this I transferred to Public Works Fund	..	..	..	..	800,000
					<hr/>
Leaving a balance on 31st March, 1911, to begin the present financial year of	..	..	..	..	£586,483
					<hr/>

In the Budget of last year I estimated the surplus at £727,421, less amount required for supplementary estimates. It is pleasant to announce that this estimate has been exceeded by so much. The excess is, as I have already said, due largely to the widespread revival of trade both in and out of the Dominion.



## TREASURY BILLS.

As will be seen, there were none outstanding on the 31st March last. These from time to time will have to be again resorted to, of course, in anticipation of revenue, for which the law rightly provides; but it must be satisfactory for honourable members to note that, as promised by me, the large amount for several years appearing under this head, and which had practically become part of our permanent debt, has disappeared. The position for eighteen years is shown by this table :—

	£		£
1893-94 ..	811,000	1902-3 ..	700,000
1894-95 ..	810,000	1903-4 ..	700,000
1895-96 ..	735,000	1904-5 ..	700,000
1896-97 ..	730,000	1905-6 ..	700,000
1897-98 ..	730,000	1906-7 ..	550,000
1898-99 ..	710,000	1907-8 ..	400,000
1899-1900 ..	700,000	1908-9 ..	250,000
1900-1 ..	700,000	1909-10 ..	100,000
1901-2 ..	700,000	1910-11 ..	Nil.

As the whole of the £700,000 has been paid off out of ordinary revenue since my Government took office in 1906, I think I may reasonably take credit for a satisfactory clearance of what had come to be regarded as part of our permanent debt.

## PUBLIC WORKS FUND.

A community like ours, which is developing its heritage by the expenditure of public moneys, must look with interest on the condition of the fund available for construction of public works. The balance from last year was £312,366. During 1910-11 it received, as loan-moneys, £1,984,742; transfer from revenue, £800,000; other receipts, £6,506: total, £3,103,614.

The expenditure was—

	£	£
Under appropriations .. ..	1,892,851	
Other charges .. ..	70,718	
	<hr/>	1,963,569

Balance at 31st March, 1911 .. ..	1,140,045
Balance loan-money to be received .. ..	181,650
	<hr/>

Available public-works moneys to start the current year with .. ..	<hr/> <hr/> £1,321,695
--	------------------------

The balance to 31st March is made up as follows :—

Cash in Public Account .. ..	381,259
Advances in hands of officers of Government .. ..	8,786
Invested at fixed deposit with Bank of New Zealand, London .. ..	750,000
	<hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> £1,140,045

## TRANSFERS FROM REVENUE.

The total amount transferred from revenue to Public Works Fund since 1891 amounts to the large sum of £8,030,000. I give the actual amount for each year during that period :—

Year.	Amount. £	Year.	Amount. £
1891-92 ..	30,000	1901-2 ..	500,000
1892-93 ..	200,000	1902-3 ..	200,000
1893-94 ..	250,000	1903-4 ..	350,000
1894-95 ..	250,000	1904-5 ..	600,000
1895-96 ..	150,000	1905-6 ..	500,000
1896-97 ..	150,000	1906-7 ..	775,000
1897-98 ..	300,000	1907-8 ..	800,000
1898-99 ..	425,000	1908-9 ..	800,000
1899-1900 ..	450,000	1909-10 ..	Nil
1900-1 ..	500,000	1910-11 ..	800,000

If the amounts transferred from revenue had been borrowed instead of being provided in this way, the interest paid thereon, reckoning it at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., would have totalled £2,001,400 to date.

## 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 .. .. .	<u>£79,837,388</u>

The gross debt is shown in detail thus:—

Borrowed for—	£
Maori war .. .. .	2,357,000
Defence .. .. .	2,783,727
Railways .. .. .	25,602,948
Roads and bridges construction .. .. .	6,871,251
Public buildings .. .. .	5,240,251
Telegraph and telephone lines .. .. .	1,431,647
Harbours and lighthouses .. .. .	573,683
Immigration .. .. .	2,463,002
Lands for settlement .. .. .	6,303,485
Government advances to settlers .. .. .	6,974,935
Government advances to workers .. .. .	964,765
Bank of New Zealand shares .. .. .	500,000
New Zealand Consols .. .. .	462,166
Purchase of Native lands .. .. .	2,461,167
Tourist and health resorts .. .. .	131,507
Development of goldfields and coal-mines .. .. .	987,598
Loans to local bodies .. .. .	4,882,000
State fire insurance .. .. .	2,000
Reserve Fund securities   .. .. .	800,000
Scenery-preservation .. .. .	40,000
Deficiencies in revenue, charges and expenses of raising loans, increase by conversion, &c., provincial liabilities, and miscellaneous .. .. .	9,244,990
	<u>£81,078,122</u>

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.

## ANALYSIS OF THE DEBT.

*Railways, £25,602,948.*

The railways pay more than the interest on the moneys borrowed for their construction. The general taxpayer contributes nothing to their upkeep, but indirectly benefits by their existence.

*Advances to Settlers and Workers, £7,939,700.*

This money is lent out at higher rates than those at which it was borrowed. The difference more than pays the cost of working the Department, and makes provision for a special sinking fund to pay off the loans, together with a reserve fund for all possible losses. A considerable profit will in all probability ultimately go to the State. Like the construction of railways, the lending of this money indirectly helps the taxpayer by increasing settlement and contributing to the Dominion's prosperity, and has conferred widespread benefit on the settlers, and indirectly upon the traders of the Dominion.

*Lands for Settlements, £6,303,485.*

Large estates have been purchased with this money and closer settlement so brought about. The rents and other income from the lands purchased more than pay interest on the money borrowed for this purpose. The expenditure indirectly helps the taxpayer, and without this system being in operation a large number of people in the Dominion now in good positions could not have enjoyed the happiness they now experience.

*Telegraph and Telephone Lines, £1,431,647.*

This sum, too, finds its own interest, and provides necessary and efficient public conveniences, and we have undeniably a most efficient telegraph and telephone system in the Dominion, and which I hope to see still greatly improved.

*Bank of New Zealand Shares, £500,000.*

The money for the purchase of these shares was borrowed at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The State has to pay £18,133 per annum interest on this £500,000 and on the expenses of converting it into stock. But it receives in dividends much more than £18,133 per annum. Since 1904 the State has paid in interest £125,900, and has received in dividends £262,500, giving a net profit of £136,600 in seven years. If the shares were now sold they would bring much more in the open market than the half-million paid for them. I think you will agree with me in saying that, apart from this being a profitable investment, the attachment of the Bank to the Dominion is as a matter of public policy a wise one.

*Loans to Local Bodies, £4,882,000.*

This money was borrowed to help local authorities. The interest is paid by the borrowing authority for twenty-six, thirty-two, or forty-one years, according to the rate of interest paid— $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. The loans have been no burden to the taxpayer, although the principal will have to be repaid by the State, and not by the local bodies. The indirect benefit to the State has, however, been substantial. Local authorities can now obtain a sufficiency of funds to enable them to carry on with reasonable activity local works of great value and convenience to those whom they serve. Under the old system the work of the local bodies was cramped and restricted.

*Reserve Fund Securities, £800,000.*

This amount was borrowed, and as soon as possible invested in England in undoubted securities which can at any time be easily realized. The interest received almost equals that paid. The investment was created to form a reserve which can be drawn upon in case of some great emergency, peril, or national disaster. The creation of this reserve has the approval of the greatest experts in finance. I hope in the years to come that an additional £200,000 may be added to the present sum, making £1,000,000 in all. The advantage to this country by so doing would be very great.

I now show the division of our debt:—

*Self-supporting, earning Interest.*

	£
Amount expended on railways .. .. .	25,602,948
Loans to local bodies .. .. .	4,882,000
Telegraph and telephone lines .. .. .	1,431,647
Reserve Fund securities .. .. .	800,000
New Zealand Consols .. .. .	462,166
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£33,178,761</b>

*Profit-earning.*

	£
Advances to settlers and workers .. .. .	7,939,700
Lands for settlements .. .. .	6,303,485
Bank of New Zealand shares .. .. .	500,000
State fire insurance .. .. .	2,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£14,745,185</b>

It will thus be seen that £47,923,946 of our debt pays interest, and some of this gives more than the interest paid for its use, being actually profit-producing. If from this is deducted the sum borrowed to help local bodies, which when due will be paid by the Dominion, there remains a sum of £43,041,946, which is no burden, from the point of view of taxation, and never will be, to the taxpayer.

Of the remaining portion of our public debt, some is indirectly interest-bearing, such as—

*Purchase of Native Lands, £2,461,167.*

This has been well spent. Some of the lands purchased have been sold, some leased, and some are still owned by the Crown. The returns to the State in the way of rent, moneys received for sales, and the assets still remaining would be more than sufficient to set off against the liability.

*Roads and Bridges Construction, £6,871,251.*

This may be considered indirectly interest-bearing, though it is well known that a very large portion of it has been loaded on the land and is direct interest-bearing, but for present purposes I call it indirect interest-bearing. The physical configuration of our country, its deep gorges, high hills, and numerous large rivers, made it imperative that heavy expenditure should be incurred for intercommunication amongst its scattered settlements. Otherwise settlement in many parts of the country would have been next to impossible, as without facilities for transport thousands of our people would have been in a sorry state. Were money not freely spent on such works the development of the Dominion would have been seriously retarded. I shall, however, in the ultimate analysis consider it as non-interest-paying.

*Expended on Public Buildings, £5,240,251.*

This amount may be regarded as indirectly interest-bearing. Rent would have to be paid if the State did not erect its own offices.

To the foregoing might be added the loans raised for immigration and tourist resorts, but it is safer to regard them as non-interest-bearing.

I will now state the loans that are non-interest-bearing.

<i>Non-interest-bearing.</i>					£
Loans for—					
Roads and bridges	..	..	..	..	6,871,251
Immigration	..	..	..	..	2,463,002
Maori war	..	..	..	..	2,357,000
Defence	..	..	..	..	2,783,727
Harbours and lighthouses	..	..	..	..	573,683
Development of goldfields and coal-mines	..	..	..	..	987,598
Tourist and health resorts	..	..	..	..	131,507
Scenery-preservation	..	..	..	..	40,000
Charges and expenses of raising loans, increase by conversions, &c., together with provincial liabilities taken over on the abolition of the provinces					9,244,990
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>£25,452,758</u>

The public debt may be summarized thus :—			£	Percentage of Whole.
(1.) Paying interest and making a profit	..	..	47,923,946	58 per cent.
(2.) Indirectly interest-bearing	..	..	7,701,418	11 „
(3.) Non-interest-bearing	..	..	25,452,758	31 „

If the period of the Dominion's borrowing is divided into two—that before 1891 as the first, and after that date the second—it will be seen that the burden of our debt is really decreasing, although the total has largely increased during the second term. The interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing portions of our debt up to 1891, and from 1891 to the present date, are—

<i>Before 1891.</i>			
<i>Interest-bearing.</i>	£	<i>Non-interest-bearing.</i>	£
Borrowed for—		Borrowed for—	
Railways	14,580,000	Maori wars	2,357,000
Public buildings	1,800,000	Defence	1,638,000
Telegraph and telephone lines	769,000	Roads and bridges	5,106,000
Purchase of Native lands	1,546,000	Harbours and light-houses	484,000
Loans to local bodies	325,000	Immigration	2,459,000
		Goldfields and coalfields development	571,000
		Costs of raising loans, discounts and conversion into stock, &c., provincial liabilities taken over	7,195,350
Total	<u>£19,020,000</u>	Total	<u>£19,810,350</u>

In 1891 49 per cent. of the debt was directly or indirectly interest-bearing, and 51 per cent. non-interest-bearing.

## 1891 to 1911.

Since 1891 our debt has been increased from £38,830,350 to £81,078,122, but it will be seen that more than 86 per cent. of the increase is self-supporting:—

<i>Interest-bearing.</i>		<i>Non-interest-bearing.</i>	
Borrowed for—	£	Borrowed for—	£
Railways .. ..	11,022,948	Defence .. ..	1,145,727
Public buildings ..	3,440,251	Roads and bridges ..	1,765,251
Telegraph and telephone lines .. ..	662,647	Harbours and light-houses .. ..	89,683
Lands for settlements ..	6,303,485	Immigration .. ..	4,002
Advances to settlers ..	6,974,935	Tourist and health resorts .. ..	131,507
Advances to workers ..	964,765	Gold fields and coalfields development ..	416,598
Bank of New Zealand shares .. ..	500,000	Scenery-preservation ..	40,000
New Zealand Consols ..	462,166	Costs of raising loans, discounts, and conversion into stock, &c..	2,049,640
Purchase of Native lands .. ..	915,167		
Loans to local bodies ..	4,557,000		
State fire insurance ..	2,000		
Reserve Fund securities	800,000		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>£36,605,364</b>	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>£5,642,408</b>
Percentage of increase that is interest-bearing, 86·7.		Percentage of increase that is not bearing interest, 13·3.	

So that it will be seen that prior to 1891 49 per cent. of our debt was directly or indirectly interest-bearing, and from 1891 to 1911 the percentage of increase of the loans that were interest-bearing was 86 per cent., while prior to 1891 the loans that were non-interest-bearing was 51 per cent., and from 1891 to 1911 the percentage of increase of our loans that were not bearing interest was only 13·3 per cent. These facts speak for themselves, and should be remembered by those who are so ready to cry out against our financial position.

The average rate of interest paid on our loans was considerably more in 1891 than it is now. On the 31st March, 1891, it was £4 10s. 3d. per £100. Since then it has decreased by about 17½ per cent., and is now about £3 14s. 6d.

Taking the difference in population, the rate of interest per head on the non-interest-bearing portion of our debt is much less now than twenty years ago. That which is earning interest, it cannot be too often repeated, does not oppress the taxpayer at all. In 1891 the population of the Dominion was, exclusive of Maoris, 634,058. It is now 1,008,407, an increase of 59 per cent. The non-interest-bearing debt has, however, increased by only 12·8 per cent. In 1891 it was £19,810,350: it is now only £25,452,758. At the rate of interest paid on our loans in 1891 the annual sum to be paid on the £19,810,350 of non-interest-bearing debt would be £893,446—that is, £1 8s. per head of the population. At that same rate of interest the amount per head on the £25,452,758 of dead-weight debt now owing would be £1 2s., but we are paying less interest now, and for the £25,452,758 non-interest-producing debt now owing the present amount of interest would be £946,842, or 18s. 7½d. per head only.

If we regard the whole amount of our debt as a dead-weight one—that is, neither profitable nor self-supporting, as the greater portions of the national debts of many countries unfortunately are—it will be seen that it is not so onerous now as it was twenty years ago. The interest paid per head on the whole debt was, in 1891 £2 15s. 3¼d.: it is now £2 10s. 5¼d., a decrease of 8 per cent. But in 1911 only 31 per cent. of our debt can be said to be dead-weight, while in 1891 51 per cent. of it was of this nature, and the amount payable on it has fallen from £1 8s. to 18s. 7½d. per head of the population, a decrease of 19·4 per cent.

How can any one in view of these striking facts say that our debt is increasing our taxation, and is being piled up to such an extent as to be unbearable? It is to be much regretted that statements of this kind should be so persistently spoken and written by those who should know better. Ignorance in connection with this subject is to be expected in ill-informed persons, but for public men and newspaper-writers, who have access to the records of the Dominion, to make such misstatements is inexcusable. They have done no serious injury to our country, whether they meant to do so or not. It is the duty of every person who speaks as one having authority in public matters to make himself acquainted with the truth respecting our debts. The more minutely they are examined the better. It will be found that they are a diminishing load for the tax-payer to bear, that they have been on the whole well expended, and that the inhabitants of the Dominion have benefited enormously by them. The provision now established by which they will be wholly extinguished in seventy-five years from the present time should further relieve well-wishers of the country from any anxiety in respect of them.

I have considered it desirable to go somewhat at length into the position of our indebtedness owing to the persistent misrepresentations made about the financial position during the last few months. There appears to have been almost a widespread conspiracy of defamation of our country's financial condition which has made the foregoing full analysis necessary. As in mechanical laws, so in politics, action and reaction are equal and opposite, and when erroneous statements are made often a recoil is to be expected. I shall return to this question again and as often as appears to be necessary.

#### WEALTH AND ASSETS OF THE DOMINION AND ITS PEOPLE.

There are so many wrong impressions conveyed regarding the general position of New Zealand that I think it will be recognized as of use to our people if I set out an estimate of the private wealth in 1911.

Our position may be seen at a glance by comparing our liabilities with some of our assets.

Liabilities, £79,837,388 (of which only £25,452,758 is deadweight debt).

#### Assets—

	£
Crown lands .....	22,000,000
Educational lands .....	5,038,615
Government railways open and under construction on 31st March, 1911 .....	31,509,960
Other public works, telegraphs, lighthouses, harbours, water-supply on goldfields .....	6,000,000
Value of lands held as security for amounts borrowed for Advances to Settlers and Workers .....	20,000,000
Value of lands held under Land for Settlements Acts .....	6,000,000
Bank of New Zealand shares, say .....	2,000,000
Reserve Fund securities .....	800,000
	<hr/>
	£93,348,575
	<hr/>

This does not, of course, cover all our assets, private land and mortgages being taxable as against public debts. If we include all our wealth, such as land, live-stock, bank deposits, timber, &c., the total exceeds £650,000,000.

The sales of land have shown that the valuations are very much below that of actual sales, so that no exception can be taken to the valuations under this head as they are well on the low side.

I am not taking into account the incomes derived from salaries and professions which now approach about four million sterling per annum. Nor do I take into account the earnings of the wage-earners, the estimated total income of which is £46,000,000 per annum. The public and private wealth in the Dominion is over 650 millions sterling, and I would again call the attention of honourable members to the fact that for every million increase in the public

debt the assets have increased rather more than ten millions, so that when the position of the country is being criticized by those who recognize that the future construction of railways and proper provision for the public service of the people requires borrowed money to do a portion of it, they should not shut their eyes to the other side of the ledger, a glance at which proves conclusively that, though our debt is increasing due to the expenditure of money on well considered proposals for the general benefit of the people, the financial stability both of the country and its people is beyond all question, and *per capita* of the population our assets and wealth to-day are the highest in the world.

The large increase in the private wealth of the people of the Dominion from year to year shows that our *per capita* wealth is increasing much faster than our indebtedness.

#### PRICE OF NEW ZEALAND STOCK.

A great deal has been said from time to time as to our indebtedness affecting adversely the credit of the Dominion. The best answer to this will be found in examining the price of our stock compared with that of other Dominions at latest quotations, which I now do.

	3-per-cents.			3½-per-cents.			4-per-cents.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New Zealand ..	86	10	0	97	0	0	104	0	0
New South Wales ..	87	10	0	98	10	0	104	10	0
Victoria ..	84	10	0	98	0	0	102	0	0
South Australia..	82	0	0	98	10	0	..	..	..
Queensland ..	86	10	0	98	0	0	102	0	0
West Australia ..	88	10	0	97	0	0	..	..	..
Tasmania ..	84	10	0	97	0	0	..	..	..

There are bound to be fluctuations from time to time. The law of supply and demand affects the price of money as of any other commodity, and I take latest quotations as a reasonable guide to our position. We sometimes find our stocks ruling higher than our neighbours' and sometimes lower, but it cannot be suggested that by giving the latest quotations I have attempted to select a favourable period, yet they compare well, and our position is a strong answer to those who express doubts as to our standing at the world's financial centre.

#### PUBLIC DEBT EXTINCTION ACT.

The amount that will be required to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the liquidation of the public debt will, during this year, be £144,855. This is a large sum and a good beginning, but, as fully explained in last year's Budget, it will involve but little extra trouble to the taxpayer and will be sufficient to pay off our present national debt in seventy-five years. The amount will be made up as follows: Saved to the Consolidated Fund by the discontinuance of the contributions to provide a sinking fund for extinguishing old war and defence loans and for the repayment of moneys raised for lending to local bodies, £92,308. Interest to be received from the Public Trustee on the sum of £992,992 held by him and set aside under the Act as a permanent endowment to assist in the repayment of the whole of our public debt, £39,691. Amount to be paid in addition out of the Consolidated Fund, £12,886. Thus, for an additional payment of £12,886 out of the Consolidated Fund more than was paid last year the whole of our present debt not provided with an internal reserve or sinking fund for its repayment will be entirely extinguished in seventy-five years.

The scheme has come well out of the criticisms, friendly and otherwise, to which it has been subjected, and the more carefully it is examined the more satisfactory it will appear. I had the pleasure of fully explaining the system to financial experts in London, and I am glad to say it met with general approval.

Inquiries have been made about the system from the Commonwealth States and other countries. Like many of the good things first introduced by the New Zealand Legislature, it is certain to be adopted elsewhere. I note with regret that the old but most common objection to it is still feebly voiced occasionally—that is, that some future Parliament will repeal the Act and undo what has been done under



it. This argument would be just as unsound if urged against any legislation. The abolition of capital punishment for minor offences, the freeing of slaves, or any other enlightened measure could have been opposed with a like contention. We cannot, of course, bind future Parliaments in matters of this kind; but why should we assume that our successors will be less honest than we are? The world is getting better fortunately, and repudiation of their financial obligations by modern States is becoming rarer than formerly, and no such idea has or ever will be entertained by this Dominion.

The mischievous statements recently made with such persistency in this country about present and past Governments seizing, or, as it has been inelegantly termed, "collaring," sinking funds deserve the strongest censure. I assert with emphasis that at no time in the history of New Zealand has any Government improperly used one single penny of a fund set aside for the repayment of a loan. Where accumulated sinking funds have been liberated and used for public purposes this was done in every case with the full consent of the lender.

When this fund has been in existence for some years it will have a beneficial effect on our finances, and enable renewal transactions to be effected with advantage to the Dominion. The amount saved in interest will go a long way to providing the annual instalments required to be paid under it, amounting to only 4s. 5½d. per £100 of our debt. In such matters as this we must look beyond the present. For years I have anticipated the establishment of a well-thought-out system by which the repayment of the whole of our debts would be assured within a reasonable time. In my Financial Statement for 1895 I said,—

"The question of the extinction of our loans has given me much concern. The time is approaching when, in my opinion, it would add to the stability of the colony, and place it in the forefront of any country in the world, if we would resolve to make a moderate sacrifice in providing with our annual interest a small payment to enable the loan to be extinguished within a reasonable period. . . . I fully recognize the fact that financial authorities urge that a borrowing country should not provide a sinking fund until it has ceased to borrow. Circumstances alter cases, and I say that, with the novel prospects of obtaining money at such a low rate as would enable us to provide for the gradual reduction and extinction of our debt without adding to our annual burdens, the provision of a sinking fund is a course that has much to commend it. While posterity has doubtless to reap the reward of the efforts of ourselves and those who have preceded us, and should bear a full share of the burdens created to make the country, still, as prudent men we should, while recognizing the necessities of the times in which we live, endeavour to make our legacy as light as possible for those who will follow us. I think there is much to be said for this proposal; and I am seriously of opinion that it would give greater stability to this country were we, when the right time arrives, to adopt an effective system for the extinction of our indebtedness."

This will prove to honourable members that I have long considered such a plan, and that it is not, as some critics have unkindly suggested, a sudden inspiration due to a desire to make the way easier for further borrowing. I feel great pleasure, therefore, in realizing that this long-cherished project is now in actual operation.

#### THE FIVE-MILLION LOAN.

I learned upon my return to the Dominion that there had been much criticism by those opposed to the Government concerning the flotation of the five-million loan. When in England I ascertained from various financial authorities that the operation was regarded as a most successful one, nor did the fact that the underwriters of the loan retain a large portion of it in any way weaken the credit or do any injury to the Dominion. The abnormal causes that led to the underwriters taking up so large a portion of the loan were well known to financial houses in England, and the fact that they were within a comparatively short time able to dispose of as much of their holdings as they desired to the investing public at a profit showed conclusively that the disparaging statements as to the success of the loan made at this end were without foundation in fact. Moreover, we obtained a higher price for our loan than any of the other countries that were borrowing for some months before or since that period. In consequence of the statements that I learned had been circulated during my absence regarding the loan, I felt it necessary to cable to the High Commissioner, and

I will now put on record his reply to each of the questions I put to him. I will give the questions and their replies in their sequence, so that they may be more easily understood.

Copy of cable sent to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, dated Wellington, 26th August, 1911, and reply to each question from High Commissioner, dated London, 26th August, 1911:—

*Firstly.*—It is stated here that flotation five-million loan was a failure because of the fact that large proportion loan was not taken up by public but retained by underwriters. Please state facts in connection with this aspect matter.

*Reply.*—Statements did not justify describing loan as failure after full experience of other issues and general conditions. Underwriters were not aware that little public response probable. Nearly every important financial institution had an opportunity to underwrite, and not one has been dissatisfied with his bargain of being unable to unload his stock if required. This is true test, and that loan was underwritten on most favourable terms.

*Secondly.*—Further stated that credit Dominion was such as to account for underwriters having to retain so large proportion of loan.

*Reply.*—Quite untrue and proved by fact that despite serious depreciation of gilt-edged investments consequent in part on huge capital creations over all world, Government of New Zealand able to place here some £5,000,000 during 1908-9, and further £1,850,000 in April, 1910, nearly all converted to stock by investors by last November. Without highest credit such operations impossible.

*Thirdly.*—Had amount loan anything to do with underwriters retaining amount they did?

*Reply.*—With regard to the public response, No. , size of loan necessitated like distribution underwriting, and enabled all important city interests to participate, many doing so for investment. The transaction of securities regarded rather in the nature of a sale to investors.

*Fourthly.*—Please state any facts in connection with flotation loan that you consider necessary.

*Reply.*—But for serious political crises owing to breaking down Conference between both Houses of Parliament then sitting, probable that small premium while the list remained open, and as consequence some applications would have been attracted from speculators, who would have immediately sold the loan at a premium. Had the Conference resulted in an agreement, and the same been known before list closed, a considerably different result might have been obtained.

*Fifthly.*—Should be glad if you would state also how loans raised by other countries immediately prior to and since flotation New Zealand loan have fared, giving dates flotation and name country.

*Reply.*—Particulars loans issued and percentages underwriters as follows:—

April, 1910	....	South Australian 3½-per-cents: underwriters 67 per cent.
"	"	.... Province of Manitoba 4-per-cents: underwriters 87½ per cent.
May,	"	.... Canada 3½-per-cents, £5,000,000: underwriters 78 per cent.; over £2,000,000 was conversion.
"	"	.... West Australian 3½-per-cents: underwriters 88½ per cent.
June,	"	.... Port Bombay 4-per-cents: underwriters 78 per cent.
"	"	.... City Vancouver 4-per-cents: underwriters 80 per cent.
July,	"	.... Grand Trunk Pacific 3-per-cents: underwriters 75 per cent.
"	"	.... Newfoundland 3½-per-cents: underwriters practically all.
Oct.,	"	.... Straits Settlement 3½-per-cents: underwriters 93½ per cent.
Dec.,	"	.... Province of Saskatchewan 4-per-cents: underwriters 88 per cent.
Feb., 1911	....	West Australia 3½-per-cents: underwriters conversion loan.
March,	"	.... India 3½-per-cents: underwriters 38 per cent.
"	"	.... Port London 3½-per-cents: underwriters 50 per cent.
April,	"	.... Vancouver 4-per-cents: underwriters 77 per cent.
"	"	.... Queensland 3½-per-cents: underwriters 91 per cent.
June,	"	.... Province of Ontario 4-per-cents: underwriters 73 per cent.

*Sixthly.*—Have New Zealand stocks upon London money-market been in any way depreciated as outcome flotation five-million loan?

*Reply.*—As the result of issue there has been little or no depreciation of the form of issue whereby stock need not be created in excess of demand protected us in that respect. Just previous to the issue price ruled about 98½. Price to-day about 97. But it would be well to remember that during this period there had been adverse fluctuations in British Government securities ranging from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. British Consols, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania 3½ have dropped one to two points since November.

*Seventhly.*—Is it or is it not fact that large portion loan was taken by investors to hold as investors' stock?

*Reply.*—It is a fact that very large amount underwriting arranged by bonds as investment, and are doing so. Recent years policy bankers and others been take this class security in preference to stocks long currency.

*Eighthly.*—Prior to flotation loans, would publicity of intention to do so be injurious or otherwise to Dominion?

*Reply.*—In large financial arrangements city any public discussion in advance would be detrimental to affect negotiation. Among other reasons is following: In accepting new liability for city houses often find it will be necessary and profitable to reduce in another direction. Without secrecy this would be often impossible.

It will therefore be seen that the underwriters held large portions of all these countries' loans, and New Zealand secured a higher price than any of them, even those paying a higher rate of interest than we did.

