1887.
NEW ZEALAND.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

(TENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR OF).

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly pursuant to "The Friendly Societies Act, 1882," Section 5, Subsection (8).

THE Registrar, in presenting to Parliament his report for the year 1886, desires to direct special attention to the number and importance of the valuation reports which were completed during the year and, in consideration of the very great interest attaching thereto, has selected many passages and reproduced (Appendix I.) the Valuers' *ipsissima verba*, chiefly those passages which have more than a local significance, as bearing upon questions affecting the welfare and progress of all friendly societies. To have published all the valuation reports in full, or even to have quoted extensively from each, would have filled a large volume. There is also of necessity much similarity between many of them. Reference, therefore, to several which contain the same arguments and advice as those from which extracts had already been selected has, for this reason, been omitted.

2. During the session of 1886 an amending Act was passed enabling friendly societies, under certain conditions, to transfer to the management or other fund the excess of interest above 5 per cent. earned by the benefit fund. As some misapprehension as to the meaning of clause 2 has already arisen, it may be well here to point out that a society or branch cannot take advantage of the provisions of this amendment except under the following conditions:—

(1.) That more than 5 per cent. per annum has been earned on the total benefit fund.
(2.) That at the last quinquennial valuation the valuer reported a surplus.
(3.) That an actuary's certificate as to the sufficiency of the rates of contribution for new members has been obtained.
(4.) That in a society having branches the transfer desired by the central body or the branch, as the case may be, is approved by the branches or the central body respectively.

Application, therefore, for permission to make such transfer from the benefit fund must be accompanied by proof that all the above-mentioned conditions exist or have been complied with. The Amendment Act is appended (Appendix III).

3. The judgment delivered by his Honour Mr. Justice Richmond in the case "Locke and others (Trustees of Court Perseverance, A.O.F., at Motueka) *v.* the Public Trustee as administrator of the estate of F. E. Bisley, deceased, is quoted verbatim (Appendix IV.). The plaintiffs' case was that they had a preferential claim against the estate of the deceased for a total of £587 16s. 7d., being moneys with which Bisley, as court secretary, had been from time to time intrusted in order that he might pay the same into the Colonial Bank at Motueka to the credit of the trustees of the court, which instruction he had not obeyed, but had paid in the said moneys to his private account. One portion of the total amount, £385 16s. 9d., transferred from the Bank of New South Wales, had entirely disappeared, but the remainder was in the bank on deposit account in Bisley's name at the time of his death. The implicit confidence reposed in Bisley was such that at his request the trustees signed their names to a blank form which he converted into an order on the Colonial Bank at Motueka to pay him the £385 16s. 9d., and that neither as trustees nor as auditors did they require any proof that either this or any other moneys intrusted to him that he might lodge them with the bank had been placed therein to the credit of the court. The Valuer in his report necessarily refers to this loss, and his remarks thereon may be fitly introduced here: "Beside the cause of deficiency common to the district—insufficiency of contributions

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THIS REPORT.

A.O.F., Ancient Order of Foresters. A.O.S., Ancient Order of Shepherds. B.U.O.O.F., British United Order of Odd Fellows. H.A.C.B.S., Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society. I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars. I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows (American Order). I.O.R., Independent Order of Rechabites. L.U.F.B.S., Loyal United Friends' Benefit Society. M.U.I.O.O.F., Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows. N.I.O.O.F., National Independent Order of Odd Fellows. P.A.F.S.A., Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia. R.E.B.S., Railway Employés' Benefit Societies. S.D.T., Sons and Daughters of Temperance. U.A.O.D., United Ancient Order of Druids. W.M.C., Working-Men's Clubs.

—your court appears to have suffered heavily by the wholesale misappropriation of funds by a late secretary. Such defalcations ought to be impossible if the officers of the court performed their duty and the laws were enforced. No doubt it is a painful matter to refer to, but it would be well if such cases as this were made thoroughly public, in order that other societies might be warned against laxity in guarding what should be considered as a sacred trust—the funds of a friendly society."

4. The decision given by the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and confirmed by the Lords Justices of Appeal, in respect of an application made by the Trustees of the order for an injunction to restrain the Caledonian lodge in the Bolton district, M.U.I.O.O.F., from seceding from the order except in conformity with the rules of the order and district, although the lodge had not been registered as a branch under the Act of 1875, is of sufficient importance to be referred to here. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs. A full report was published in the January and May numbers of the *Odd Fellows' Magazine*, 1886. It would seem that, in virtue of this decision, lodges although unregistered, or separately registered, which are *de facto* branches of a district in one of the affiliated orders are also such *de jure*, and legally bound by the laws of the order and district.

5. It may be mentioned that in a case of prosecution of a secretary of a registered friendly society, who had been committed for trial at the assizes held at Nottingham, England, in July, 1885, on a charge of embezzlement of the society's funds, the Judge directed the jury to acquit the prisoner on the ground that "there was no evidence of the registration of the rules of the society," a certified copy of the rules having been tendered as such evidence instead of the *acknowledgment of registry* as required by the Act.

6. In order that the funds of friendly societies might be better protected, the Registrar, with the able assistance of Mr. A. G. Wiggins, one of the Public Valuers, drew up a set of rules with a view to the establishment of a Mutual Fidelity Guarantee Association. These rules were submitted to a provisional committee formed of representatives of the friendly societies in Wellington and, having been with some modifications approved, were issued to all registered friendly societies and branches in the colony, together with a circular inviting them to co-operate in the formation of the association. The rules are attached (Appendix V.). The establishment of such a fund seems desirable for many reasons. The security given by private bond ought, in the first place, not to be asked for and, secondly, in case of defalcation, is generally found to be valueless. The premium rates under a mutual scheme could with safety be fixed at such an amount as to afford an inexpensive mode of insurance and, should a few years go by without any heavy losses, the societies would be protected by their subscribed capital, without the need of further annual payments until the fund should fall below the fixed minimum. Such an association is moreover calculated to form a bond of union among the various orders, and to induce a healthy rivalry among them in the matter of good management and careful custody of their funds. Sufficient promise of support was not received to justify the commencement of operations in January, 1887, as at first proposed, but it is now expected that the association will be able to begin business at an early date.

7. Opposition to the friendly society movement appeared during last year in a very unexpected quarter. The Rev. William Kowert, pastor of the Lutheran church at Sarau, excommunicated one of his congregation on the ground that he belonged to a society of Odd Fellows. Happily no fear need be entertained that such bigotry will find many sympathisers. In antithesis to this display of clerical intolerance, it is interesting to notice that at the 1886 A.M.C. of the M.U.I.O.O.F., in England, held at Stafford, *all* the five clergy who took part in the church service which the deputies attended were members of the order, and it may not be out of place to quote the following words from the sermon preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Iles on that occasion: "You will pardon me, I am sure, if I am enthusiastic in speaking to men whose wise and patient dealings with one of life's greatest problems I have watched for years with the deepest interest; to men whose counsels and labour of love have taught me so much, while I gladly sat at their feet as a disciple, aye, to men whom, in the name of my Master, I dare to encourage this day, because I verily believe that the spirit of my Master is the spirit of their order, and that they are earnestly doing the work of God among their fellows."

8. Another instance of "religious" opposition is reported. To one district in the colony came not long ago an itinerant preacher who converted one unfortunate member of a friendly society to the belief that it was his duty as a Christian "to take no thought for the morrow." The man was induced to withdraw from his lodge and, having cut himself off from all benefits, soon afterwards experienced a long attack of sickness. It is not probable that doctrines of this peculiar character will spread far; but, even though a better and truer gospel is likely to hold its own against such fanaticism, it may be well to publish the existence of this tenet among a certain sect, in order that the benefit of years of thrift may not in other instances be hastily foregone at the suggestion of an enthusiast.

9. Reference has been repeatedly made in the official reports of past years to the insufficient rates of contribution which are charged by some societies but, so long as the valuation summary for the year continues to exhibit so conspicuously as the prevailing cause of deficiency "inadequate contributions," the repetition of former warnings is rendered necessary. To all who are about to join a friendly society the advice is given that they should make their selection from among those which are sound in preference to one that is cheap. It is possible that many persons are under the impression that registration implies an official certificate of assurance as to a society's financial position. It may be well, therefore, to state that such exclusive registration is not provided for in the Act, nor, indeed, although desirable under certain conditions, would it be generally advantageous under present circumstances.

10. During 1886 conferences were held by the M.U.I.O.O.F. and the A.O.F. at Christchurch and Wellington respectively. The great difficulty in the way of an annual meeting of delegates is

the distance which many of them have to travel, and the consequent expense. Yet it is most desirable that thorough organization, united action, complete co-operation, and full development should be attained in each order, and these results cannot be looked for without periodical discussion.

11. One of the greatest difficulties which the M.U.I.O.O.F. in England has encountered it is face to face with now. The equal funeral levy system, part of the original unscientific method of friendly-society finance, which has been reformed in many other respects, still remains to tax the wisdom of the order. The solution of the question is by no means easy. It is not necessary here to discuss the subject at length, but there is one point which New Zealand societies, whose rules have perpetuated this fundamental error, will do well to consider, namely, that the difficulty of reform in this direction is greatly increased by delay. Already there is awakened a desire on the part of some members to get rid of this source of weakness, but unfortunately it does not appear that the majority are sufficiently far-seeing to recognize how great a hindrance the system, if continued, will prove to the advance of those societies which have adopted it. The importance of this question is so great that quotations from the remarks of two recognized authorities who have recently referred to it are introduced here, and in Appendix II. is an extract from an essay written from a member's point of view.

Addressing himself to the M.U.I.O.O.F. Mr. W. Sutton, the Actuary attached to the Friendly Societies' Registry Office, England, says, "The system of levies is radically wrong in principle, and it should be the endeavour of the lodges of your order to abolish it and, if necessary, substitute for it in all cases a proper insurance system, where each member pays for his own benefits according to his status on entry. So long as such levy system prevails the lodges are, in a considerable measure, undoing the good arising from the now general plan of graduated scales of payment." And Mr. R. Watson, the actuary to the M.U.I.O.O.F., in his report on the valuation of the order as at 31st December, 1880, writes as follows: "The system of equal levies to district funeral funds has exercised a very retarding and baneful influence in many districts. Instances are not wanting of older lodges having surplus funds at the cost of younger ones which are themselves in deficiency. . . . . If a young lodge is levied upon at the same rate as older ones for the funeral expenses as they occur, the younger lodge must have deficiency, because it is contributing to the funeral expenses of others, and cannot possibly accumulate funds for its own future funeral expenditure."

In the absence of an adequate scale of contributions to meet the *total* liabilities it is perfectly useless to consider any proposal for the establishment of a funeral fund upon scientific principles. Indeed, unless a society is likely to meet its engagements, it would be better not to make any separation of the benefit funds. The very fact of putting the funeral fund on a safe footing would in such a case diminish the already insufficient sick fund, and therefore the adoption of a graduated and adequate scale of contributions is a primary necessity in any efficient reform of friendly-society finance.

At the formation of a new district, in which all the branches are also new, there seems to be no better method for the provision of the funeral benefit than to establish a district fund, to which all members contribute according to age at entry. If, however, the branches of a district which at its formation did not establish a common funeral fund, but now wishes to remedy the evils attending the equal-levy system, desire to retain the management of their respective funeral funds, the simplest method of spreading the funeral liability over the district, without the accumulation of funds under the direct control of the central body, is by the annual assignment of such a portion of the funds of each branch, but retained by the branch, as is equivalent to the total yearly premiums adequate to provide the funeral benefits, such premiums to be calculated for existing members as at their present age, and for future entrants as at their age of entry. Out of this fund, increased by interest at the rate per cent. employed in calculating the said premiums, the contribution of each branch towards the expenditure of the district for funeral benefits should be made *pro ratâ according to the respective values from year to year of the several branch funeral funds.*

12. Appendix II. contains two quotations from "The Jackson Prize Essays, 1885." The extract on "The Weakness of the System of Equal Levy" is from the essay by Mr. R. W. Moffrey, M.U.I.O.O.F., and that on "Cheapness" by Mr. W. C. Eaton, A.O.F. As in most respects the rocks ahead in the course of New Zealand societies are just such as exist in England, those who wish to acquaint themselves with the opinions of some of the most thoughtful members of friendly societies at Home on important questions of friendly-society organization will find this small volume well worth perusal.

13. In Appendix VI. the advantages of registration are enumerated, there being still some societies which are unregistered, whose members, if fully informed, may perhaps change their views on the subject as others have done.

14. The names and addresses of the Public Valuers appointed under the Friendly Societies Act are given in Appendix XI.

15. Information as to the forms kept in the registry office for the convenience of societies, and sent free on application, is to be found in Appendix VIII.

16. The amount paid during the year to secretaries for furnishing statistical returns was £174 10s., and the cost of the valuations was £900 15s.

17. The Registrar has much pleasure in testifying to the care which secretaries generally have taken in making out the annual returns, and to the promptness and courtesy with which they have complied with his request for necessary information. With those few who cannot include themselves in this reference, that is, in respect of care and promptness (there has been no lack of courtesy), the Registrar hopes that these remarks will have sufficient influence, so that in future years it may not be necessary for him to qualify his acknowledgment of accuracy and punctuality.

Registration of Societies and Branches.

18. The total number of registrations during the year was 37, distributed as follows: M.U.I.O.O.F., 7 lodges; I.O.O.F., 4 lodges; B.U.O.O.F., 1 district and 2 lodges; A.O.F., 6 courts; U.A.O.D., 2 lodges; I.O.R., 6 tents; H.A.C.B.S., 6 branches; P.A.F.S.A., 1 lodge; W.M.C., 1 club; specially-authorized society, 1 society.

