## STORES BRANCH.

The amount expended in connection with the purchase of stores and material during the year was £1,470,229, and the expenditure was divided as follows:—

					£	s.	a.
To merchants, manufacturers	, and othe	rs in New	Zealar	ad	439,949	$^{-2}$	0
Through High Commissioner,	London				137,024	3	3
Material manufactured in rail	way works	$_{ m hops}$			166,147	15	0
Coal and coke		• •			630,903	10	8
Stationery					18,666	17	8
For manufactured and used	l material	recovered	$_{ m from}$	other			
railway branches					64,529	4	11
Timber from railway sawmill					13,008	9	5
					£1,470,229	$^{2}$	11

The value of stores held at 31st March, 1931, was £705,777, as compared with £867,636 at the end of the previous year.

There was a net decrease in this year's expenditure, as compared with the previous year, of £896,727 15s. 2d., the following decreases being shown:—

								13.	٠.
To merchants,	manufactu	rers, and	others i	n New	Zealand		413,106	14	$^{2}$
Through High (							193,451		
Material manufa									
Coal and coke							20,122	-8	4
Stationery							38,659	18	4
For manufactur	ed and use	ed materi	al recove	red fron	n other	railway			
branches		•••	• •			• •	8,708	13	11
							£896,727	15	

A summary of the purchases and issues of stores, exclusive of coal, for the past six years is as follows:—

Year ended			Purchases. $\mathfrak{L}$	Issues. ${\mathfrak L}$
31st March, 1927	 	 	1,481,003	1,356,654
31st March, 1928	 	 	1,542,755	1,656,196
31st March, 1929	 	 	1,823,767	1,794,838
31st March, 1930	 	 	1,764,987	1,802,366
31st March, 1931	 	 	1,716,452	1,743,416
31st March, 1932	 	 	852,044	1,018,616

The Board has pursued the policy, which it found in operation on assuming control of the Department, of giving preference in the purchase of its materials, firstly to New Zealand products, and secondly to British Empire products. It has also aimed to steadily reduce the amount of capital locked up in stores stocks, and it will be seen that very substantial progress has been made in this direction during the year. A thorough organization has been developed for careful inspection of stores, with a view to keeping stocks in the best condition and at the lowest quantity consistent with efficiently meeting the requirements of the Department. The problem of slow-moving stores has had careful attention, with a view to seeing that they are dealt with promptly and in a way that will ensure the best results obtainable in the particular circumstances of each case.

The process of bringing control of all stocks of materials under the Stores Branch has been continued, and at the close of the year was nearing completion. This work has been largely influenced by the amalgamations of the various branch workshops which have taken place, and so far as the stores are concerned the arrangements that have been made will make not only for economy in dealing with the custody and issue of materials, but will make for more effective control and a more independent check of purchases and issues. In many cases stores depots have been amalgamated, thus ensuring economy and better order and control. The general reorganization of the Stores Branch has, the Board finds, extended over some years. A review of the position shows that it was a very desirable procedure, and the Board is pleased to be able to record the near completion of the work which, as already mentioned, will be, from every point of view, distinctly advantageous to the Department. The arrangements effectively combine efficiency with economy.

## COAL-SUPPLIES.

The average consumption of coal per week during the year ended 31st March, 1932, was 7,097 tons, which was a decrease of 1,230 tons per week compared with the previous year, and 2,062 tons compared with the year ended 31st March, 1930. A comparison of the purchases of New Zealand and imported fuel for eight years ended 31st March, 1931, is as follows:—

Year.	Ne	ew Zealand. Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Imported.} \\ {\rm Tons.} \end{array}$	Per Cent. of Total.	Total. Tons.
1924-25	 	94,351	$23 \cdot 16$	313,107	$76 \cdot 84$	407,458
1925 – 26	 	85,393	$23 \cdot 49$	278,076	$76 \cdot 51$	363,469
1926-27	 	187,793	$49 \cdot 30$	193,163	$50 \cdot 70$	380,956
1927-28	 	288,646	$65 \cdot 50$	152,025	34.50	440,671
1928-29	 	356,724	$84 \cdot 25$	66,675	$15 \cdot 75$	423,399
1929 - 30	 ;	355,214	$74 \cdot 59$	121,037	$25 \cdot 41$	476,251
1930-31	 	367,686	90.00	40,827	10.00	408,513
1931 - 32	 :	373,335	$89 \cdot 72$	42,756	$10 \cdot 28$	416,091