#### RAILWAY-CONSTRUCTION.

The expenditure during the year on railway-construction and improvement amounted to over one million pounds.

The year has witnessed the steady prosecution of new railway-construction in various localities. The completion of the main arterial lines is a principal objective, and the chief efforts in the way of construction have again been directed to this end. The Commission set up during the recess to consider the comparative merits of rival suggested routes for the main line north of Auckland has completed its investigation, and submitted a unanimous report recommending the adoption of what is known as the western route to Mangakahia and thence to a point near Kaikohe. Construction-work on this and other main lines has been vigorously pushed on during the year.

Much remains to be accomplished before the system of arterial railways necessary to provide adequate transport facilities for the producers now on the land and to meet the needs of our ever-extending settlement can be said to be complete; but the Government is endeavouring, by the prudent expenditure of the funds at its command, to gradually extend the system so as to provide the necessary convenience to the settlers without sacrificing its value as a revenue-producing enterprise. Some further lines of branch railways are necessary, and fresh authorizations will be asked for this session.

#### ROADS.

The expenditure during the year on the formation of roads and tracks and the erection of bridges, to provide means of access to comparatively new settlements was hardly so heavy as was anticipated, principally owing to a dearth of labour during the summer months, when road-construction in the more remote districts can best be pushed on. The services of the County Councils and Road Boards throughout the Dominion have again been utilized to carry out the larger part of the expenditure under subsidy or grant, and in cases where the local bodies were unable or unwilling to undertake or supervise the works the Government's own staff was intrusted with the expenditure. Some minor difficulties were encountered when the system was initiated, but these are gradually being overcome, and it is probable that the local bodies will, during the current year, be intrusted with the expenditure of an increased proportion of the votes available for roadworks. In many cases the settlers concerned have displayed a commendable willingness to rate their lands for loans to be expended on road-improvement, and in most instances of this kind the Go-

vernment has assisted those who endeavoured to help themselves, by granting subsidies on the amounts provided by means of loans. Much of the road-construction work now in progress is in localities remote from the larger settlements, and in many places the climatic conditions and uncertainty of obtaining regular food-supplies make it difficult to keep the works manned during the winter months.

#### IRRIGATION.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the development of the scheme for irrigating the lands in Central Otago, the productive power of which has deteriorated during a succession of years of insufficient rainfall. Surveys recently completed show that a large area of fertile land in the Ida Valley can be irrigated by gravitation at an annual cost to the landholders which would be returned many times over by the increase in the productive power resulting from bringing in an abundant water-supply. The scheme is a very promising one, but the co-operation of the settlers is required, and the Government is now placing definite proposals before them that should enlist their interest and permit of the enterprise being brought into successful operation. The irrigation of other areas in Central Otago is also proposed, and much necessary survey work in connection therewith has been undertaken. There is good reason to believe that in many places where the natural conditions are favourable, irrigation would be practicable and successful from an economic point of view, and would be the means of restoring prosperity to this old-settled district.

#### MINING.

The output of minerals for the year shows a slight decrease over that of the previous year. This decrease in other minerals is balanced by a large increase in the production of coal, so that the total value of the output of the underground wealth of the Dominion shows an increase for the year. The decrease in the production of gold and silver is largely attributable to the restricted operations of the Waihi Gold-mining Company, but it is hoped that the check is only temporary, and that when the cheap power from the Horahora Falls is available the company will be in a position to profitably treat low-grade ores, which at present are of no value.

New Zealand is not solitary in showing a decreased yield of gold, as most of the Australian States also show decreases. Notwithstanding the decrease the mines are showing well, and the year under review witnessed considerable improvements in some and a brightening in the prospects of others. There is every justification for regarding the future with confidence, and for recording the conviction that with fair encouragement in the work of development an even more prosperous era than the industry has yet experienced is dawning.

One mineral that shows a large increase in production is scheelite, which is being actively mined in Central Otago, also at Wairau Valley, in the Marlborough District. The driving of the deep-level crosscut at the Thames is being actively carried on, and the striking of good prospects in the course of the work encourages the hope that favourable anticipations will be realized.

The production of coal continues to increase, and for the first time in the history of the Dominion the two-million-tons mark has been passed, 2,197,362 tons having been produced, as against 1,911,247 tons for the previous year.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The year has shown very gratifying progress in the work of the Department of Agriculture. This progress is very marked both in the activities of the Department and in the greater interest displayed in its undertakings by the agricultural community. The all-important dairy industry has received particular attention, with the object of increasing the profit to the farmer, and to assure a still higher quality of the products of that industry, butter and cheese. Of these, the herd-testing associations are being highly appreciated by the farmer. They have become more than popular. The demand for the establishment of these associations is in excess of the capacity of the staff of the Division available for that purpose. These testing associations have demonstrated most remarkably the difference between the profitable and the unprofitable cow. These have been revelations to even the most skillful of the farmers who are

occupied in that industry. The pasteurization of milk will have a most important bearing on the future of this industry. It will assure the provision of a better quality of our dairy exports, and further, in view of the latest scientific knowledge, this pasteurization assures the maintenance of the health of the farm animal, and very materially with that the health of the human consumer of meat and milk. In this there is one of the principal means that will ultimately provide control of the white plague, tuberculosis. The Government is taking into consideration the question of turning into profitable account the waste products from our butter and cheese factories. The result of this will be an increased revenue to the dairy-farmers of the Dominion.

The dairy industry occupies a large share of the work on the experimental farms; in fact, there was at one of these farms the initiation of milk-recording and herd-testing, and from these there have developed the associations already referred to.

These farms make special experiments in forage crops especially suitable for milking-cattle, and every effort is being made to encourage the cultivation of that great plant for the dairy-farmer, lucerne. As agricultural education is one of the most important subjects affecting the country, at one of the farms (in Waikato) a number of youths and young men are established there for training in agricultural practice. At Waerenga, in the Auckland District, on land that was at one time considered useless but which by experiment was found suitable for fruit-growing, a series of small farms, each of about 25 acres in extent, have been prepared, cultivated, and planted in fruit-trees. These farms were lately offered for selection. They are all taken up. The aggregate value of these farms is estimated at about £6,000, and they have been provided for from ordinary revenue. A community such as will ultimately be established at Waerenga would assist very materially in bringing about an organized export of fruit, and it is to this export that the fruit industry must seek its success. This Department has also undertaken very extensive work in the testing of certain lands in different parts of the Dominion—for instance, the pumice lands of the extensive Taupo plateau, the gum lands of the northern peninsula, the intractable lands on the west coast of the South Island; and it is making a series of experiments with the object of regrassing depleted pastoral lands of the central regions in the South Island. Associated with this work is the all-important soil-survey of the Dominion. The Chief Agricultural Chemist and a surveyor are undertaking a soil-survey of the forest lands of Otago and Southland with a view of enabling the farmer to treat and cultivate those lands on scientific lines. Surveys are in progress applying to a million acres in the North Island, where an affection of stock militates against successful occupation of the land.

The experimental farm is in demand throughout New Zealand, and it will be gratifying to inform you that such an institution will be established in the South Island. This farm will be particularly useful as applying to conditions of climate and of soil that have so far rendered the work of those in the North Island hardly applicable in the South. With this will be associated plant-breeding at three different stations, and plant-breeding is probably one of the most useful of the undertakings on the modern experimental farm. In Sweden with cereals, in Germany and in America with beet for sugar-making, the increase in the value of the crop by selection in breeding has been phenomenal. The Department in many of its undertakings and on the experimental farms has but experienced what has been so universally felt in all other parts of the world where similar undertakings exist. There is first the period of a criticism, next of some appreciation, and finally that of both appreciation and confidence. These farms, in addition to their great value to the agricultural community, have, I am glad to say, shown a profit on the operations for the year.

#### WATER-POWER.

Important progress has been made in the direction of giving effect to the decision of Parliament to bring into profitable use the latent power in our rivers and streams by the development of electrical energy on a large scale. The Government has secured the services of Mr. Evan Parry, a professional gentleman of high standing,

with considerable experience of hydro-electric power schemes, to act as Chief Electrical Engineer, and has appointed Mr. Lawrence Birks, another engineer with high professional credentials, as chief assistant to Mr. Parry in this work. It is satisfactory to note that the preliminary investigations and survey work carried out principally under the direction of the late Engineer-in-Chief were in the right direction, and that the first schemes to be undertaken by the new engineers will be those evolved and advocated by the late Mr. P. S. Hay. The policy of the Government is to develop one large proposal first, and study results before embarking on a more extended programme. With this end in view, preparations are being made for developing a large scheme at Lake Coleridge, and conveying the power to Christchurch, Lyttelton, and surrounding districts, where there is likely to be a market for it from the outset. It is also hoped to demonstrate the advantages of electricity for haulage purposes on railways generally, apart from its value in special cases where conditions are unusually favourable.

Inquiries are being made with a view to establishing within the Dominion new electro-chemical industries, which would obtain their power-supply from the Government mains. One of the most promising is the manufacture of chemical fertilizers, for which there is likely to be a large and increasing demand throughout the world. With the natural conditions obtaining in New Zealand it is probable that products of this nature could be manufactured on a large scale at a price which would make the industry profitable in itself and of benefit to the whole community.

Another feature of the development of our water-powers on a large scale, which would have an important bearing on the social life of the people, is its possible influence in the home. The problem of assistance in carrying on domestic work under existing conditions is one which is steadily becoming more acute in most civilized countries. A practical solution seems difficult of attainment, but will doubtless ultimately be reached by reducing the amount of personal effort required to attain a given degree of domestic comfort. In my opinion, the day is not far off in New Zealand when, with an abundant supply of electrical energy available at a cheap rate, it will be within the power of most people to utilize the new power for all the lighting, heating, and cooking required, without any trace of dust, dirt, or excess of heat. Under these conditions the kitchen would become as clean and as comfortable as the drawing-room, and domestic duties would no longer bear the stigma under which they labour while existing conditions prevail. The estimates of expenditure and revenue in connection with the Lake Coleridge project indicate possible prices for the supply of current which warrant the hope that such a consummation is within the range of practical achievement in New Zealand.

The important question of electrifying the Lyttelton Tunnel, through which a large number of passengers travel annually, has given the Government careful consideration, and the Electrical Engineer, Mr. Parry, has been instructed to report upon this matter without delay, and to prepare the necessary plans with a view to the work being put in hand at an early date. He has also been instructed to furnish a report upon the utilization of Lake Waikaremoana for the supply of electrical power for lighting and industrial purposes in the North Island. This is expected to be available at an early date, and I am hopeful that the waste power latent there will, before long, be made available for the uses of the people.

#### NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND.

This fund, established by the Act of last session, commenced operations in March last, and the Department is now actively engaged in distributing information relating to the benefits and in corresponding with employers, local bodies, and industrial organizations throughout the Dominion.

The applications so far received show that all classes are desirous of enrolling—farmers, artisans, labourers, domestic and clerical workers of all grades—indicating, I think, that the scheme is based on right lines, and that by the time it is in full operation a considerable number of our workers, not otherwise provided for, will be enjoying the security of the fund.

Interest in the working of our Act of last year has been much stimulated by the comprehensive scheme now before the Old Country, and based on compulsion, wherein it differs fundamentally from our voluntary system.

One of the most striking features of the British proposals is the thorough manner in which the machinery of friendly societies is to be utilized, and it is clear that any scheme purporting to deal with this problem must take into account the work of these well-organized and deserving bodies. In considering any extension of our system, therefore, the interests of the friendly societies can be relied upon to be carefully protected.

There is no doubt that the compulsory policy in respect of this important social reform has in recent years made considerable headway in public opinion, and few students of the problem doubt its efficacy in the older countries where highly organized industrialism and extensive distress exist side by side. The extremes of poverty and wealth existing in European States, however, find no parallel, even comparatively, in our land, where we are still fortunately in the position of being able to forestall many of the evils so inherent in older social systems.

There is, I think, the opportunity in this country to attain universality of sickness and health insurance by the most economic methods and at the same time on sound actuarial lines—that is, by enlisting the young into insurance and preventing them from lapsing from it throughout life. It should also be our aim to secure the gradual co-operation of the various organized bodies having kindred objects. The lines upon which the fund might enlarge its scope would be to provide for immediate sickness, and enter into the question of assisting local bodies to overcome their superannuation difficulties.

By following the policy I have outlined it should be possible, without entailing heavy financial obligations on the State or the individual, eventually to arrive at as good results as would be attained by the adoption of an immediate compulsory system.

The insurance against unemployment proposed in the British scheme is admittedly experimental and restricted. It is the first national scheme of its kind, and the developments will be watched with absorbing interest in those countries where the problem is under observation.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE CLASSIFICATION.

As was stated in the Financial Statement of last session, the amalgamation of Departments and extensive retrenchments upset in a great measure the classification which had been almost finished by the Board appointed under the Act of 1908. During the recess the Classification Board appointed a committee to draw up a scheme for the classification of the whole of the Public Service, excluding the Railways and the Post and Telegraph Departments, which are already classified, and the report of the Board will be presented to Parliament shortly. It will not be brought into force this year, and ample time will be given to all concerned to appeal if desired. Increases of salary will be provided on the supplementary estimates.

#### PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE AUDIT.

At the request of the Public Trustee, arrangements have been made with the Auditor-General for taking over the inspection of the Public Trust Office branches and agencies which for some years has been carried out by the office itself. The services of the Travelling Inspectors of the Audit Department will be available for this purpose, and will insure an independent audit being made, which is much more desirable than a departmental one.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The income during the year ended 31st December, 1910, amounted to £156,008 14s. 7d., including £32,785 15s. 4d., being the value of the Police Provident Fund transferred on 1st April, 1910, and £22,500, annual subsidy by the Government. The amount contributed by members of the Fund during the year was £90,214 13s. 6d., not including £1,904 11s. 8d. which officers of the Police Force contributed to their Provident Fund during the three months immediately prior to the date of merging; the balance of the income being made up of interest, £10,211 16s. 4d., and fines, £296 9s. 5d. The total outgo for the year, of £46,608 16s. 3d., includes allowances to members and to widows and children of deceased members, £36,009 17s. 3d., as

against £17,862 5s. 9d. for the previous year; contributions refunded, £5,744 13s. 5d.; compensation, £3,197 0s. 7d.; and expenses, £1,657½5s. The total value of the fund at the end of the year was £263,948, the greater part of which was invested by the Public Trustee at rates ranging from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. The number of contributors at the beginning of the year was 7,323, and 1,520 new contributors have since joined, including the 773 members of the Police Provident Fund. The number of officers who ceased to contribute during the year by reason of having left the service, retired on pension, or died was 472, leaving a total of 8,371 effective members of the fund at the end of the year. The statutory triennial examination of the fund is being made.

#### POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

The returns of the Post and Telegraph Department indicate a very successful year. For the first time in the history of that Department the revenue has exceeded one million pounds, as will be seen by the table of revenue. The balance of revenue over expenditure for the year amounts to £123,196 9s. 5d. The Savings-bank deposits reached the large sum of £10,708,938 16s. 10d., bringing the balance to credit of depositors up to £14,104,989 19s. 2d. The turnover of the money-order and postal-note business for the year exceeded five and a half million pounds. These figures show a very healthy state of business in the Dominion.

Steady progress has been made in connection with the extension of the telephone system to remote districts. The recent decision under which the Department takes half the risk of the estimated deficiency on telephone-lines applied for has been the means of providing communication to many places where the business would not have warranted such facilities unless on payment of a comparatively heavy subsidy by the settlers. At the same time the rate of interest hitherto charged on the capital cost of construction, on which the subsidy is based, has been considerably reduced, and minor charges have been abolished. The demand for trunk telephone-lines between the larger towns continues. This class of service involves a heavy capital investment, but, as these facilities invariably result in a profitable business, the Department is endeavouring to cope with the demand as fast as means will allow. The construction-works carried out during the year amounted to 426 miles of poles and 2,456 miles of wire. There were 103 new telegraph-offices opened during the year. The experimental wireless station at Wellington has been of practical value in notifying the near approach of vessels installed with like apparatus. It is proposed to have the permanent station on a site on the South Tinakori Hills near Wellington, thus enabling communication to be held with vessels within a 300-mile radius. Sites have been selected at Awanui, north of Auckland, and at Awarua Plains, between Invercargill and Bluff, for the establishment of high-power stations having a radius of 1,250 miles. Contracts for the two latter works have been let, and it is anticipated that the Awanui Station will be in working-order early next year, and the Awarua Plains Station a few months later. Low-power stations at Gisborne and in the neighbourhood of Christchurch are expected to be in operation in the near future.

#### LAND AND INCOME TAX.

Both taxes were paid up very well, the percentage outstanding at 31st March being small. This branch of the revenue continues to be collected at a very low cost. The percentages of cost to revenue are as follows: Income-tax, 1.75 per cent.; land-tax, 2.71 per cent.; both taxes, 2.23 per cent.

#### INCOME-TAX.

The amount collected for the year was £407,235, as compared with £316,835 for 1909-10, an increase of £90,400. The increase is due to the new graduated rates of taxation, which were in force during the period under review. The estimated result of £80,000 additional revenue due to the new scale was more than realized.



### LAND-TAX.

The amount collected was £628,723, as compared with £642,270 for the previous year, a decrease of £13,547. Honourable members will recollect that this was anticipated in last year's Budget, as I estimated the probable revenue at £625,000. The reduction is owing chiefly to the subdivision of large estates, which necessarily reduces the revenue, but the cause will be recognized as being most satisfactory.

### LAND AND INCOME TAX.

I estimate the receipts for 1911-12 as follows: Income-tax, £410,000; land-tax, £635,000. These figures are very little in excess of the collection of last year. I have before pointed out to honourable members we cannot expect a recurring increase of land-tax, as it is found the increase resulting from enhanced valuations made from time to time by the Valuation Department is equalled by the diminution in the graduated land-tax caused by the subdivision of estates which has necessarily followed this particular form of taxation.

### LAND SETTLEMENT FINANCE ACT.

Very satisfactory progress has been made under this Act. The amendments introduced last session have somewhat simplified the procedure, but further amendments are required to complete the measure.

The total number of associations incorporated or approved under the Act is eighteen, with a membership of 107, and an area of 14,965 acres, valued at £209,577, has been dealt with by them. In addition, there are five other associations under consideration, and eleven proposals to form associations and purchase lands have been declined for various reasons.

The Board has had to exercise very considerable care in dealing with the formation of associations, as it is found that the members are apt to enter into an agreement without due consideration. The responsibilities which each member is supposed to undertake are not well understood, neither are the conditions of purchase in some instances being complied with. Further safeguards are still very necessary. The system of land purchase and closer settlement provided for by the Act will have a great development when better understood.

### LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT.

There have been a considerable number of estates purchased during the year, of a total area of 14,399 acres, and valued at £158,796. The bulk of these have been taken delivery of, and satisfactorily settled.

There is an increasing demand for land, both pastoral and agricultural. Every effort is being made to secure suitable areas at anything like a price that will leave a living-margin to the settler.

### NATIVE-LAND SETTLEMENT.

The activity of the Native Land Court and its effect upon the progress towards settlement of Native lands during the past year has been most marked. During the year ended 31st March, 1911, the Native Land Court investigated the ownership of a total area of 186,679½ acres hitherto unclothed with title, and dealt with 833 partitions, affecting an aggregate area of 503,829 acres. In addition to the foregoing, the Court confirmed forty-nine transfers, comprising 11,628 acres, and approved twenty-four leases, of a total area of 5,086 acres. These transfers and leases were in respect of lands not situate within a Maori Land Board district.

### MAORI LAND BOARDS.

As to the general settlement of Native lands dealt with by the Maori Land Boards, the position is that during the year some 435 alienations by way of lease were approved, covering a total area of 116,498 acres, and 660 transfers, comprising 78,346 acres, were consented to; while, under Part XVIII of the Native Land Act, 1909, some thirty-seven transactions by way of sale and lease, covering 98,922 acres, were completed, making a total of 293,766 acres dealt with by these Boards by way of approval to arrangements made between Native owners and alienees.

The various Boards administer as vested lands some 975,010 acres, of which area they have issued 422 leases, of a total area of 282,402 acres, and twenty-four transfers, comprising 6,008 acres. The remaining areas are being surveyed into subdivisions, and also roading, &c., preparatory to being placed on the market.

The advantages of the assembled owners' provision (Part XVIII) have not yet received the full attention of the public, but every indication points to this important feature of the Native Land Act, 1909, being better availed of in the future. Although during the first six months practically no application under Part XVIII had been received, a considerable area was dealt with in the last half, and the settlement of 115,143 acres thereby determined. The Boards during the year issued requisitions for the surveys of 112,685 acres, which it is anticipated will be completed and lands offered during the current year.

#### NATIVE LAND PURCHASE BOARD.

The Board as constituted by section 361 of the Native Land Act held twelve meetings, and considered offers aggregating 902,074 acres. The purchase of 75,437 acres has been completed, while some 430,560 acres are under negotiation. Private alienation has been prohibited in respect of 271,058 acres, while the offers of 88,933 acres are held over pending appeals, &c. Only two offers, totalling 162 acres, were declined by the Board. Meetings of assembled owners in respect of several offers passed resolutions against the sales of a total area of 35,922 acres.

#### FEES.

During the year the fees paid into the Public Account were—by Native Land Court, the sum of £5,945 16s. 5d.; by Maori Land Boards, £3,469 18s. 6d.; other sources, £92 5s.: in all aggregating £9,507 19s. 11d.

A study of these important figures will show that the settlement and occupation of Maori land is being proceeded with at a rapid rate. If it were to continue for a very few years, not one acre of Native land would remain. The area of land dealt with during the past year easily constitutes a record, and proves the value of the comprehensive legislation embodied in the Native Land Act, 1909.

#### DEFENCE.

The new Defence Act, which is now in operation, provides for the gradual military training of every male above the age of fourteen in New Zealand, and the enormous amount of work involved in connection with the putting into operation of this Act is, I think, quite apparent to honourable members. It is to be hoped that we shall eventually be able to build up a citizen army which, in its organization, training, and efficiency, will enable us to preserve our shores inviolable from invasion by a foreign foe. I would mention that a staff of specially selected officers has been engaged from the Imperial Army at Home, in order to assist in the carrying-out of the organization and training of the new force on the most modern and up-to-date lines, and it is very gratifying that such excellent headway has already been made towards placing our defences on a more secure footing.

The authorizations asked for are within the amount I placed before the House when submitting the new Defence scheme for its consideration. To enable the necessary equipment to be provided, I propose to pay out of ordinary revenue the full amount required, which is estimated at £150,000. It is not desirable that equipment should be provided out of loan-moneys; and, holding this opinion, I am making the necessary provision to enable the course I am now indicating to be followed.

The extremely practical outcome of the new Act, whereby all youths who are physically fit, and have attained the age of fourteen years, undergo a course of military training, will, I am confident, be of undoubted benefit to the individual in after-life. During his period of training he will be taught discipline and those habits of alertness of mind and body, also patriotism, which should be the qualities of a good citizen as well as of a good soldier. There is no need, I think, for me to further enlarge on the good results that will accrue by the adoption of universal military training in New Zealand.

Special efforts are being made to ensure that the building-up of this force will be carried out with a minimum of inconvenience to employers and employees, and without in any way interrupting the ordinary routine of trade and commerce. The necessity of always being prepared to defend our shores is of paramount importance, and it behoves us all to do everything in our power to assist the scheme and endeavour to bring home to the people of this Dominion the great responsibility which rests with themselves, as the building-up of a citizen army on the most economical

lines possible will depend in great measure upon the support and sympathy of the people, who must provide, in addition to the necessary funds, the spirit that will give it life.

#### THE NEW ZEALAND DREADNOUGHT.

In connection with the New Zealand Dreadnought battleship, I have the pleasure to inform honourable members that it has been duly launched, and it is anticipated that it will be in commission and ready for the Pacific by 1912.

#### VOLUNTEERS.

Last year you will no doubt remember my mentioning the excellent work the Volunteers have done in connection with the defences of this Dominion, and I would like to take this opportunity of reiterating how thankful I am to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for their valuable services in the past. I am very glad that some of them will be able to continue in the good work, and lend their assistance towards making the new scheme a success.

Until that day comes when nations will be persuaded to abandon their armaments and forego the right of moulding their own destinies at the expense of others, we must be prepared to make sacrifices in order to do our share towards helping to keep intact our great and glorious Empire, and it would be well to always remember the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

I intend to ask Parliament to pass a resolution expressive of its appreciation to those who have served in the past.

#### STATE-GUARANTEED ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

##### ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

The amount granted to settlers during the year was £1,204,310, an increase over the previous year of £109,190. The number of applications received proves the large demand still existing for cheap money.

##### ADVANCES TO WORKERS.

This branch shows a record in business, the amount granted to workers for building or acquiring homes during the year being £407,760. Complete plans and specification have now been printed. They are deposited for inspection at the Valuation Office in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and at the principal post-offices in the Dominion. Copies are supplied to borrowers free of charge. They comprise eighteen different types of building of from two to seven rooms, costing from £120 to £750. They have been planned with a view to the maximum of convenience at a reasonable cost, and when availed of will do much to increase the comfort of workers and their families.

##### WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACT.

I am glad to say that the system by which a worker can obtain a home for himself by paying a deposit of £10 is being largely availed of. Since the legislation passed last session, 1,800 applications under this beneficent scheme have been received. I think I may say that the three methods—of building workers' homes direct by the Government, of providing money to secure homes themselves, and of securing a home by depositing £10 as an initial payment—has already done much and will do more in the future to solve the rent question.

##### ADVANCES TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

As anticipated, a large amount of business has been done in this branch. The total amount applied for during the year was £3,701,312. Of this, £1,857,394 was provisionally approved—that is, granted subject to sufficiency of security and validity of procedure. Applications for £1,843,918 were declined. Those for loans for recreation-grounds, installations of electric light, tramways, town halls, libraries, and municipal theatres were refused, as it was thought desirable to favour loans for roads, bridges, water-supply, drainage, and other more necessary works in preference. Loans for repayment of moneys already owing by local bodies were also refused. Apart from what is owing to the Government under Local Bodies' Loans Acts there is a sum of over £13,000,000 owing by local authorities in New Zealand. It is obvious that if the Advances Department were to begin advancing its funds at 3½ per cent. to repay such debts, the average rate of interest on which is about £4 12s. per cent., there would be little left for carrying out urgently needed new works. At present none can be spared for repayment of old loans, but it is hoped

that the existence of the Department will have a tendency to lower the average rate of interest paid on such loans. On first-class security such as is given by our local bodies the average rate of interest paid for loans outside of the Government should be less than it is.

The procedure for obtaining loans has been greatly simplified, as promised in my last Budget. After the ratepayers have approved the loan the Department does practically everything. A pamphlet has been issued giving full instructions to applicants how to obtain an advance. Interest is charged only on moneys obtained from the office during the progress of the work, so there is a great saving of interest and costs, and avoidance of worry. Full details of the average amounts of the loans to settlers and workers on freehold and leasehold, and the provincial districts receiving them, are given in the annual report already laid on the table of the House.

The total amounts advanced, including repayments lent again, since the Department commenced business is—advances to settlers, £10,547,970; advances to workers, £1,277,765; advances to local authorities, £405,195: total, £12,230,930. There can be no doubt that these large sums spread amongst so many borrowers at low rates of interest and on easy terms have contributed largely to the prosperity of the Dominion. Much of this money has been expended in assisting numerous settlers who would have been unable but for the Department to obtain homes for themselves.

#### OUR TAXATION NOT HEAVY.

I am of opinion that in the best interests of the country it is desirable to deal with the widely made and persistent statements that have been circulated in reference to the taxation of this country, statements which have been the means of creating an erroneous belief as to the amount of taxation borne by our community. It is sometimes honestly but mistakenly stated that New Zealand is the most heavily taxed community in the British Empire, if not in the civilized world. This is far from being true. In comparing the taxation paid by individuals in different countries we are met with serious difficulties in getting the exact position. Some countries levy more from direct taxation than others. The revenue derived from property-tax, land-tax, estate duties, or income-tax is collected in different ways by different Governments. In some countries there is no income-tax, in others no land-tax. In some inheritance-taxes are considerable, in others wholly absent. The incidence of taxation, direct and indirect, differs greatly in most systems, in some the poorest members of the community paying an unreasonable proportion of the whole. It is necessary to distinguish between taxation and charges for services rendered by the State. In a country like New Zealand, which owns its railways, the income of the service is regarded as revenue, and it is an error to speak of this as taxation. If the total annual earnings of the railways of the United States of America (£580,680,445) or the United Kingdom (£120,174,052) were added to the revenue of those countries, as is done in New Zealand, the taxation would appear to be enormous; and so on with other State activities. Only by a careful analysis can the real amount of taxation be ascertained. A country with a small revenue per head may have a more oppressive system of taxation than one with a much larger *per capita* revenue. The status in civilization of a country may be gauged roughly by the proportion of its revenue applied to useful public purposes and the equitable incidence of taxation—that is, the proportion of revenue collected from those best able to bear it. Judged by this standard New Zealand holds a high position indeed.