19. In the following table the progress of registration during the year is shown by a comparison of the number of societies on the register on the 1st January and 31st December respectively:—

Name or Class of Society.	Statement as on the 1st January, 1886.	Statement as on the 31st December, 1886.
M.U.I.O.O.F.*	13 districts and 118 lodges	13 districts and 121 lodges.
I.O.O.F.	1 grand lodge and 18 subordinate lodges	1 grand lodge and 22 subordinate lodges.
N.I.O.O.F.	1 district and 2 lodges	1 district and 2 lodges.
B.U.O.O.F.	1 lodge	1 district and 3 lodges.
A.O.F.	7 districts, 86 courts, and 2 widow and orphan funds	7 districts, 89 courts, and 2 widow and orphan funds.
A.O.S.	2 sanctuaries	2 sanctuaries.
U.A.O.D.	38 lodges	37 lodges.
L.U.F.B.S.	1 grand lodge and 1 subordinate lodge	1 grand lodge and 1 subordinate lodge.
I.O.R.	2 districts and 35 tents	2 districts and 38 tents.
S.D.T.	1 grand division and 9 subordinate divisions	1 grand division and 9 subordinate divisions.
H.A.C.B.S.	1 district and 14 branches	1 district and 19 branches.
P.A.F.S.A.	1 grand lodge and 11 subordinate lodges	1 grand lodge and 12 subordinate lodges.
R.E.B.S.	2 societies	2 societies.
I.F.S.†	2 societies	2 societies.
B.S.‡	1 society	1 society.
W.M.C.	9 clubs	9 clubs.
I.O.G.T.*	1 grand lodge, 111 subordinate lodges, and 2 temples	1 grand lodge, 111 subordinate lodges, and 2 temples.
I.S.S.§	5 societies	6 societies.

* For explanation of abbreviations, see page 1. † Isolated friendly societies. ‡ Benevolent societies. § Isolated specially-authorized societies.

A complete list of societies and branches on the register as at the end of 1886 is subjoined. (Appendix IX.)

Conversion of Registry.

20. During the year 1886 the under mentioned, which had been on the register as district societies, were re-registered as branches of their respective districts:—

B.U.O.O.F.—Aorangi Lodge (Wellington District), Southern Star Lodge (Wellington District).

A.O.F.—Court Patea (Taranaki District).

H.A.C.B.S. — Auckland Branch (New Zealand District), Grahamstown Branch (New Zealand District), St. Joseph's (Dunedin) Branch (New Zealand District), Charleston Branch (New Zealand District), Hokitika Branch (New Zealand District).

Cancellation of Registry.

21. The registry of the following societies and branches was cancelled on the ground that they had ceased to exist:—

M.U.I.O.O.F.—Te Aroha Lodge (Auckland District), United Brethren Lodge (Wellington District), Sefton Lodge (Ashley District), Dawn of Hope Lodge (Lyttelton District).

A.O.F.—Court Royal Oak of Kawarau (United Otago District), Court Tapanui (United Otago District), Court Pride of the Forest (United Otago District).

U.A.O.D.—Gladstone Lodge, Pride of the Forest Lodge, Waikiwi Lodge.

I.O.R.—Hope of Feilding Tent (New Zealand Central District), Southern Cross Tent (New Zealand Central District), Ray of Hope Tent (New Zealand Central District).

H.A.C.B.S.—St. Patrick's Branch (Patea).

Dipton Working-Men's Club.

Registration of New Rules.

22. Registration of a complete amendment of rules, *i.e.*, of a complete set of new rules, was made in respect of the following societies and branches:—

M.U.I.O.O.F.—Unity Lodge (Wellington District), Nelson District, Mansion of Peace Lodge (Nelson District), General Cameron Lodge (Nelson District), United Gore Lodge (Invercargill District).

A.O.F.—Court Taranaki (Taranaki District), Nelson District.

I.O.R.—New Zealand District.

S.D.T.—Progress Division.

Sydenham and Addington Working-men's Club.

Registration of Partial Amendments of Rules.

23. Registration of a partial amendment of rules was made in respect of the following societies and branches:—

M.U.I.O.O.F.—Good Intent Lodge (Auckland District), New Plymouth District, Waitara Lodge (New Plymouth District), Ashley District, North Canterbury District, South Rakaia Lodge (North Canterbury District), Naseby Lodge (Otago District), Valley Lodge (Otago District).

A.O.F.—Auckland District, Wellington District, Court Sir George Grey (Wellington District), Court Loyal Feilding (Wellington District), Canterbury United District, Court Pride of Oamaru (United Otago District).

U.A.O.D.—Enterprise Lodge, Otago Lodge, Excelsior Lodge, Star of New Zealand Lodge, Blenheim Mistletoe Lodge.

S.D.T.—Grand Division.

Otago Railway Employés' Benefit Society.

Rational Sick and Burial Association.

Christchurch Working-men's Club.

Invercargill United Friendly Societies' Dispensary.

Christchurch and Suburban Co-operative Money Club.

Statistics for 1885.

24. The statistics compiled from the annual returns for 1885 are appended to this report (see page 41). The form of the tables has been in some respects varied from that of past years. Table I. contains a detailed statement of the membership and funds of each registered society and branch which sent in returns (with the exception of a few whose returns were inaccurate or received too late for publication); but in the next six tables district totals only are given for those societies whose central bodies are established within the colony. The lodges of the Druids, the sanctuaries of the Shepherds, and the benefit societies of the railway employés are similarly grouped. Particulars of the funds under the direct control of the central bodies are tabulated separately in Tables VIII. and IX.

25. The number of lodges* whose returns are tabulated is 302, and of central bodies 28, distributed according to orders as follows:—

Society.	Lodges.	Central Bodies.	Society.	Lodges.	Central Bodies.
M.U.I.O.O.F.	114	13	L.U.F.B.S.	1	1
I.O.O.F.	14	1	I.O.R.	26	2
N.I.O.O.F...	2	1	S.D.T.	6	1
B.U.O.O.F.	1	..	H.A.C.B.S	11	1
A.O.F.	80	7	P.A.F.S.A.	11	1
A.O.S.	2	..	R.E.B.S.	2	..
U.A.O.D.	32	..			

26. The number of members of these lodges at the end of the year was 22,794.

27. The following balance-sheet gives their total funds (including those of the central bodies) as at the 31st December, 1885:—

Funds.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
Sick and Funeral Funds	285,614	15	6	Investments at interest	192,398	18	5
Medical and Management Funds ..	23,806	2	9	Value of land and buildings	100,772	6	9
Other funds and property	12,843	2	4	Cash not bearing interest	18,084	18	10
				Value of goods	9,615	1	0
				Other assets	1,392	15	7
Total	£322,264	0	7	Total	£322,264	0	7

28. The following summary shows the disposition of the various investments at interest, together with the respective average rates per cent.:—

Mode of Investment.	Amount.	Rate per cent.
	£ s. d.	
On deposit with the Post-office Savings Bank	8,552 0 10	4·5
	3,401 3 6	4·0*
On deposit with other banks	33,015 2 10	5·0
On deposit with companies and building societies	6,509 11 2	5·9
On mortgage of freehold property	124,207 2 4	7·9
In Government and municipal debentures	10,772 0 0	6·3
In shares in companies	3,873 4 0	7·6
Other investments	2,068 13 9	6·5
Total	£192,398 18 5	7·0

* Interest on sums exceeding £200 in the P.O.S.B. is at the rate of 4 per cent.

29. Averages and percentages deduced from the tabulated returns for five consecutive years are given in Appendix VII.

* The word "lodge," when applied to all societies, is to be understood as embracing the synonymous terms court, tent, &c., as used in the various orders.

VALUATIONS.

30. The main object of a quinquennial valuation of a friendly society is to ascertain the society's financial position, not merely by a calculation of the value of its assets and liabilities at a specified date, but also by an investigation of its experience during the five years under review, to determine whether its progress—if it has progressed—is dependent upon causes which warrant a reasonable expectation of continuous success; or, in case of retrogression, whether the deficiency is due to temporary causes or to errors of principle that must be corrected in order to avert ultimate ruin. If the result be satisfactory, its publication is calculated to contribute still more to the society's advancement. When there is no ground for hope that the society will be able, under present conditions, to fulfil its promises, there is all the more need of publicity in order that new members may not be enrolled without the means of ascertaining the nature of the contract they are entering into. Between a divisible surplus on the one hand and a hopeless deficiency on the other there are, of course, a number of intermediate positions. By "hopeless deficiency" it is not meant that inevitable collapse is impending. Reference is made not to a position of absolute hopelessness, but of hopelessness *unless a remedy be applied.* There are many degrees between what may be termed "solvency point" and that marked "hopelessness absolute." Indeed, there is so much elasticity in the friendly-society system that, only when a society itself decides that it is so, has this latter point been reached. There are deficiencies and deficiencies. A deficiency may be merely nominal, and may even be accompanied by promising signs of a coming surplus; or it may be such that a very slight pecuniary sacrifice on the part of members would wipe it altogether out; or it may be indicative of an absolutely insufficient scale of payments to benefit funds, necessitating considerable augmentation of the contribution rates. Of course, if all warnings are persistently disregarded, sooner or later the accumulated loss must become such that it would cost more to restore the society's solvency than its members would probably be willing to pay.

31. As sufficient data has not yet been collected from which to form, for *all* ages, even an approximate estimate of the future rates of mortality and sickness in the colony, valuations have been based on the M.U.I.O.O.F. experience 1866–70. Although, as far as comparison is possible, New Zealand rates are, on the average, lower than the English, yet, in consideration of the limited data at the higher ages, it has been decided that there is not sufficient ground for modifying the results of valuations according to each society's varying experience during the quinquennium, or even according to the collective experience of the colony, and that it is better to err by adopting a standard that may possibly leave a margin for safety than to risk the publication of a virtual approval of rates of contribution which might hereafter prove insufficient. The value of the collection of statistics of friendly societies for the purpose of deducing averages is based on the probability that, by grouping the experience of large numbers, an approximation to each society's *entire* experience will be ascertained, and to modify the results of valuation obtained from calculations based on the experience of upwards of a million years of life, because the rate of mortality or sickness during a quinquennium in a society numbering a few hundred or even a few thousand members varies somewhat from the mean is to render the collection of statistics to some extent valueless, and the result obtained by means of such modification is less likely to represent the true position of the society than that worked out on the basis of an average experience; provided, of course, that there is no indication that the variation is due to causes which are likely to prove permanent.

32. It has been said that, thus far, the sickness experience of New Zealand compares favourably with the English experience; but for many years yet we must remain in ignorance of the effect which sickness at the higher ages will have in altering the ratio between them. It is possible that in this respect the dissimilar conditions of colonial life may manifest themselves very adversely.

33. There have been three principal factors which *hitherto* have operated in favour of the friendly societies of New Zealand as compared with those of England. (1.) Higher rate of interest; (2.) Lower average age of members; (3.) Higher rate of secession. Stress is laid on the word "hitherto," because the favourable effect of these causes cannot be regarded as permanent.

(1.) *Higher Rate of Interest.*—Although friendly-society statistics do not show any appreciable change in the rate of interest on their invested funds during the past few years—probably, in part, because greater attention to the matter of investments has exercised a counteracting influence—the general downward tendency of interest rates in the colony must be admitted, and there is abundant evidence that the rate of interest in all countries where it is still comparatively high is likely to fall steadily, until little variation from the average will be maintained anywhere.

(2.) *Lower Average Age.*—So far as the sickness rates in England and New Zealand are comparable, it appears that the result of an increase in average age will be to diminish the advantage hitherto enjoyed in this respect by societies in the colony, and it is, moreover, not improbable that, as the proportion of *old* members increases, the sickness experience among these will swell the total very considerably. This latter is, indeed, merely a conjecture; but, if it it be assumed that the average longevity in the colony will be greater than in England, it is a reasonable inference that the sickness rate at the higher ages will increase in proportion, and that thus the total sickness for all ages will approximate very closely to the Home experience.

(3.) *Higher Rate of Secession.*—It may be assumed that future years will show a decrease in the rate of secession, and consequent diminution of gain in this respect. A higher average of age will have some effect in this direction, and the spread of knowledge and the growth of prudence in the community will be likely not only to increase the number of those who join friendly societies, but also to prevent them from lightly allowing their membership to lapse.

34. It is said that the most valuable experience which any one possesses is that which has been bought dearly. But in spite of this assertion, the truth of which is not here denied, it is in order that societies in New Zealand may be saved from buying in the same dear market to which the English societies of the first half of the present century came as purchasers, that the Registrar would ask those who are already members, as well as those who are about to enrol themselves,

to judge carefully of the position of the society which they have joined or are intending to join, and thoughtfully to consider the advice and weigh the arguments set forth in support of that advice which is given by experts who have made this matter their special study, and who can have no possible reason for misleading their readers.

35. It seems almost absurd to treat seriously the argument which is constantly repeated that, because a friendly society is yearly accumulating funds, its financial position may be accepted as satisfactory. Of all the societies which have collapsed there was not one which did not during the first years of its existence possess accumulated funds. A society with an inadequate scale of contributions is at its very outset actuarially insolvent; but, even though the payments are utterly insufficient, yet provided that there are enough members to cover the risk of the ordinary fluctuations of sickness and mortality, and that no extraordinary experience is met with, its funds will go on increasing for many years, and only an actuary can determine what the rate of increase should be. Whoever, therefore, is provident enough to invest his savings in order to secure contingent and deferred benefits will, unless he be specially educated to judge as to the position of his society, act wisely in accepting the opinion of an expert. The prudence exercised by the member of a friendly society which is not established on the best principles is better than none, but half measures surely should not satisfy where so much is at stake. While employment is obtainable, and health and strength remain, the lot of the artisan and of the labourer in this colony, if he be single, or if being married he be prudently content with a small family, compares very favourably with that of the working-man at Home; but if sickness overtakes him, and he has made no secure provision for such a contingency, his position, or at least the position of the married man, is worse than it would be in England.