Take a small business man, farmer, artisan, or labourer with four children in New Zealand owning land valued at not more than £500, and on which a home and business premises are erected at a value of £1,000, or even more, and in receipt of an income under £300 per annum. He pays no direct taxation whatever to the General Government, and may contribute very little through the Customs, if he is a teetotaler and non-smoker. Even if he and his wife and children use the average quantity of dutiable goods, including silks, jewellery, and other articles deemed luxuries, he will pay only about £6 8s. 2d. per annum. If he consumes the average amount of tobacco and alcohol in addition, he will pay in all £10 5s. 9d. in indirect taxation. If they elect to go without what are considered luxuries, he and his family will pay hardly anything at all in the way of taxation. For the amount paid, supposing it is £10 5s. 9d. per annum, he gets much in return. His children receive a free education. At £5 8s. per annum, the cost of the education of each child from the age of five to fourteen, he receives from the State £21 12s. yearly. If his children are talented they can win their way to any position dependent upon a superior education. When his

children begin to work they are looked after by Government officials to see that they have sanitary surroundings, get a minimum wage, sufficient air-space, and are not worked too long each day. He is also safeguarded in many ways during his working-hours, and, if he has been unfortunate, will at sixty-five receive a pension from the State for the rest of his life.

His lot in respect of taxation and the benefits obtained therefrom will compare favourably with that of any worker anywhere in the world. In New Zealand no income-tax is paid on an income of less than £300. This is a very high exemption. In Britain it commences at £160; in Japan at £30, and it rapidly progresses there until at £10,000 per annum as much as 4s. in the pound is taken by the State. In Germany taxation on the poorer members of the community is much higher than in this Dominion. In addition to the heavy Customs duties on meat and other necessities of life, the income-tax which they have to pay is, compared with ours, very severe.

Here are some examples which should be studied in order to realize how fortunate we are in comparison. The amount of exemption varies in different States of the German Empire. In Prussia all incomes of £45 or over, earned or unearned, must pay income-tax. In some States the exemption is only £20; and, as the tax is assessed on the total earnings of the family and not those of the father only, few escape it. It is graded from  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on an income of £45, and increases as the income grows. Take the case of a servant girl in Saxony with a salary of £15 per year. Taxation on incomes begins in Saxony at £20, but income includes food, lodging, Christmas presents, and other gratuities. The employer is compelled by law to give the authorities a list of these items. Food, lodging, and other things will be, at the lowest computation, £23, making the income £38 per annum, bringing the girl under Class 3. The direct tax is 4s. per year, but in Germany the local taxation is based upon the Imperial tax. In some towns it is the same, in others more: thus, in Frankfort-on-the-Main the local tax is 125 per cent. of the Imperial tax, in Duisburg 200 per cent, at Elberfeld 230 per cent., at Berlin 100 per cent. In some places it reaches 350 per cent. At Dresden the servant girl, in addition to the 4s. direct taxation, must pay for general purposes 3s., for church and school tax about 3s. 6d.; total, 10s. 6d. If the total income is £40 instead of £38 she is placed in Class 4, which applies to incomes of from £40 to £47 10s. She will then pay 18s. in direct taxes.

Consider the position of a married couple in Dresden, each working, and together earning £100. They are taxed together, and will pay £4 10s. out of the £100. If in different occupations and separately earning only £50, each would have to pay income-tax amounting to £1 16s.

But in New Zealand it is not only the poorer persons who are lightly taxed. Those who are members of what in other countries are called the middle classes are better off here than elsewhere. We will take the case of a man receiving £1,000 per annum in New Zealand, England, and Germany. In New Zealand he will pay £29 11s. 8d.—that is, 11d. in the pound on £700—all in excess of the exemption of £300. A Londoner receiving £1,000, half of which is earned and half unearned, will pay on the £500 earned, at 9d. in the pound, £18 5s.; on the £500 unearned, at 1s. 2d. in the pound, £29 3s. 4d.: total, £47 18s. 4d. At Frankfort-on-the-Main a person in receipt of a similar income will pay £96 per annum. The German Empire is purposely taken for comparison. It is one of the greatest of world powers, in the front rank of civilization and prosperity. Were a poor or backward State referred to it might be said that the comparison was unfair.

It is not necessary, however, to go as far as Europe to find a country where the small man is more heavily taxed than in New Zealand. In Tasmania income-tax is payable as soon as the income reaches £80 per annum. The exemption begins to diminish at £110 and disappears at £400, so that on an income of £300, at which a New-Zealander pays nothing, a Tasmanian pays income-tax on £270 at 5½d. in the pound—that is, £6 3s. 9d. There is no exemption for land-tax, which is payable on every pound of the unimproved value, and if he owns unimproved land worth £500 he will pay £2 1s. 8d. land-tax in addition.

A glance may be taken at the direct-taxation systems of the other Australian States.

In South Australia a man owning land of the value of £500, exempt from taxation in New Zealand, would pay  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound = £1 0s. 10d. Absentees beyond the Commonwealth pay 20 per cent. more. If his income is £300 and derived from personal exertion (exempt in New Zealand), he will pay  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on income over the exemption of £200 = £1 17s. 6d. If his income is from property the rate will be 9d. in the pound—that is, £3 15s.

In Victoria the unimproved-value tax on land is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound: the owner of £500 will pay £1 0s. 10d., as in South Australia. Income-tax is at the rate of 3d. in the pound on an income of £300 per annum, if such income be derived from personal exertion (other than income arising from live-stock, wool, meat, milk, dairy-produce, fruit, fodder, and other crops arising from land under the unimproved value of £5,000, after allowing an exemption of £150), and 6d. in the pound if arising from any other source except income from interest on Government debentures, dividends from companies, &c. A person in receipt of an income of £300 per annum, at which a New-Zealander is exempt, will pay from £1 17s. 6d. to £3 15s.

In Queensland there is no land-tax except that of the Commonwealth and local authorities' rating, but income from land exempt in New Zealand is taxable, with an exemption of £200; above £200 it is 9d. in the pound, so that an income of £300 per annum derived from land would pay £3 15s. in taxation. On income derived from personal exertion, the first £200 is exempt, and 6d. is payable on every pound over £200.

It is interesting to compare the taxation on dividends of companies in Germany with that of New Zealand. Let us suppose that in this country a company with a capital of £100,000 makes £10,000 profit and distributes £8,000 in dividends. The taxation payable will be—Income-tax on £8,000 at 1s. 2d. in the pound, £466 13s. 4d.; annual license fee at 1s. per cent., £50: total, £516 13s. 4d. A similar company in one of the German States—say, in Duisburg, where the local taxation is twice that levied by the Imperial Government—will pay—Income-tax on £10,000 less  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the capital of the company, that is £10,000 - £3,500 = £6,500, £260; to the city on a £10,000 trade license at 2 per cent., £200; income-tax, local, 8 per cent., £800: total, £1,260. But on the £8,000 paid in dividends income-tax has to be paid by the recipients. The amount will depend upon the total income of each of the shareholders, as the income-tax is graduated. If they are persons in receipt of incomes of £500 per annum they will pay to the State 3 per cent.—£240; to the local authority, 6 per cent.—£480; to the church, 0.45 per cent.—£36: total, £756: bringing the total taxes on the £10,000 to £2,056. In New Zealand income-tax is not, of course, levied on dividends received from companies, the one tax at the source only being collected.

We hear a lot of complaints about our land-tax. This is not high until the graduated tax becomes payable; but it must be remembered that our graduated land-tax is not imposed for revenue purposes, but with the intention of causing closer settlement by a subdivision of large estates, which will, of course, reduce the revenue derived from the graduated tax. In New Zealand an owner of land of the value of £500 or under is, as stated, exempt from land-tax, no matter what the value of his house or other improvements thereon may be. In many other countries not only is there a tax on land of small values and all improvements thereon, but a portion of the increase in values is also claimed by the State. Thus in England the duty on increased value is a tax of 20 per cent. levied on any increase in the site-value. It is to be paid whenever the land is sold or let on lease for more than fourteen years, and whenever it changes hands by death. The duty is £1 for every complete £5 of increment-value. Then there is the reversion duty, which is a special form of increment-tax payable on the determination of a lease of land payable to the owner or lessor. It is £1 for every £10 of increased value. Again, there is a duty on undeveloped land at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every £1 in value. There are certain special exemptions, of course, to all these taxes, but their existence shows how much better off the landowner is in New Zealand. In Germany, on all inhabited houses and landed properties that change ownership within a period of from twenty to sixty years a State tax of 1 per cent. and a local tax of 2 per cent. must be paid on

the sale price—that is, 3 per cent., no matter whether it is sold at a loss or gain compared with the previous sale price. If there is a profit—that is, an increase over the previous sale price—there is a graduated scale of taxes amounting to 4 per cent. on the increase of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., and 1 per cent. on each increase of 5 per cent. above that.

#### INHERITANCE-TAX.

There have been complaints without real justification made as to the amount that is obtained in this country from inherited estates, but I propose to show that it is not excessive in New Zealand. It is increasing in all countries.

Estates of £500 or under are exempt in New Zealand from estates duty. Those taking the inheritance pay according to the relationship of the successor to the deceased, strangers paying 10 per cent. Great care has been taken in our legislation to protect the family. In some other countries not only is the succession duty as high as ours, but the interests of the wife and children of the deceased are not nearly so well guarded. In the United Kingdom estates of over £100 and under £500 pay 1 per cent., so that £4 would be payable. In this country there would be no tax. Succession duty is higher on collateral heirs in the United Kingdom than in New Zealand, and the maximum is the same—10 per cent. In Western Australia the inheritance-tax would be, on an estate of £500, if the wife and children were at the date of decease *bona fide* residents in Western Australia, £2 10s.; if not, £5. In Queensland the duty on an estate of £500 left to wife and children would be 1 per cent.—£5. In South Australia there is an exemption of £500 if the estate goes to wife and children; strangers have to pay, as with us, 10 per cent. It is the same in Tasmania. Of the United States, all but ten levy inheritance-taxes. The tax varies greatly. In some of them the amount reaches 12 per cent., 15 per cent., and in one—New York—in the case of large estates and unrelated or distant persons inheriting, 25 per cent. is taken. The maximum estates duty (15 per cent.) and succession duty (10 per cent.) is the same in the United Kingdom as in New Zealand, but the higher duties are reached much sooner in New Zealand, while the smaller estates up to £3,000 are more lightly taxed here.

If we look around the world and compare the taxation systems of this country with those of others, we must be impressed with the advantages our people enjoy in this respect. A man may own a home worth £500, receive an income up to £300 per annum, and he will not pay one penny of direct taxation during his life, nor will his estate on his death if it passes to his family. How many countries are there in the civilized world the inhabitants of which are in such a fortunate position?

#### COST OF LIVING.

This has increased within the last few years in all countries in the world to an alarming extent. It has resulted in much suffering and serious disturbances in many places. It is explained in different ways and is attributed to various causes, but authorities who have investigated it state that it is principally due to the increased production of gold, and in consequence a corresponding increase in the exchange value of goods purchasable by gold—that is, more gold is required for purchases now than when gold was scarce. Whatever the cause, the effect is very serious, especially on the poorer members of the community. All right-thinking people are anxious to find a remedy if possible, and with this object in view the Royal Commission to inquire into an unemployment-insurance scheme will also fully investigate the matter as far as New Zealand conditions are affected, and I hope valuable suggestions will result therefrom.

#### REMISSIONS.

The condition of the revenue warrants concessions in our gift duty, as also those connected with estate duties when the disposition of the latter is to a stranger in blood, and I will ask the House to remove the duty on gifts up to £1,000 on gifts from husband to wife, and wife to husband, as also from parent to child, and up to £200 on property left to a stranger in blood.

## INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

I am of opinion that the time has arrived when a practical scheme of insurance against unemployment and sickness should be established in this country, and to enable it to be carried out on effective lines I propose to set up a Commission of representatives of employers and employees of the Dominion to examine into the scheme submitted to the British Parliament by the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George in order to adapt it to our circumstances and to make provision for relief on a scale that will meet the circumstances of those who either from sickness, incapacity, or other causes find themselves unable to obtain or avail themselves of work. The matter requires to be approached from a broad-minded standpoint, but at the same time with care and caution. My idea is that it should be associated with friendly societies throughout the Dominion, and that with the aid of the Government associated with those bodies a humane and practicable scheme can be adopted.

## ENLARGEMENT OF SCOPE OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The burden of life in old age falls most heavily on men and women who have to support in indigent circumstances a family of young children, and provision will be made that where a woman over fifty-five years of age, or a man over sixty, has two or more children below the age of sixteen I propose to ask the House to authorize a pension to be paid to her or him at a rate of 50 per cent. higher than now paid under the Old-age Pensions Act. I estimate this will cost about £10,000 per annum.

## ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS.

I propose to submit a system for the partial relief of widows with children left in poor circumstances. The amount to be paid will range from 7s. 6d. to 10s. for the widow weekly. It will be worked in conjunction with the old-age-pension system. At present there are about 7,600 widows between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-five in the Dominion. I estimate that over one-third of this number would be sufficiently provided for and would not require assistance, and as one marriage in five is infertile the number coming under the scheme would be about 3,000—I estimate the amount required for this laudable purpose will be not more than £55,000 per annum.

## OIL AND IRON WORKS.

It is recognized that New Zealand must do its best to promote the development of its oilfields and its minerals. The institution of these great industries is beset by many difficulties. Among these is the large amount of capital required, and I feel that all reasonable relief should be given to those trying to establish these important undertakings. With this in view I propose, in connection with oil plant, either to admit it with the machinery for the development of our oilfields free of duty or to remit it by a provision on the estimates; or where such machinery can be locally made to meet the requirements of these industries, to give a bonus to our local manufacturers equal to the amount of the freight. Assistance must also be given to enterprise seeking to make our iron ore and sands available for profitable use, and State assistance will be given in these cases on condition that the State has the right of acquiring the iron works and fields on proper conditions if Parliament should deem such purchase desirable. At the present time the Government has an offer to establish the iron industry in New Zealand upon giving an annual contribution for a period of forty years. The condition asking for the contribution to be for a long period of years is one that the Government is of opinion should be reduced and provision made for giving the right to acquire such works by the Government on terms fair to the owners at any time on reasonable length of notice being given, for the alternative is to continue the subsidy for a longer period. I am of opinion that it is of great importance to the country that we should encourage the production of iron from our ores and ironsand, and have it supplied at a rate to our manufacturers that would enable them to successfully compete in the work of manufacturing articles against competition from beyond New Zealand. If such a work is put in hand I should expect in a few years to find at least ten thousand men employed in a great industry of the kind; and we need for our public purposes as well as for private requirements to have iron and steel



available at much lower values than they can now be imported at. This would be encouraging a great local industry, with the advantage of keeping the money within the country, giving employment to a large number of men, and giving an impetus to our iron industry which at the present is recognized to be most necessary. Should, however, private enterprise not be attracted to the iron industry on the inducements I have stated, the Government will consider immediately the expediency of developing the iron resources of the Dominion as a State enterprise.

#### FINANCE FOR WORKERS.

Some amendments to the Advances to Workers Act will be submitted. The provision limiting an advance to a worker to the value of his building will be abolished. To further assist the workers to provide homes for themselves, authority will be asked to increase the present amount authorized to be borrowed by £250,000 per annum, making £750,000 per year instead of £500,000 as at present. These alterations will further increase the usefulness of the measure.

#### FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

It is desirable to enable small men or small associations of men to whom credit is not readily, if at all, accessible under our existing banking system to obtain it for productive purposes, or purposes insuring economy.

This, in my opinion, can be done by the formation of farmers' associations of even comparatively small numbers. I propose to submit a scheme to enable this to be done. These will be incorporated and empowered to borrow money for purposes of loan to their members on such security as they think fit for productive purposes, but repayment of the money so borrowed will be guaranteed under proper conditions by the State. This will enable it to be obtained at reasonable rates of interest from ordinary banks, and if not so available, then from other sources. Each member of the association will, subject to proper safeguards and conditions, be liable for the default of any one of their number. This last provision it is conceived will prevent waste or abuse of the system. The security for a loan to small farmers under such a scheme is not necessarily—as it is under present banking methods—the value of the property the small farmer can offer, but rather the industry, character, and skill of the farmer himself. Such a scheme provides for an expert test of the moral risk involved, in the personal knowledge the lending associations will have of the borrower, and for a watchfulness secured by a keen sense of collective responsibility of the capacity of the borrower to turn the loan to profitable account. Thus the qualifications of the small farmer for his business become in large measure the security on which he can borrow, and men with small or even no material security can obtain capital. Similar schemes have been found enormously beneficial by small farmers in several European countries. They have not only made capital available to struggling men, but greatly cheapened the rates at which it could be obtained. This, too, will tend to reduce any attempt at monopoly which might arise under our present banking system. In Germany 950 co-operative banks of one type alone keep about £100,000,000 steadily in circulation in credits in the country. Germany has indeed about twelve thousand of such banks in all, and by far the greatest number are employed in financing agriculture. I have every confidence in stating that as the result of close examination into the matter this can be done without risk to the Dominion or injury to our financial institutions.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS.

The system of farmers' co-operative banks for certain specified purposes can be usefully employed by the family land settlements which I also propose to provide for. These settlements will be promoted on the following lines:—

Lands now inaccessible, but well suited for settlement, will be acquired by the Crown. Of these there are considerable areas both with Native and European owners, as well as areas still Crown land. A scheme of public works will be submitted to provide communication to these areas by road or rail. Application for these lands will be called for, and the applicants may be of two kinds—(1) individual applicants; (2) applicants as associated settlers. The latter will consist of not less than ten or more than twenty-five men, preferably married

men or women with families. In neither of these two kinds of applications will there be allotment by ballot. A careful examination of the fitness of applicants will be made, and suitable areas allotted to them. Public works, consisting of roads or railways, will be promoted contemporaneously with these settlements, and where applicants are without the means necessary to enable them to carry on the work of bringing their farms into cultivation up to the reproductive point, such settlers will be offered work on the roads and railways for either a certain number of days a week or a certain number of weeks a month. By this means I anticipate that these settlers will be enabled to carry on until their farms are sufficiently productive to maintain their owners. Ample facility will be given, moreover, to these settlers to form farmers' co-operative banks, and so obtain capital to help the members of the associations. This proposal, by eliminating the ballot system, will remove much of the present discouragement in failure to draw an allotment, and will also check to some extent the traffic which has here and there arisen in selections under our Land Act. I intend this system to be applied to private lands voluntarily or compulsorily acquired from present owners, both Native and European, and also to large areas of Crown lands. It aims at promoting the dual purpose of public-works development and closer settlement. In order that these associated settlements may be made more attractive to settlers with young children a rural telephone system, connecting the settlers with a centre from which medical aid and other urgent needs may be obtained, will be supplied by the Government.

#### STATE NOTE-ISSUE.

I propose to ask the House to change the system of issuing bank-notes. These will in future, after reasonable notice is given, be issued by the Government, as is done in Canada and other places.

It must be understood that this is not in any way a recognition of paper money in lieu of the present methods of currency and exchange. The proposal is to make a State monopoly of an operation hitherto carried out by private institutions, and will be based upon the principles of the Canadian system, which have worked most satisfactorily for many years past.

The value of the notes in circulation in New Zealand is about £1,600,000. The tax on this is 3 per cent. This will, of course, be lost by the Dominion, but the State will gain in other ways. The banks will pay gold to the Treasury for the notes, and the State will not have to pay interest on moneys so received. The Treasury must keep a full reserve in gold coin to ensure stability of the notes issued. I will submit fuller details when submitting legislation. In case of loss or destruction of the notes, the Dominion will, of course, benefit. There are sound reasons for and against the change, but on the whole I am convinced that it is in the interests of the country that the issue of notes should be a function of the State. This can be done with much advantage to the people, and without injury or dislocation to the business of the banking institutions of the Dominion.

#### REDUCTIONS AND INCREASES.

Owing to a heavy shrinkage of revenue in 1909, I asked the House to adjust the railway rates for long distances, and I think, in view of the satisfactory position of our revenue, these may now be readjusted, and I propose to do so partly to the public and partly to the railway employees. With a view to facilitating and encouraging long-distance travel, I propose to reduce the fares for all distances over 200 miles. The present rates are 1½d. per mile for first class and 1d. per mile for second class, irrespective of distance. Under the proposal I am submitting the rate per mile for all distances over 200 miles will be 1½d. per mile first class and ¾d. per mile second class. The value of this concession on the basis of the existing traffic will be £50,000. The whole of the long-distance second-class carriages are being converted from the present longitudinal seats to reversible chair-seats, and this will greatly add to the comfort of the larger section of the travelling public.

Proposals will also be submitted to the House for amendments to the Schedule to the Government Railways Act. This will provide for increases of

pay to certain sections of railway workers (permanent and casual), and involve an expenditure of about £60,000 over and above the amount required to provide for the scale-increases accruing under the Act in the ordinary course. These scale-increases approximate £35,000, and, taken in conjunction with the amount stated above, the gross increase will be £95,000. The alteration in respect to casuals will be in the direction of a minimum payment at the rate of 1s. 1½d. per hour, equivalent to 9s. per day of eight hours.

In keeping within the recent general improvement of pay in the Post and Telegraph Department, it is proposed to increase the minimum wage of day-wages men from 1s. to 1s. 1½d. per hour, equal to 9s. per day for eight hours.

#### REMISSIONS OF TAXATION AND CONCESSIONS IN CHARGES.

It will be interesting to note what has been given by way of reduction in taxation and of concessions in the public service by the Government since 1891.

In Customs the savings to the people during that period, and the loss of revenue to the Government, amount to the sum of £5,322,048.

During the time I have had the honour of being head of the present Government the reduction in taxation upon the Customs amounted to the sum of £1,764,070, and the increases to £360,523. Deducting this from the amount of the reductions, it will be seen that the net saving to the people by reductions of Customs amounts to the large sum of £1,403,547, which amount has been saved to the people during my term of office as Prime Minister.

Articles required for the breakfast-table, including coffee, cream of tartar, dried fruits, mustard, rice, salt, spices, and sugar, all of which were dutiable, have been placed entirely on the free list.

Concessions in fares and freights of the Railway Department to the amount of £1,150,000 have been granted, and out of this sum the agriculturists and pastoralists have benefited to the extent of £650,000. There has been no increase of rates, excepting for long-distance travel, and this I have already dealt with.

In addition to the reductions referred to in these two important Departments, there have been concessions made to the public in the Postal and Telegraph Department to the amount of £378,745 per annum.

The total reductions to the public in the three directions named during the period to which I have just referred amount to £6,850,793, so that those who are criticizing the Government in connection with its taxation should, in order to be fair, not overlook the enormous reductions that have been made. The amounts stated above have been carefully compiled by each of the Departments concerned, and can be relied upon as correct. I attach detailed returns of same to the Statement, which will well repay perusal of all who take an interest in the well-being of their fellow-men.

I desire to further point out that during the same period the increases of pay and concession in hours of the Railway Department amounted to £870,000, while in the other branches of the public service the annual increment of salaries during the period I have been head of the Government amounts to £348,530, so that I am fairly entitled to say that the public service has not been overlooked.

#### LAND-SUBDIVISION AND TAXATION OF LARGE ESTATES.

During the past five years, since I have been the head of the Government, the number of persons who selected Crown lands amounted to 8,300, and the area taken up by these settlers aggregates 2,692,200 acres. I am excluding from these figures all those who selected pastoral lands, and leases for short or temporary periods. They, however, include the selections of areas in estates purchased under the Land for Settlements Acts. Under these latter Acts the figures are 1,500 selectors placed upon 442,200 acres.

The amount expended during the same period in purchasing and subdividing fifty estates for closer settlement was £1,646,000, and the area acquired was 266,872 acres.

Notwithstanding the substantial progress which has been made in the subdivision and close settlement of the largest estates in the Dominion, the pace

demands acceleration, and I think this can be best effected by an increase in the graduated land-tax on all estates where unimproved value exceeds £100,000. I propose, therefore, to increase the rates found in the present graduated scale on such estates by 25 per cent., and in order to allow owners reasonable time to cut up their estates themselves, to give them three years before putting the increase into operation.

#### TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

Despite the fact that last year was a record one on the export trade of the Dominion, the year ending on the 31st March last showed an increase of £52,091 in value over the previous one, the actual figures being—1911, £21,543,900; 1910, £21,491,809. The imports for the year were valued at £17,713,183, an increase of £2,359,604 over the previous year. The present prospects give me every reason to believe that this general improvement will be continued, and that the producers of the country and our traders may look forward with confidence to a steadily and surely growing progress in the trade of the Dominion.

#### FUTURE BORROWING.

As I pointed out during last session, the end of our public-works scheme is now in sight. The main arterial systems of railways will not take many years to complete, and the cost of this and the future main roads of the Dominion can now be approximately ascertained. The whole should be completed within a period of fifteen or twenty years. There will be no important departure from the plan as now laid down.

The only question to be considered is this: Are the works to be completed out of revenue or by loans, or partly by one and partly by the other method? Finished these necessary works must be. To discontinue them would be inconceivable folly. They are necessary for our development, and will go on. It would, in my opinion, be wrong to throw the whole burden of constructing them on the present generation. We will hand them on to our descendants, and some of the cost should be borne by them. The most businesslike method is to spread the cost over two or three generations, the moneys required to be borrowed for finishing them being repaid by the sinking fund now established. This is fair to us and those who will succeed us. We must remember that our great neighbour Australia is about to enter upon a vigorous policy of railway-construction and the carrying-out of other great public works involving the spending by its different States and the Commonwealth Government of perhaps thirty millions within the next ten years. If our works policy were slackened, it would mean the loss of many thousands of our best workers. To allow this while our own public works are so necessary in order to round off our system of intercommunication amongst our scattered communities would be national imbecility.

The policy of the Government in this will be to borrow sufficient to push on as quickly as circumstances will permit the railways, roads, and other public works that are most urgently required, supplementing the loan-moneys each year by as much as can be transferred from the Consolidated Fund. A full statement will be made later as to the particular railways, roads, and other works now remaining to be constructed, and the estimated cost and the time required for completion of each.

It would, in my opinion, be a good plan to have the question of what are necessary railways in each Island once and for all determined by a Commission of members and experts, and that only such works should be completed with borrowed moneys. Any further sums required in excess of a certain amount per annum should be found out of revenue. This method would give a finality to our scheme of railway-construction, and it is desirable from many points of view. By such a course the country would know what was necessary over a period of years, and an amount could then be devoted annually to this purpose. I wish to state emphatically that the Government will carry on a vigorous policy of railway-construction, recognizing as I do that they are reproductive, and that it is of the most vital importance to our settlers and our business

people that the fullest possible facilities should be given for carrying on the work of those settled on our lands, and those intending to settle, are essentials to their successful existence, and that nothing helps to develop business more than transit facilities, and railways will, consistent with the amount of money that can be devoted to them yearly, be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

#### FINANCE FOR 1911-12.

There is every reason to hope that the year we are now in will be a good one. Prices for our staple products are on a satisfactory scale, and trade throughout the Dominion is active. There are comparatively few out of employment. From time to time fluctuations in the labour-market occur in all countries, and we may not unreasonably congratulate ourselves upon being comparatively free here. I therefore look forward hopefully to a successful year, and I am justified in anticipating that there should be a substantial surplus at the end of March next.

#### EXPENDITURE.

The progress and prosperity of the country has made such strides that it is only natural with the increasing demand for further facilities in railways and postal services, education, and the establishment of universal training, that an increased expenditure of public moneys will be required.

This I estimate at £10,136,566, an increase of £793,461 over that of last year. The increases will be as follows: Permanent charges, £227,741; departmental, £565,720. The permanent charges as the business of the country develops and fresh railways, roads, &c., are provided must increase, but side by side with it the revenue has increased still more. The interest on each sum borrowed is, of course, a permanent increase.

The principal increase is for—

Interest.. .. .	£205,104
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Departmental expenditure will reach £6,265,975 being £565,720 in excess of that for 1910-11. The principal increases are,—

Railways .. .. .	£104,187
Education .. .. .	93,150
Defence.. .. .	171,635

It should be noted that the large increases in these Departments are what must be expected. As the Dominion grows so will the expenditure for education, railways, and postal services.

#### REVENUE.

I estimate the revenue for 1911-12 to be £10,429,010, being £131,987 more than that for last year. I estimate the Railway revenue at £3,525,000; Customs at £3,000,000; Stamps, £860,000; Post and Telegraph revenue, £1,095,000; land-tax, £635,000; income-tax, £410,000; beer duty, £115,000; registration and other fees, £104,345; Marine, £45,000; miscellaneous, £338,150; territorial revenue, £238,550; and endowment revenue, £62,365.

The forecast may be summarized thus:—

	£
Balance from last year .. .. .	586,483
Estimated revenue for 1911-12 .. .. .	10,429,010
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,015,493</b>
From this, if the estimated expenditure is taken .. .. .	10,136,566
<b>There will be left a surplus of .. .. .</b>	<b>£878,927</b>

Of course, from this will have to be taken the amount to be voted on the supplementary estimates and amount to be transferred to the Public Works Fund.

## LOAN FOR PUBLIC-WORKS PURPOSES.

The works which should be gone on with during the next twelve months will require so much money that an additional loan will be necessary. The balance in the Public Works Fund on the 31st March last was £1,140,045. This will be strengthened by transferring £500,000 to it from the Consolidated Fund. As stated, however, this will not suffice for the prosecution of the urgently required works which must be vigorously pushed on, and I therefore propose to ask Parliament to authorize a loan of £1,500,000 for construction of railways, roads, bridges, and addition to open lines, and other public works.

## SUMMARY.

I focus what is now proposed :—

- Remissions in railway fares,
- Assistance to widows,
- Railway employees,
- Additional funds for workers' homes,
- Remissions in gift and estate duties,
- State assistance to iron and oil industry,
- Advantages to old-age pensioners,
- Government aid to farmers through co-operative banks,
- State note-issue,
- Electrification of Lyttelton Tunnel,
- Harnessing and utilization of Lake Waikaremoana,
- Purchase and settlement of Native lands,
- Irrigation,
- Prosecution of roads,
- Development of mining,
- National provident encouragement,
- Public service classification,
- Defence on practical basis,
- Land for settlers under the Land Settlement Finance Act,
- Insurance against unemployment,
- Cheapening cost of living,
- Financial assistance to associations of farmers,
- Increases in salaries of the public service on supplementary estimates,
- Increase graduated land-tax on large estates,
- Land-settlement,
- Acquisition of private estates,
- Progressive railway, roads, and public-works policy,
- Advances to settlers, workers, and local public bodies,
- Promotion of agriculture throughout Dominion,
- Establishment of State farm in South Island,
- Maintaining stability of the Dominion's finance.

## CONCLUSION.

I have now about finished my task. I sum up by pointing out that a strong financial position exists in the country. There is an abundant supply of money. The Dominion generally is very prosperous. The development of the country requires as much attention now as it has done for years past. Ways and means to enable the prosecution of our public works to be carried on vigorously but prudently are suggested, and these will be shown in detail by my colleague at an early date in the Public Works Statement. As railways, roads, bridges, and telephones are required in various parts of the country, it is obvious that until these are reasonably provided for our people further loan-money is necessary. So long as it is spent in reproductive works, which the great bulk of it is, there is no valid ground for fear. No one can deny that the money advanced to

our settlers, workers, local public bodies, and for the purchase of land for settlement is of great value to those for whom it is obtained. If the country is satisfied, and I feel sure it is, that this policy is a good one to prosecute, then I ask, with confidence, that the proposals I have now the honour to submit may be agreed to. In that case I am confident that by carrying them out with courage and determination the prosperity of the Dominion will continue to increase on broad and solid lines. Such a policy, aided by the individual efforts of the people, will command success and demonstrate to our descendants the wise and strong faith we have in the future of New Zealand, a country that has already accomplished much and is destined by Providence to become a conspicuous star in the constellation of States that form the British Empire.





## TABLES TO ACCOMPANY THE FOREGOING STATEMENT.

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## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CONSOLIDATED

## ORDINARY REVENUE

1909-1910.		RECEIPTS.						1910-1911.			
£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
387,163	1 6	Balance at beginning of Year,—						491,497	4 5		
		Cash in the Public Account .. .. .									
42,287	4 0	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—						35,441	7 0		
17	11 9	In the Dominion .. .. .						510	9 8		
4,853	2 2	On account of Imperial Pensions .. .. .						4,926	16 9		
		On account of other Governments .. .. .									
434,320	19 5							532,315	17 10		
250,000	0 0	Less Treasury Bills outstanding .. .. .						100,000	0 0	432,315 17 10	
184,320	19 5										
Ordinary Revenue,—											
2,671,120	12 8	Customs .. .. .						3,027,828	19 9		
1,346,816	19 1	{ Stamps (Stamp Department) .. .. .						819,838	18 11		
		{ Stamps (Postal Department) .. .. .						816,306	0 11		
190,535	8 1	Postal and Telegraph Cash Receipts .. .. .						211,260	6 10		
642,270	1 11	Land-tax .. .. .						628,723	1 5		
316,835	3 11	Income-tax .. .. .						407,235	1 7		
115,368	11 4	Beer Duty .. .. .						118,100	2 11		
3,258,262	11 5	Railways .. .. .						3,483,754	19 5		
88,304	14 7	Registration and other Fees .. .. .						100,026	6 0		
42,918	9 7	Marine .. .. .						45,932	8 11		
296,099	1 10	Miscellaneous .. .. .						327,123	0 0		
8,968,531	14 5							9,986,129	6 8		
Territorial Revenue,—											
34,516	3 0	Cash Land Sales .. .. .						63,895	1 2		
895	15 3	Deferred-payment Land Sales .. .. .						1,179	12 10		
167,175	10 0	Pastoral Runs, Rents, and Miscellaneous .. .. .						189,957	12 0		
202,587	8 3							255,082	6 0		
67,142	1 11	National Endowment Revenue .. .. .						55,861	12 2	10,297,023 4 10	
9,238,261	4 7										
Debentures renewed,—											
New Zealand Loans Act, 1908—											
Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870—											
		Debentures matured 1st July, 1910 .. .. .								25,000 0 0	
The Dairy Industry Act, 1908,—											
		Debentures matured 1st January, 1911 .. .. .								848 0 0	
Recoveries on account of Expenditure of previous Years,—											
		Repayment of Reticulation Loan by Christchurch City Council .. .. .						250	0 0		
1	13 9	Unauthorized .. .. .									
654	5 5	The Civil Service Act, 1866 .. .. .								250 0 0	
655	19 2										
£9,423,238	3 2	Totals .. .. .								£10,755,432 2 8	

No. 1.

FUND for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

## ACCOUNT.

1909-1910.			EXPENDITURE.			1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
33,729	14	8	Permanent Appropriations,—					
2,397,461	10	7	Civil List..	..	..	34,373	4	8
452,491	1	6	Interest and Sinking Fund..	..	..	2,458,452	4	8
94,207	18	1	Under Special Acts of the Legislature..	..	..	482,118	7	4
			Subsidies paid to Local Bodies ..	..	..	108,016	11	6
29,657	11	5	Amounts paid over to Local Bodies and to Deposit Accounts—					
6,741	19	6	Payments under the Land Acts ..	..	..	32,993	9	7
			Payments under the Timber and Flax Royalties Act ..	..	..	7,403	16	3
3,399	16	0	Endowments—					
21,509	0	1	New Plymouth Harbour Board ..	..	..	4,587	18	8
66,015	6	6	Greymouth Harbour Board ..	..	..	25,040	3	7
67,142	11		Westport Harbour Board ..	..	..	67,969	8	0
342,053	3	5	National Endowment Residue ..	..	..	55,861	12	2
			Old-age Pensions ..	..	..	366,033	1	5
3,514,409	3	8						3,642,849 17 10
			Annual Appropriations,—					
28,633	13	8	Class I.—Legislative Departments ..	..	..	37,610	15	3
36,772	15	2	II.—Department of Finance ..	..	..	48,023	9	1
855,861	11	4	III.—Post and Telegraph Department ..	..	..	911,819	3	4
2,168,188	19	9	IV.—Working Railways Department..	..	..	2,270,813	10	1
86,728	19	2	V.—Public Buildings, Domains, and Maintenance of Roads ..	..	..	81,103	8	9
18,874	9	2	VI.—Native Department ..	..	..	21,661	8	8
365,920	1	1	VII.—Justice Department ..	..	..	370,181	10	1
24,704	5	3	VIII.—Mines Department ..	..	..	22,456	14	10
256,466	5	0	IX.—Department of Internal Affairs ..	..	..	262,141	14	4
194,050	1	2	X.—Defence Department ..	..	..	212,938	11	6
122,782	1	2	XI.—Customs, Marine and Harbours, and Inspection of Machinery Departments ..	..	..	114,736	9	11
24,212	8	10	XII.—Department of Labour ..	..	..	22,725	3	4
233,743	5	4	XIII.—Department of Lands and Survey ..	..	..	206,660	9	9
189,913	15	7	XIV.—Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Tourists ..	..	..	184,578	14	6
859,242	8	5	XV.—Education Department ..	..	..	924,777	7	11
10,418	1	7	Services not provided for ..	..	..	8,027	9	4
5,476,513	1	8						5,700,256 0 8
			Revenue transferred to the Public Works Fund ..					800,000 0 0
			Debentures renewed,—					
			New Zealand Loans Act, 1908—					
			Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870—					
			Debentures matured 1st July, 1910 ..					25,000 0 0
			The Dairy Industry Act, 1908,—					
			Debentures matured 1st January, 1911 ..					843 0 0
			Balance at end of Year,—					
491,437	4	5	Cash in the Public Account ..	..	..	564,201	9	0
35,441	7	0	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—					
510	9	8	In the Dominion ..	..	..	17,921	0	0
4,926	16	9	On account of Imperial Pensions ..	..	..	107	12	5
			On account of other Governments ..	..	..	4,253	2	9
532,315	17	10				586,483	4	2
100,000	0	0	Less Treasury Bills outstanding ..	..	..			
432,315	17	10						586,483 4 2
£9,423,238	3	2	Totals ..	..	..			£10,755,432 2 8

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **CONSOLIDATED**  
**TREASURY BILLS**

1909-1910.		RECEIPTS.						1910-1911.	
£	s. d.							£	s. d.
250,000	0 0	Treasury Bills outstanding at beginning of Year .. .. .						100,000	0 0
700,000	0 0	Treasury Bills issued during Year .. .. .						788,000	0 0
200,000	0 0	Treasury Bills renewed during Year .. .. .						338,000	0 0
900,000	0 0							1,116,000	0 0
£1,150,000	0 0	Totals .. .. .						£1,216,000	0 0

**STATE FORESTS**

£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
14,346	16 7	Balance at beginning of Year,—						16,921	7 7		
		Cash in the Public Account .. .. .									
189	17 0	Advances in hands of Officers of the Government—						853	15 10	17,775	3 5
		In the Dominion .. .. .									
14,536	13 7										
2,533	5 0	Rents from Lands set apart .. .. .						3,099	15 4		
12,892	5 4	Miscellaneous .. .. .						11,771	4 3	14,870	19 7
15,425	10 4										
10,000	0 0	Contribution from the Consolidated Fund towards cost of forest-tree growing and planting .. .. .								5,000	0 0
£39,962	3 11	Totals .. .. .								£37,646	3 0

**STATE COAL-**

£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
17,950	8 11	Balance at beginning of Year,—						54,348	5 5		
		Cash in the Public Account .. .. .									
9,070	19 1	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—						7,210	15 2	61,559	0 7
		In the Dominion .. .. .									
27,021	8 0										
241,883	9 7	Proceeds of Sale of Coal .. .. .								226,864	13 3
30,000	0 0	The Coal-mines Act, 1908,—									
		Debentures issued .. .. .									
1,896	0 0	The Appropriation Acts, 1909 and 1910, section 22,—						1,362	16 1	1,362	16 1
24,989	15 0	Amount transferred in respect of interest on the cost of construction of the									
		Greymouth and Point Elizabeth Railway .. .. .									
26,885	15 0	Amount transferred in respect of the cost of construction of the said railway ..									
£325,790	12 7	Totals .. .. .								£289,786	9 11

**SCENERY PRESERVATION**

£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
2,370	13 10	Balance at beginning of Year,—						6,652	16 3		
		Cash in the Public Account .. .. .									
57	15 11	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—								6,652	16 3
		In the Dominion .. .. .									
2,428	9 9										
10,000	0 0	The Scenery Preservation Act, 1908,—									
		Debentures issued .. .. .									
£12,428	9 9	Totals .. .. .								£6,652	16 3

No. 1—continued.

FUND for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910—continued.

## ACCOUNT.

1909-1910.		EXPENDITURE.						1910-1911.	
£	s. d.							£	s. d.
200,000	0 0	Treasury Bills renewed during Year	..	..	..	..	..	333,000	0 0
850,000	0 0	Treasury Bills paid off during Year	..	..	..	..	..	883,000	0 0
1,050,000	0 0								
								1,216,000	0 0
100,000	0 0	Treasury Bills outstanding at end of Year	..	..	..	..	..		
£1,150,000	0 0	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	£1,216,000	0 0

## ACCOUNT.

£	s. d.							£	s. d.
22,187	0 6	Annual Appropriation,— Vote 120—State Forests Branch	..	..	..	..	..		
								23,446	3 10
16,921	7 7	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account	..	..	..	..	..	14,116	3 3
853	15 10	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government— In the Dominion	..	..	..	..	..	83	15 11
17,775	3 5								
£39,962	3 11	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	£37,646	3 0

## MINES ACCOUNT.

£	s. d.							£	s. d.
260,550	7 4	Annual Appropriation,— Vote 121—State Coal-mines	..	..	..	..	..		
								257,667	16 1
3,681	4 8	Interest on Debentures	..	..	..	..	..		
								4,550	0 0
54,348	5 5	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account	..	..	..	..	..	27,302	12 2
7,210	15 2	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government— In the Dominion	..	..	..	..	..	266	1 8
61,559	0 7								
£325,790	12 7	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	£289,786	9 11

## ACCOUNT.

£	s. d.							£	s. d.
5,775	13 6	Annual Appropriation,— Vote 122—Scenery Preservation	..	..	..	..	..		
								3,730	16 5
6,652	16 3	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account	..	..	..	..	..		
£12,428	9 9	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	£6,652	16 3

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **CONSOLIDATED**  
**NAVAL DEFENCE**

1909-1910.			RECEIPTS.			1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
			The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908,—					
			Naval Defence Act, 1909—					
..			Advances on the security of Debentures issued under the Act			342,000	0	0
..			Instalments received in respect of £1,250,000 Loan authorized			1,120,250	0	0
								1,462,250 0 0

No. 1—continued.

FUND for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910—continued.

## ACT ACCOUNT.

1909-1910.		EXPENDITURE.		1910-1911.	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
..	..	Expenditure under the Act .. .. .	..	..	489,289 0 0
..	..	The Naval Defence Act, 1909,— Temporary Advances repaid .. .. .	..	..	342,000 0 0
..	..	The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908,— Charges and Expenses .. .. .	..	..	431 3 9
..	..	Balance at end of Year, — Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	..	309,818 16 3	
..	..	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government— In London .. .. .	..	70,711 0 0	
..	..	Investment Account .. .. .	..	250,000 0 0	
..	..				630,529 16 3
..	..	Total .. .. .	..	..	£1,462,250 0 0

## LOCAL BODIES.

£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
9,866 19 0		Revenue paid over to Local Bodies,—	9,438 6 3			
17,689 19 5		Fees, Fines, &c. .. .. .	21,607 13 11			
18,695 1 1		Endowments of Land, &c. .. .. .	18,048 14 3			
30,208 12 0		Goldfields Revenue .. .. .	26,694 10 11			
		Gold Duty .. .. .				75,789 5 4
76,460 11 6						
		Counties Separate Account,— Amount distributed amongst Local Bodies where the Counties Act, 1908, is not in full operation .. .. .	..		192 19 8	
20,303 15 5		Advance Accounts,— Payments on behalf of Local Bodies .. .. .	28,067 0 6			
3,300 0 0		Payments on behalf of Local Bodies, unauthorized .. .. .	..		28,067 0 6	
28,603 15 5						
Dr. 4,708 18 9		Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	Dr. 3,079 16 0			
18 6 0		Advances in hands of Officers of the Government— In the Dominion .. .. .	73 7 4			
Dr. 4,690 12 9					Dr. 3,006 8 8	
£95,514 11 1		Totals .. .. .	..		£100,982 16 10	

## ACCOUNTS.

£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
14,839 10 0		Withdrawals,—	10,096 4 3			
..		Emigrants' Deposits .. .. .	22 16 3			
50 0 0		Fisheries Act, 1908 .. .. .	270 0 0			
10 6 2		General Assembly Library .. .. .	7 0 0			
..		Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Acts, 1908 .. .. .				
835 6 6		Imperial Government (South Africa Contingents) Land Act, 1908—				
196,824 19 10		Mining Districts Land Occupation Account .. .. .	865 13 8			
973 4 2		National Endowments .. .. .	..			
488,551 3 0		Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905 .. .. .	157 1 9			
142,557 1 6		Miscellaneous .. .. .	112,413 4 8			
67 11 2		Money-order Settlement Account .. .. .	161,745 7 10			
..		Nelson Rifle Prize Fund .. .. .	56 5 0			
1,008 13 0		New Zealand University Endowments—Taranaki .. .. .	203 15 6			
..		North Island Main Trunk Railway Loan Application Act 1886 Amendment Act, 1889 .. .. .	10,000 5 6			
11,424 7 6		North Island Experimental Dairy School .. .. .	5 10 0			
4,214 12 8		Public Trust Office Remittance Account .. .. .	21,905 11 9			
..		Railways .. .. .	3,253 2 6			
7 17 10		Tauranga Educational Endowment Reserves Act, 1896 .. .. .	500 0 0			
662 18 7		Thermal-springs Districts Act, 1908 .. .. .	18 8 2			
		Trustee Act, 1908 .. .. .	980 4 8			
862,027 11 11					322,500 11 6	
		Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	180,108 8 5			
196,816 11 1		Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government— In the Dominion .. .. .	62 16 3			
14 0 0					180,171 4 8	
196,830 11 1						
£1,058,858 3 0		Totals .. .. .	..		£502,671 16 2	

## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the PUBLIC WORKS

1909-1910.			RECEIPTS.			1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
223,211	13	8	Balance at beginning of Year,—			304,741	1	11
30,497	16	0	Cash in the Public Account			7,625	4	2
130,000	0	0	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—					
			In the Dominion					
383,709	9	8	Investment Account					
								312,366 6 1
			The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1910,—					
			Instalments received in respect of £1,750,000 Loan authorized..			1,568,350	0	0
			Temporary advances on the security of Debentures issued			150,000	0	0
								1,718,350 0 0
			The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1909,—					
500,000	0	0	Proceeds of Scrip and Debentures issued			600,000	0	0
400,000	0	0	3½-per-cent. Stock created					
900,000	0	0						600,000 0 0
			The Finance Act, 1909,—					
			Proceeds of Scrip and Debentures issued			1,250,000	0	0
			Interest on overdue instalment			2	3	7
1,000,000	0	0	Temporary advance on the security of Debentures					
1,000,000	0	0						1,250,002 3 7
			The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908,—					
			3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock created to cover expenses of raising £1,850,000 Loan under the Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1909, and the Finance Act, 1909			66,390	0	0
12,000	0	0	3½-per-cent. Inscribed Stock created to cover expenses of raising part £1,000,000 Loan authorized					
12,000	0	0						66,390 0 0
			Revenue transferred from the Consolidated Fund in aid of Public Works					800,000 0 0
			Recoveries on Account of Expenditure of Previous Years,—					
1,000	0	0	Muddy Terrace Sluicing Company—Reduction of mortgage under the Mining Act, 1908			1,000	0	0
			Westland Hospitals and Charitable Aid Board (quarter cost of Hokitika Hospital) Amount advanced to Elsie Wallace pending completion of purchase of Kapiti No. 4 Block, now refunded			945	0	0
			Aotea District Maori Land Board—Reduction of Ohutu mortgage			5	0	0
			Aotea District Maori Land Board—Survey liens on account of Wharetoto and Tauakira subdivisions			800	0	0
			Ikaroa District Maori Land Board—Reduction of Horowhenua mortgage			1,423	19	7
			Sale of traction-engine, &c., formerly in use on Marton—Te Awamutu railway-construction			57	5	0
						651	16	2
1,000	0	0						4,883 0 9
1,607	9	9	Special Receipts in connection with the Ellesmere and Forsyth Reclamation and Akaroa Railway Trust Account					1,622 15 2
			The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908,—					
200,000	0	0	The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1900—					
54,300	0	0	Debentures issued for redemption of Debentures matured 1st April, 1909					
95,300	0	0	Debentures issued for redemption of Debentures matured 1st May, 1909					
349,600	0	0	Debentures matured 1st May, 1909, renewed					
45,000	0	0	The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901—					
			Debentures issued for redemption of Debentures matured 1st April, 1909					
			The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1903—					
225	0	0	Debentures issued for redemption of Debentures					
25	0	0	Debentures matured 1st January, 1909, renewed					
250	0	0						
			The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1903,—					
50,000	0	0	Debentures issued in respect of £1,250,000 Loan authorized					
100,000	0	0	Debentures issued for redemption of Debentures matured 1st April, 1909					
150,000	0	0						
			The District Railways Purchasing Act 1885 Extension and Amendment Act, 1886,—					
40,000	0	0	Debentures matured 1st July, 1909, renewed					
£2,883,166	19	5	Totals					£4,753,614 5 7



**FUND** for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

1909-1910.			EXPENDITURE.		1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
41,175	14	3	Annual Appropriations,—				
1,103,410	6	8	Class XVI.—Public Works, Departmental		42,532	16	8
			XVII.—Railways		1,104,070	17	10
2,434	10	6	XVIII.—Development of Water-power		1,020	11	2
276,715	16	8	XIX.—Irrigation and Water-supply		1,562	8	1
16,682	13	1	XX.—Public Buildings		325,612	11	10
14,507	10	0	XXI.—Lighthouses, Harbour-works, and Harbour Defences		8,426	15	1
17,002	8	10	XXII.—Tourist and Health Resorts		5,911	19	6
			XXIII.—Immigration		9,440	15	1
338,762	9	11	XXIV.—Construction, Maintenance, and Supervision of Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works		254,163	5	4
18,597	14	3	XXV.—Development of Goldfields		10,845	3	7
123,421	17	1	XXVI.—Telegraph Extension		111,867	13	1
4,977	0	3	XXVII.—Contingent Defence		6,070	18	4
4,475	3	1	XXVIII.—Lands Improvement		11,125	9	4
233	3	1	Vote, Customs				
30,566	10	11	Purchase of Native Lands				
207	13	4	Services not provided for		200	0	0
1,993,170	11	11					1,892,851 4 11
..			The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1910.—				
			Temporary Advances repaid				150,000 0 0
..			The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1909,—				
			Debentures matured 31st March, 1910, redeemed				500,000 0 0
..			The Finance Act, 1909,—				
			Temporary Advances repaid				1,000,000 0 0
..			The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908,—				
			The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1908—				
..			Debentures matured 1st January, 1909, redeemed		25	0	0
25	0	0	Debentures matured 1st February, 1909, redeemed		200	0	0
			Debentures matured 1st January, 1909, renewed				225 0 0
25	0	0					
2,479	4	7	Charges and Expenses in respect of loans raised under,—				
397	7	4	Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1900		4	5	0
84	7	2	Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901				
876	14	4	Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1903				
13,876	5	6	Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1908		2	5	6
1	7	6	Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1909		21,024	14	5
			Finance Act, 1909..		43,801	10	2
			New Zealand Loans Act, 1908		1,533	19	0
17,715	6	5					66,866 14 1
..			The Ellesmere and Forsyth Railway Trust Account,—				
			Expenditure				150 0 0
..			The Rotoiti Validation Act, 1909, section 3,—				
			Expenditure				2,976 0 0
..			The Appropriation Act, 1910, section 27,—				
			Subsidy granted to Woodville County Council, applied in reduction of £3,000 loan				1,000 0 0
200,000	0	0	The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1900—				
54,300	0	0	Debentures matured 1st April, 1909, redeemed				
95,300	0	0	Debentures matured 1st May, 1909, redeemed				
			Debentures matured 1st May, 1909, renewed				
349,600	0	0					
45,000	0	0	The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901—				
300	0	0	Debentures matured 1st April, 1909, redeemed				
			Debentures matured 1st December, 1908, redeemed				
45,300	0	0					
100,000	0	0	The Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1908,—				
			Debentures matured 1st April, 1909, redeemed				
40,000	0	0	The District Railways Purchasing Act 1885 Extension and Amendment Act, 1886,—				
			Debentures matured 1st July, 1909, renewed				
24,989	15	0	Transfer to State Coal-mines Account under section 22 of the Appropriation Act, 1909, in respect of the cost of construction of the Greymouth and Point Elizabeth Railway				
304,741	1	11	Balance at end of Year,—				
7,625	4	2	Cash in the Public Account		881,258	12	10
			Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—				
			In the Dominion		8,786	13	9
			Investment Account		750,000	0	0
312,366	6	1					1,140,045 6 7
£2,883,166	19	5	Totals				£4,753,614 5 7

## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the PUBLIC WORKS

## WELLINGTON-HUTT RAILWAY AND

1909-1910.	RECEIPTS.	1910-1911.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
18,902 1 7	Balance at beginning of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	12,210 5 9
52,590 0 0	The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1907,— Debentures issued .. .. .	3,110 0 0
..	The Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Act, 1910,— Debentures issued .. .. .	24,490 0 0
£71,492 1 7	Totals .. .. .	£39,810 5 9

## THE RAILWAYS

£ s. d.	Balance at beginning of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,946 3 2	.. .. .	..	18,197 11 0
1,600 0 0	The Government Railways Act, 1908,— Scrip and Debentures issued .. .. .	3,900 0 0	..
..	Debentures issued for Redemption of Debentures .. .. .	16,000 0 0	..
..	Debentures matured 30th June, 1910, renewed under the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908 .. .. .	1,500 0 0	..
1,600 0 0	.. .. .	..	20,800 0 0
74,900 0 0	The Finance Act, 1909,— The Government Railways Act, 1908,— Scrip and Debentures issued .. .. .	..	100 0 0
..	The Government Railways Act Amendment Act, 1910,— Debentures issued .. .. .	..	56,900 0 0
£99,446 3 2	Totals .. .. .	..	£95,997 11 0

## THE WAIHOU AND OHINEMURI

£ s. d.	The Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act, 1910,— Debentures issued .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	.. .. .	..	100,000 0 0
..	Total .. .. .	..	£100,000 0 0

## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CHEVIOT ESTATE ACCOUNT

£ s. d.	Balance at beginning of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6,413 2 11	Investment Account .. .. .	58,810 0 0	..
47,000 0 0	.. .. .	..	58,810 0 9
53,413 2 11	.. .. .	..	..
13,212 9 4	Receipts under the Land Act, 1908,— Rents from Lands .. .. .	..	12,486 6 1
1,135 18 2	Other Receipts,— Interest on Securities held by Investment Account .. .. .	..	356 17 0
£67,761 10 5	Totals .. .. .	..	£71,653 3 10

## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the NATIVE LAND

£ s. d.	Amount received from the State-guaranteed Advances Office in terms of section 94 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	.. .. .	..	181,600 0 0
..	Amount received in respect of Survey Liens .. .. .	..	241 17 4
..	Total .. .. .	..	£181,841 17 4

No. 1 continued.

FUND for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910—continued.