36. Notwithstanding all that has been said, there is happily some ground for congratulations. The progress in the right direction, though slow, may be said to be sure. The adoption of scientific principles of finance by the deliberate and voluntary choice of men educated up to this better knowledge may be regarded as permanent.

37. The criticism of those who find fault with the method of valuation on the ground that the valuers do not *anticipate* profit arising from secessions has been fully dealt with in the valuation reports. It may be added that, apart from the actuarial aspect of the question, it is utterly contrary to the spirit of fraternity for a society to make a calculation in cold blood as to the probable gain which will accrue to one section of the members by means of loss, the result perhaps of misfortune, to some of their fellow-members. When the quinquennial valuation is made, then, if there is a surplus available for appropriation, this profit on secessions during the past five years will form a part of such surplus, so that the more prudent and the more fortunate members gain thereby; but do not let them rejoice in anticipation over the unwisdom or, possibly, over the distress of their neighbours and brothers.

38. It would appear that in some societies the majority of the members are utterly indifferent to the fact that their liabilities are considerably in excess of their assets. In "the days of statistical darkness" that societies should drift ignorantly into insolvency was a misfortune, but that societies in full view of their danger should make no effort to avert it is a crime. If, therefore, two consecutive valuations of a society shall have been made and a deficiency shall have resulted on each occasion, and if the Valuer in *each* of his reports shall have stated that the rates of contribution are inadequate to meet the promised benefits, and the society shall have neglected to take any steps to reduce the deficiency shown, the Registrar considers that it will be his duty to recommend that the Government withdraw the undertaking to defray the expense of any subsequent valuation of such society, due under the Act, until the Valuer's advice shall have been adopted. In providing for the cost of valuation the Legislature has recognized the importance of letting in the light upon friendly-society finance, in the interests not only of the members but also of the community at large, and it certainly is not intended that the Valuer's report should be treated as so much waste paper, or that societies whose liabilities exceed their assets should continue to promise benefits which there is no reasonable expectation that they will be able to pay, without some strong protest being entered against the dishonesty of such a course, as well as against the wilful disregard of the actuarial advice placed gratuitously at their disposal.

39. As the Valuers have pointed out in several of their reports to those societies, whose assets consist partly of land and buildings, the estimated worth of such property the Valuer has no means of verifying. It seems desirable that a certificate by an official property-valuer should be added to the list of the returns to be furnished (whenever requisite) to the actuarial Valuer. For, on the one hand, a surplus is contingent either wholly or in part on the correctness of the stated value of such property, and, on the other hand, the amount of deficiency is understated if too high a value is assigned. It may be added that, in the event of a surplus, even where there is satisfactory proof of the correctness of the value assigned, the Valuer in most cases cannot make the same recommendation as to the disposal of the surplus as he would make if the assets of the society were wholly of a more easily realizable character.

40. The valuations of the following societies were completed during the year 1886:—

A.O.F.—Auckland District, Canterbury United District, Hawke's Bay District, Nelson District, Taranaki District, United Otago District, Court Foresters' Pride.

A.O.S.—Sanctuary Star of Canterbury.

I.O.O.F.—Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

I.O.R.—New Zealand Central District.

M.U.I.O.O.F.—Ashley District, Auckland District, Hawke's Bay District, Invercargill District, Lyttelton District, Nelson District, Otago District, Wanganui Lodge.

U.A.O.D.—Anchor Lodge, Enterprise Lodge, Lyttelton Hearts of Oak Lodge, Otago Lodge, Star of New Zealand Lodge.

41. Copious extracts from the Valuers' reports are given in Appendix I. Summaries of the results of the valuations are given in two tables (Appendix XII.). Table A shows—

1. Number of members at the date of valuation;
2. Present value of benefits;
3. Present value of contributions;
4. Value of accumulated benefit funds;
5. Surplus or deficiency;
6. Average surplus or deficiency per member;
7. Average age of members;
8. Average annual contribution, per member, to benefit funds;
9. Average value, per member, of accumulated benefit funds;
10. Rate of interest per annum, credited to benefit funds (average for quinquennium);
11. Surplus or deficiency at previous valuation (average per member).

Table B shows—

1. Ratio to liabilities of—(*a*) Present value of contributions to benefit funds; (*b*) Value of accumulated benefit funds; (*c*) Total assets; (*d*) Surplus or deficiency.
2. Causes to which Valuer attributes surplus or deficiency.

42. In Table B no averages for the totals and sub-totals have been inserted, for the reason that, while averages of such matters as sickness and mortality experience are of the highest value, averages in respect of the total funds of an order or district are frequently quite misleading. The surplus belonging to a prosperous branch of a society cannot be regarded as a set-off against the deficiency shown in the case of another branch, for the mutual principle of an affiliated friendly society has, necessarily, only a limited action.

43. It will be observed that considerable delay has unfortunately taken place in some of the valuations completed last year. This matter was referred to in the Registrar's 1886 report, and it is needless to repeat what was there said on the subject.

44. It has not been thought necessary to include in the valuation summary a column showing the rate of interest assumed, because, with one exception, 4 per cent. has been uniformly adopted.* The exception is in the case of the Nelson District, M.U.I.O.O.F. The Valuer, having regard to the fact that the rules of this district provide for a levy, if required, to make up a sufficient amount in order to credit a minimum of 5 per cent. to the benefit fund, felt justified in varying the rate.

45. For convenience of publication the causes assigned by the Valuer for the surplus or deficiency disclosed by valuation are indicated in Table B by means of letters referring to a list prefixed to the table. In special cases the Valuer's report is quoted verbatim.

46. Of the 121 sick and funeral funds which show a greater deficiency than 1s. in the pound, "inadequate rates of contribution," in most instances for *all* members, is entered against 107 as either wholly or in part accounting for the result. Thus, in nearly 90 per cent. of the valuations, where more than a nominal deficiency occurs, the mischief arising from the adoption of scales of contribution and benefits at haphazard, and without any proper calculation of the ratio which ought to exist between them, is still actively working either fully or partially, notwithstanding that the unanimous testimony of authorities has pointed out the error, and urgently advised the application of an immediate remedy.

Trade Unions.

Registration.

47. Two societies were registered under "The Trade Union Act, 1878," during the year 1886, viz.: (1.) The Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society; (2.) the Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Society.

Amendment of Rules.

48. A partial amendment of rules was registered on the application of the Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand.

Cancellation of Registry.

49. The registry of the New Zealand Federated Lumpers' Society was cancelled on the ground that the society had ceased to exist.

50. A list of registered Trade Unions as at the 31st December, 1886 is appended (Appendix X.).

Edmund Mason,
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions.

Friendly Societies Registry Office, Wellington, 31st March, 1887.

* In the case of Court Robin Hood, Nelson District, A.O.F., the Valuer, at the Court's request and expense, made a second valuation at 5 per cent., but the figures in the summary are from that at 4 per cent.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.*

EXTRACTS FROM VALUATION REPORTS.

AUCKLAND DISTRICT, M.U., I.O.O.F. (valued by Messrs. LESLIE and BLACK).

* * * * * * * *

Valuation Balance-sheet, as at 31st December, 1881.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
To Estimated value of sickness benefits..	46,586	3	1	By Estimated value of future contributions	32,897	16	2
Estimated value of funeral benefits..	13,080	18	11	Lodge Sick and Funeral Funds ..	19,923	19	6
				District Funeral Fund	3,573	6	11
				Other Funds, and goods	1,338	2	4
					£57,733	4	11
				Deficiency..	1,933	17	1
	£59,667	2	0		£59,667	2	0

From the above it will be seen that even when we include among the assets the total worth of the Management Funds of the lodges and district, as well as the value of the goods on hand, in a word, all the available assets of the district, there is still a deficiency of £1,933 17s. 1d. But as the contributions to the Management Fund, &c., are for benefits, and to cover charges separate and distinct from the sickness and funeral benefits—benefits and charges which, from their nature, are not capable of valuation—the value of the other funds and goods must be regarded as a liability, and therefore the deficiency of the society, as a whole, under its sickness and funeral contracts, is increased to £3,271 19s. 5d.

So far we have regarded the society as one body; but, as the district rules provide that the central body shall be chargeable with the funeral benefits (Rule 49) in return for a quarterly levy of 1s. 6d. for each member in the several lodges returned good at the termination of every quarter (Rule 52), while the lodges shall be chargeable for the sickness benefits out of the remainder of each member's contribution, it is necessary that we place before you a separate valuation balance-sheet for each of the two classes of benefits.

Valuation Balance-sheet—Funeral Fund.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
To Present value of funeral benefits—				By Present value of future contributions..	5,427	16	4
Members..	9,966	16	3	Total funds as per Secretary's return..	3,583	7	8
Members' first wives	2,251	15	0	Balance—Deficiency	4,079	15	8
Members' second wives	12	4	2				
Reserve for future wives	850	3	6				
Benevolent Fund	10	0	9				
	£13,090	19	8		£13,090	19	8

Valuation Balance-sheet—Sickness Fund.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
To Present value of future sickness benefits	46,586	3	1	By Present value of future contributions..	27,469	19	10
Value of management funds and goods	1,328	1	7	Total funds as per Secretaries' returns	21,252	1	1
Balance—Surplus	807	16	3				
	£48,722	0	11		£48,722	0	11

We have now placed before you the position of the society under various aspects, and the net result is found by deducting the surplus in the Sickness Fund from the deficiency in the Funeral Fund, which leaves a net deficiency of £3,271 19s. 5d., as previously stated. The large deficiency brought out in the Funeral Fund cannot be regarded as due either to an excessive mortality or to inefficient management of the funds—indeed, the District Trustees are worthy of being highly commended for the safe and profitable investment of the funds committed to their care; we therefore consider it is caused by the contributions being inadequate to provide the promised benefits.

The society is to be congratulated on having, long ago, required the several lodges to adopt a scale of contributions, increasing with the ages of members at entry, for all members admitted after a certain date (1st October, 1871), but it is to be regretted that the same principle was not then carried out between the lodges and district regarding the amounts payable for the re-assurance of the funeral benefits.

An equal levy or contribution from all the members, without regard to their ages at entry, for any benefit dependent upon health or life, while it may be made sufficient, is altogether inequitable. But in your case the levy falls very far short of being sufficient, and would require to be raised to about 10s. 6d. to place the fund in a solvent position.

From an examination of the district rules we find that from 1871 to 1879 the levy to the District Funeral Fund was 7s. per member, and the funeral benefit on the death of a member £20 instead of £25, as it now is. We are not aware of the reasons which induced the members to make the alterations, but the results brought out by this valuation indicate very clearly that it would have been better if they had not been made.

We have made the necessary calculations to ascertain the position of the fund as at the date of valuation, provided a return was made to the old rates, and we find that, though there would still be a deficiency, it would not exceed £1,200. We have also made a valuation of the fund as at present administered, on a 6-per-cent. interest basis, and the result is a deficiency of £1,266. We do not consider 6 per cent. a safe or proper basis to be used in a valuation of such a fund as yours, but we have made use of it in this instance to bring home to you the necessity of at once carefully revising the present rates of contributions and benefits of this fund.

Coming now to the Sickness Fund, the valuation balance-sheet shows a surplus of £807 16s. 3d.; but an examination of Table A, which contains a summary of results of the valuation of the several lodges, reveals the fact that, while four lodges are credited with a surplus, nine are shown to have a deficiency. Into the cause or causes of these results we will only enter briefly here, reserving our closer examination for the reports to the individual lodges. But

* The notes to this appendix are by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

it must ever be kept in view, when considering the positions of the several lodges, that, if the present rate of the funeral benefits is to be continued, the deficiency in the Funeral Fund will, sooner or later, have to be made up by the lodges; and, further, that any increase in the levy or contributions to the Funeral Fund, without a corresponding increase in the contributions of the members, will operate adversely upon the condition of the Sickness Fund, decreasing the surpluses and increasing the deficiencies in the several lodges.

The Fountain of Friendship Lodge is found to have a surplus of £3,648 13s. 10d. in its Sickness Fund, and we find that, after charging this lodge with its full share of the Funeral Fund deficiency, there would still remain a surplus of about £2,000. An examination of the sickness experience of the lodge for the period brought under our notice will not account for this surplus, neither will the rates of contribution charged. In our opinion the scales of contribution given in the district rules are not quite adequate to provide the benefits promised, and, moreover, are found to be imperfectly graduated, but in this lodge all the members admitted previous to October, 1871, are found to be paying contributions totally insufficient for the benefits. Some portion of the surplus may, we think, be regarded as due to the rates of interest realized; but the main portion cannot be accounted for satisfactorily by what is disclosed to us in the transactions of the lodge for the five years preceding the date of valuation.*

The Good Intent Lodge is found to have a deficiency of £2,625 2s. 10d. in its Sickness Fund, and, if we charge the lodge with its share of the Funeral Fund deficiency, the deficiency would be increased by about £1,000. This lodge is but a few years younger than the Fountain of Friendship; is situated in the same city, drawing its members from the same or much the same classes; the rates of contribution charged are similar; the amount of sickness experience, for the period brought under our notice, is somewhat less; the rates of interest realized are not very much less; its future income and outgo have been measured by the same standard: and yet the final result, as brought out by this valuation, is so very different. To fully account for this deficiency, we would require to know the history of the lodge since it was opened. Many causes may have contributed to it; for example, an adverse experience of sickness for a number of years; or carelessness in the profitable investment of the funds; or losses on investments: but the main cause, we think, would be found to be inadequate contributions, especially the contributions of the members admitted previous to October, 1871. But, whatever the cause or causes, it is the duty of the members to take steps to remove it or them, without loss of time.