## ROAD IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

1909-1910.			EXPENDITURE.	1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
59,281	15	10	Annual Appropriation,— Vote 125—Hutt Railway and Road Improvement .. .. .	..	..	34,996 1 0
12,210	5	9	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	..	..	4,814 1 9
£71,492	1	7	Totals .. .. .	..	..	£39,810 5 9

## IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
81,237	14	2	Annual Appropriation,— Vote 126—Railway Improvements .. .. .	..	..	..	60,345	15	6
..	..	..	The Government Railways Act, 1908,— Debentures matured 30th June, 1910, redeemed .. .. .	16,000	0	0	..	..	..
..	..	..	Debentures matured 30th June, 1910, renewed under the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908 .. .. .	1,500	0	0	17,500	0	0
10	18	0	The Finance Act, 1909,— The Government Railways Act, 1908— Charges and Expenses authorized by the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908 .. .. .	..	..	..	5	12	4
18,197	11	0	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	..	..	..	18,146	9	2
£99,446	3	2	Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	£95,997	11	0

## RIVERS IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
..	..	..	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	..	..	..	100,000	0	0
..	..	..	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	£100,000	0	0

for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
8,866	2	6	Interest paid in respect of Debentures issued .. .. .	8,866	2	6	..	..	..
85	7	2	Surveys, Roading, &c. .. .. .	15	5	8	8,881	8	2
8,951	9	8	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	..	..	..	62,771	15	8
£67,761	10	5	Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	£71,653	3	10

## SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911.

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
..	..	..	Annual Appropriation,— Vote 136—Native Land Purchase Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	123	10	6
..	..	..	Expenditure under the Act .. .. .	..	..	..	185,334	7	7
..	..	..	Payment to the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Office under section 95 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909—	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	Interest .. .. .	245	9	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	Sinking Fund .. .. .	1,816	0	0	2,061	9	7
..	..	..	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	44,300	17	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government— In the Dominion .. .. .	21	12	0	44,322	9	8
..	..	..	Total .. .. .	..	..	..	£181,841	17	4

## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS

1909-1910.			RECEIPTS.			1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
20,504	2	0	Balance at beginning of Year,—					
			Cash in the Public Account			202,385	9	10
1,816	2	4	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—					
301,500	15	7	In the Dominion			111	17	4
			Investment Account					
323,820	19	11						202,497 7 2
			Amount received from the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Office in terms of Section 89 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909					33,000 0 0
			The Land for Settlements Act, 1908, and the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1910.—					
			Debentures matured 1st January, 1911, renewed			84,175	0	0
			Debentures issued for redemption of Debentures matured 1st January, 1911			28,425	0	0
								112,600 0 0
			Receipts on account of capital value of land under the Land Act, 1908,—					
1,437	5	4	Section 191			1,955	13	8
10,216	12	1	Section 177			11,543	16	11
11,653	17	5						13,499 10 7
			Receipts derived from Estates,—					
257,684	14	8	Rents, &c.					271,199 7 7
			Other Receipts,—					
2,708	0	5	Interest on Securities held by the Investment Account			482	3	11
8,771	12	5	Profits on sale of Securities held by the Investment Account					
11,479	12	10						482 3 11
			Credits in reduction.—					
2	18	9	Eccleston No. 2					
31	4	6	Heretaunga			21	3	3
1	13	4	Huinga					
			Lawry			313	18	4
98	13	8	Makareao					
0	10	2	Walker					
20	3	11	Windle			26	17	0
155	4	4						361 18 7
			The Land for Settlements Act, 1908,—					
915,735	0	0	Scrip and Debentures issued					
385	7	6	Premiums received					
400	0	0	Debentures matured 1st January, 1909, renewed					
239,500	0	0	Debentures matured 1st April, 1909, renewed					
181,800	0	0	Debentures matured 1st May, 1909, renewed					
128,300	0	0	Debentures matured 30th September, 1909, renewed					
400,000	0	0	Debentures matured 1st January, 1910, renewed					
135,000	0	0	Debentures matured 1st February, 1910, renewed					
2,001,120	7	6						
2,605,914	16	8	Carried forward					633,640 7 10

No. 1—continued.

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

1909-1910.			EXPENDITURE.			1910-1911.						
£	s.	d.	Annual Appropriations.—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3,002	0	6	Vote 123—Land for Settlements Expenses ..	..	..	..	8,238	19	0			
4,295	12	9	Vote 124—Workers' Dwellings Expenses ..	..	..	..	630	9	10			
7,297	13	3								8,869	8	10
			Acquirement of Estates, and expenses incidental thereto,—									
			Name of Estate.	Purchase-money.	Incidental Expenses.	Total.						
391	5	5	Airedale .. .. .	..	404 6 2	404 6 2						
6	13	6	Albury .. .. .	..	12 8 6	12 8 6						
			Allanholm (Allan, A.) ..	24,150 1 9	1 18 0	24,151 19 9						
27	2	6	Annan .. .. .	..	27 12 6	27 12 6						
3	4	0	Ardgowan .. .. .	..	7 8 0	7 8 0						
92	19	9	Argyll .. .. .	..	60 12 4	60 12 4						
2	0	0	Ashley Gorge .. .. .	..	1 18 0	1 18 0						
			Aviemore (Cameron, H.) ..	950 0 0	..	950 0 0						
34	7	0	Barnego .. .. .	..	2 10 0	2 10 0						
2	8	6	Beaumont .. .. .	..	..	..						
88	5	10	Bickerstaffe .. .. .	..	42 11 8	42 11 8						
32	3	5	Blind River .. .. .	..	34 7 0	34 7 0						
0	1	0	Braco .. .. .	..	..	..						
840	3	4	Braeburn .. .. .	..	100 6 0	100 6 0						
3,061	9	11	Buddo .. .. .	..	122 7 0	122 7 0						
1	6	3	Cadman .. .. .	..	39 11 10	39 11 10						
1,750	15	10	Carrington .. .. .	..	813 0 10	813 0 10						
1	6	3	Carroll .. .. .	..	1 3 3	1 3 3						
5	5	6	Chamberlain .. .. .	..	3 8 6	3 8 6						
0	15	11	Clandeboyne (McCully, W.) ..	14,476 8 2	388 5 7	14,864 13 9						
			Clandeboyne No. 2 (Rolleston, E. M.) ..	8,192 15 0	109 0 10	8,301 15 10						
			Clandon .. .. .	..	2 7 8	2 7 8						
14,218	6	8	Clydebank .. .. .	..	894 10 5	894 10 5						
0	6	2	Craddock .. .. .	..	11 3 3	11 3 3						
1,001	5	9	Culverden .. .. .	..	6 0 9	6 0 9						
5	13	11	Duncan .. .. .	..	..	..						
			Drayton (Bailey, J.) ..	21,296 5 6	30 9 6	21,326 15 0						
368	18	1	Dyer .. .. .	..	1 10 0	1 10 0						
18	16	11	Earnscliffe .. .. .	..	..	..						
0	4	0	Eccleston No. 1 .. .. .	..	0 4 0	0 4 0						
			Eccleston No. 2 .. .. .	..	13 15 3	13 15 3						
174	17	7	Edendale .. .. .	..	121 3 10	121 3 10						
2	17	0	Elderslie .. .. .	..	3 9 0	3 9 0						
27	1	0	Elsthorpe .. .. .	..	21 16 1	21 16 1						
102	0	0	Epuni .. .. .	..	7 15 6	7 15 6						
11,970	16	0	Ermedale (Thomas, D.) ..	17 3 8	347 14 2	364 17 10						
			Epworth .. .. .	..	0 7 6	0 7 6						
4	9	3	Fencourt .. .. .	..	30 12 8	30 12 8						
190	8	5	Flaxbourne .. .. .	..	229 9 8	229 9 8						
38	7	11	Forest Gate .. .. .	..	18 1 3	18 1 3						
8,327	3	6	Fyvie .. .. .	..	1 5 6	1 5 6						
13	2	9	Glenham .. .. .	..	14 9 9	14 9 9						
2	8	6	Greenfield .. .. .	..	..	..						
1	13	0	Hall-Jones .. .. .	..	0 7 6	0 7 6						
107	2	9	Hatuma .. .. .	..	83 9 4	83 9 4						
1	16	1	Hawtreay .. .. .	..	16 7 0	16 7 0						
4	7	0	Hekeao .. .. .	..	4 6 6	4 6 6						
21	13	6	Hetana .. .. .	..	55 6 11	55 6 11						
17	4	4	Highbank .. .. .	..	7 4 0	7 4 0						
			Hornby (Amyes, J. O., and Leslie, J.) ..	3,695 0 0	155 0 2	3,850 0 2						
4	13	0	Horsley Downs .. .. .	..	3 18 2	3 18 2						
			Huinga .. .. .	..	2 13 1	2 13 1						
0	1	10	Kaimahi .. .. .	..	0 16 0	0 16 0						
30	15	10	Kanakanaia .. .. .	..	23 17 10	23 17 10						
30	13	6	Kapua .. .. .	..	0 10 0	0 10 0						
			Kapuatohe .. .. .	..	0 9 0	0 9 0						
145	0	9	Karapiro .. .. .	..	6 2 8	6 2 8						
135	13	10	Kauroo Hill .. .. .	..	1,277 18 9	1,277 18 9						
0	4	0	Kereta .. .. .	..	0 18 0	0 18 0						
			Kinloch .. .. .	..	8 17 6	8 17 6						
0	6	2	Kitchener .. .. .	..	1 3 1	1 3 1						
2	5	10	Kohika .. .. .	..	1 13 8	1 13 8						
			Kohika No. 2 (Corrigan, M. J.) ..	6,397 8 5	80 16 4	6,478 4 9						
31	9	7	Kumeroa .. .. .	..	9 10 11	9 10 11						
60	0	9	Kurow .. .. .	..	..	..						
11,274	11	3	Ladbrook .. .. .	..	169 8 10	169 8 10						
232	9	4	Lawry .. .. .	..	..	..						
699	17	3	Lindsay .. .. .	..	116 6 7	116 6 7						
2	10	0	Longbush .. .. .	..	2 0 0	2 0 0						
			Loughnan .. .. .	..	3 10 0	3 10 0						
3	7	6	Lyndon No. 1 .. .. .	..	1 10 6	1 10 6						
1	4	0	Lyndon No. 2 .. .. .	..	1 19 0	1 19 0						
3	8	0	Maerewhenua .. .. .	..	11 9 0	11 9 0						
22	8	2	Mahora .. .. .	..	9 16 9	9 16 9						
2	16	6	Mahupuku .. .. .	..	..	..						
			Makareao .. .. .	..	85 17 8	85 17 8						
63	4	7	Manga-a-toro .. .. .	..	24 19 8	24 19 8						
30	11	0	Mangapouri .. .. .	..	5 12 6	5 12 6						
68	7	0	Mangatahi .. .. .	..	34 13 6	34 13 6						
27	5	0	Mangawhata .. .. .	..	2 10 0	2 10 0						
3	1	10	Mangawhero .. .. .	..	16 5 8	16 5 8						
2	0	0	Marawiti .. .. .	..	3 2 6	3 2 6						
3,531	6	8	Matakanui .. .. .	..	31 17 6	31 17 6						
17	16	6	Matamata .. .. .	..	98 4 1	98 4 1						
4	10	0	Maungaraki .. .. .	..	1 12 0	1 12 0						
1	7	6	Maytown .. .. .	..	1 12 0	1 12 0						
89,391	1	2	Carried forward .. .. .	79,175 2 6	6,292 15 11	85,467 18 5	8,869	8	10			

## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS

1909-1910.	RECEIPTS.	1910-1911.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
2,605,914 16 8	Brought forward .. .. .	633,640 7 10
2,605,914 16 8	Carried forward .. .. .	633,640 7 10

No. 1—continued.

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910—continued.

1909-1910.			EXPENDITURE.			1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7,297	13	3	Brought forward .. .. .					8,869 8 10
			Name of Estate.	Purchase-money.	Incidental Expenses.	Total.		
89,391	1	2	Acquirement of Estates, and expenses incidental thereto—continued	79,175 2 6	6,292 15 11	85,467 18 5		
6	12	6	Mead .. .. .		2 1 6	2 1 6		
348	2	0	Meadowbank .. .. .		14 14 6	14 14 6		
19	2	11	Meadows (Martin, A., Jun.) .. .. .	13,651 15 2	106 15 9	13,758 10 11		
1	14	0	Melling .. .. .					
5	4	3	Merrivale .. .. .		5 15 9	5 15 9		
6	5	8	Methuen .. .. .		4 0 2	4 0 2		
56	10	8	Mills .. .. .		1 19 0	1 19 0		
77,623	9	0	Morice .. .. .		3,145 4 1	3,187 14 1		
29	8	8	Ngatapa (Gibson, M., and Judd, W. J.) .. .. .	42 10 0	20 18 3	20 18 3		
24	3	11	Normandale .. .. .		13 3 4	567 3 4		
3	4	2	Northbank (Crown Lands) .. .. .	554 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0		
40	16	1	Okauia .. .. .		24 1 5	24 1 5		
0	5	3	Omaka .. .. .		24 10 11	24 10 11		
5	1	6	Opouriao .. .. .		16 19 3	16 19 3		
0	6	0	Orakipaoa .. .. .		0 11 0	0 11 0		
1,262	16	7	Otaio .. .. .		293 19 3	293 19 3		
0	19	6	Otekaieke .. .. .					
2	10	0	Papaka .. .. .		2 0 0	2 0 0		
0	14	0	Paparangi .. .. .		0 12 0	0 12 0		
2	14	6	Pareora No. 1 .. .. .		1 19 6	1 19 6		
1	0	0	Pareora No. 2 .. .. .		1 14 0	1 14 0		
0	1	11	Patoa .. .. .		6 10 0	6 10 0		
14	6	0	Pawaho .. .. .					
92	2	11	Pitt .. .. .		2 0 2	2 0 2		
3	13	4	Plumer .. .. .		206 17 0	206 17 0		
13	0	0	Plunket .. .. .		1 13 10	1 13 10		
1	6	0	Poerua .. .. .		8 18 0	8 18 0		
9	11	0	Pomahaka .. .. .		10 16 10	10 16 10		
2	18	5	Pouparae .. .. .		11 11 8	11 11 8		
1	18	6	Pourerere .. .. .		3 16 5	3 16 5		
0	15	0	Prescot .. .. .		4 8 9	4 8 9		
2	10	0	Puhipuhi .. .. .		0 15 8	0 15 8		
0	16	0	Puhuka .. .. .					
10	16	3	Puketapu .. .. .		3 7 0	3 7 0		
5	5	0	Punaroa .. .. .		0 4 2	0 4 2		
3	3	9	Raincliff .. .. .		18 3 1	18 3 1		
2	9	0	Rainford .. .. .		2 12 0	2 12 0		
1,669	7	7	Rakitairi .. .. .		11 13 11	11 13 11		
8	11	4	Rangiatea .. .. .		1 10 0	1 10 0		
1	10	0	Rapuwai .. .. .		20 10 2	20 10 2		
55	6	7	Raumati .. .. .		4 5 7	4 5 7		
14	15	6	Raureka .. .. .		1 7 6	1 7 6		
11	8	11	Rautawiri .. .. .		33 8 6	33 8 6		
1	14	6	Rewi .. .. .		15 17 11	15 17 11		
98	3	9	Richmond Brook .. .. .					
77	16	5	Ringway .. .. .		0 3 0	0 3 0		
17	14	0	Roimata .. .. .					
598	10	8	Rosebrook .. .. .		86 16 2	86 16 2		
481	7	7	Rosewill .. .. .		428 5 10	40,250 10 10		
40	6	6	Ruapuna No. 2 (Palmer, G. J. F.) .. .. .	39,822 5 0		880 0 0		
3	10	0	Rugged Ridges (Palmer, J.) .. .. .	880 0 0				
1	4	0	Selwyn .. .. .		78 16 7	78 16 7		
14	12	8	Spotswood .. .. .		3 4 10	3 4 10		
1	6	4	Starborough .. .. .		347 9 8	347 9 8		
379	4	11	Steward .. .. .		39 13 0	39 13 0		
750	7	9	Stoke (Ruddenklau, F. W.) .. .. .	18,137 4 0	142 19 3	18,280 3 3		
3	0	0	Stronvar .. .. .					
2,811	9	9	Tablelands .. .. .		1 10 0	1 10 0		
1,025	6	1	Takitu .. .. .		1 15 8	1 15 8		
231	2	1	Tamai .. .. .		33 10 6	33 10 6		
4	9	0	Tarawahi .. .. .					
4	7	10	Taumata .. .. .		1 4 0	1 4 0		
48,450	8	1	Tautari .. .. .		59 13 8	59 13 8		
2	18	6	Tawaha .. .. .		1 10 0	1 10 0		
52,737	10	7	Te Arai .. .. .		926 18 1	926 18 1		
7	13	9	Teasdale .. .. .		395 17 4	395 17 4		
4	5	4	Te Mata .. .. .		2 5 8	2 5 8		
2	1	6	Tokaora .. .. .		3 13 4	3 13 4		
30	3	11	Tokarahi .. .. .		4 16 6	4 16 6		
254	8	8	Tomoana .. .. .		0 19 3	0 19 3		
6	3	9	Tongoio .. .. .		2,555 9 3	2,555 9 3		
4	12	8	Totara .. .. .		1 12 0	1 12 0		
12	11	0	Tripp (Tripp, C. H. and L. H.) .. .. .	11 9 6	768 16 9	780 6 3		
0	1	0	Waari .. .. .		46 19 4	46 19 4		
6	3	8	Waddington .. .. .		174 5 4	174 5 4		
37	6	0	Waiapi .. .. .		2 10 0	2 10 0		
350	0	0	Waikakahi .. .. .		54 16 3	54 16 3		
10	16	5	Waimana .. .. .		56 3 11	56 3 11		
15	5	0	Waimarie .. .. .		9 16 3	9 16 3		
2	4	0	Waipapa .. .. .		12 1 5	12 1 5		
			Waitakaruru No. 5B (Graham, R. J.) .. .. .	6,522 2 7		6,522 2 7		
			Wangapeka .. .. .		3 6 10	3 6 10		
			Wharenui .. .. .		0 1 0	0 1 0		
			Whitehall .. .. .		7 17 10	7 17 10		
			Wigan .. .. .		80 4 5	80 4 5		
			Wilford .. .. .		21 10 0	21 10 0		
			Willows .. .. .		15 11 10	15 11 10		
			Windsor Park No. 1 .. .. .		1 2 6	1 2 6		
			Windsor Park No. 2 .. .. .					
279,238	3	0	Totals .. .. .	158,796 8 9	16,720 1 0	175,516 9 9		175,516 9 9
286,595	16	3	Carried forward .. .. .					184,385 18 7





No. 1—continued.

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910—continued.

1909-1910.		EXPENDITURE.		1910-1911.	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
286,535	16 3	Brought forward .. .. .		184,385	18 7
		The Land for Settlements Act, 1908,—			
		Debentures redeemed—			
418,950	0 0	Matured 1st January, 1911 .. .. .		28,425	0 0
210,000	0 0	Matured 1st May, 1909 .. .. .			
7,000	0 0	Matured 1st April, 1909 (1894-97) .. .. .			
57,500	0 0	Matured 1st July, 1909 .. .. .			
52,800	0 0	Matured 30th September, 1909 .. .. .			
		Matured 1st February, 1910 .. .. .			
		Debentures renewed—			
201,000	0 0	Matured 1st January, 1911 .. .. .		84,175	0 0
38,500	0 0	Matured 1st April, 1909 (1894-97) .. .. .			
181,800	0 0	Matured 1st April, 1909 .. .. .			
128,300	0 0	Matured 1st May, 1909 .. .. .			
400,000	0 0	Matured 30th September, 1909 .. .. .			
135,000	0 0	Matured 1st January 1910 .. .. .			
400	0 0	Matured 1st February, 1910 .. .. .			
		Matured 1st January, 1909 .. .. .			
1,881,250	0 0				112,600 0 0
		Charges and Expenses,—			
2,725	2 2	On issue of Debentures .. .. .		33	13 7
4,133	9 5	On renewal of Debentures .. .. .		0	3 5
2,830	0 0	On redemption of Debentures .. .. .			
9,688	11 7				33 17 0
217,068	15 9	Interest paid to Consolidated Fund in respect of Debentures issued .. .. .		224,037	8 9
95	8 4	Interest under subsection (8) of section 191 of the Land Act, 1908 .. .. .		106	1 3
		Sinking Fund under section 90 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909.. .. .		59,079	7 7
58,778	17 7	Sinking Fund £1 per cent. on amount issued .. .. .			
		Balance at end of Year,—			
202,385	9 10	Cash in the Public Account .. .. .		53,097	14 8
111	17 4	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—		300	0 0
		In the Dominion .. .. .			
202,497	7 2				53,397 14 8
£2,605,914	16 8	Totals .. .. .		£633,640	7 10

ACT ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

£	s.	d.	The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908,—							£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.
			The Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905—													
..			Debentures matured 1st January, 1911, redeemed							26,050	0	0				
..			Debentures matured 1st January, 1911, renewed							24,650	0	0	50,700		0	0
<hr/>										<hr/>						
144	18	11	Vote—Maori Land Settlement Expenses							..	..	..	..		..	
292	12	9	Acquirement of Land							..	..	..	..		..	
<hr/>										<hr/>						
			Balance at end of Year,—													
4,299	19	8	Cash in the Public Account							..	..	..	4,299		19	8
<hr/>										<hr/>						
£4,737	11	4	Totals							..	..	..	£54,999		19	8
<hr/>										<hr/>						



## No. 1—continued.

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

1909-1910.			EXPENDITURE.				1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.		Amount converted.	Rate.	Premium.	£	s.	d.
			Scrip and Debentures converted into 3½ per-cent. Inscribed Stock,—	£	£	£			
			Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1910 .. .. .	1,359,400	102	27,188			
			Naval Defence Act, 1909 .. .. .	296,500	102	5,930			
			Finance Act, 1909 .. .. .	1,002,100	102	20,042			
			Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1909 .. .. .	600,000	102	12,000			
			Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1904 .. .. .	500	par	..			
61,200	0	0	Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1908 .. .. .	..	..	..			
2,060	0	0	Land for Settlements Act, 1908 .. .. .	..	..	..			
66,300	0	0	Wellington-Manawatu Railway Purchase Act, 1908 .. .. .	..	..	..			
129,560	0	0		3,258,500	..	65,160	3,323,660	0	0
									3,323,660 0 0
			Expenses Account,—						
12,348	5	0	Brokerage and Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	1,056	10	0
22,725	1	0	Discount .. .. .	..	..	..	237	4	0
7,569	2	6	Stamp Duty .. .. .	..	..	..	21,565	19	6
404	14	11	Rent and Office Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	436	17	2
43,047	3	5							23,296 10 8
			Debentures redeemed,—						
520,000	0	0	Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1908 ..	..	..	..			
230,000	0	0	Wellington and Manawatu Railway Purchase Act, 1908 ..	..	..	..			
750,000	0	0							
			Balance at end of Year,—						
Dr. 859	13	1	Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	..	..	..	Dr. 13,321	8	4
			Advances in the hands of Stock Agents—						
700	4	2	Cash .. .. .	..	..	..	475	8	9
			In the hands of the High Commissioner—						
			3½ per-cent. Stock for Sale .. .. .	..	..	..	15,000	0	0
Dr. 159	8	11							2,154 0 5
£922,447	14	6	Totals .. .. .	..	..	..			£3,349,110 11 1

## STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES

1909-1910.		RECEIPTS.		1910-1911.	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
2,406	9 10	Balance at beginning of Year,—		23,876	0 0
544	17 5	Cash in the Public Account .. .. .			
		Advances in hands of Officers of the Government—			
		In the Dominion .. .. .			23,876 0 0
2,951	7 3				
325,000	0 0	The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908,—		70,000	0 0
		Debentures issued .. .. .		416,000	0 0
325,000	0 0	Debentures matured 1st March, 1911, renewed..			486,000 0 0
		Advances under section 77 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances			39,820 0 0
		Act, 1909 .. .. .			
		Refunds under sections 64 and 72 of the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908,—			
		Counties—			
		Cook .. .. .		227	8 3
		Hokianga .. .. .		1	13 11
		Kiwitea .. .. .		92	9 10
400	0 0	Patangata .. .. .		18	10 1
		Pohangina .. .. .		100	0 0
		Waikohu .. .. .		320	15 0
98	19 10	Woodville .. .. .		1,000	0 0
		Boroughs—			
74	11 10	Akaroa .. .. .			
36	6 9	Foxton .. .. .		29	9 9
		Mataura .. .. .		101	16 2
		Sumner .. .. .		30	2 3
187	10 0	Temuka .. .. .		89	13 8
		Whangarei .. .. .		81	19 3
		Woodville .. .. .			
		Road Board—			
42	12 7	Heathcote .. .. .			
		Town Board—			
		Hunterville.. .. .		3	9 0
		Drainage Board—			
273	4 0	Ellesmere Land .. .. .		55	4 8
		Eltham .. .. .		9	11 9
		Hopelands .. .. .			
1,119	5 0				2,162 3 7
329,064	12 3	Carried forward .. .. .		551,858	3 7

No. 1—continued.

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

1909-1910.			EXPENDITURE.				1910-1911.		
£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
			Loans under the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908,—						
			Counties—						
2,000	0	0	Akaroa	..	..	..	..		
3,000	0	0	Akitio	..	..	..	..		
5,000	0	0	Amuri	..	..	..	..		
300	0	0	Bruce	..	..	..	..		
1,600	0	0	Castlepoint	..	..	..	..		
..			Clifton	..	..	..	300	0	0
6,000	0	0	Cook	..	..	..	565	0	0
600	0	0	Dannevirke	..	..	..	..		
600	0	0	Eketahuna	..	..	..	200	0	0
3,000	0	0	Geraldine	..	..	..	..		
5,100	0	0	Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	..		
1,500	0	0	Hobson	..	..	..	..		
2,550	0	0	Horowhenua	..	..	..	..		
500	0	0	Hokianga	..	..	..	500	0	0
3,000	0	0	Kaikoura	..	..	..	..		
2,450	0	0	Kawhia	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
3,163	0	0	Kiwitea	..	..	..	400	0	0
2,000	0	0	Lake	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
4,284	0	0	Levels	..	..	..	1,116	0	0
550	0	0	Mackenzie	..	..	..	..		
200	0	0	Manawatu	..	..	..	100	0	0
6,300	0	0	Masterton	..	..	..	2,290	0	0
2,000	0	0	Opotiki	..	..	..	1,400	0	0
750	0	0	Oroua	..	..	..	..		
986	0	0	Pahiatua	..	..	..	..		
3,500	0	0	Piako	..	..	..	1,500	0	0
662	0	0	Pohangina	..	..	..	..		
5,550	0	0	Raglan	..	..	..	..		
6,000	0	0	Rangitikei	..	..	..	5,079	0	0
2,000	0	0	Selwyn	..	..	..	50	0	0
1,250	0	0	Southland	..	..	..	..		
3,753	0	0	Stratford	..	..	..	2,500	0	0
720	0	0	Taranaki	..	..	..	..		
2,500	0	0	Tauranga	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
2,000	0	0	Waiapu	..	..	..	..		
900	0	0	Waikohu	..	..	..	..		
4,000	0	0	Waikato	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
1,200	0	0	Waimarino	..	..	..	750	0	0
2,680	0	0	Waimate West	..	..	..	..		
6,385	0	0	Waipa	..	..	..	260	0	0
3,000	0	0	Waipawa	..	..	..	..		
2,109	0	0	Wairoa	..	..	..	150	0	0
1,000	0	0	Waitomo	..	..	..	..		
1,690	0	0	Whangamomona	..	..	..	500	0	0
1,100	0	0	Whangarei	..	..	..	500	0	0
2,871	0	0	Whakatane	..	..	..	..		
3,122	0	0	Woodville	..	..	..	..		
115,425	0	0					23,160 0 0		
3,000	0	0	City Council—						
			Christchurch				2,000 0 0		
			Boroughs—						
350	0	0	Birkenhead	..	..	..	..		
200	0	0	Carterton	..	..	..	..		
1,000	0	0	Dannevirke	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
895	0	0	Eketahuna	..	..	..	85	0	0
2,000	0	0	Eltham	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
10,718	0	0	Feilding	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
665	0	0	Foxton	..	..	..	..		
1,500	0	0	Hokitika	..	..	..	..		
2,000	0	0	Kaipoi	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
50	0	0	Kumara	..	..	..	..		
2,600	0	0	Levin	..	..	..	..		
..			Lower Hutt	..	..	..	10,000	0	0
10,000	0	0	Lyttelton	..	..	..	..		
1,040	0	0	Maori Hill	..	..	..	1,250	0	0
1,800	0	0	Mataura	..	..	..	..		
3,000	0	0	Newmarket	..	..	..	2,000	0	0
37,818	0	0							
118,425	0	0	Carried forward				18,285	0	0
							25,160 0 0		



No. 1—continued.

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910—continued.