In the Parnell Lodge there is found to be a deficiency of £148 2s. 6d. in the Sickness Fund, and, if we add thereto this lodge's share of the Funeral Fund deficiency, the balance against the lodge would amount to about £480. This deficiency has not arisen through excessive sickness or mismanagement of the funds for the period brought under our notice, but is, we think, mainly due to the contributions being insufficient.

In the Charles Bruce Lodge there is shown to be a surplus of £509 15s. 7d. in the Sickness Fund, but, if we charge this lodge with its share of the Funeral Fund deficiency, the surplus would be reduced to about £270. We attribute this surplus partly to the operation of the rule which limits full sick pay to the first twelve months, and makes a reduction to two-thirds of the original amount for any sickness experienced after twelve months' continuous sickness; partly to the fact that the sickness experienced has been somewhat under that provided for in the tables used by us; partly to the secession of members; and partly to the rates of interest realized being above that assumed in the valuation. The affairs of this lodge were investigated a few years ago, and it was then considered to be in the position of having a surplus of £311. But this surplus was contingent on the solvency of the District Funeral Fund, which had not then been valued, and, judging from the results brought out by the present valuation of this fund, it was not at that time in a solvent position. The lodge is therefore to be congratulated upon having improved its position since the last valuation.

In the Waikato Lodge we consider there is a deficiency of £126 6s. 10d. in the Sickness Fund, and, as its share of the Funeral Fund deficiency would be about £590, the total deficiency would amount to about £716. This lodge works under the same scale of contributions and benefits as the Charles Bruce Lodge, and the rate of interest realized for the five years preceding the date of valuation is slightly in favour of the Waikato Lodge. On the other hand, the sickness experienced has been considerably greater than in the Charles Bruce Lodge; though we do not think the quantum has been in excess of that provided for in the tables used by us. Adverse fluctuations in the sickness may have been experienced at a former period of the lodge's history, or the funds may not always have been as profitably invested as they were for the five years brought under our notice, and, if so, this would help to explain the deficiency, but, beyond all this, we think the present contributions are hardly adequate to secure the present sick and funeral benefits.

In the Duke of Cambridge Lodge, while we consider there is a surplus of £58 6s. 8d. in the Sickness Fund, this is more than counterbalanced when this lodge's share of the Funeral Fund deficiency is taken into account. The relatively favourable position occupied by this lodge in the valuation is mainly due, in our opinion, to the large percentage of members who have left the lodge by arrears.

In the Gisborne Lodge we consider there is a surplus of £141 in the Sickness Fund, but, if we charge this lodge with its share of the Funeral Fund deficiency, this surplus would almost disappear. We find that this surplus is due to the same cause which has put the Duke of Cambridge Lodge in a favourable position—namely, a large secession of members. The number who have left by arrears during the quinquennium is given as 120, a number far in excess of that of any other lodge in the district.

The six remaining lodges all show deficiencies in the Sickness Fund, and they are also alike in this: that the profitable investment of the funds has not had the attention of the members which the importance of the subject demands. But, however profitably the funds of these lodges might have been employed, there would still have been large deficiencies, and these deficiencies we regard as due to the insufficiency of the contributions.

In order to place the society on a sound financial basis, we recommend that the scales of contributions and benefits be thoroughly revised. Safety can be secured by an increase in the contributions or a reduction in the benefits, and it is not for us to dictate to you which of these two courses you should take.

When you have come to a decision regarding the direction in which the amendments shall be made, we shall be glad to give any further assistance that may be desired in framing a scale of contributions and benefits suitable to your society. We may, however, be permitted to say that the contributions, given in section 4 of the Table of Contributions to Sick and Funeral Fund, together with the initiation fees, given in District Rule 35, may be regarded as sufficient, provided the number of members in each lodge is large enough to secure average results, to secure the following benefits—namely, a sickness benefit of £1 per week for the first six months of sickness, and 10s. per week for any sickness after a continuous sickness of six months, a funeral benefit of £20 on the death of a member, and £10 on the death of a member's wife.

If, however, it should be decided that the highly commendable practice of making no reduction in the sick pay in cases of protracted sickness, and that the funeral benefits remain as at present, then the contributions in section 4 of the table already mentioned should range from 3s. to 6s. per lunar month. In any case, we trust that it will be clearly seen by you that equity and justice demand that the future levy or contribution to the Funeral Fund shall be graduated according to the ages of the members at entry.

You are no doubt aware that the subject of superannuation has engaged the attention of the members of the Unity in Great Britain, and that a Unity Superannuation Scheme is now an established fact. We are strongly of opinion that no friendly society can be regarded as complete which does not make direct provision for old age as distinguished from sickness, and, if you agree with us in this, we trust you will not be long in taking the necessary steps to inaugurate such a scheme.

In conclusion, we trust that the defects brought to light by this investigation will receive early attention at your hands, and, if so, it will be a source of satisfaction for us to know that we have done something towards improving the condition of a society that is now exercising a beneficent influence, both on its members and the community, and whose capacity for so doing is capable of being still more widely developed.

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* The Secretary has explained that the surplus is due to the very great increase in value of property which the lodge fortunately acquired many years ago.

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT, M.U., I.O.O.F. (valued by Mr. A. G. WIGGINS).

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Reverting to the position of the district as a whole, I think you are fairly to be congratulated on the state of affairs disclosed by the valuation. Four of your lodges come out with a surplus. In another (the Abbotsford) the deficiency, considering its fund, is quite unimportant. In the cases of the remaining three lodges the deficiencies may be accounted for by the circumstance that your rules appear to have been ignored in many instances. I have pointed this out in detail in my report to the lodges concerned, but will briefly recapitulate them here, as a guide for you as district officers.

1. Hastings Lodge: Deficiency, £242 13s. 11d. Deficiency per member, £2 16s. 5d. In this lodge no less than twenty-six members—one-third of the whole—appear to be paying the old minimum contribution of 6d. a week. Many of these were initiated since the new graduated scale came into operation, and of the remainder several ought to be paying the additional annual contribution provided for in Rule 27.

2. Meanee Lodge: Deficiency, £123 16s. 2d. Deficiency per member, £4 (very nearly). 3. Tavistock Lodge: Deficiency, £103 18s. 5d. Deficiency per member, £3 3s. In these two lodges the Benefit Fund has been trespassed upon for management purposes; profitable investment of the fund has been neglected; and in the Tavistock Lodge half of a very small amount of interest earned has been appropriated by the Management Fund.

I think it will be satisfactory to you to learn that the deficiencies that have been disclosed by this valuation are not caused by inadequate contributions, or some circumstance which it would perhaps be very difficult to remedy. On the contrary you have an admirable scale of contributions fairly graduated at the different ages, and I have little doubt that, if your district laws are only strictly enforced and loyally obeyed by the various lodges, the next valuation will show that the present deficiencies have nearly, if not quite, disappeared. Having fulfilled my duty by calling attention to the matter, I can now only leave it in your hands to deal with as may seem most expedient.

Before concluding this report there is one other point to which I feel bound to call your attention: I allude to the manner in which the funeral benefits are provided for. The system of spreading the funeral liability over the whole district, and thus equalizing the risk, is an excellent one. The wider the area over which such risks can be spread the better. The system of equal levies, too, you have inherited from the fathers of your order, and there is no doubt that the plan was intended to be equitable, and at the commencement of the operations of the society it may have been tolerably so. It is, however, perfectly clear that the system becomes utterly inequitable and the inequalities inseparable from it increase as time goes on, while the better it is understood the more will the numerical progress of your society be hindered, unless some remedy be applied in time. If a new lodge be started in an old district where there is no accumulated Funeral Fund, the effect is that it is at once burdened with a liability in the shape of its share of the funeral liabilities of the older lodges. Supposing its contributions to be just adequate to secure the benefits promised, it would on valuation show an immediate deficiency on this account. Or, to put the case in another way, the contributions of a hundred young and healthy men, instead of being reserved against the time when they will be required to meet claims arising among themselves, are used up to provide for claims arising among a hundred older members for which no reserve has been made. The effects of this system have not as yet had time to develop themselves in your district, none of the lodges in which can be called old ones. For this reason, however, a remedy can be much more easily applied than will be the case in the future, when the inequalities in point of duration of membership have become more pronounced.

NELSON DISTRICT, M.U., I.O.O.F. (valued by Mr. A. G. WIGGINS).

. . . . Before laying before you the results of this investigation, it may be well, seeing that a great amount of misconception prevails on the subject, to explain briefly what the valuation of a friendly society is, and why it is a necessity for every society which desires to be in a position to meet its engagements. A valuation, then, is exactly equivalent to the periodical stock-taking which every prudent man of business takes care to have made, in order that he may ascertain what his financial position really is. No prudent merchant can afford to neglect this precaution, but all the considerations which affect the trader apply with even greater force to the case of a friendly society. For the latter receives moneys saved by the thrifty and self-denying of the wage-earning class; these payments may often be continued for a long term of years, and are frequently made at the cost of great temporary inconvenience. In return the society promises help when that help is most sorely needed—when the bread-winner is stricken down by sickness, or laid low by the inevitable hand of death. How great is the responsibility, therefore, of those who direct the operations of such institutions!

The assignment of cash values to sums payable on the occurrence of certain contingencies, as sickness or death, is not the haphazard business founded on guesswork which those who have not studied the subject might be disposed to imagine. Patient and laborious investigation, and the observation of millions of cases, have demonstrated that, though it would be absurd to predict of any individual the time of his decease, or the amount of sickness he will experience during his lifetime, yet it is quite reasonable and feasible to form certain expectations concerning the occurrence of these contingencies among groups of individuals sufficient in number. In other words, given a number of individuals at certain known ages, and we can predict with remarkable accuracy—(1) the number of years of life which they will enjoy between them; (2) the amount of sickness they will experience in passing through those years; and (3) how this sickness will be distributed—that is, how much will occur in each year or group of years. These assertions may seem rash to many persons who have never studied the subject; but they are incontestably true, as demonstrated by experience; and if they were not true it is evident that all life-assurance and friendly-society finance would be based on the wildest guesswork, and it would be a pure matter of chance whether these institutions failed to meet their engagements on the one hand, or became possessed of enormous surplus funds on the other.

At present the large majority of members of friendly societies, consisting as they do of young men, or men in the prime of life, fail to realize two important facts, which it is essential to grasp in order to understand friendly-society finance. They do not comprehend that their chance of longevity is anything like what experience has demonstrated, and more difficult still is it to effectually impress upon them the high rates of sickness appertaining to advanced life. According to the experience of the English friendly societies, out of 100 persons living at the age of eighteen, no less than 58 survive to age sixty, 48 to age sixty-five, and 37 to age seventy. Now let us glance at the sickness experience. In passing from age twenty to seventy a man may expect to experience something over 120 weeks' sickness. But, of this total, only *seventeen* weeks' will be experienced during the first twenty years, from age twenty to forty, while *sixty-two* weeks' may be expected during the last ten years, between sixty and seventy. Once grasp the significance of these figures and it will readily be seen how fallacious is the idea that because a society is paying its way and increasing its funds by a few pounds it is therefore providing sufficiently for the future. One practical example may perhaps carry more weight than the foregoing figures, absolutely accurate though they are. One society which I valued was in the following position: It numbered over two hundred members, and during the five years preceding the valuation date it had disbursed in sickness benefits £350 over and above the total amount of contributions received. And yet the sickness had not exceeded the expectation; but the society was an old-established one, and consequently had several old men on its roll. Now, every society which exists long enough must reach such a position as this. Are there many which are accumulating capital at a sufficiently rapid rate to be able to meet such a strain when it comes? I am afraid that the answer must be in the negative.

In anticipation of an objection which is frequently made to the reliability of these valuations I may, perhaps, be permitted to refer briefly to the question of secessions or withdrawals. It is admitted that a certain amount of profit does accrue to societies from members who go out and thereby forego any claim on the society. The question is, whether the profits which may be derived from this source in the future should be anticipated, and treated as a realized asset. The best authorities are agreed that this should not be done. Two reasons appear to me to be conclusive on this point. First, it is impossible to estimate these profits with any degree of accuracy. I have shown that sickness and mortality can be so estimated; but secession, depending as it does upon human volition, changes in demand for labour, and numerous fortuitous circumstances, cannot be correctly appraised. Secondly, the very

anticipation of these profits may tend to prevent secessions taking place, and thus falsify itself. Other things being equal, members are more likely to secede from a society which is in a bad financial position than from one which appears thoroughly solvent. Now, if by anticipating secessions a valuation brings a society out as sound which would otherwise appear unsound, this very circumstance will tend to check secessions and thus falsify the valuer's prediction.

Further, it seems to me that a society which relies on profits from secessions to enable it to keep its contracts occupies a very undignified, not to say immoral, position. It says in effect to its members, "Unless a certain proportion of you go out every year without claiming any return for your subscriptions we shall not be able to fulfil our contracts with the remainder." This seems to me the plain English of the desire to reckon on secessions in framing tables of contributions or estimating the solvency of a society.

But, in point of fact, the profit derived from secessions is generally considerably over-estimated. If adequate rates are charged most secessions would mean a loss rather than gain to the society. For who are those who secede? Generally the young and healthy members. The selection is against the society. Members who have once experienced its benefits will strain every nerve rather than lose a membership which promises to be so valuable an aid to them. This is not mere conjecture. For the record of withdrawals in the Foresters' experience, 1871–75 shows the following ratios: Members under twenty-five, 32,575; over twenty-five, 24,490. Members who had not been sick, 45,977; who had been sick, 12,088. It will thus be seen what an enormous influence age and health have upon the rate of secessions from a society, and what a mistake it is to suppose that they are invariably even financially beneficial to the society.