1909-1910.		EXPENDITURE.				1910-1911.	
£	s. d.					£	s. d.
118,425	0 0	Brought forward	..	..	..	25,160	0 0
Loans under the Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908—continued.							
37,318	0 0	Boroughs—continued	..	..	..	18,285	0 0
2,000	0 0	Northcote	..	..	..	2,000	0 0
400	0 0	Onslow	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	0 0	Palmerston	..	..	..	2,000	0 0
1,000	0 0	Petone	..	..	..	250	0 0
2,500	0 0	Picton	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	0 0	Stratford	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	0 0	Summer	..	..	..	2,000	0 0
1,800	0 0	Temuka	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	0 0	Thames	..	..	..	..	..
10,900	0 0	Waipawa	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	0 0	Whangarei	..	..	..	7,000	0 0
2,654	0 0	Woodville	..	..	..	..	..
77,572	0 0						31,595 0 0
Road Boards—							
500	0 0	Aroha	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	0 0	Huntly	..	..	..	2,000	0 0
1,638	0 0	Hunua	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	0 0	Kirikiri	..	..	..	..	..
500	0 0	Mangawhero	..	..	..	1,000	0 0
1,200	0 0	Mataongaonga	..	..	..	200	0 0
1,150	0 0	Moa	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Moturoa	..	..	..	232	0 0
450	0 0	Oero	..	..	..	350	0 0
750	0 0	Okato	..	..	..	250	0 0
..	..	Okain's Bay	..	..	..	500	0 0
250	0 0	Okotuku	..	..	..	310	0 0
200	0 0	Otaki	..	..	..	..	..
50	0 0	Papakura	..	..	..	..	..
556	0 0	Parihaka	..	..	..	..	..
100	0 0	Paparoa	..	..	..	..	..
550	0 0	Palorus	..	..	..	..	..
1,722	0 0	Picton	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	0 0	Pukekohe East	..	..	..	..	..
2,575	0 0	Pukekohe West	..	..	..	2,375	0 0
3,090	0 0	Riccarton	..	..	..	2,182	0 0
550	0 0	Tamahere	..	..	..	411	0 0
1,500	0 0	Turanga	..	..	..	800	0 0
895	0 0	Waipipi	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Wairoa	..	..	..	308	0 0
100	0 0	Waitara West	..	..	..	..	..
2,200	0 0	Waikuku	..	..	..	1,800	0 0
300	0 0	Werekino	..	..	..	..	..
27,826	0 0						12,718 0 0
Town Boards—							
100	0 0	Featherston	..	..	..	..	..
149	0 0	Frankton	..	..	..	..	..
300	0 0	Hunterville	..	..	..	..	..
291	0 0	Lethbridge	..	..	..	..	..
200	0 0	Ohakune	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Opotiki	..	..	..	300	0 0
300	0 0	Te Awamutu	..	..	..	..	..
1,340	0 0						300 0 0
225,163	0 0	Carried forward	..	..	..	69,713	0 0





No. 1—continued.

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910—continued.

1909-1910.		EXPENDITURE.						1910-1911.			
£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
225,163	0 0	Brought forward .. .. .						..	..	89,713	0 0
1,500	0 0	River Board— Hutt .. .. .						..	..	..	..
3,000	0 0	Drainage Boards— Ellesmere Lands .. .. .						2,935	0 0		
500	0 0	Eltham .. .. .						..	..		
2,500	0 0	Hautapu .. .. .						..	..		
3,000	0 0	Hunga Hunga .. .. .						1,000	0 0		
2,100	0 0	Makerua .. .. .						500	0 0		
2,100	0 0	Moutoa .. .. .						2,800	0 0		
75	0 0	Pukekohe .. .. .						..	..		
1,579	0 0	Sefton-Ashley .. .. .						..	..		
2,715	0 0	Sluggish River .. .. .						..	..		
150	0 0	South Hautapu .. .. .						..	..		
150	0 0	Te Rapa .. .. .						..	..		
825	0 0	Tumu-Kaituna .. .. .						225	0 0	7,460	0 0
18,694	0 0										
245,357	0 0	Total Loans .. .. .						..	..	77,173	0 0
..	..	The Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908— Debentures matured 1st March, 1911, renewed.. .. .						..	..	416,000	0 0
..	..	Amount transferred to Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account .. .. .						..	..	39,820	0 0
40,307	0 2	Vote, Roads to open up Crown Lands.. .. .						..	..	..	..
200	7 0	Unauthorized .. .. .						..	..	..	..
324	5 1	Repayment to Manganui Road Board of Loan erroneously refunded .. .. .						..	..	..	..
19,000	0 0	Amount transferred to Hauraki Plains Settlement Account under section 4 of the Hauraki Plains Act, 1908 .. .. .						..	..	..	..
23,876	0 0	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .						..	..	18,865	3 7
£329,064	12 3	Totals .. .. .						..	..	£551,858	3 7

## LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911.

£	s. d.					£	s. d.	£	s. d.
..	..	Annual Appropriation,— Vote 127—Roads to open up Crown Lands .. .. .				..	..	45,690	10 4
..	..	Balance at end of Year,— Cash in the Public Account .. .. .				7,212	17 3		
..	..	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government— In the Dominion .. .. .				1,361	12 5	8,574	9 8
..	..	Total .. .. .				..	..	£54,265	0 0

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **HAURAKI PLAINS**

1909-1910.		RECEIPTS.	1910-1911.	
£	s. d.		£	s. d.
327	14 6	Balance at beginning of Year,—		
..	..	Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	5,387	6 1
..	..	Advances in the hands of Officers of the Government—		
..	..	In the Dominion .. .. .	1,705	5 6
327	14 6			7,092 11 7
..	..	Receipts under section 5 of the Hauraki Plains Act, 1908,—		
..	..	Land Sales .. .. .	2,263	0 0
..	..	Perpetual Leases .. .. .	3,710	13 10
..	..	Miscellaneous .. .. .	40	15 10
..	..			6,014 9 8
10,000	0 0	Advances under section 84 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909	..	40,000 0 0
19,000	0 0	Amount transferred from Loans to Local Bodies Account under section 4 of the Hauraki Plains Act, 1908 .. .. .	..	..
£29,327	14 6	Totals .. .. .	..	£53,107 1 3

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **NATIONAL**

£	s. d.		£	s. d.
..	..	Balance at beginning of Year,—		
..	..	Cash in the Public Account .. .. .	..	55,861 12 2
146,469	9 8	Rents, &c., from National Endowment Lands .. .. .	..	95,331 0 9
£146,469	9 8	Totals .. .. .	..	£151,192 12 11

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **NEW ZEALAND STATE—**

£	s. d.		£	s. d.
..	..	The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909-1910,—		
..	..	Advances to Settlers—		
..	..	Instalment received in respect of £1,675,000 Loan authorized .. .. .	1,501,135	0 0
..	..	Temporary advances on the security of Debentures issued .. .. .	250,000	0 0
..	..			1,751,135 0 0
..	..	Advances to Workers—		
..	..	Instalment received in respect of £325,000 Loan authorized .. .. .	291,265	0 0
..	..	Temporary advances on the security of Debentures issued .. .. .	250,000	0 0
..	..			541,265 0 0
..	..	Total .. .. .	..	£2,292,400 0 0

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **RANGITAIKI**

£	s. d.		£	s. d.
..	..	Advances made by the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Office under section 5 of the Rangitaiki Land Drainage Act, 1910 .. .. .	..	25,000 0 0
..	..	Receipts under section 7 of the Rangitaiki Land Drainage Act, 1910 .. .. .	..	715 10 10
..	..	Total .. .. .	..	£25,715 10 10

No. 1—continued

**SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT** for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

1909-1910.		EXPENDITURE.		1910-1911.	
£	s. d.			£	s. d.
22,235	2 11	Expenditure under the Act .. .. .		29,607	4 5
		Payment of Principal and Interest under section 84 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909 .. .. .		834	8 6
5,387	6 1	Balance at end of Year,—			
		Cash in the Public Account .. .. .		22,044	11 3
1,705	5 6	Advances in hands of Officers of the Government -			
		In the Dominion .. .. .		620	17 1
7,092	11 7			24,665	8 4
£29,327	14 6	Totals .. .. .		£53,107	1 3

**ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT** for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
4,974	19 9	Annual Appropriation,—			5,619	8 8
		Vote 128—Roads to open up National Endowment Lands .. .. .				
85,632	17 9	Expenditure under the Land Act, 1908 .. .. .			79,423	16 3
55,861	12 2	Balance at end of Year,—			66,149	8 0
		Cash in the Public Account .. .. .				
£146,469	9 8	Totals .. .. .			£151,192	12 11

**GUARANTEED ADVANCES LOAN ACCOUNT** for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911.

£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		Amount paid over to the Advances to Settlers Office Account on account of Loan ..			1,251,135	0 0
		Amount paid over to the Advances to Workers Office Account on account of Loan ..			41,265	0 0
		The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909,—				
		Temporary Advances repaid—				
		Advances to Settlers .. .. .	500,000	0 0		
		Advances to Workers .. .. .	500,000	0 0		
					1,000,000	0 0
		Total .. .. .			£2,292,400	0 0

**LAND DRAINAGE ACCOUNT** for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911.

£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		Balance at end of Year,—				
		Cash in the Public Account .. .. .			25,715	10 10
		Total .. .. .			£25,715	10 10

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **BANK OF NEW ZEALAND ACT,**

1909-1910.		RECEIPTS.						1910-1911.	
£	s. d.							£	s. d.
500,000	0 0	Balance at beginning of Year,— Investment Account .. .. .						500,000	0 0
£500,000	0 0	Totals .. .. .						£500,000	0 0

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **RESERVE**

£	s. d.							£	s. d.
800,000	0 0	Balance at beginning of Year,— Investment Account .. .. .						800,000	0 0
£800,000	0 0	Totals .. .. .						£800,000	0 0

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the **NEW ZEALAND CONSOLS**

£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
8 1 1		Balance at beginning of Year,—									
478,565	0 0	Cash in Deposit Account .. .. .						7,359	0 11		
		Investment Account .. .. .						402,765	0 0		
478,573	1 1									410,124	0 11
399,861	14 0	New Zealand Consols Act, 1908,—									
		Consols due 1st February, 1910, renewed .. .. .								145	0 0
9,078	0 0	Deposits inscribed .. .. .								53,145	0 0
£887,512	15 1	Totals .. .. .								£463,414	0 11

No. 1—continued.

1903, ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

1909-1910.		EXPENDITURE.						1910-1911.			
£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
500,000	0 0	Balance at end of Year,— Investment Account .. .. .						..	..	500,000	0 0
£500,000	0 0	Totals .. .. .						..	..	£500,000	0 0

FUND ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
800,000	0 0	Balance at end of Year,— Investment Account .. .. .						..	..	800,000	0 0
£800,000	0 0	Totals .. .. .						..	..	£800,000	0 0

ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH, 1911, compared with the Financial Year ended 31st MARCH, 1910.

£	s. d.							£	s. d.	£	s. d.
399,861	14 0	New Zealand Consols Act, 1908—						145	0 0		
77,527	0 2	Consols due 1st February, 1910, renewed .. .. .						1,102	6 11		
		Consols due 1st February, 1910, redeemed .. .. .								1,247	6 11
477,388	14 2										
7,359	0 11	Balance at end of Year,—						1	14 0		
402,765	0 0	Cash in Deposit Account .. .. .						462,165	0 0		
		Investment Account .. .. .								462,166	14 0
410,124	0 11										
£887,512	15 1	Totals .. .. .						..	..	£463,414	0 11

Table No. 1—continued.  
SUMMARY of BALANCES on 31st MARCH, 1911.

BALANCES.	CASH.		ADVANCES.		INVESTMENTS.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
CONSOLIDATED FUND:—								
Ordinary Revenue Account ..	564,201	9 0	22,281	15 2			586,483	4 2
State Forests Account ..	14,116	3 3	83	15 11			14,199	19 2
State Coal-mines Account ..	27,303	12 2	266	1 8			27,568	13 10
Scenery Preservation Account ..	2,921	19 10					2,921	19 10
Naval Defence Act Account ..	309,818	16 3	70,711	0 0	250,000	0 0	630,529	16 3
Accounts of Local Bodies ..	Cr. 3,079	16 0	73	7 4			Cr. 3,006	8 8
Deposit Accounts ..	180,108	8 5	62	16 3			180,171	4 8
	1,095,389	12 11	93,478	16 4	250,000	0 0	1,438,868	9 3
PUBLIC WORKS FUND ..	381,258	12 10	8,786	13 9	750,000	0 0	1,140,045	6 7
WELLINGTON-HUTT RAILWAY AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT ..	4,814	4 9					4,814	4 9
THE RAILWAYS IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT ..	18,146	3 2					18,146	3 2
THE WAIHOU AND OHINEMURI RIVERS IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT ..	100,000	0 0					100,000	0 0
NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT ..	44,322	9 8	21	12 0			44,322	9 8
LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT ..	53,097	14 8	300	0 0			53,397	14 8
MAORI LAND SETTLEMENT ACT ACCOUNT ..	4,299	19 8					4,299	19 8
CHEVIOT ESTATE ACCOUNT ..	62,771	15 8					62,771	15 8
LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES ACCOUNT ..	18,865	3 7					18,865	3 7
OPENING UP CROWN LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT ..	7,212	17 3	1,361	12 5			8,574	9 8
HAURAKI PLAINS SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT ..	22,044	11 3	620	17 1			22,665	8 4
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT ..	66,149	8 0					66,149	8 0
RANGITAHI LAND DRAINAGE ACCOUNT ..	25,715	10 10					25,715	10 10
CONVERSION ACCOUNT ..	Cr. 13,321	8 4	15,475	8 9			2,154	0 5
NEW ZEALAND CONSOLS ACCOUNT ..	1	14 0					462,166	14 0
RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT ..							800,000	0 0
BANK OF NEW ZEALAND ACT, 1903, ACCOUNT ..	Cr. 61,684	17 10	61,684	17 10			500,000	0 0
GENERAL SERVICES ACCOUNT ..								
Totals ..	£1,829,062	0 1	£181,729	18 2	£2,762,165	0 0	£4,772,956	18 3

Table No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Estimated and Actual RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CONSOLIDATED FUND (REVENUE ACCOUNT) for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1911.

	ESTIMATED.		ACTUAL.		DIFFERENCES.			
					More than Estimate.		Less than Estimate.	
RECEIPTS.								
REVENUE ACCOUNT:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Customs .. .. .	2,850,000	0 0	3,027,828	19 9	177,828	19 9		
Railways .. .. .	3,250,000	0 0	3,483,754	19 5	233,754	19 5		
Stamps .. .. .	726,500	0 0	819,838	18 11	93,338	18 11		
Post and Telegraph .. .. .	1,005,000	0 0	1,027,566	7 9	22,566	7 9		
Land-tax .. .. .	625,000	0 0	628,723	1 5	3,723	1 5		
Income-tax .. .. .	325,000	0 0	407,235	1 7	82,235	1 7		
Beer Duty .. .. .	115,000	0 0	118,100	2 11	3,100	2 11		
Registration and other Fees .. .. .	83,355	0 0	100,026	6 0	16,671	6 0		
Marine .. .. .	43,100	0 0	45,932	8 11	2,832	8 11		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	299,720	0 0	327,123	0 0	27,403	0 0		
Territorial Revenue .. .. .	233,000	0 0	255,032	6 0	22,032	6 0		
Endowment Revenue .. .. .	55,900	0 0	55,861	12 2			38	7 10
	9,611,575	0 0	10,297,023	4 10	685,486	12 8	38	7 10
					38	7 10		
					685,448	4 10		
Recoveries on account of Expenditure of previous years .. .. .			250	0 0	250	0 0		
Totals .. .. .	9,611,575	0 0	10,297,273	4 10	685,698	4 10		
EXPENDITURE.								
REVENUE ACCOUNT:—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Permanent Appropriations,—								
Civil List .. .. .	35,500	0 0	34,373	4 8			1,126	15 4
Interest and Sinking Fund .. .. .	2,472,788	0 0	2,458,452	4 8			14,335	15 4
Under Special Acts .. .. .	485,658	0 0	482,118	7 4			3,534	12 8
Subsidies paid to Local Bodies .. .. .	105,000	0 0	108,016	11 6	3,016	11 6		
Territorial Revenue .. .. .	54,096	0 0	40,397	5 10			13,698	14 2
Endowments .. .. .	150,831	0 0	153,459	2 5	2,628	2 5		
Old-age Pensions .. .. .	368,242	0 0	366,033	1 5			2,208	18 7
	3,672,110	0 0	3,642,849	17 10	5,644	13 11	34,904	16 1
Annual Appropriations,—								
Legislative .. .. .	34,573	0 0	37,610	15 3	3,037	15 3		
Department of Minister of Finance .. .. .	51,961	0 0	48,023	9 1			3,937	10 11
Postmaster-General .. .. .	923,672	0 0	911,819	3 4			11,852	16 8
Working Railways .. .. .	*2,463,310	0 0	2,270,813	10 1			192,496	9 11
Minister of Public Works .. .. .	89,993	0 0	81,103	8 9			8,889	11 3
Native Department .. .. .	22,257	0 0	21,661	8 8			595	11 4
Minister of Justice .. .. .	378,939	0 0	370,181	10 1			8,757	9 11
Minister of Mines .. .. .	26,439	0 0	22,456	14 10			3,982	5 2
Department of Internal Affairs .. .. .	274,885	0 0	262,141	14 4			12,743	5 8
Defence Department .. .. .	218,716	0 0	212,938	11 6			5,777	8 6
Commissioner of Trade and Customs } Marine and Harbours, &c. .. .. .	126,538	0 0	114,736	9 11			11,801	10 1
Department of Labour .. .. .	24,000	0 0	22,725	3 4			1,274	16 8
Department of Lands and Survey .. .. .	271,422	0 0	306,660	9 9			64,761	10 3
Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Tourists .. .. .	195,176	0 0	184,578	14 6			11,597	5 6
Education Department .. .. .	931,042	0 0	924,777	7 11			6,264	12 1
Services not provided for .. .. .			8,027	9 4	8,027	9 4		
	6,033,923	0 0	5,700,256	0 8	11,065	4 7	344,732	3 11
					16,709	18 6	379,637	0 0
							16,709	18 6
Totals .. .. .	9,706,033	0 0	9,343,105	18 6			362,927	1 6

\* Includes £233,754 19s. 5d. additional appropriation authorized by the Public Revenues Act, 1908, section 39.

RESULTS OF YEAR.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Actual receipts, 1910-11 .. .. .		10,297,273	4 10		
Actual expenditure, 1910-11 .. .. .		9,343,105	18 6		
Excess of receipts over expenditure .. .. .				954,167	6 4
Balance, 31st March, 1910 .. .. .				432,315	17 10
Total .. .. .				1,386,483	4 2
Transferred to Public Works Fund .. .. .				800,000	0 0
BALANCE, 31st March, 1911 .. .. .				£586,483	4 2

Table No. 3.  
The PUBLIC DEBT of NEW ZEALAND on 31st March, 1911.

	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATE.	SINKING FUNDS.	NET INDENTED-NESS.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		REMARKS.
					Rate.	When payable.	
	£		£	£	Int. %	S.F. %	Amount. £
Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862 ..	3,000	2 Jan., 1915	21,640	Cr. 6,440	6	1	1,064
District Railways Purchasing Acts, 1885-86 ..	12,200	2 July, 1916	..	40,000	4	..	1,600
Native Land Purchases Act, 1892 ..	..	1 July, 1919	..	125,000	3½	..	4,375
Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894 ..	398,000	31 Oct., 1912	..	398,000	3½	..	19,930
..	2,000	30 Sept., 1915	..	2,000	4	..	80
..	100,000	1 May, 1911	..	100,000	3½	..	3,500
..	117,000	1 May, 1915	..	117,000	3½	..	4,095
Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Acts, 1903, 1905, 1907, and 1910 ..	42,590	1 Feb., 1917	..	42,590	3½	..	1,491
..	10,000	1 May, 1915	..	10,000	4	..	400
..	12,600	1 Feb., 1917	..	12,600	4	..	504
..	17,300	1 Jan., 1922	..	17,300	4	..	692
..	25,650	1 Jan., 1918	..	25,650	3½	..	898
Maori Land Settlement Act, 1905 ..	450	1 Jan., 1911	..	450	4	..	..
..	23,900	1 Jan., 1918	..	23,900	4	..	956
..	150,000	1 Jan., 1921	..	150,000	4	..	6,000
Maori Land Settlement Act Amendment Act, 1907 ..	..	1 Jan., 1921	..	50,000	3½	..	1,750
Coal-mines Act, 1908 ..	100,000	1 April, 1912	..	100,000	3½	..	3,500
..	30,000	1 April, 1916	..	30,000	3½	..	1,050
Dairy Industry Act, 1905 ..	438	1 Aug., 1915	..	1,781	3½	..	62
..	1,343	1 Jan., 1916	..	1,781	3½	..	62
..	110,000	30 June, 1915	..	110,000	3½	..	3,850
..	75,000	30 June, 1914	..	75,000	4	..	3,000
..	1,600	1 Mar., 1915	..	1,600	4	..	64
Government Railways Act, 1908— Railways Improvements Authorization Acts, 1904-7 ..	30,000	30 June, 1915	..	30,000	4	..	1,200
..	2,000	1 Aug., 1915	..	2,000	4	..	80
..	3,300	1 Feb., 1917	..	3,300	4	..	132
..	17,500	30 June, 1917	..	17,500	4	..	700
..	68,100	1 Jan., 1922	..	68,100	4	..	2,724
..	50,000	30 June, 1915	..	50,000	3½	..	1,750
..	1,200	1 Mar., 1915	..	1,200	4	..	48
Finance Act, 1909 ..	20,600	1 Feb., 1917	..	20,600	4	..	824
..	1,500	1 Feb., 1922	..	1,500	4	..	60
..	1,700	1 Feb., 1923	..	1,700	4	..	68
..	50,350	1 Feb., 1917	..	50,350	3½	..	1,762
..	1,150	1 Jan., 1918	..	1,150	3½	..	40
Government Railways Amendment Act, 1910 ..	3,000	1 Feb., 1917	..	3,000	4	..	120
..	2,400	1 Jan., 1918	..	2,400	4	..	96
Carried forward ..	1,700,871	..	21,640	1,679,231	..	..	62,465

Debentures not presented at  
due date.



Table No. 3—continued.  
The PUBLIC DEBT of NEW ZEALAND on 31st March, 1911—continued.

	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATE.	SINKING FUNDS.	NET INDEBTEDNESS.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		REMARKS.
					Amount.	When payable.	
	£		£	£	Int.	S.F.	
Brought forward ..	1,700,871	..	21,640	1,679,231	%	%	
Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908— Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886..	250,300	1 Sept., 1914	..	250,300	3½	..	1 Mar. and 1 Sept.
Local Bodies' Loans Act, 1908	250,000	1 Mar., 1915	..	250,000	3½	..	1 Mar. " 1 Sept.
	790,000	1 Jan., 1916	..	790,000	3½	..	1 Mar. " 1 Sept.
	395,000	1 Mar., 1916	..	395,000	3½	..	1 Mar. " 1 Sept.
	416,000	1 Mar., 1918	..	416,000	3½	..	1 Mar. " 1 Sept.
	50,000	1 June, 1911	..	50,000	4	..	1 June " 1 Dec.
New Zealand Consols Act, 1908..	1,800	1 Feb., 1925	..	1,800	3½	..	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.
New Zealand Loans Act, 1908— New Zealand Loan Act, 1863 Consolidated Loan Act, 1867..	460,366	..	..	460,366	4	..	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.
Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870	266,300	15 July, 1914	226,802	39,498	5	1	15 Jan. " 15 July.
Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870	13,000	15 April, 1913	..	13,000	4	..	15 April " 15 Oct.
	8,100	1 July, 1917	..	8,100	3½	..	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	75,000	15 April, 1913	..	75,000	4	..	15 April " 15 Oct.
	16,900	1 July, 1917	..	16,900	4	..	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	363,000	15 April, 1913	..	363,000	4	..	15 April " 15 Oct.
	27,900	15 April, 1913	..	27,900	4½	..	15 April " 15 Oct.
	17,400	15 Oct., 1913	..	17,400	4	..	15 Oct. " 15 Oct.
	10,800	15 May, 1914	..	10,800	4	..	15 May " 15 Nov.
	54,700	28 Nov., 1914	..	54,700	5	..	15 May " 15 Nov.
	29,150,302	1 Nov., 1929	..	29,150,302	4	..	1 Nov. " 1 Nov.
Consolidated Stock Act, 1877..	14,607,950	1 Jan., 1940	..	14,607,950	3½	..	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	6,600,815	1 April, 1945	..	6,600,815	8	..	1 April " 1 Oct.
	194,200	1 Feb., 1912	..	194,200	3½	..	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.
Consolidated Stock Act, 1884..	385,500	31 Dec., 1914	..	385,500	3½	..	1 Mar. " 1 Sept.
	165,000	1 Jan., 1916	..	165,000	3½	..	1 Mar. " 1 Sept.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1896 ..	500,000	15 Aug., 1921	..	500,000	3½	..	15 Feb. " 15 Aug.
	56,500	1916	..	56,500	3½	..	1 May " 1 Nov.
	200,000	1 April, 1912	..	200,000	3½	..	1 April " 1 Oct.
	3,000	1 May, 1912	..	3,000	4	..	1 May " 1 Nov.
	500	1 Feb., 1915	..	500	4	..	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.
	41,600	1 May, 1916	..	41,600	4	..	1 May " 1 Nov.
	51,500	1 May, 1923	..	51,500	4	..	1 May " 1 Nov.
Carried forward ..	57,124,304	..	248,442	56,875,862	..	..	2,128,807

\* Does not include £952,172  
3½ per-cent. and £3,059,165  
3 per-cent. stock taken over  
by the State-guaranteed Ad-  
vances Office.

† Loan may be paid off at  
any time on six months'  
notice being given.

Table No. 3—continued.  
The PUBLIC DEBT of NEW ZEALAND on 31st March, 1911—continued.

	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.		DUE DATE.	SINKING FUNDS.	NET INDEBTEDNESS.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		REMARKS.
	£	£				Rate.	When payable.	
	£	£		£	£	%	Amount.	
Brought forward	..	57,124,304	..	248,442	56,875,862	..	2,128,807	
New Zealand Loans Act, 1908—continued.								
	32,600		1 Jan., 1916	..	32,600	3½	1,141	1 Jan. and 1 July.
	45,000		1 Apr., 1912	..	45,000	3½	1,687	1 Apr. " 1 Oct.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1901	73,400	225,000	1 Dec., 1911	..	73,400	4	2,986	1 June " 1 Dec.
	72,700		29 Dec., 1911	..	72,700	4	2,908	29 June " 29 Dec.
	1,000		1 Dec., 1912	..	1,000	4	40	1 June " 1 Dec.
	300		1 Jan., 1916	..	300	4	12	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	125,000		1 Dec., 1912	..	125,000	3½	4,375	1 June " 1 Dec.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1902	542,900	670,900	1 Dec., 1912	..	542,900	4	21,716	1 June " 1 Dec.
	3,000		1 Jan., 1922	..	3,000	4	120	1 June " 1 Dec.
	61,525		1 Jan., 1916	..	61,525	3½	2,153	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	25,000		29 Dec., 1911	..	25,000	4	1,000	29 Dec. " 29 Dec.
	5,000		1 Jan., 1912	..	5,000	4	200	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	1,000		1 Jan., 1914	..	1,000	4	40	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	25,000		30 June, 1914	..	25,000	4	1,000	30 June " 31 Dec.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1908	1,000	842,190	1 Jan., 1915	..	1,000	4	40	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	198,465		1 Jan., 1916	..	198,465	4	7,938	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	200,000		1 Feb., 1916	..	200,000	4	8,000	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.
	12,900		1 Jan., 1922	..	12,900	4	516	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	12,500		1 Jan., 1923	..	12,500	4	500	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	299,800*		1 Feb., 1924	..	299,800	4	11,992	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1904	..	566,200	1 Jan., 1912	..	566,200	4	22,648	1 Jan. " 1 July.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1905	500,000		1 July, 1916	..	500,000	4	20,000	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	439,000	939,000	1 Jan., 1921	..	439,000	4	17,560	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	500,000		1 Jan., 1922	..	500,000	3½	17,500	1 Jan. " 1 July.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1906	99,800		1 Jan., 1912	..	99,800	4	3,992	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	40,000	1,000,000	1 Dec., 1912	..	40,000	4	1,600	1 June " 1 Dec.
	5,000		1 Jan., 1917	..	5,000	4	200	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	355,200		1 Jan., 1922	..	355,200	4	14,208	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	200,000		1 Jan., 1922	..	200,000	3½	7,000	1 Jan. " 1 July.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1907	16,100	1,000,000	1 Jan., 1915	..	16,100	4	644	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	178,900		1 Jan., 1922	..	178,900	4	7,156	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	605,000		1 Jan., 1923	..	605,000	4	24,200	1 Jan. " 1 July.
	50,000		1 April, 1916	..	50,000	3½	1,750	1 April " 1 Oct.
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1908	100,000	250,000	1 April, 1912	..	100,000	3½	3,750	1 April " 1 Oct.
	100,000		13 Nov., 1913	..	100,000	4	4,000	13 May " 18 Nov.
Carried forward	..	62,617,594	..	248,442	62,369,152	..	2,948,329	

\* Loan may be paid off at any time on six months' notice being given.

\* Loan may be paid off at any time on six months' notice being given.

Table No. 3—continued.  
The PUBLIC DEBT of NEW ZEALAND on 31st March, 1911—continued.