But, whatever the profits are which accrue to a society from secessions, they are necessarily taken into account in the valuations. Every shilling which has been gained by your society from this source appears in the accompanying valuation, in that all the liabilities of the society in respect of members who have seceded have ceased, while the payments made by such members remain as a portion of the funds. Any secessions which may take place during the current five years will equally affect the next valuation; so that the rate of secession does influence the results as disclosed by valuation, only it is allowed to do its work first, and is only taken account of when its results have been experienced. . . . .

Ashley District, M.U., I.O.O.F. (valued by Messrs. Leslie and Black).

. . . . The data as regards sickness and mortality used in estimating the present value of your benefits and contributions are those of the Manchester Unity in Great Britain, as compiled from the returns of the society for the years 1866 to 1870, by the late Mr. Henry Ratcliffe, C.S. of the order. Since the bringing into operation of the New Zealand Friendly Societies Act of 1877, the department constituted under the Act in Wellington has, with praiseworthy assiduity, under many difficulties, devoted itself to the task of collecting the sickness and mortality experience of societies in this colony, for the purpose of being ultimately used for the guidance of societies; but, as yet, the data collected are not sufficiently extensive to be used for valuation purposes with any degree of safety. It is therefore evident that, in the valuation of societies in New Zealand, we must, in the meantime, be content with the adoption of data collected elsewhere, possessing the necessary quality of extensiveness, and being as nearly adapted as possible to the conditions of the societies dealt with. Such being the case, the propriety of adopting the Manchester Unity experience in the valuation of societies constituted as you are has been too frequently demonstrated in former reports of this character to call for repetition here.

In respect of the rate of interest to be employed in the valuation of New Zealand friendly societies, there seems to exist great diversity of opinion among members. In our opinion there are but two points upon which a decision has to be arrived at before answering this question: first, what rate of interest can we with safety calculate on receiving during the lifetime of the present members, allowing at the same time a fair margin for contingencies? and, second, what capacity has the society to be dealt with evinced in the matter of profitably investing their funds? In considering the first point, we must bear in mind that in all cases a very wide margin has to be allowed between the rates of interest obtainable on actual investments and that adopted in a valuation, since it is a necessary condition in the latter case that the rate of interest calculated upon must be received upon the whole of the benefit fund during the existence of the mutual contract between present members of the society, in order to realize the results of the valuation. At the present time from 7 to 8 per cent. can be obtained on investments of the nature most desirable for societies to enter upon; but in consideration of the fact that societies do not always act wisely in respect of the remunerative character of their investments, and also that even under the most favourable circumstances it is impossible for the whole of the benefit fund to be producing interest, it would be absurd and misleading for valuers to calculate upon a rate of interest anything nearly approaching the rates above named. It has also to be remembered that the rate of interest for money has of late years been, and is now, slowly but surely declining, and the inference is that before the present generation passes away it will have declined much further. In regard to the second point, the average of rates of interest realized by your lodges during the five years preceding the date of valuation varied from £4 10s. 1d. per cent. per annum in the case of the Nil Desperandum Lodge to 5s. 1d. in the case of the Ohoka Lodge; and in one lodge—viz., the Sefton—no interest whatever has been received. . . . . After careful consideration of your circumstances, and in view of all that has been said, we are of opinion that 4 per cent. is as high a rate as can with prudence be reckoned upon, and have accordingly adopted that rate in the valuation of your society. . . . . After a careful perusal of your rules, we fail to find the existence of any practical bond of unity among the lodges comprising the district, outside of mere combination for the purpose of meeting funeral liabilities. No provision whatever seems to have been made for the continuance of benefits to members in the event of individual lodges, through misfortune or otherwise, failing to meet their engagements. This cannot be regarded as other than a serious defect in the constitution of the district, since no member—more especially in the smaller lodges—can have assurance that his prudence and forethought in becoming a member of the order will be rewarded by the promised, or indeed any, benefits. Under your present constitution, it seems that each lodge must stand or fall by its own experience, and, as the number of members in the majority of your lodges is far too small to yield average results in the working, failure on the part of some of them through adverse fluctuations in the sickness experience is by no means an impossible contingency. In view of this fact, we have felt it incumbent on us to add small reserves to the sickness liability of all the lodges except the Rangiora Lodge, a circumstance which makes the position of these lodges, as revealed by the valuation, somewhat more unfavourable than would otherwise have been the case.

Referring to the financial operations of the various lodges, we find that the practice of borrowing from the Sick and Funeral Fund to meet management expenses has generally prevailed. At the date of valuation, in eight lodges the Management Fund stood indebted to the Sick and Funeral Fund, the aggregate amount of the various debts being £219 15s. 10d. It need scarcely be pointed out that this practice is a gross violation both of the rules of the order and the law of the land. . . . . We beg to impress upon you the necessity of at once taking steps to render the various Management Funds self-supporting, so that this practice of borrowing from the benefit fund to make up Management Fund deficiencies—a practice wrong in principle, and fraught with danger to the financial stability of the society—shall be discontinued for the future. It may be necessary to state here that the various Management Fund debts have not been taken into account by us as assets in this valuation. Judging from the low rates of interest realized during the quinquennium, a matter previously commented on by us, it would seem that the judicious and profitable investment of the funds has not received that care and attention which it should have done. The comparatively small return in the shape of interest must, in a great measure, be attributed to the fact of a considerable portion of the funds being invested in land and buildings. We have frequently had occasion to remark before, in investigations of this kind, that such investments are not generally of that remunerative character which is essential to the welfare of societies; and we are sorry to state that your district affords no exception to the rule. It therefore behoves the various lodge officers and members to at once bestir themselves in the matter of obtaining a better return for their invested capital, for it is only by so doing that they can assure themselves of receiving to the end the benefits promised by the society.

The scale of contributions to the Sick and Funeral Fund is, in our estimation, eminently satisfactory. It is equitably graduated, and, with careful management and a sufficient number of members in the various lodges to avert the danger of adverse fluctuations in the experience, should prove amply sufficient to provide the benefits assured.

We have already alluded to the absence of any provision in your district rules for a continuance of the benefits of membership to those whose lodge through misfortune may fail to meet its engagements, and we would again urge upon you the desirability of amending this defect, by the adoption of some such provision as is contained in the rules of several of the New Zealand districts providing for district members. . . . We now desire to say a word or two respecting the surpluses brought out by this valuation. With the exception of the Rangiora Lodge, these are in no instance sufficiently large as, in our opinion, to justify under existing circumstances the recommendation of any method of disposal the effect of which would be to weaken the financial position of the lodges concerned. Our advice, therefore, to the Nil Desperandum, Leithfield, Cust, and Woodend Lodges is to await patiently the result of another five years' operations, in the hope that during that period their progress will be such as to realize a surplus so increased as to be worthy of disposal in a manner best suited to the true interests of the members, and in the meantime to exert themselves to the utmost in all things tending to bring about such a consummation. In regard to the Rangiora Lodge, we find that a valuation made as at the end of 1880 by Brother Reuben Watson, of Nottingham, valuer to the Manchester Unity, revealed a surplus of £1,012. In reference to the disposal of this surplus, Brother Watson remarks that, if the past good fortune of the lodge should continue, a splendid opportunity would be afforded of laying the foundation of a system of superannuation that would prove alike creditable to the lodge and beneficial to the members. The present valuation, based on precisely the same data, shows that surplus to have increased by the sum of £214, and, in making a recommendation as to the disposal of the surplus, we feel that, consider the matter in whatever way we choose, Brother Watson's suggestion cannot be improved upon. Those of you who have studied the past history of the parent society in England will have observed the growing desire that for years past has existed to add superannuation allowances to the many benefits conferred by the society. That desire, we need hardly add, has recently culminated in the adoption of a system whereby members may make provision for old age, as well as the other contingencies for which the society previously provided.

In the progress of societies as well as of nations history repeats itself, and we therefore feel assured that the time is rapidly drawing near when the granting of superannuation benefits will have become an established fact among friendly societies in this colony, as well as in England, and those who soonest avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so will the sooner realize the great benefit which such a system will inevitably confer. . . . .

LYTTELTON DISTRICT, M.U., I.O.O.F. (valued by Mr. A. G. WIGGINS).

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As to the financial position of your district generally, it gives me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you upon it. Out of the seven lodges comprised in the district, five are able to show a balance on the right side. You owe this position to the fact that you possess an excellent scale of contributions—sufficient for its purpose, and equitably graduated according to age. There are many societies in New Zealand which have introduced a similar scale of contributions, but yours is the first which has come under my notice that has had the courage and self-denial to make this scale applicable to all its members, old as well as new. The consequence is that you are not handicapped by the existence of a body of "old members" paying utterly inadequate contributions.

One or two qualifying circumstances must, however, be borne in mind in connection with the position as disclosed by the valuation, or the figures themselves might prove misleading—or, at any rate, might conceal certain dangers to which you are exposed. These are to be found in—(1.) The nature of your assets. A considerable portion of your assets consists of land and buildings—probably halls. In four of the lodges the amounts so invested are as follow: Timaru, £1,865; City of Norwich, £1,672; Good Intent, £1,400 (including furniture); Heart of Friendship, £545 (the whole fund): total, £5,482, or more than half the total benefit funds of the district. Now, experience shows that halls are, as a rule, a very bad investment. And there is a tendency to set them down in balance-sheets for more than they are worth. Often the first cost is looked upon as the value, and no allowance is made for deterioration. In my opinion, the only real test of value is the net revenue produced, after allowing for depreciation and repairs. Of course I can only take the figures as supplied to me, and have no means of correcting them should they have needed correction. In the case of each of these lodges, however, it must be remembered that the correctness of my deductions as to their financial position depends entirely on these values not having been overstated, and on their yielding a net revenue, after allowing for all expenses, of not less than 4 per cent. on their stated value. (2.) The second danger to which I have referred is the extreme paucity of the number of members in, at any rate, four out of the seven lodges composing your district. It is not to be expected that average results derived from the observation of millions of cases will be conformed to in every little group of a few dozen individuals. And any considerable departure from average on the side of excess may hopelessly crush a numerically weak society. I knew of a small country lodge which had had one member on its funds for twenty-seven years. This question of protecting small lodges against the drain caused by excessive chronic sickness will have to be dealt with in some comprehensive manner, if societies are to remain stable. Meanwhile, as three of your very weak lodges are situated near together on the Peninsula, I would suggest that they come to some joint agreement to share the risk of all sickness over six months' duration together. Their members probably nearly all know one another, and I believe that if they were to meet and talk the matter over they could easily devise a scheme which would be fair to all, easily worked, and mutually advantageous.

With regard to the two lodges which exhibit a deficiency, I do not think there is much cause for alarm. In the case of the Timaru Lodge, the deficiency can be at once extinguished by a mere resolution of the lodge, as I have pointed out in my report to the lodge. They return their Management Fund as worth over £1,000. It is difficult to see how this amount of capital is rightly credited to this fund, seeing that for the last ten years the expenditure under this head has exceeded the income. But, in any case, if they transfer, say, £300 from the Management to the Benefit Fund, and see that the latter is not trespassed upon for the future, there is no reasonable doubt that they will be able to show a balance on the right side at the next valuation.

The deficiency disclosed in the valuation of the Perseverance Lodge is only to be accounted for by gross neglect, or absolute misappropriation of the funds in the past. I have no doubt that, under new and careful management, the lodge will prosper and the deficit disappear. It is satisfactory to find that the only deficiencies discovered in your district are due to special and easily-removable causes, and not to any organic disorder, such as inadequacy of contributions to provide benefits.

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OTAGO DISTRICT, M.U., I.O.O.F. (valued by Messrs. LESLIE and BLACK).

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The funeral benefits continue to be undertaken by the district in return for an equal levy on all the members every six months, the rate being determined by the amount expended by the district for funeral claims during the previous term. This plan, though simple, is not in accordance with correct principles, being inequitable in its operation, and favours the old lodges at the expense of the new. From this it will be evident that the value of the funeral benefit does not depend on the ages of the members in each lodge, but on the average amount of liability on account of each member in the district. To obtain this value, the value of all the members' funeral benefits has been ascertained, according to their several ages, and the total so obtained has been apportioned ratably among the lodges.

A similar course has been followed in regard to the funeral benefits of members' wives; but, in view of the fact that by all extended experience the number of deaths of members' wives is often over 50 per cent. of the number of deaths of members, while the number of married members is only 60 to 70 per cent. of the total membership, we have considered it necessary to make provision for the future possible wives of members at present single, and this has increased the funeral liabilities by about £1,430.

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Valuation Balance-sheet as at 31st December, 1884.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
To Present value of benefits assured—				By Present value of future contributions..	38,424	6	5
Sickness..	60,646	14	9	Lodge benefit funds..	34,098	5	4
Funeral	15,918	1	2	District Funeral Funds	134	9	4
Balance	360	18	9		£72,657	1	1
				Lodge Management Funds	3,868	1	5
				District funds and goods	400	12	2
	£76,925	14	8		£76,925	14	8

We have no doubt it will be gratifying to many to find that, under such a view of your position, a balance in favour of the district can be exhibited. On a similar view of the situation five years ago, we were of opinion that there was a deficiency of over £6,589.

But to comply with the provisions of the statute, and the regulations under which the valuation is made, it is necessary that we supply you with a valuation balance-sheet, wherein the Management Funds of lodges and the district, together with the goods and other funds incapable of valuation, are first included among the assets, and then entered on the opposite side of the account as a liability to bring out the true position of the Sick and Funeral Fund; and this we now do:—

Valuation Balance-sheet, Sick and Funeral Fund, as at 31st December, 1884.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
To Present value of benefits assured—				By Present value of future contributions..	38,424	6	5
Sickness..	60,646	14	9	Lodge benefit funds	34,098	5	4
Funeral	15,918	1	2	District Funeral Funds	134	9	4
Lodge and District Management Funds, &c.	4,268	13	7	Lodge and District Management Funds, &c.	4,268	13	7
				Deficiency	3,907	14	10
	£80,833	9	6		£80,833	9	6

We regret we are unable to report a surplus under this view of your position; but to have reduced a deficiency of £11,136 3s. 7d. to £3,907 14s. 10d. in five years, inclusive of an increase in one of the items of liability of £1,430 as a measure of safety, is a result which we are sure cannot be equalled by many societies anywhere.