	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATE.	SINKING FUNDS.	NET INDEBTEDNESS.	ANNUAL CHARGE.			REMARKS.
					Rate.	Amount.	When payable.	
Brought forward .. .. .	£ 62,617,594	..	£ 248,442	£ 62,369,152	% ..	£ 2,343,929		
Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1910 .. .. .	208,950	31 Dec., 1914	..	208,950	3½	7,313	1 Jan. and 1 July.	
The Naval Defence Act, 1909 .. .. .	823,750	31 Dec., 1914	..	823,750	3½	78,831	1 Jan. " 1 July.	
Finance Act, 1909 .. .. .	247,900	1 April, 1915	..	247,900	3½	8,677	1 Jan. " 1 July.	
Public Revenues Act, 1908 (Reserve Fund Securities Act, 1907) .. .. .	800,000	1 Aug., 1912	..	800,000	3½	28,000	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.	
Post and Telegraph Act, 1908 .. .. .	200,000	1 July, 1915	..	200,000	3½	7,000	1 Jan. " 1 July.	
Public Works Act, 1908—								
Paeroa-Waihi Railway Act, 1903 .. .. .	53,476	31 Mar., 1912	..	80,214	3	2,406	31 Mar. " 30 Sept.	
Waikaka Branch Railway Act, 1905 .. .. .	26,738	30 Sept., 1912	..	53,476	3	1,604	1 May " 1 Nov.	
Scenery Preservation Act, 1908 .. .. .	30,000	1 May, 1915	..	40,000	3½	1,400	1 May " 1 Nov.	
State Fire Insurance Act, 1908 .. .. .	10,000	1 Nov., 1916	..	1,500	3½	52	1 May " 1 Nov.	
Wellington—Manawatu Railway Purchase Act, 1908 .. .. .	2,000	1 May, 1911	..	500	4	20	1 May " 1 Nov.	
Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Act, 1910 .. .. .	500,000	1 Mar., 1916	..	500,000	4	20,000	1 Mar. " 1 Sept.	
The Public Debt Extinction Act, 1910 .. .. .	100,000	1 Aug., 1918	..	100,000	3½	3,500	1 Feb. " 1 Aug.	
	..	..	..	..	..	144,885	..	On £65,000,000 for 1911-12.
	65,673,884		248,442	65,425,442				
Add Sinking Fund in respect of—								
The Government Loans to Local Bodies Acts .. .. .	..	..	799,601	..				
The War and Defence Loans .. .. .	..	..	192,691	..				
Investments in Securities included above on account New Zealand Consols Investment Account .. .. .	..	..	335,240	..				
Investments in Securities held under the Public Revenues Act, 1908 (Reserve Fund Securities Act, 1907) .. .. .	..	..	800,000	..				
Bank of New Zealand Preference Shares held by Government .. .. .	..	..	500,000	..				
	65,673,884		2,875,974	2,627,532				
Totals .. .. .	..	..	2,875,974	62,797,910	..	2,647,017		

Table No. 4.

PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW ZEALAND STATE-GUARANTEED ADVANCES OFFICE, AND LOANS RAISED BY, OR ON BEHALF OF, THAT OFFICE FOR WHICH THE DOMINION IS INDIRECTLY LIABLE. AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1911.

Amount outstanding.	Due Date.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge.	
			Rate.	When payable.
Amount.				
RAISED BY TREASURY AND TRANSFERRED.				
<i>The Land for Settlements Act, 1908.</i>				
£	£	£	%	£
814,766	31 October, 1912	814,766	3½	28,516 30 April and 31 October.
5,000	1 January, 1915	5,000	3½	225 1 January and 1 July.
10,000	1 February, 1915	10,000	3½	450 1 February and 1 August.
650	1 August, 1915	650	3½	28 1 February and 1 August.
76,150	1 January, 1916	76,150	3½	2,665 1 January and 1 July.
62,000	1 April, 1916	62,000	3½	2,170 1 April and 1 October.
27,000	1 May, 1916	27,000	3½	945 1 May and 1 November.
44,925	1 January, 1918	44,925	3½	1,572 1 January and 1 July.
345,400	1 April, 1912	345,400	3½	12,952 1 April and 1 October.
7,700	1 January, 1916	7,700	3½	589 1 January and 1 July.
99,000	1 October, 1911	99,000	4	3,960 1 April and 1 October.
8,600	1 November, 1911	8,600	4	344 1 May and 1 November.
171,850	1 January, 1912	171,850	4	6,873 1 January and 1 July.
50,165	1 January, 1912	50,165	4	2,006 1 April and 1 October.
82,800	1 February, 1912	82,800	4	3,312 1 February and 1 August.
39,500	1 April, 1912	39,500	4	1,580 1 April and 1 October.
45,300	1 May, 1912	45,300	4	1,812 1 May and 1 November.
50,000	1 April, 1913	50,000	4	2,000 1 April and 1 October.
281,500	30 June, 1914	281,500	4	11,260 30 June and 31 December.
84,300	1 July, 1914	84,300	4	3,372 1 January and 1 July.
77,475	1 January, 1915	77,475	4	3,099 1 January and 1 July.
308,990	1 February, 1915	308,990	4	12,359 1 February and 1 August.
10,000	1 March, 1915	10,000	4	400 1 March and 1 September.
91,550	1 August, 1915	91,550	4	3,661 1 February and 1 August.
158,985	1 January, 1916	158,985	4	6,359 1 January and 1 July.
60,120	1 February, 1916	60,120	4	2,404 1 February and 1 August.
38,500	1 April, 1916	38,500	4	1,540 1 April and 1 October.
28,700	1 May, 1916	28,700	4	1,148 1 May and 1 November.
128,300	30 September, 1916	128,300	4	5,132 31 March and 30 September.
413,000	1 January, 1917	413,000	4	16,520 1 January and 1 July.
135,000	1 February, 1917	135,000	4	5,400 1 February and 1 August.
67,675	1 January, 1918	67,675	4	2,707 1 January and 1 July.
38,000	1 February, 1920	38,000	4	1,520 1 February and 1 August.
168,700	1 January, 1921	168,700	4	6,748 1 January and 1 July.
422,700	1 January, 1922	422,700	4	16,908 1 January and 1 July.
39,950	1 January, 1922	39,950	4	1,597 1 April and 1 October.
27,400	1 February, 1922	27,400	4	1,096 1 February and 1 August.
45,000	1 April, 1922	45,000	4	1,800 1 April and 1 October.
100,000	1 August, 1922	100,000	4	4,000 1 February and 1 August.
83,950	1 January, 1923	83,950	4	3,357 1 January and 1 July.
40,000	1 April, 1923	40,000	4	1,600 1 April and 1 October.
126,000	1 May, 1923	126,000	4	5,040 1 May and 1 November.
77,000	15 March, 1925	77,000	4	3,080 15 March and 15 September.
4,993,601				
<i>The Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894. Extension, 1901.</i>				
300,000	23 October, 1912	300,000	3½	10,500 1 June and 1 December.
80,000	5 June, 1915	80,000	3½	2,800 1 June and 1 December.
380,000				
<i>The Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1908.</i>				
450,000	23 October, 1912	450,000	3½	15,750 1 June and 1 December.
105,000	1 June, 1915	105,000	3½	3,675 1 June and 1 December.
676,100	1 April, 1912	676,100	3½	25,354 1 April and 1 October.
275,000	1 December, 1911	275,000	4	11,000 1 June and 1 December.
117,300	29 December, 1911	117,300	4	4,692 29 June and 29 December.
85,000	15 January, 1912	85,000	4	3,400 15 January and 15 July.
100,000	13 November, 1913	100,000	4	4,000 13 May and 13 November.
12,900	1 January, 1914	12,900	4	516 1 January and 1 July.
17,500	15 January, 1914	17,500	4	700 15 January and 15 July.
100,000	1 March, 1916	100,000	4	4,000 1 March and 1 September.
45,000	1 July, 1922	45,000	4	1,800 1 January and 1 July.
1,983,800				

Table No. 4—continued.

PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW ZEALAND STATE-GUARANTEED ADVANCES OFFICE, AND LOANS RAISED BY, OR ON BEHALF OF, THAT OFFICE FOR WHICH THE DOMINION IS INDIRECTLY LIABLE, AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1911—continued.

Amount outstanding.	Due Date.	Net Indebtedness.	Annual Charge.		
			Rate.	Amount.	When payable.
RAISED BY TREASURY AND TRANSFERRED—continued.					
The Government Advances to Workers Act, 1908.					
£	£	£	%	£	
205,000	1 January, 1912	205,000	3½	7,175	1 January and 1 July.
25,000	1 June, 1915	25,000	3½	875	1 June and 1 December.
133,500	1 April, 1912	133,500	3¾	5,006	1 April and 1 October.
15,000	1 July, 1922	15,000	4	600	1 January and 1 July.
<u>378,500</u>					
The Consolidated Stock Act, 1877.					
952,172	1 January, 1940	952,172	3½	33,326	1 January and 1 July.
3,059,165	1 April, 1945	3,059,165	3	91,775	1 April and 1 October.
<u>4,011,337*</u>					
The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts, 1909–10.					
(Advances to Settlers.)					
1,501,135	31 December, 1914	1,501,135	3½	52,540	1 January and 1 July.
<u>1,501,135</u>					
(Advances to Workers.)					
291,265	31 December, 1914	291,265	3½	10,195	1 January and 1 July.
<u>291,265</u>					
Total		13,539,638			

## RAISED BY SUPERINTENDENT.

*The New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Acts, 1909–10.*

(Advances to Settlers.)					
100,000	1 October, 1848	100,000	3½	3,500	1 April and 1 October.
<u>100,000</u>					
(Advances to Workers.)					
75,000	1 June, 1917	75,000	4	3,000	1 June and 1 December.
100,000	30 June, 1925	100,000	4	4,000	30 June and 31 December.
<u>175,000</u>					
(Local Authorities Branch.)					
400,000	1 April, 1947	400,000	3½	14,000	1 April and 1 October.
475,000	1 October, 1947	475,000	3½	16,625	1 April and 1 October.
100,000	1 April, 1948	100,000	3½	3,500	1 April and 1 October.
400,000	1 October, 1948	400,000	3½	14,000	1 April and 1 October.
<u>1,375,000</u>					
(Land for Settlements Branch.)					
33,000	1 April, 1918	33,000	4	1,320	1 April and 1 October.
<u>33,000</u>					
(Native Land Settlement Branch.)					
20,000	1 October, 1947	20,000	3½	700	1 April and 1 October.
161,600	1 October, 1948	161,600	3½	5,656	1 April and 1 October.
<u>181,600</u>					
Total		1,864,600			

\* The sum of £4,011,337 is charged as follows:—

Land for Settlements Account—		£	Advances to Settlers Account—		£
3-per-cent. Stock	..	69,165	3-per-cent. Stock	..	2,990,000
3½	..	812,172	3½	..	140,000
					<u>3,130,000</u>
					881,337
		<u>£881,337</u>	Total	..	<u>£4,011,337</u>

NOTE.—Under section 30 of the New Zealand State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909, a sinking fund of 1 per cent of capital moneys raised for the purposes of each branch is invested with the Public Trustee.

Table No. 5.

STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED LIABILITIES chargeable on the CONSOLIDATED FUND (REVENUE ACCOUNT) outstanding on the 31st MARCH, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

	31st March, 1901.	31st March, 1902.	31st March, 1903.	31st March, 1904.	31st March, 1905.	31st March, 1906.	31st March, 1907.	31st March, 1908.	31st March, 1909.	31st March, 1910.	31st March, 1911.
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>											
Permanent Appropriations,—											
Civil List .. ..	505 0 0	798 6 6	622 14 5	588 12 11	951 4 11	460 7 6	287 8 8	332 0 8	663 15 10	765 13 4	753 11 8
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	..	..	15,000 0 0	..	859 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Special Acts of the Legislature .. ..	930 1 4	881 7 0	86 3 4	1,284 3 9	372 14 8	895 6 1	849 11 8	2,541 18 6	6,324 6 0	3,939 8 9	1,458 11 10
Subsidies payable to Local Authorities .. ..	136 18 0	313 1 0	126 0 0	174 0 0	..	..	760 0 0	1,045 0 0	..	..	..
Under the Land Acts, payable to Local Authorities ..	1,757 0 1	1,757 0 1	1,757 0 1	1,757 0 1	1,757 0 1	1,757 0 1	1,757 0 1	1,757 0 1	..	2,787 11 3	..
Land Act National Endowments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3,328 19 5	3,744 14 7	17,541 17 10	3,803 16 9	3,940 10 0	3,112 13 8	3,654 0 5	5,675 19 3	6,988 1 10	7,492 13 4	2,212 3 6
<b>Annual Appropriations,—</b>											
Legislative .. ..	51 1 2	85 11 8	91 10 2	85 16 2	76 1 5	7 12 6	184 3 9	64 1 9	33 19 6	62 3 5	176 2 0
Department of Minister of Finance* .. ..	4,419 14 6	2,256 16 11	1,726 4 6	2,534 15 4	2,865 0 4	2,878 12 5	4,269 11 1	2,150 13 8	2,308 0 9	1,600 11 3	1,760 15 0
Postmaster-General .. ..	28,276 0 0	34,029 0 0	32,902 0 0	28,750 0 0	28,481 0 0	34,910 0 0	36,725 0 0	43,550 0 0	41,703 0 0	42,545 0 0	49,089 0 0
Working Railways .. ..	90,777 9 3	95,972 4 10	109,375 4 0	109,146 17 3	108,034 11 6	103,381 3 5	119,369 0 0	156,471 0 0	191,727 0 0	129,131 0 0	143,363 0 0
Public Buildings .. ..	81 0 0	312 16 6	470 5 7	1,294 0 5	724 11 5	723 15 11	850 14 3	848 18 10	832 0 4	663 9 4	1,543 1 9
Maintenance and Improvement of Roads .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,746 8 1	1,207 17 5	1,690 16 1	3,611 7 6	448 0 0
Minister of Justice .. ..	2,542 4 7	2,323 11 2	2,097 12 10	2,559 3 5	1,990 18 9	2,102 11 8	6,071 19 1	3,097 8 4	3,627 5 9	6,733 2 11	6,788 1 3
Minister of Defence .. ..	44,050 0 0	21,688 8 0	10,544 0 0	6,773 13 4	12,807 17 6	10,685 15 10	3,620 12 3	3,944 2 6	10,583 14 7	7,398 6 2	3,152 2 10
Minister of Mines .. ..	6 0 11	2,033 16 0	..	37 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,912 5 10	30 16 8	..
Department of Internal Affairs ..	12,893 9 7	10,604 5 11	6,991 15 7	3,242 15 3	5,076 0 7	7,040 16 11	8,798 0 7	8,297 3 4	6,765 16 7	7,477 2 11	11,549 2 5
Commissioner of Customs .. ..	5,750 17 1	3,662 1 1	2,990 19 6	533 16 0	198 2 2	203 15 0	370 17 8	170 9 3	236 10 8	3,309 10 2	2,469 19 1
Minister of Marine .. ..	112 19 6	390 14 2	629 15 4	1,558 15 3	1,571 15 8	1,662 13 1	4,293 5 4	2,730 0 8	3,312 2 2	959 8 9	412 5 5
Minister of Labour .. ..	9,587 1 9	2,131 2 4	6,029 1 10	130 12 8	292 10 2	351 3 9	485 2 0	1,185 7 10	1,002 8 5	4,761 16 5	6,768 15 8
Minister of Lands .. ..	3,202 6 2	3,673 5 6	8,390 2 0	2,498 14 5	5,250 14 2	1,710 1 5	4,561 5 9	18,811 17 4	5,924 14 2	2,818 1 9	4,044 10 7
Minister of Agriculture .. ..	1,724 2 11	1,411 10 7	724 11 8	16,562 17 9	10,000 11 11	6,038 18 6	10,552 12 5	7,166 16 6	8,428 13 4	255 18 5	1,979 15 7
Minister of Education .. ..	..	..	..	1 5 0	..	3 0 11	2,638 3 0	327 4 10	56 2 6	..	..
	203,474 7 5	180,575 4 8	162,963 3 0	175,710 2 3	177,390 15 7	171,695 1 4	204,456 15 3	250,113 2 3	280,144 10 8	211,357 15 8	233,514 11 7
Services not provided for ..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	21 9 0	783 19 3	6 11 10	..	10,922 12 3	647 9 1
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	206,828 6 10	184,319 19 3	200,505 0 10	179,513 19 0	181,331 5 7	174,829 4 0	208,894 14 11	255,795 13 4	287,132 12 6	229,773 1 3	236,374 4 2

\* Includes Rates on Crown Lands.

† Includes Native and Crown Law.

Table No. 6.

STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED LIABILITIES chargeable on the PUBLIC WORKS FUND outstanding on the 31st March, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

	31st March, 1901.	31st March, 1902.	31st March, 1903.	31st March, 1904.	31st March, 1905.	31st March, 1906.	31st March, 1907.	31st March, 1908.	31st March, 1909.	31st March, 1910.	31st March 1911.
Annual Appropriations—											
Public Works, Departmental											
Railways ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Utilization of Water-power ..	591,995 19 0	113,537 8 2	217,089 10 5	113,057 16 6	210,656 18 10	196,099 10 8	210,242 19 1	797,179 13 4	761,628 0 5	687,004 6 2	636,640 12 11
Development of Water-supply ..											
Public Buildings ..	73,375 2 4	27,812 6 11	84,596 9 0	36,338 8 3	38,887 18 5	51,967 11 8	34,813 6 4	60,328 4 8	52,457 9 5	200,406 17 3	221,135 14 6
Lighthouses and Harbour-works ..	10,313 16 7	902 9 1	1,760 7 11	506 6 5	816 5 5	158 10 8	637 0 0	83 10 1	793 6 3	286 0 7	347 5 7
Tourist and Health Resorts ..		2,579 5 6	1,136 8 0	4,911 14 5	2,285 6 3	39,046 16 7	21,805 19 8	12,446 16 2	7,369 12 9	5,142 4 4	442 1 9
Immigration ..							667 4 1	7 15 0	2,857 14 0	159 0 0	22 0 0
Roads ..	447,388 4 5	100,224 16 3	249,281 1 9	80,787 4 7	98,326 1 7	139,080 6 4	109,681 12 2	132,260 17 2	155,275 0 4	69,553 9 4	157,326 0 0
Development of Goldfields ..	2,010 15 0	8,116 5 7	300 0 0	2,088 14 7	1,794 16 3	2,886 10 5	2,616 18 3	4,101 12 1	4,400 10 8	2,290 16 2	2,034 4 7
Native Lands Purchases ..											
Telegraph Extension ..	26,989 0 0	43,873 0 0	4,566 0 0	7,298 0 0	4,580 11 8	51 5 4	75,110 5 1	108,550 0 0	68,837 0 0	39 310 0 0	71,904 0 0
Rates on Native Lands ..	22 14 8	370 19 8	355 2 2	355 15 8	300 0 0	360 0 0	669 15 0	11 0 0	303 9 8	221 18 9	33 5 10
Contingent Defence ..	140,000 0 0	17,832 13 2	72 0 0	4,240 0 0	38,151 0 0	13,329 0 0	65 13 0	...	407 11 11	574 14 11	1,973 12 0
Lands Improvement ..							828 11 8	1,155 6 7			
Miscellaneous ..		1,025 3 0									
Totals ..	1,292,095 12 0	316,274 7 4	586,565 19 3	293,422 7 11	425,802 0 9	526,671 19 6	457,139 4 4	1,111,124 15 1	1,054,427 13 9	91,004,396 10 9	1,092,106 10 8

STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED LIABILITIES chargeable on the undermentioned Separate Accounts outstanding on the 31st March, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

	31st March, 1901.	31st March, 1902.	31st March, 1903.	31st March, 1904.	31st March, 1905.	31st March, 1906.	31st March, 1907.	31st March, 1908.	31st March, 1909.	31st March, 1910.	31st March, 1911.
State Forests Account ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
State Coal-mines Account ..	1,067 16 0	251 16 4	780 1 8	217 0 2	527 4 8	225 19 0	1,730 15 10	1,326 3 4	561 17 1	161 8 4	559 1 0
Scenery Preservation Account ..			391 19 0		18 19 1					13,606 4 9	14,547 3 9
Land for Settlements Account ..	4,830 11 0	990 4 3	3,546 9 1	8,076 13 7	8,636 2 11	6,194 3 8	4,900 0 10	3,455 18 3	2,544 3 8	1,664 14 5	2,849 17 1
Maori Land Settlement Act Account ..							747 4 7	6 12 9	150 7 0		
Loans to Local Bodies Account ..	33,259 0 4	1,125 5 5	3 189 0 0	3,088 5 6	3,505 9 2	6,087 13 6	2,656 2 8	5,499 11 5	5,978 4 4	7,645 12 8	21 19 2
Hauraki Plains Settlement Account ..											
Paeroa-Waihi Railway Account ..				4,296 15 11	896 2 10						
Wellington-Hutt Railway and Road Improvement Account ..											
Waikato Branch Railway Account ..					7,851 17 8	19,707 1 6	8,422 0 0	8,671 0 0	19,638 0 0	15,324 0 0	15,324 0 0
Railways Improvements Account ..						7,856 11 8	33,809 0 0	20,304 0 0	22,494 0 0	19,277 0 0	31,352 0 0
Cheviot Estate Account ..											
State-guaranteed Advances Account ..				28 18 0	48 12 9	28 7 2	103 19 4	132 4 10	129 12 7	355 7 6	318 11 5
Public Trustee's Account ..											
Government Life Insurance Account ..				1,214 0 6	1,238 5 4	1,019 2 6	1,069 15 2	326 11 0	7,756 8 7	2,553 7 0	432 10 0
Government Accident Insurance Account ..											
State Fire Insurance Account ..					450 0 0		88 6 8	562 6 4	682 1 11	614 14 4	543 18 4
National Endowment Account ..											
Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account ..											
Native Land Settlement Account ..											
Rangitiki Land Drainage Account ..											





Table No. 8.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the CONSOLIDATED FUND (Revenue Account) for 1911-12, compared with Actual Expenditure of 1910-11.

	Estimate for 1911-12.	Actual for 1910-11.	Differences.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>	£	£	£	£
Civil List .. .. .	35,500	34,373	1,127	..
Interest and Sinking Fund .. .. .	2,663,556	2,458,452	205,104	..
Under special Acts .. .. .	1,171,535	1,150,025	21,510	..
	3,870,591	3,642,850	227,741	
<b>Annual Appropriations,—</b>				
Legislative Departments .. .. .	27,587	37,611	..	10,024
Department of Finance .. .. .	45,584	48,023	..	2,439
Post and Telegraph Department .. .. .	960,070	911,819	48,251	..
Working Railways Department .. .. .	2,375,000	2,270,813	104,187	..
Public Buildings, Domains, and Maintenance of Roads .. .. .	91,477	81,103	10,374	..
Native Department .. .. .	21,434	21,662	..	228
Justice Department .. .. .	376,880	370,182	6,648	..
Mines Department .. .. .	27,136	22,457	4,679	..
Department of Internal Affairs .. .. .	325,118	262,142	62,976	..
Defence Department .. .. .	384,574	212,939	171,635	..
Customs, Marine, and Inspection of Machinery Departments .. .. .	123,832	114,736	9,096	..
Department of Labour .. .. .	22,316	22,725	..	409
Department of Lands and Survey .. .. .	251,888	206,660	45,228	..
Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Tourists .. .. .	215,202	184,579	30,623	..
Education Department .. .. .	1,017,927	924,777	93,150	..
	6,265,975	5,692,228	586,847	13,100
<b>Services not provided for</b> .. .. .	..	8,027	..	8,027
			814,588	21,127
			21,127	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	10,136,566	9,343,105	793,461	..

Table No. 9.

ESTIMATED REVENUE of the CONSOLIDATED FUND (Revenue Account) for 1911-12, compared with the Actual Revenue of 1910-11.

	Estimate for 1911-12.	Actual for 1910-11.	Differences.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</b>				
<b>Ordinary Revenue,—</b>	£	£	£	£
Customs .. .. .	3,000,000	3,027,829	..	27,829
Railways .. .. .	3,625,000	3,483,755	141,245	..
Stamps .. .. .	860,600	819,839	40,761	..
Postal and Telegraph .. .. .	1,095,000	1,027,567	67,433	..
Land-tax .. .. .	635,000	628,723	6,277	..
Income-tax .. .. .	410,000	407,235	2,765	..
Beer Duty .. .. .	115,000	118,100	..	3,100
Registration and other Fees .. .. .	104,345	100,026	4,319	..
Marine .. .. .	45,000	45,933	..	933
Miscellaneous .. .. .	338,150	327,123	11,027	..
Territorial Revenue .. .. .	238,550	255,032	..	16,482
Endowment Revenue .. .. .	62,365	55,861	6,504	..
			180,331	48,344
			48,344	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	10,429,010	10,297,023	131,987	..

Table No 10.

STATEMENT showing the Amount charged to "UNAUTHORIZED" in each Financial Year from 1st July, 1875, to 31st March, 1911.

FINANCIAL YEAR.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.						OTHER ACCOUNTS.	PUBLIC WORKS FUND.	TOTAL			
	Services not provided for.		Excess of Votes.		Total.							
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.				£	s. d.	£
1875-76 ..	13,167	4 8	19,195	17 1	32,363	1 9	3,155	9 2	63,875	11 8	99,394	2 7
1876-77 ..	18,397	17 1	13,398	7 0	31,796	4 1	3,490	6 1	2,197	4 5	37,483	14 7
1877-78 ..	19,079	12 6	58,709	17 2	77,789	9 8	653	6 5	22,009	14 0	100,452	10 1
1878-79 ..	11,413	16 1	47,466	4 5	58,880	0 6	3,938	14 8	32,179	1 1	94,997	16 3
1879-80 ..	5,818	9 9	18,466	2 1	24,284	11 10	1,005	3 10	17,096	9 9	42,386	5 5
1880-81 ..	6,151	13 9	37,825	6 6	43,977	0 3	13,443	11 3	34,133	17 3	91,554	8 9
1881-82 ..	3,899	16 3	38,474	18 9	42,374	15 0	13,590	6 10	2,217	9 8	58,182	11 6
1882-83 ..	4,473	15 8	64,631	0 2	69,104	15 10	12,343	2 2	8,137	17 11	89,585	15 11
1883-84 ..	7,293	9 9	45,284	2 6	52,577	12 3	9,003	18 7	31,741	17 10	93,323	8 8
1884-85 ..	5,981	17 8	39,039	17 11	45,021	15 7	7,163	15 3	872	0 11	53,057	11 9
1885-86 ..	9,337	11 2	47,106	10 3	56,444	1 5	13,965	10 1	6,465	17 5	76,875	8 11
1886-87 ..	14,337	19 7	38,117	13 5	52,455	13 0	6,212	16 7	28,633	10 8	87,302	0 3
1887-88 ..	7,303	17 10	42,104	15 10	49,408	13 8	27,821	16 11	30,407	2 3	107,637	12 10
1888-89 ..	3,521	18 2	35,157	16 5	38,679	14 7	13,506	2 8	18,633	2 10	70,819	0 1
1889-90 ..	4,412	5 3	43,257	1 0	47,669	6 3	23,631	7 1	12,287	18 10	83,588	12 2
1890-91 ..	10,610	1 0	76,778	5 11	87,388	6 11	5,459	18 11	7,097	19 9	99,946	5 7
1891-92 ..	2,288	3 2	21,026	16 4	23,314	19 6	9,183	10 6	7,594	1 2	40,092	11 2
1892-93 ..	1,741	7 10	28,283	15 11	30,025	3 9	4,754	17 10	11,149	14 2	45,929	15 9
1893-94 ..	2,350	7 0	7,376	7 4	9,726	14 4	522	12 2	1,335	12 11	11,584	19 5
1894-95 ..	8,985	3 7	9,148	0 5	18,133	4 0	1,890	7 5	330	8 1	20,353	19 6
1895-96 ..	22,422	16 10	16,229	5 9	38,652	2 7	16,995	9 9	33,245	2 4	88,892	14 8
1896-97 ..	3,188	17 7	24,195	2 9	27,384	0 4	24,726	3 6	7,051	0 8	59,161	4 6
1897-98 ..	2,258	19 7	39,314	13 4	41,573	12 11	4,743	17 10	53,648	14 0	99,966	4 9
1898-99 ..	3,305	15 11	36,468	0 10	39,773	16 9	2,304	8 10	8,222	10 6	50,300	16 1
1899-1900 ..	11,187	13 8	60,652	13 7	71,840	7 3	..	..	7,990	18 7	79,831	5 10
1900-1901 ..	26,367	18 6	62,788	3 2	89,156	1 8	662	7 7	17,518	3 7	107,336	12 10
1901-1902 ..	3,836	7 0	68,866	10 9	72,702	17 9	253	8 10	6,955	4 10	79,911	11 5
1902-1903 ..	9,027	5 4	101,076	10 4	110,103	15 8	200	0 0	12,837	3 6	123,140	19 2
1903-1904 ..	3,344	11 0	47,775	11 4	51,120	2 4	2,248	6 6	9,584	9 11	62,952	18 9
1904-1905 ..	6,215	4 8	22,109	12 2	28,324	16 10	13,547	11 7	31,862	8 3	73,734	16 8
1905-1906 ..	8,576	16 7	52,385	3 7	60,962	0 2	23,956	9 10	19,965	16 2	104,884	6 2
1906-1907 ..	4,989	9 1	28,559	6 2	33,548	15 3	12,867	10 8	55,556	14 10	101,973	0 9
1907-1908 ..	4,133	3 3	37,713	8 11	41,846	12 2	429	9 0	80,170	3 3	122,446	4 5
1908-1909 ..	14,127	8 1	50,890	5 1	65,017	13 2	15,257	11 1	16,641	15 7	96,916	19 10
1909-1910 ..	15,324	5 7	23,100	14 0	38,424	19 7	3,500	7 0	11,638	18 8	53,564	5 3
1910-1911 ..	10,427	9 4	27,200	14 6	37,628	3 10	1,009	9 7	12,833	7 5	51,471	0 10

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## APPENDIX.

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RETURN SHOWING THE LOSS OF REVENUE SUSTAINED UPON IMPORTATIONS INTO NEW ZEALAND  
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1891, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1910, OWING TO REMISSIONS IN TARIFF.

Items.	Reduced Tariff Rate		Approximate Duty remitted.
	From	To	
Belting, other than leather .. ..	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	Free .. ..	£ 43,749
Candles .. ..	2d. per lb. ..	1½d. per lb. ..	90,744
Carriages, car-chassis .. ..	20 per cent. ..	Free .. ..	112,588
Coffee, raw .. ..	3d. per lb. ..	" .. ..	41,536
Cotton piece-goods .. ..	20 per cent. and 10 per cent. ..	" .. ..	194,652
Cream of tartar .. ..	1d. per lb. ..	" .. ..	21,549
Drugs, chemicals, &c. .. ..	40 per cent. and 25 per cent. ..	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	113,219
Fruits, dried .. ..	2d. per lb. ..	Free .. ..	396,507
Glass, plate, other kinds .. ..	15 per cent. ..	" .. ..	18,553
Glass, window .. ..	2s. per 100 sup. ft. ..	" .. ..	17,248
Iron pipes and fittings .. ..	5 per cent. ..	" .. ..	26,790
Laces .. ..	25 " ..	20 per cent. ..	10,697
Linen piece-goods .. ..	20 " ..	Free .. ..	22,430
Machinery, agricultural, dairying, gas- making, mining, wood-working, and woollen-milling .. ..	5 per cent. and 20 per cent. ..	" .. ..	95,228
Matches .. ..	1s. 4d. and 2s. per gross boxes ..	1s. and 1s. 4d. per gross boxes ..	13,276
Mustard .. ..	2d. per lb. ..	Free .. ..	1,500
Oils, kerosene .. ..	6d. per gallon ..	" .. ..	1,073,159
Oils, other kinds .. ..	6d. ..	" .. ..	46,912
Paperhangings .. ..	15 per cent. ..	" .. ..	22,717
Rice .. ..	4s. per cwt. ..	" .. ..	201,085
Salt .. ..	10s. per ton ..	" .. ..	83,864
Sheep-shears .. ..	20 per cent. ..	" .. ..	9,343
Spices, unground .. ..	2d. per lb. ..	" .. ..	16,930
Sugar .. ..	½d. ..	" .. ..	752,453
Tea .. ..	6d. ..	2d. per lb. and free ..	1,357,361
Turpentine .. ..	6d. per gallon ..	Free .. ..	40,962
Wax, paraffin, and stearine .. ..	1½d. per lb. ..	1d. per lb. and ½d. per lb. ..	52,076
Wire fencing .. ..	1s. and 2s. per cwt. ..	Free .. ..	183,953
Woolpacks .. ..	2s. 6d. per dozen ..	" .. ..	82,313
All other items .. ..	Various .. ..	Various .. ..	142,154
Loss through drawback .. ..	" .. ..	" .. ..	36,500
Total .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,322,048

W. B. MONTGOMERY, Secretary of Customs.

Department of Trade and Customs, Wellington, 6th September, 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE TOTAL LOSS OF CUSTOMS REVENUE IN NEW ZEALAND ON TARIFF ITEMS  
ALTERED by TARIFF ACT, 1907, DURING EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR.

Tariff Item.	Reduction in Rate of Duty.	Loss for the period ending 31st December, 1907.	Loss during Calendar Year 1908.	Loss during Calendar Year 1909.	Loss during Calendar Year 1910.	Total Loss to 31st December, 1910.	Loss during March Quarter, 1911.	Total Loss to 31st March, 1911.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Acid, tartaric ..	1d. per lb. to free ..	203	622	519	628	1,965	107	2,072
Soda, carbonate and bicarbonate ..	1s. per cwt. to free ..	450	668	811	944	2,873	173	3,046
Motor car chassis ..	20% plus 10% to free ..	13,779	38,374	24,535	39,110	115,798	16,817	132,615
Cotton piece-goods, unenumerated ..	20% and 10% to free ..	7,000	57,495	57,902	79,254	201,652	20,283	221,935
Laces ..	25% to 20% ..	..	4,435	3,290	2,972	10,697	761	11,458
Ribbons and crapes ..	25% to 20% ..	..	3,012	2,188	2,757	7,957	723	8,680
Cream of tartar ..	1d. plus ½d. per lb. to free ..	..	8,001	6,556	6,992	21,549	1,546	23,095
Maizena and cornflour ..	½d. per lb. to free ..	650	1,656	1,731	1,802	5,919	372	6,291
Foods, farinaceous ..	15% to free ..	..	2,568	2,247	2,221	7,036	769	7,805
Fruits, dried ..	1d. and 2d. per lb. to free ..	40,219	56,724	67,841	68,308	227,592	14,808	242,400
Glass, plate, other kinds ..	20% plus 10% to free ..	..	6,361	5,675	6,517	18,553	1,646	20,199
Glass, window ..	2s. plus 1s. per 100 sq. ft. to free ..	..	7,455	3,795	5,998	17,248	1,427	18,675
Staples, fencing ..	20% to free ..	944	2,737	1,618	2,521	7,820	455	8,275
Linon piece-goods ..	20% to free ..	1,000	7,160	7,694	7,576	23,430	1,990	25,420
Mustard ..	2d. per lb. to free ..	1,500	1,828	1,985	2,045	7,358	409	7,767
Articles made up from textile ..	25% to 20% ..	459	1,102	1,108	1,228	3,977	352	4,329
Oils ..	Various ..	2,102	13,619	13,223	15,865	44,809	4,203	49,012
Paperhangings ..	15% plus 7½% to free ..	2,000	7,020	5,995	7,702	22,717	1,156	23,873
Spices, unground ..	2d. per lb. to free ..	2,700	6,417	4,021	3,784	16,930	1,168	18,098
Silks ..	25% to 20% ..	..	2,850	2,084	2,950	7,893	1,017	8,910
Blue ..	2d. per lb. to 1d. per lb. ..	553	1,141	1,075	1,005	4,273	242	4,515
Sugar ..	½d. per lb. to free ..	59,557	207,725	246,338	238,782	752,453	58,125	810,578
Electric machinery ..	10% to free ..	867	minus 433	..	..	434	1,168	1,602
Lead, in sheets ..	1s. 6d. per cwt. to free ..	354	1,500	1,760	1,294	4,917	324	5,241
Corks, cut ..	20% to free plus 10% ..	1,762	3,405	1,968	1,735	8,870	444	9,314
Iron pipes and fittings ..	5% to free ..	3,790	10,000	7,158	9,620	30,568	2,665	33,233
Other items ..	Various ..	3,000	7,000	6,064	7,573	23,637	9,466	33,103
By drawback ..	.. ..	10,000	12,500	..	..	22,500	21	22,521
Totals ..	.. ..	152,889	472,953	478,823	516,772	1,621,437	142,637	1,764,074

W. B. MONTGOMERY, Secretary of Customs.

Department of Trade and Customs, Wellington, 6th September, 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE INCREASE OF REVENUE COLLECTED ON ITEMS ON WHICH THE RATES OF DUTY WERE INCREASED BY THE TARIFF ACT, 1907, FOR THE YEARS 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, AND THE MARCH QUARTER, 1911.

Items.	Increase during 1907.	Increase during 1908.	Increase during 1909.	Increase during 1910.	Total Increase to 31st Dec., 1910.	Increase during March Quarter, 1911.	Total Increase to 31st March, 1911.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cartridges and cartridge-cases .. ..	881	3,337	4,056	4,411	12,685	1,657	14,342
Boots and shoes .. ..	1,547	16,925	12,618	19,223	50,313	6,262	56,575
Brushes, brushware, and brooms .. ..	1,231	4,032	2,267	2,670	10,200	796	10,996
Candles .. ..	1,555	3,984	5,256	4,731	15,526	626	16,152
Cocoa and chocolate .. ..	..	448	683	799	1,930	170	2,100
Confectionery .. ..	..	421	578	841	1,840	215	2,055
Cork, cut .. ..	..	692	1,290	1,483	3,465	339	3,804
Butter and cheese-cloth .. ..	..	353	750	740	1,843	107	1,950
Drugs, chemicals, medicinal preparations ..	3,575	9,596	9,681	11,845	34,697	2,437	37,134
Fruits, bottled and preserved .. ..	..	1,049	1,802	2,235	5,086	510	5,596
Furniture, knife, and plate-powder, &c. ..	..	261	414	497	1,172	61	1,233
Hosiery .. ..	4,480	11,966	7,742	8,201	32,389	2,619	35,008
Iron pipes and fittings .. ..	713	2,170	2,014	1,792	6,689	971	7,660
Instruments, musical .. ..	681	1,381	881	1,142	4,095	203	4,298
Machinery—							
Cash-registering machines .. ..	178	280	514	1,123	2,095	215	2,310
Electric .. ..	..	2,179	3,050	3,134	8,363	632	8,995
Mining .. ..	..	634	468	717	1,819	176	1,995
Printing .. ..	..	..	458	539	997	11	1,008
Other kinds—locomotives, steam-engines, and unenumerated	116	2,114	4,868	3,056	10,154	1,306	11,460
Matches .. ..	..	304	725	1,680	2,709	438	3,147
Metal manufactures .. ..	190	15,571	2,569	3,375	21,645	683	22,328
Mouldings and panels .. ..	425	912	845	810	2,992	231	3,223
Oils .. ..	203	1,612	2,535	3,088	7,438	451	7,889
Toilet preparations .. ..	..	372	739	1,091	2,202	228	2,430
Provisions .. ..	..	644	632	601	1,877	128	2,005
Photographic goods .. ..	..	139	511	778	1,428	178	1,606
Soap .. ..	..	505	944	1,425	2,874	266	3,140
Stationery .. ..	..	2,759	2,947	3,213	8,919	561	9,480
Handbills .. ..	943	2,881	1,877	1,731	7,432	308	7,740
Tobacco pipes and cases .. ..	..	1,213	1,223	1,586	4,022	362	4,384
Wax .. ..	963	2,041	2,098	3,202	8,304	515	8,819
Woodenware .. ..	..	578	766	1,443	2,787	257	3,044
Other items .. ..	5,323	20,218	9,908	16,891	52,340	4,287	56,627
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>22,944</b>	<b>111,571</b>	<b>87,709</b>	<b>110,093</b>	<b>332,317</b>	<b>28,206</b>	<b>360,523</b>

W. B. MONTGOMERY, Secretary of Customs.

Department of Trade and Customs, Wellington, 7th September, 1911.

# MEMORANDUM OF RAILWAY REDUCTIONS, CONCESSIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS FROM THE YEAR 1895 TO THE YEAR 1911.

The concessions made by the Government in connection with the railway fares and freights include reductions of ordinary and suburban passenger-fares, season-ticket rates, travellers' ticket rates, inauguration of workers' 2s. tickets on suburban lines, granting of concessions to newspaper-reporters, to delegates of religious bodies, judges attending shows, pupils attending schools, the extension of concessions in regard to passengers' luggage, commercial passengers' luggage, theatrical companies' luggage, reduction of the rates on parcels, racehorses, hounds, hunters, polo-ponies, milk, bicycles, abolition of additional charge for goods carried over branch lines, abolition of the rate previously charged over the Rimutaka Incline, reduction of the rate on store stock, show stock, frozen meat, grain, wool, butter, cheese, artificial and other manures, guano, manure salt, rock salt, lime, flax, linseed, flour, peas, corn-sacks in bales and bundles, sheep-dip, stock-foods, and numerous articles of everyday use by all classes of the community, which are, however, too numerous to particularize in the brief space that can be allotted in the Budget.

New stations have been erected at many of the principal towns, and, in addition, large sums have been spent in improving the station-buildings and erecting verandahs at a considerable number of the less important stations. Siding and yard accommodation generally has been improved and enlarged materially.

The safety of the public has been increased by the establishment of interlocking, installation of the electric-tablet and lock-and-block apparatus, equipment of rolling-stock with Westinghouse brake, relaying of track, respacing of sleepers, strengthening bridges, and replacement of wooden bridges with up-to-date iron and steel structures.

Tractive power of locomotives and carrying capacity and efficiency of rolling-stock have been greatly increased, train services increased and speeds accelerated, workshops enlarged, and equipment improved by gradual installation of up-to-date machinery and appliances.

The policy of building within the Dominion in the railway and private engineering establishments the whole of the rolling-stock required, propounded in 1900 and 1901, has been rigidly adhered to since that date, thus finding steady employment for a large number of skilled artisans, and circulating among the tradespeople of the country large sums of money that would under the policy of previous Governments have been sent out of the country to pay for foreign rolling-stock. No imported stock has been placed on our lines since 1902. The amount expended by the Government since 1890 in providing additional accommodation, establishing interlocking, block, tablet-working, telegraph, rolling-stock, and equipping same with Westinghouse brake amounts to over four millions and a quarter, and, in addition, the sum of two millions and a half has been spent in relaying track and respacing sleepers.

When the lines were taken over from the Commissioners in 1895 the wages paid to the staff were found to be very low. The Government at once took the matter in hand and passed legislation resulting in improvement of conditions. Further improvements were made in 1897 and 1899. The effect of these was that in four years the low-paid men of the Railway service received an addition of £51,542 to their wages. The position was further improved by Classification Acts of 1901 and 1907. Cadets' salaries were increased from a minimum of £30 to a minimum of £50; with increments to £200 per annum in twelve years. The wages of junior platelayers, porters, and labourers have been increased from 3s. per day (with increments of 6d. per day to a maximum of 6s. 6d.) to a minimum of 5s., with increments rising to 8s. in five years. In 1895 it took a junior eight years to reach 6s. 6d. per day.

To remove the disabilities under which the Second Division men and casual employees laboured in respect to pay when off duty, these men were brought under the operation of the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, and given the benefits thereof.

A Superannuation Fund was established in 1903, the contributions being fixed at a low rate, the State guaranteeing the sufficiency of the Fund. From 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1911, 1,341 persons have been placed on the Fund, and of this number 1,061 were receiving the benefits of the Fund at 31st March last, the annual charge on the Fund at that date amounting to £54,144, and the accumulated fund, £207,243. Epitomized, the position since the Government took control of the railways in 1895 is—

	£
Concessions in fares and freights ... ..	1,150,000
(Benefits accruing to agriculturists and pastoralists from reduced fares and freights included in above, £650,000)	
Concessions in pay and hours of railway staff ... ..	870,000
Additional train-services, many of which have been laid on to give increased facilities and conveniences to the people of the Dominion ... ..	1,250,000
	<u>£3,270,000</u>

T. RONAYNE, General Manager.

Head Office, Railways, Wellington, 6th September, 1911.



RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CONCESSIONS MADE TO THE PUBLIC BY THE POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FROM 1891 TO 31ST AUGUST, 1911.

	£
On postages .. .. .	224,304
On parcels-post .. .. .	21,569
On telegrams .. .. .	77,438
On cables .. .. .	25,113
On telephone-exchanges .. .. .	6,021
On money-order and postal-note commission .. .. .	21,600
On private-box rentals .. .. .	1,700
On account of reduced charges for rural telephones .. .. .	1,000
	<u>£378,745</u>

D. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

General Post Office, 6th September, 1911.

POST AND TELEGRAPH CONCESSIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1890, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1911.

Date.	Nature of Concession.
<b>REDUCTIONS IN POSTAGE.</b>	
<i>Letters.</i>	
1891—Jan. ..	For the United Kingdom, from 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Oct. ..	For all countries beyond New Zealand, except Australia and South Sea Islands, from 6d. to 1s. 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to uniform 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1901—Jan. ..	Establishment of universal penny post.
1906—Nov. ..	Reduction on inland rate from 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 4 oz.
1908—Jan. ..	Reduction of inland rate to 1d. for the first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz. thereafter.
<i>Letter-cards.</i>	
1893 ..	Introduction of.
1901—Jan. ..	From 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.
<i>Post-cards.</i>	
1891—Oct. ..	For the United Kingdom, from 2d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per card.
	For other British and foreign countries, except Australia: formerly not admitted, rate made 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per card.
1898—Feb. ..	Increased size of, to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1901—Jan. ..	From 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.
1907—Oct. ..	Sending a post-card not bearing a communication of the nature of a letter at printed-paper rates. All post-cards may bear writing on the address side. Labels giving the addresses of the sender and receiver may be attached. Cards with Christmas and New Year wishes limited to five words may be sent at the printed-paper rate.
Dec. ..	Reduction of postage inland from 1d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Reply-paid Post-cards.</i>	
1907—Dec. ..	Reduction of postage, if in Dominion, from 2d. to 1d.
<i>Commercial Papers (Including Accounts, &amp;c.).</i>	
1891—Oct. ..	For delivery in town in which posted, from 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	For other places within the colony, also Australia, from 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1d. up to 4 oz. (For Australia subsequently altered to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. up to 10 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional 2 oz.).
	For other countries, including United Kingdom, from 6d. to 1s. 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., reduced to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. up to 10 oz.
<i>Books, Printed Papers, &amp;c.</i>	
1891—Oct. ..	For places within New Zealand, from 8d. per pound to 4d. per pound.
	For foreign countries from between 1s. 4d. and 2s. 8d. per pound to 4d. per pound.

POST AND TELEGRAPH CONCESSIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1890, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1911—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of Concession.
<i>Newspapers.</i>	
1891—Oct. ..	For foreign countries, from between 1s. 4d. and 2s. 8d. to 4d. per pound.
1904—March ..	Reduction in rate of postage to United Kingdom and all British Possessions in the penny-postage scheme to 1d. per newspaper. Australia limits to 20 oz.
Nov. ..	Reduction in rate of postage to Natal and Ceylon to 1d. per newspaper.
Dec. ..	Reduction in rate of postage to 1d. per newspaper to Federated Malay States, Johore, Malta, Sarawak, Straits Settlements, Transvaal, and Trinidad.
<i>Registered Magazines.</i>	
1899—Jan. ..	Establishment of at 1d. for first 8 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each succeeding 4 oz., as against $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. as printed paper.
1908—Jan. ..	Reduction of postage to 1d. per pound.
<i>Registered Letters.</i>	
1908—Jan. ..	Reduction of fee from 3d. to 2d.
<i>Redirected Correspondence (of all classes, except parcels).</i>	
1891—Oct. ..	Redirection-charge abolished.
<i>Stamped Envelope.</i>	
1904—Mar. ..	For reply with sample a stamped envelope may be enclosed.
<i>Unclaimed Letters.</i>	
1904—April ..	Return to writers of certain classes of unclaimed letters made earlier.
<i>Reply Coupons.</i>	
1907—Oct. ..	Issue of, to prepay a reply to a letter addressed to a place abroad.
<i>Letter-carriers' Deliveries.</i>	
1908—Jan. ..	Increase of frequency in business portions of four large centres.
<i>Post-office Attendance.</i>	
1908—1st Sept. (to take effect from)	Extension of hours of attendance to public at four principal post-offices, from 9 a.m.—5 p.m. to 8 a.m.—8 p.m.
<i>Private Boxes.</i>	
1909—1st Jan. (to take effect from)	Reduction of rental at places where there is no letter-carrier's delivery, from £1 to 10s. per annum.
<i>Embossed Envelope.</i>	
1908—Oct. ..	New envelope at 1d. for business and social correspondence. So'd at rate of 11 for 1s. or 5 for 6d.
<i>Call-box System.</i>	
1909—Jan. ..	Call-box system introduced on 1st January, 1909.
<i>Reduction of Inland Postage Rate for Registered Magazines.</i>	
1910—Oct. ..	Inland postage rate for registered magazines reduced to "Each copy not exceeding 8 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; every additional 8 oz. or fraction, $\frac{1}{2}$ d."
<i>Insured-letter System.</i>	
1910—Dec. ..	The insured-letter system inaugurated with the United Kingdom.
1911—1st July ..	Letters addressed to European and many other countries may be insured if sent via London and by the Suez route only. The charge is at the rate of 8d. for each £12 of insured value.
<i>Parcels.</i>	
1891—Jan. ..	For inland delivery, from 7d. to 6d. for the first 1 lb. and 3d. each succeeding 1 lb.
1907—Jan. ..	For inland delivery, reduced to 4d. for first 1 lb. and 2d. each succeeding 1 lb.
1891—Oct. ..	For Australia, from 1s. 2d. and 1s. 6d. for first 2 lb. and 7d. and 9d. each succeeding 1 lb., to 8d. for first 1 lb. and 6d. each succeeding 1 lb., the different rates to different States.

POST AND TELEGRAPH CONCESSIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1890, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1911—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of Concession.
<i>Parcels—continued.</i>	
1897—Jan. ..	For the United Kingdom, from 1s. 6d. up to 2 lb. and each additional 1 lb. 9d. to 1s. for 1 lb. and 6d. each succeeding 1 lb.
1899—April ..	Arrangement with United Kingdom for delivery free of Customs charges.
1901—Jan. ..	For the United Kingdom, 1s. up to 3 lb.; 2s. to 7 lb.; 3s. to 11 lb.
1899—April ..	Establishment of insured-parcel system.
1907—Oct. ..	Increase of maximum amount up to which a post-parcel to certain countries may be insured from £50 to £400.
<i>Money-orders, &amp;c.</i>	
1904—Oct. and Nov. ..	Increase of maximum amount of single order for United Kingdom, Fiji, Hong Kong, Natal, and Transvaal to £40.
Dec. ..	Increase of maximum amount of single order to Australia to £40.
1907—July ..	Introduction of advice-of-payment system.
1908—Jan. ..	Reduction in rates of commission.
1897 ..	Introduction of telegraph money-order system between Australian Colonies and New Zealand.
1893—Sept. ..	Currency of postal-notes made unlimited.
1908—Jan. ..	Postal-note poundage reduced.
1904—June ..	Sale of British postal orders introduced.
<i>Post-Office Savings-Bank.</i>	
1904—Jan. ..	Removal of limit of amount of interest-bearing deposits: non-mercantile societies.
May ..	Deposits made on 2nd of month to bear interest for that month when 1st is a Sunday or Post Office holiday.
Aug. ..	Acceptance of deposits without pass-book from Education Boards for credit of School Committees.
1907—Jan. ..	Increase of limits of interest-bearing amounts to £300 and £600.
Sept. ..	Nomination by depositor of payee on his behalf.
1908—Nov. ..	Home savings-bank safes to be issued to depositors on application.
<i>Telegraph.</i>	
1892—Feb. ..	Inland ordinary telegrams formerly 1s. for first ten words and 1d. for each additional word (address and signature free up to ten words). Maximum number of words in inland telegrams (with free address and signatures up to six words) increased from ten to twelve in text for minimum rates.
Aug. ..	Maximum number of words in text and signature for minimum charge made eighteen.
1896—June ..	Inland telegraph-rates further reduced to 6d. for first twelve words, and 1d. for each additional word, address and signature being charged for. Delayed telegrams (half former rates for ordinary telegrams) abolished at same time.
1906—Nov. ..	Rate for ordinary inland telegrams reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word, with minimum charge of 6d. Urgent rates made double the reduced charge for ordinary messages.
1908—Jan. ..	Extension of free telegram-delivery.
1909—Jan. ..	Copies of Press telegrams supplied for fee 6d. per 100 words plus search-fee of 1s. or 2s. 6d.
Mar. ..	Rate of Press messages lodged at Wakapuaka between 11 p.m. and midnight reduced to 8d. per 100 words.
April ..	Rate on Press messages and cable news for morning newspapers handed in between 8 a.m. and midnight amended by allowing a margin of a total of seven words in excess of the 100 charged for in classes 3, 5, and 6 of tariff rates in Post and Telegraph Guide.
Aug. ..	Press cable rate to United Kingdom reduced from 1s. to 9d., and rate to United States America and Canada reduced in corresponding manner.
1909—Nov. ..	Press telegrams for evening papers received between 8–10 a.m. Mondays, at 6d. per 100 words in place of 1s. per 100 words between 5–5.30 p.m. on Sundays.
1895—Dec. ..	Introduction of system of transmission of telegram to or from any telephone-subscriber by telephone.
1904—Sept. ..	Reduction of postage and registration charges on telegrams from one country to another from 5d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1907—May ..	Fee for delivery of telegrams for unregistered code addresses reduced to 6d.
1908—Jan. ..	Telegram forms embossed with 6d. stamp.
Feb. ..	Fee for books of interleaved telegram forms reduced from 1s. to 9d.
1907—Aug. ..	Charge for Press telegrams for evening papers on departmental holidays reduced from 1s. to 6d. for each 100 words or fraction thereof.

## POST AND TELEGRAPH CONCESSIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1890, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1911—continued.

Date.	Nature of Concession.
<i>Cable Telegrams.</i>	
1893—Jan.	International rate reduced from 10s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. per word. Intercolonial rate reduced from 9s. 6d. for first ten words and 1s. each additional word, to 3s. for first ten words and 5d. each additional word. Intercolonial Press cable rate (New Zealand - Australian cable) reduced from 3d. to 1d. per word.
1902—June	Ordinary rate to Great Britain reduced to 3s. 4d. a word.
Dec.	Ordinary rate to Great Britain reduced to 3s. a word. Reductions also made on foreign messages.
1904—Sept.	"Code" extended to include words, real or artificial, which are capable of pronunciation in any of the admitted languages. Letter cipher may be used in private telegrams, five letters to a word. Groups, such as "fga" (foreign general average), counted five letters to a word.
Nov.	Reduction of charges to places beyond the Dominion from 3 to 2 rates for New Zealand lines when telegrams marked "Urgent N.Z. Lines."
1909—July	Convention Regulation XVII c: Request for repetition of suspected error in cable messages now charged for actual number of words to be repeated at single rate—tariff charge for one way only.
<i>Telephone Exchange.</i>	
1891—Oct.	Telephone-exchange subscriptions reduced from £10 and £9 per annum the first year and £8 the second, £7 second connections, to one uniform rate of £5 for first half-mile for business connections and one mile for private-residence connections, and £1 each subsequent mile or fraction of a mile, with £1 entrance-fee.
1897—April	(NOTE.—Rates raised at exchanges which give a continuous (all day and all night) service to £7 per annum for business connections; 10s. each additional quarter of a mile after first half-mile for business connections or one mile for private-residence connections.)
1907—May	Where number of connections justifies continuous attendance, such attendance may be obtained at an all-round subscription of £6 per annum in the place of £7 for business connections and £5 for private connections.
1908—June	Hours of attendance fixed at 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. when number of subscribers reaches fifty.
Jan.	Abolition of fee of £5 5s. per annum for telephoning telegrams to nearest telegraph-office at country places, and reduction to £1 per annum or 3d. per message of same fee in principal towns.
1909—May	Premises of any hospital or any benevolent or charitable institution duly acknowledged by Minister of Telegraphs may be connected with a telephone exchange at half the regulation rates or charges; but in the event of new lines being required for such institutions the institutions shall pay the cost of the new lines in addition to the half-rates herein mentioned.
Dec.	Charge for telephoning telegrams abolished at all but chief post-offices.
Nov.	Charges for bureau-communications assessed minute by minute, with a minimum charge for three minutes, in lieu of charging a fixed fee per period of three minutes or fraction thereof.
Nov.	Half-rates charged for bureau-communications between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.
<i>Telephone-extensions.</i>	
1911—Mar.	Only half-deficiency on telephone-lines to be guaranteed by settlers instead of whole deficiency as before; interest on cost of construction calculated at 3½ per cent. instead of 5 per cent., and charge for stationery not included in estimated expenditure.
<i>Debentures.</i>	
1904—Mar.	Sale of Government 4-per-cent. debentures through the Post Office.

D. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

General Post Office, 6th September, 1911.