This great improvement in the position of the society we regard as mainly due (1) to careful management, and the profitable investment of the funds, the excess of interest received over the amount calculated upon being about £3,600; (2) to the sickness experience being somewhat less in amount and considerably less in value than that provided for, exhibiting a saving of about £1,389 11s.; (3) to a favourable mortality experience as regards the members, resulting in a saving of about £350 for the present; (4) to profits from secessions; (5) to improved rates of contributions; (6) to the dissolution of two lodges having deficiencies of over £500; and, lastly, to repayments of sums borrowed by the Management Fund.

A summary of the results of the valuation of each lodge is given in Table A.* By this table it will be seen that in five lodges we consider there is a surplus of £3,287 0s. 6d., and that in the remaining nineteen there is a deficiency of £7,194 15s. 4d. The experience of each lodge is now being investigated for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the exact cause or causes of the surplus or deficiency, as the case may be; and proposals will be made by us to the lodges in our reports to them of how to dispose of the surplus, or the interest arising from the investment of the whole or a portion thereof, as the nature of the case will warrant, and also how the deficiency should be dealt with in those lodges which are in the unfortunate position of having a deficit.

The deficiencies at present existing we regard as mainly due to the old inadequate and inequitable rates of contribution in force in the district previous to July, 1879, and to the barely sufficient rates under the new scale, aggravated in some instances by a sickness experience in excess of the expectation.

It will, no doubt, be very disappointing to the members of the three youngest lodges, as well as the active members in some of the others, to find their lodges reported on as having a deficiency.† . . . .

Careful management on their part, a favourable sickness experience, and the profitable investment of the funds will, we trust, enable them at no distant date to find their lodges in a solvent position. In regard to a few of the lodges which show but small signs of improvement, some radical measures of reform may be required to put them in a sound position, and we trust that such measures as may be found necessary will be readily adopted by them without outside pressure, and before it is too late. It is not to be supposed that lodges which have a surplus as the result of profitable investments, prudent management, and the adoption of timely reforms, will for long consent to be joined to others of an opposite character, the members of which are making little or no effort to reduce the deficiencies brought out by repeated valuations.

In this valuation no allowance has been made for future possible gains from secessions, as, after full consideration of the matter, we decided that it would be against the best interests of the society to do so. The profits from secessions were not anticipated at the last valuation, but all that have been realized since are now included in the benefit funds, and there fructify for future use. On this subject it has been very aptly remarked by Mr. Scratchley, "If the probability of secessions is taken into account to produce apparent solvency, that very reputation of solvency will tend to prevent secessions. It is impossible to calculate the probability of future events depending on the human will, where that human will has a tendency to selection against calculations in a uniform direction."

If every friendly society had been founded on adequate rates of contribution, carefully managed, and the funds profitably invested, it would always prove solvent on a valuation, and we should then have heard little of the element of secessions.

We regret to find that, though a superannuation scheme is provided for in the rules of the district, no advantage has yet been taken of it by any of the members. It is to be hoped that attention will be directed to this matter, and that many members, especially young members, will be induced to join.

Looking to the great amount of benefit which this society confers upon its members when laid aside from work, whether by accident or sickness, and also to the sums payable at death in return for an average annual contribution of £1 10s. 6d., the wonder to us is that thousands more of our fellow-colonists do not seek to join your society. It seems to us that it is the duty of every man to provide against accidents, sickness, old age, and death, and not to leave these contingencies to be paid for by others, and they cannot do this better than by joining a friendly society founded on a proper basis, and carefully managed.

We therefore think that special efforts should be made throughout the whole of the district to acquaint the public with the position and prospects of the society, that thereby they may be induced to join and become sharers in an institution of ever-increasing beneficent influence. . . . .

HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT, A.O.F. (valued by Mr. A. G. WIGGINS).

. . . . So much has lately been written and published in such easily-accessible forms on the principles which underlie the valuation of friendly societies in general, that I shall not trouble you here with any lengthy remarks on the subject. I am happy to say that the necessity for, and usefulness of, these periodical investigations are now being more

* The table referred to here is one compiled by the valuers and attached to their report. The results are given in the Registrar's Report, Appendix XII.

† Due partly to the inequitable "equal levy" system.

and more recognized, even in quarters where, till lately, they were, owing to misconceptions on the subject, received with hostility and distrust. . . . . I regret to have to lay before you a statement showing so considerable a deficiency, but submit that it is better to be made aware of the true position of affairs, though unfavourable, in time to enable remedial measures to be taken. The cause of the deficiency disclosed by the valuation is very easily discoverable. It is to be found in the fact that the contributions to the fund are insufficient to provide the benefits promised. I think that a little consideration will convince even the most sanguine that such is the case. Calling the average funeral benefit £25, taking married and unmarried together, we find that the annual premium payable to the District Fund for every £100 assured is 16s. Now, compare this sum with the premium charged by any life-assurance society for the assurance of £100 at the age (thirty-two next birthday) which is the average age of your members, and, after making every allowance for the loading for expenses which forms part of the latter premium, you will still find a wide gap between the lowest of such premiums and that charged by your society. I am aware that an objection may be taken to my finding the Funeral Fund as exhibiting a deficiency at all. It may be urged that this fund cannot fail to meet its engagements, inasmuch as by the district laws power is given to levy on the separate courts to keep it up to a certain minimum. The objection, however, would be more technical than real. It only amounts to shifting the burden from one shoulder to another of the same person. For, by treating this power to levy as an asset, and thus wiping out the deficiency of the District Fund as such, the effect would be to increase the liabilities of each court by its share, according to its members, of this deficiency.

With regard to your rates of contribution for sickness benefits, I find that a graduated scale is prescribed in your district rules. This is, of course, an improvement on the old uniform rate of 6d. a week which, till quite recently, appears to have been considered sufficient by so many societies for the usual scale of benefits. I regret, however, to have to pass sentence on the new scale, as still insufficient for the purposes for which it is intended. It is a great pity that, while your society was making a change in its rates, they were not at once raised to a fairly sufficient standard.

It is frequently urged, as an excuse for continuing to work under a scale of contributions which are acknowledged to be insufficient, that to raise them would have the effect of driving away business, in that intending members would be likely to join other societies charging lower rates. Putting aside for a moment the obvious objections to promising what cannot be performed, this reason has, I am happy to say, less and less weight as time goes on. For there are in existence societies which possess a scale of contributions sufficient for their purpose, and fairly graduated according to age. These contributions are at the youngest ages little, if any, in excess of those charged in societies where the rates at the more advanced ages are quite inadequate. A natural consequence will be that, as the subject becomes better understood, the young men will gravitate towards the former class of societies, and the older ones to the latter. My experience has shown me that this tendency is already exhibiting itself in a marked degree, and that it is increasing. Under these circumstances it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell the future of the two classes of societies. I observe that your contributions are equally divided between the Benefit and Management Funds. Now, there ought to be a very marked difference between the contributions payable to the former fund by entrants at different ages, but there does not appear any valid reason why the older members should contribute, in the same increasing ratio, to the management expenses. If this point be borne in mind in any future revision of rates, it will be possible so to adjust them that, while the older member shall pay their fair share to the Benefit Fund, their total contributions shall not increase as compared with those of younger ones in a greater ratio than at present.

I find that, at the valuation date, none of your funds were invested so as to bring in any return. No doubt this has since been rectified, but I am bound to call attention to this point: £164 is surely too large a sum to keep lying idle in a banker's hands. The prompt investment of funds at the best rate of interest which can be procured consistently with safety is one of the keystones of successful friendly-society finance.

To sum up. My advice to you is, to raise your contributions to a point which shall be reasonably sufficient for safety. I am aware of the difficulties in the way, but they are not insuperable. Your order in Great Britain has faced and overcome them. No great work has yet been achieved without difficulty.

NELSON DISTRICT, A.O.F. (valued by Mr. A. G. WIGGINS).

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As your society has been valued already, and the subject has no doubt occupied the attention of many of your members, I shall not dwell upon the question here at any length. In anticipation of possible objections, I would merely point out that, unless all friendly-society finance is to be based upon the wildest guess-work, some estimate must be formed of the probable amount of sickness and mortality which will be experienced by a given number of members. This estimate can only be reliable if it is based upon the observation of how such contingencies have occurred in the past. Such observations have been made, and their results carefully tabulated. One striking confirmation of the correctness of any estimate based on these observations is to be found in the fact that different series of them, made at sundry times and among different groups of individuals, give wonderfully similar results. They all agree in demonstrating the fact that sickness increases enormously with advancing years, and therefore in showing the necessity for making large reserves to meet the liabilities that must accrue as members advance in years. Take, as an example, the experience of your own order in England for the years 1871 to 1875, collected by Mr. Neison. It is there shown that in passing from twenty to seventy a member experiences 126 weeks of sickness. But how are they distributed? In the first ten years he experiences eight weeks', and in the last period, from sixty to seventy, he suffers sixty-four weeks'. This is not "theory," but actual hard fact. It will thus be seen how utterly fallacious is the popular idea that if a society can show a balance of receipts over expenditure year by year it is therefore in a sound position.

The experience on which this valuation is based is that of the Manchester Unity for the years 1866–70, compiled by the late Mr. Ratcliffe. Those tables, and those of your own order to which I have just referred, are, undoubtedly, the best that have as yet been formed. The former I have considered preferable for valuation in this colony, chiefly for these reasons: (1.) As they have been the standard adopted hitherto in this colony, they render possible correct comparison between societies, or between two periods in the history of one society. (2.) They are somewhat more favourable to societies than the latter, and therefore may be expected to approximate more closely to our actual colonial experience.

And this suggests an objection sometimes made to valuations in this colony. It has been urged that here the conditions of life are superior to those of the members of friendly societies in England, and that, therefore, better results may be expected. Now, it is undoubtedly true that at the younger age the sickness experience of New Zealand societies is somewhat below that of the English ones. But from the nature of the case it has as yet been impossible to collect a sufficient body of data respecting the experience at the more advanced ages to enable any satisfactory tables to be prepared. It must be remembered a lighter sickness and mortality experience at the early ages and during middle life affects the financial position of a society in two opposite directions, or, to use a homely expression, "cuts two ways." Its first and most obvious effect is to improve the position by lessening the demands upon the funds. But as time goes on, if the mortality has been lighter than the expectation, a larger number remain exposed to the risk of sickness, or, as Mr. Neison quaintly puts it, members theoretically dead turn up as very practical claimants for sick pay. On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that, if the tables I have referred to do slightly over-estimate the sickness to be expected up to middle age, the error will be fully made up by the increased number exposed to risk at the higher ages.

The interest assumed in the accompanying valuation is 4 per cent.—that is, it is assumed that the funds will be kept closely invested, as fast as they accrue, at that rate of interest, and that the whole of the interest earned by the benefit fund will be credited to that fund. Experience shows that this is as high a rate as can safely be relied on. I am aware that for the present a somewhat higher rate could be obtained, but, with few exceptions, societies are so neglectful of this matter of prompt investment that on an average a less rate than the above is really earned. At the valuation date the value of the benefit funds of the courts, together with the District Funeral Fund, amounted to

£6,873 10s. 10d. Of this sum, not less than £1,165 17s. 5d. was lying totally unproductive on current account in various banks. In the course of my investigations into the affairs of friendly societies it has often struck me that members cannot realize how this neglect of profitable investments tends to impoverish the societies, and to swell the profit of wealthy corporations. For you may be sure that bank directors do not show an equal supineness as to the value of money. The thousands of pounds belonging to societies consisting of wage-earners left lying in banks are not allowed to remain unproductive; only, the profits derived therefrom go to the latter institutions, instead of to the real owners. I am aware that to a certain extent this is an inevitable evil. A large number of small societies exist, each of which must keep a balance in hand. These balances in the aggregate necessarily amount to a considerable sum. But, in many instances, the balances kept in hand are far larger than necessary. In your own district the following courts have amounts out of all proportion to their total funds lying idle :—

	Invested. £	Uninvested. £ s. d.
Concord	300 ..	118 5 0
Pride of the Forest	600 ..	188 7 1
Aorere	350 ..	367 17 10
District	200 ..	214 18 2
	£1,450 ..	£839 8 1

In these four cases the uninvested funds form considerably more than one-third of the whole, a proportion which will readily be admitted to be needlessly and wastefully large.

I have just one other point to notice bearing on the subject of valuations in general before proceeding to deal with the results of this valuation in particular. It is sometimes sought to impugn the validity of deductions derived from a valuation, on the ground that no allowance has been made for future secessions or withdrawals. The ancients had a proverb to the effect that we are apt to magnify the importance of what is unknown to us. I think this applies to the question under consideration. The profits on withdrawals are not nearly as great as they are supposed to be. When a member withdraws the society gains, not the whole of that member's past subscriptions, but only that portion of them which has been laid aside as a provision for his future claims. In a society which charges inadequate contributions the society also gains indirectly by getting rid of a liability which greatly exceeds the value of the sum which it is to receive in exchange. But this is merely the result of an unfortunate state of affairs, and cannot be considered in any sense desirable; for, if such a society gains by secessions, it loses in a similar manner by every member it initiates, because it makes in each such case a losing bargain. But, whatever the profits from secessions, it is to be remembered that every shilling which has accrued to this society in the past has necessarily been taken account of in the accompanying valuation, in that the liabilities in respect of all members who have seceded have ceased, while the reserve created by such members' contributions remains a portion of the funds. Any secessions which may take place during the current five years will equally affect the next valuation; so that the rate of secession does materially influence the results disclosed by valuation, only it is allowed to do its work first, and is only taken account of when its effects have been experienced. All the best authorities are agreed that it is impossible to estimate correctly the results of withdrawals beforehand; for, in the first place, it is a matter which depends upon human volition, and a number of causes which cannot possibly be calculated on beforehand; and, further, its very anticipation might have a tendency to alter the result. For if a society, otherwise insolvent, were made to appear in a very much better position by anticipating secessions at a certain rate, that very result would very likely have the effect of checking secessions, and so the prophecy would work its own falsification.

I regret to have to report a deficiency in the case of each court. It is a pity that the remedies suggested by your former valuers had not been sooner applied. . . . Your position has slightly improved during the quinquennium, though it must be admitted that it is still very far from being satisfactory. The deficiency arises from the inadequacy of the contributions to provide the benefits promised. It has somewhat diminished, chiefly owing to the fact that the average contribution has slightly increased through a few of the courts having adopted a graduated scale which only applies to members admitted after a certain date. Thus, as the old members drop out, the average contribution gradually increases.

The large sum payable as funeral benefit on the death of a member is answerable for fully one-third of the deficiency. In fact, your society grants higher benefits than any which has come under my notice, and its contributions are yet nearly on the lowest scale, averaging at the valuation date only £1 7s. 10d. per member per annum.

With regard to cases of prolonged sickness, I may state that I have valued this liability at the maximum rate provided for in the rules—viz., 10s. a week in all the courts except Courts Concord and Sherwood Forest, and 7s. 6d. in these two. It is obviously impossible to affix a money value to the probable action of a number of future summoned meetings. As a means of lessening the strain which must, sooner or later, come upon your resources, I should recommend the courts at once to reduce this allowance in chronic sickness to, say, 5s. a week.

Since this valuation has been in progress I find that some new district laws have been brought into force. They are certainly a considerable improvement on the former ones, though, as the new contributions do not apply to existing members, they do not directly affect the present valuation. The new scale will, however, at least prevent courts retrograding. In view of the large funeral benefit, I cannot pronounce even this scale a sufficient one: still, with the entrance-fees prescribed, it will protect the courts from the worst cases of loss—the admission of men up to forty years of age at the same rate as that charged for youths. The rule respecting initiation-fees is also a great improvement on the former one. It is now enacted that all initiation-money is to be paid to the General Fund of the court, whereas by the old rules the amount was fixed, but nothing was said about its appropriation, and, as a matter of fact, courts did appropriate these fees in varying proportions.

In view of the circumstance that two courts of your district have hitherto been in the habit of charging rates of contribution directly at variance with their own by-laws, I should recommend the district officers to see that the new district laws as to contributions and allocation of funds are duly observed by the various courts.

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Court Robin Hood, A.O.F., Nelson (Valued by Mr. A. G. Wiggins).

Balance-sheet as at 31st December, 1885.

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	*Assets.*	£ s. d.
To Present value of benefits assured by the Court—		By Present value of future contributions to benefit funds	4,410 1 0
Sickness	8,007 7 5	Total funds as per Secretary's returns	3,317 3 2
Funeral..	2,964 6 8	Other Assets—Share of District Funeral Fund	128 14 1
Amount of funds incapable of valuation—		Balance—Deficiency	3,337 11 9
Management	221 15 11		
	£11,193 10 0		£11,193 10 0

I regret to have to lay before you a statement showing so serious a deficiency. As, however, your society was valued five years ago, and appeared then to be in a similar position, and as no alteration has been made in your rates of benefit or contribution (at any rate as far as existing members are concerned), you will probably have been prepared for some such result. In my district report you will find my opinion as to the causes of the deficiency disclosed by the valuation, for, unfortunately, all courts in the district are in a similar position, more or less. To that report I will therefore refer you on this point.

I append a comparative statement of your positions as disclosed by this valuation and that which took place five years previously.

Date of Valuation.	Number of Members.	Average Age.	Total Liability.	Total Assets.	Deficiency.	Deficiency per Head.	Proportion of Assets to Liabilities per £1.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	182	34·27	9,197 11 3	6,508 7 2	2,689 4 1	14 15 7	0 14 2
1885	212	34·36	10,971 14 1	7,634 2 4	3,337 11 9	15 14 10	0 13 11

You will thus perceive that your society has retrograded during the past quinquennium. There are two reasons which, in my opinion, have contributed to bring about this result. One is that the sickness experienced by your court has been in excess of the expectation. According to the tables used for each valuation, the sickness which your court might have expected to experience during the five years just ended amounts to 945 weeks, while, as a matter of fact, you have experienced 1,477 weeks 5 days, being 56 per cent. over the expectation. As no data of your previous experience were furnished to the gentlemen who conducted the former valuation, I cannot compare the sickness experience of the two periods, and am therefore unable to form an opinion as to whether this excessive sickness rate is likely to be permanent. As, however, it is very evenly distributed over the five years, I am afraid that it is due to some causes other than temporary ones. It is often assumed by members of friendly societies in New Zealand that they have a right to expect a very much lighter sickness rate than that deduced from the experience of similar institutions in Great Britain, and valuers are complained of for adopting an unnecessarily rigid standard. Now, your court is by far the largest in the Nelson District, so that your sickness is not a mere accident due to small numbers, and yet your sickness has amounted to more than half as much again as that anticipated in the valuation. You will see, therefore, that in the case of your court, at any rate, too rigid a standard has not been adopted.

Another circumstance which has helped to increase your net liability has been the fact of your having increased in numbers. This may sound paradoxical, but, unfortunately, it is too true. To a society which charges adequate rates of contributions every admission of a suitable candidate means an accession of strength. But in your case the position is very different. Your rates are insufficient to provide the benefits promised, and consequently the initiation of every new member increases your deficiency. If your rates were sufficient it would mean that the value of the benefits which you promise the candidate would not exceed the value of the contribution which he contracts to pay for the same. But how does the case stand at the rates chargeable at the valuation date? Here is an example. We will suppose the new member to be twenty-five years of age, and married; and this is the sort of bargain the court has been in the habit of making:—

	£ s. d.
Value of sickness benefit	29 9 4
" funeral benefit, at £35	9 15 4
" funeral benefit of wife, at £10	1 7 10
Total value of what the society sells	£40 12 6
Value of £1 6s. per annum to be contributed by the member	£23 7 11
Balance against the society	£17 4 7

Now, since you start with so considerable a deficit on account of each member, no wonder that your court exhibits a large deficiency at any periodical investigation.

At the request of your District Secretary I have prepared an alternative valuation of your court on a 5-per-cent. basis. In the preceding valuation it has been assumed that all funds will be invested as fast as they accrue at 4 per cent. This is the rate at which as yet all friendly societies in New Zealand have been valued. It is only at this rate, therefore, that any comparison can be instituted between one society and another. Judging by the experience of the past, too, it is quite as high a rate as can generally be assumed for the future. Though higher interest could, no doubt, be obtained at present, yet societies are generally so indifferent on the subject of investment that in many cases a merely nominal rate of interest is earned. In the case of your court, however, I am gratified at being able to compliment you on the evident attention which has been paid to the profitable investment of the funds. The rates of interest credited to the benefit funds during the five years 1881 to 1885 have been £5 5s., £6 5s. 10d., £6 3s. 7d., £6 14s., and £5 13s. respectively. Still, it must be remembered that the assumption of 5 per cent. as a basis for valuation means that this rate will be maintained, not for a few years, but during the lifetime of existing members, or say for the next fifty years. On this probability you are, no doubt, as men of business, quite as good judges as I can be, and I will not therefore dwell upon it. I feel bound to mention it, however, as some persons are under the impression that, if a given rate can be relied upon for the next few years, it would be justifiable to value at that rate. The following is the valuation balance sheet at 5 per cent:—

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	*Assets.*	£ s. d.
To Present value of benefits assured by the Court—		By Present value of future contributions to benefit funds	3,828 12 0
Sickness..	6,572 2 6	Total funds as per Secretary's return..	3,317 3 2
Funeral	2,491 2 9	Share of District Funeral Fund ..	128 14 1
Value of Management Fund	221 15 11	Balance—Deficiency..	2,010 8 2
	£9,285 1 2		£9,285 1 2

You will perceive that even by this more favourable method of valuation a large deficiency is disclosed. I think that it is well that you decided to have this alternative valuation made, as if it had not been done it is quite possible that its probable effect, being unknown, would have been exaggerated.

As to remedial measures, the evil lies in the inadequacy of the contributions. It is plain therefore that, if you desire to regain a solvent position, you must either increase the contributions or reduce the benefits. I understand that a new and graduated scale of contributions has been introduced into your district, but that it is not applicable to existing members. You must allow me to say that this is not sufficient. To go on at your present rates simply means that the earlier claimants will benefit at the expense of the later ones. To introduce a graduated scale among old members would probably be difficult. In default of this being done, the next best thing would be to raise the rate uniformly. If all existing members agreed to pay £1 19s. instead of £1 6s. per annum for the future, that is, an additional 3d. per week, it would have the effect of *at once* nearly wiping out the deficiency according to the 5 per cent. valuation. A question in simple proportion will show you the effect of any addition to present rates of contributions which you may decide to make. For at £1 6s. the present value of future contributions is £3,828. Therefore if these future contributions were increased by one-half, their present value would be £3,828+£1,914=£5,742; and in like proportion for any other increase which may be decided on. . . . .

LYTTELTON HEARTS OF OAK LODGE, U.A.O.D. (valued by Mr. A. G. WIGGINS).

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Valuation Balance-sheet as at 31st December, 1885.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	*Assets.*	£	s.	d.
To Present value of benefits assured by the lodge—				By Present value of future contributions to benefit funds—			
Sickness	3,072	6	11	Sick fund	1,877	3	11
Funeral (assured by central body)	..			Funeral Fund (payable to central body)	..		
				Value of accumulated benefit funds ..	432	14	9
				Deficiency	762	8	3
	£3,072	6	11		£3,072	6	11

I regret to have to lay before you a statement showing so serious a deficiency, but submit that it is better to be made aware of the true position of affairs, though unfavourable, than to go on under a mistaken notion that all was well, until perhaps the application of a remedy should have become impossible.

As to the cause which has led to the deficiency disclosed by the valuation, it is not far to seek. It is to be found in the fact that the contributions are insufficient to provide the benefits promised. This is true even at the youngest ages, but, as your contributions are uniform up to age thirty-five, of course the discrepancy increases considerably with age. It is true that an attempt is made to rectify this inequality by charging an initiation-fee varying according to age; but this is altogether insufficient. Take the case of a member admitted at age thirty, leaving out of consideration for the present the funeral benefit, the cash value of the sick benefit which you promise him is £27 6s. 6d. The value of the contribution available for this benefit (£1 2s. per annum) which he contracts to pay is £18 17s. 6d. Thus the lodge makes a losing bargain to the extent of £8 9s. Against this is to be set the proportion of the initiation-fee payable to the Sick Fund (20s.), and the contributions payable before the member becomes entitled to benefit. Thus, by the initiation of such a member the lodge creates an immediate deficiency of about £7. Now, if, instead of the initiation-fee, 1d. a week were added to the member's contributions, this would raise their present value by £3 14s. 4d., or, in other words, would be equivalent to an entrance-fee of that amount.

The fact is that the days of societies charging uniform rates of contribution at different ages are numbered. The system is so grossly unfair that the only wonder is that it has survived so long. The two great English orders—the Manchester Unity and the Foresters—have utterly abolished it, and will not allow it in any of their subordinate societies, even in the case of old members. Their affiliated societies here are rapidly introducing graduated scales of contributions. The more the subject is ventilated and discussed, the more averse will eligible members be to joining societies with uniform rates, and at no distant date your order, if it should be ill-advised enough to adhere to this system, will find itself in this position: All the young men will find it to their interest to join societies charging graduated rates, for they will discover that, in doing so, they will pay very little more themselves, while members joining at higher ages pay a fairly advanced rate, so that there is a reasonable probability of their contributions being reserved to meet their own claims in the future, instead of being prematurely used up in providing for the claims of the older members. The older candidates, and those who adhere to the selfish and short-sighted policy which I have heard expressed in the words, "There'll be enough left to bury me," will flock into your lodges, where they are offered the same benefits at lower rates. It does not require that one should be a prophet or the son of a prophet to foresee the end of such a state of affairs. Already things are working in a marked degree in the direction which I have indicated. The average age of members of your order, considering the short time most of the lodges have been established, is decidedly higher than that of other societies. Your own lodge forms no exception to the rule.

There is only one remedy for the present unfortunate position—only one method by which ultimate disaster can be averted. I understand that a movement is on foot in the order to establish a fairly graduated scale of contributions. On the action taken by members in regard to this question depends the ultimate fate of the order—whether it shall take an honoured position as one of those beneficent organizations which successfully combat some of the most serious ills to which humanity is heir, whether it shall prove itself a "certain friend in an uncertain contingency," or ultimately attain a dishonourable decrepitude and unlamented end, having served hardly any useful purpose but to act as a beacon and warning, showing the rocks and shoals which similar institutions must avoid if they wish to escape certain destruction. I have every confidence that men imbued with the true spirit of the order will take measures to avert such a catastrophe; but the longer the necessary reforms are delayed the more difficult does it become to initiate them. I would therefore counsel prompt action in this matter, and have no doubt that, if right measures be taken, you have a glorious future before you.

This valuation does not take into account the value of funeral benefits, or of contributions to the Funeral Fund, that fund being under the control of a central body. I have no means of judging of the solvency or otherwise of this fund, and of course if it is in an unsatisfactory position you must be prepared to assume your share of any deficiency which it might exhibit. I may state, however, that, in my opinion, the contributions to this fund, though ungraduated, and therefore unfair, are probably, taking all sources of profit into consideration, not altogether insufficient to provide the benefits promised. It is what remains to the Sick Fund which is so utterly inadequate.

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NEW ZEALAND CENTRAL DISTRICT, I.O.R. (valued by Mr. A. G. WIGGINS).

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There is another reason, besides utter ignorance of the subject, on account of which valuations are often treated with distrust, and, I might say, contempt. Objection is taken to valuations somewhat in this form: "You actuaries, by some jugglery of figures, make a society out to be insolvent; but the society goes on all the same fulfilling its mission, meeting all its claims, and adding to its funds. So we can afford to despise your prophecies, as we find them falsified by the event." Now, two fallacies underlie this argument. In the first place, no actuary would assert that, because a society exhibits a deficiency, it is *necessarily* insolvent. What he would say is that if a society, valued by a sufficiently rigid standard, exhibits a surplus, if this surplus has arisen from the financial basis of the society being a sound one, and its numbers are not too small—if these conditions are fulfilled, it is as certain as anything human can be that the society will be able to meet all its engagements. In this case the members really possess an *assurance* of receiving their benefits. Again, a society may be in so thoroughly a bad position that it is quite hopeless to expect that it can ever recover itself. But it is evident that between these two extremes there must be an indefinite number of gradations. Thus a society may exhibit a deficiency which may show it to be in this position: There is no certainty that it will be able to fulfil its obligations, but there is a considerable probability of its doing so. The members of such a society, instead of an absolute assurance, hold, as it were, tickets in a lottery, which are as likely to turn out prizes as blanks.

The second fallacy to which I have alluded is the idea that if a society has been pronounced to be insolvent it must immediately come to grief, or else the valuer is proved to have been in the wrong. This is by no means the case. A society which is hopelessly insolvent may go on for years before the crash comes. The broad distinction between the insolvency of commercial life and that of a friendly society is that, whilst the former generally implies incapacity to meet claims which have already accrued, the latter deals with future claims which, unless some modification in the contracts is in the meanwhile effected, will not be met when they ultimately arise.

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APPENDIX II.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE JACKSON PRIZE ESSAYS."

FROM the ESSAY on the EQUAL-LEVY SYSTEM, by Mr. R. W. MOFFREY.

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LET us now examine in some detail how the fault of the original system was brought home to the minds of the societies, and then endeavour to trace exactly where its weakness lies. I have already alluded to the dearth of actuarial knowledge at the time of the formation of our friendly societies; but during the last half-century (which, when its social history comes to be written, will be remarkable for the growth of the friendly-society movement) actuarial science has made giant strides, and this largely through the experience furnished by the organizations needing the knowledge. Within the ranks of the societies as well as among professional actuaries it came to be realized that to insure permanence the contributions of members should bear an exact proportion to the benefits promised; and the experience of the societies was utilized to ascertain what such a proportion should be. Statistics were collected and tabulated, which demonstrate with sufficient accuracy what would be the correct payment which each entrant should make to secure him the benefits promised by his society. This tabulation revealed the fact that every year a certain amount of sickness had to be provided for, and that a certain number of deaths would occur. It showed also the ages at which those eventualities happened with greatest frequency, and proved what needed little demonstration—that advancing age brought with it increasing liabilities in both directions. But it went beyond this: it proved that in their capacity as members of the society every one of them suffered a certain amount of misfortune, and the date of each one's death was accurately predicted. In saying this, let me not be misunderstood: membership of the society means that the liabilities are spread over the whole body, and that, though every member is not—indeed, could not possibly be—afflicted with exactly the same amount of sickness and die at the exact age expected, yet the fact that an ascertained amount of sickness must be experienced amongst the whole lays on those who have not had to bear the physical pain their share of the burden of provision. So with the deaths. Those who outlive the actuarial expectation balance those who die before reaching it.

From these facts the calculations of the weekly or annual sum necessary to secure in sickness a certain periodical payment and money at death have been made, and the societies which can safely say that their promises will be fulfilled are those which rigidly enforce on their members the payment of the sum shown to be necessary. In an earlier paragraph I have mentioned that the societies as they advanced found it advisable, indeed, necessary, to spread the liability for the death benefit over as wide an area as possible: hence the fact of such liability being borne by the groups of branches called districts. If, when they had discovered and enforced the correct rate of contributions from each member, they had also discovered the necessity of separating that contribution into its component parts, the difficulties now making themselves felt would not have been experienced. Looking at the subject in the light afforded by these investigations, it is clear that there are two distinct liabilities—first, that for sickness; next, that for death—and the contribution of the individual has to be settled to meet them both. But from the constitution of the societies the two liabilities are borne by different bodies—that for sickness by the single branch, that for death by the group into which it has been found expedient to bring them. Accordingly, as soon as the correct contributions to meet both contingencies had been settled, the proper destination of each should have been insisted on. The unit of association, the lodge or court, should have retained the proportion paid to meet the sickness liability, and have remitted that intended to meet the death claim to the body which would have to disburse it. This proposition appears self-evident. If any organization is expected to pay a claim it should hold the funds wherewith to make payment. Unfortunately, this course was not adopted. The societies, which had gradually worked their way from a philanthropic basis to a scientifically actuarial one, had in the process much rough weather to encounter, and in many of the older branches the present members have to bear the heavy burden of liability which is a legacy from their predecessors. Their funds were so low that to divert any greater portion of them than was really necessary for the moment into another channel appeared to them to be only a means of bringing about their collapse. So, whilst the rate of contributions of incoming members was carefully framed according to ascertained necessity, the other point, that of separating them into their component parts, was left untouched. And yet one was as essential as the other. It was at a comparatively early period found to be necessary to call on every one to pay a regular contribution for the benefits promised, though many years elapsed before it was discovered what that contribution should be. The system of irregular contributions, or levies from individuals to the branch which had been the first one to attempt to meet the claims of members, stood condemned by its abandonment. It would, however, have been as logical to have continued that primitive system as to expect that one portion of the liability could be met by irregular or inadequate levies from branches to the district fund, when the liability itself had been transferred to the district.

It may not, however, be admitted that the necessity existed to separate the payments and remit the portion for the funeral liability to the district. In support of the disbelief so generally spread, reference is made to the apparently satisfactory working of the districts for long periods. Doubtless it was satisfactory at the starting of those districts, for at first the members were all comparatively young, and of nearly the same ages. The death claims would therefore be few, and their incidence about equal. Moreover, as the discovery or enforcement of the proper rate of contributions only dates from a recent period, most of the present districts were formed when a uniform contribution for all benefits was accepted from entrants of all ages. Under such circumstances it was natural that branches should be called on to pay a levy calculated only according to the number of their members, all other conditions being so nearly equal. If such similarity could have been made to continue along the entire history of a district, the equal levy might be continued without detriment, because each branch would bring on the district exactly the same liability. But it is perfectly impossible that every branch shall encounter the same experience—impossible so long as one man differs from another in feeling, habits, and tastes—impossible, in short, while the world lasts. One branch attracts a lot of new and young members; another, from indifference or a variety of causes, simply stands still, forgetful that its members are growing older, and that one day their branch will expire from sheer inanition. Year by year the percentage of deaths in the latter would steadily rise, and year by year its claim on the district for funeral money would increase in a like ratio. The former, on the other hand, by its introduction of young members has kept down its death-rate, and its claims on the district remain low.

On these two typical branches what is the effect of an equal funeral levy from each member? Simply that the branch which has by vigorous work maintained its youth is called on to pay just as much as the other which had allowed age to creep on it without having made the necessary provision. By this means money is taken from the active branch to make good the deficiency of the levy from the older one, and the young branch is thereby brought into such a condition that, when its time arrives, it must seek the assistance of others to meet its own claims. Surely this must be wrong. "Our system has worked well for forty years," say those who oppose any change, "and how can you contend, after it has stood the test of such a time, that we are not correct?" In reply to the question I would say that, though it may have existed for forty or fifty years, it has not worked well—that the difficulties it has entailed are now being made manifest—and ask those who hold the opinion that it has been successful to suspend their judgment until they had considered how long it took to bring about the present graduated rate of payments, and to consider patiently all that can be said on the other side. And, while considering this phase of the subject, we must not forget the branches which have been opened many years after the district was formed. Consisting of young members, their death-rate would not even approach that of those who started the district. Yet by the equal levy they are called on to contribute in the same ratio as those who bring nearly all the liability.

The great objections offered to any alteration are—that the establishment of adequate district funds will take from the branches a large amount of their capital, putting it beyond the control of their members; and that those most seriously affected would be the older branches; so that, to insure for their members the promised funeral allowance, you will take from them such a sum as to compel them to reduce their sickness pay, or, as it has been tersely expressed, "You would starve them while living, that you may bury them like princes."

Let me here examine these objections to see how far they warrant the continuance of an unsound system. It is certainly strange that, in societies which justly pride themselves on their entire self-government, an objection should be raised on account of any of their funds going beyond their own control. Is not the entire society under the control of the members? Is there a law passed that every member has not a voice in? The very constitution of all the affiliated bodies goes against such a theory. One of the great mainsprings which keep their machinery in motion is the fact that by assiduous work the highest posts are attainable by the humblest member. From amongst the entrants of to-day the chiefs of the future are taken, and throughout every one of the parts of which the body is composed the same system prevails. Every detail of management is performed by the members themselves, whether in branch, district, or order, and every penny of money subscribed is—subject to the rules made by themselves—likewise under the control of all. Those who object to the formation of a district fund on the ground that the money would be placed beyond the control of the branches would scarcely admit that they had no part or lot in the management of the district as it now exists. In the same way any district fund would be under the full control of those who had subscribed to it.

The second objection really furnishes a very strong argument in favour of the proposed reform. If the establishment of a District Funeral Fund would take more from any branch than it at present disburses under an equal levy it is quite clear that the difference must be made up by others. The equal levy takes from all alike, whatever their liability, the same sum to meet funeral payments. The establishment of a proper district fund would make each branch pay according to the liability it brought on the district. If, then, it be true that a district fund would cause the older branches to reduce their sick pay, which under the equal levy they are not called on to do, it follows that the equal levy for funerals is, in their case, insufficient, because, had it been adequate, the alteration in its incidence would not have caused any reduction in sick pay. The amount, therefore, which would have to be made up by the reduction of sick pay is just that which, under the equal levy, is taken from other branches. Or, to put it in other words, those branches whose liabilities are not at present so great are being deprived of a portion of their funds which should be husbanded to meet their own need when it arises. Is this equitable? "Certainly," will be the answer of those who deprecate any change. "Those branches which are now old were once young, and in bygone days contributed their quota to the older ones. Consequently they are entitled to receive the assistance of branches younger than themselves." This is very specious, and would be satisfactory were the foundation of the argument sound, and if those who advance it could assure us that some branches would always remain young, or that young branches would always be rising to balance those which are growing old. But, in the first place, the difficulties of the older branches are not entirely or mainly due to the payment of funeral levies for the assistance of branches which were decrepit in their youth. Those which now would feel the strain of making full payment are those which were formed in the early years of the districts, when similar conditions prevailed throughout. At that time, also, it had not been discovered what was sufficient to be paid for the benefits promised and given, and the error was on the side of giving too much and asking too little. The difficulties now encountered are what might have been anticipated had the knowledge since gained been available at their establishment—difficulties due, not to the payment of funeral levies as is suggested, but to giving more sick pay than contributions warranted. Is it fair or reasonable, now that incoming members pay everything that can be properly demanded of them, to take from their payments a sum which they were never calculated to meet, which must, therefore, when old age comes on, leave an insufficient amount to meet its claims, and which is continued to be taken from the young members' contributions only because they are unaware of the mischief being thereby done them? If it is granted that the establishment of district funds would have had an adverse effect on the funds of the older branches, it is clear that the young ones are made to suffer thereby, and the need of the fund is proved by the very argument used against its foundation.

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From the Essay on the Defects of Friendly Societies, by Mr. W. C. Eaton.

* * * * * * * *

Cheapness is the Will-o'-the-wisp which has led innumerable societies into the bog of difficulty. Members have desired to get ample benefits at as low a rate as they could, altogether ignoring the fact that if they want *ample* benefit they must pay an adequate equivalent just as surely as that if they want to save 4s. 4d. per year they must put by 1d. per week for fifty-two weeks. For one member to *receive* his benefits *cheaply*, another member *must pay dearly*, and, although friendly societies are formed upon mutual terms, for one class of members or for all the members to agree to get the benefits agreed upon at a *lower* cost of subscriptions than is absolutely requisite, such an agreement must inevitably defeat the desires of the members, as the basis of agreement is unsound, improper, and defective, and will only lead to a scramble, disaster, and disappointment.

This defect, however, of cheapness is one which lies very nearly at the root of the question of financial unsoundness in connection with the majority of societies. The policy of cheapness has been adopted primarily from selfish considerations; but it has had a secondary effect upon other societies. "Cheapness" has oftentimes been adopted for the purpose of pitting one society against another, and oftentimes one society has adopted a lower scale of contributions than it otherwise would have done, simply because another society has been taking members at the lower rate of payment. It must be self-evident to any intelligent man that the "cheapness" which enables *only a portion* of a society to receive the benefits they subscribe for, leaving the remainder to want and to wonder at the wreck of their society, is *false* economy, defective organization, the reverse of mutual and friendly combination; but it is what "cheapness" must certainly lead to.

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APPENDIX III.

An Act to amend "The Friendly Societies Act, 1882." [*30th July, 1886.*]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Friendly Societies Act 1882 Amendment Act, 1886." It shall be read together with "The Friendly Societies Act, 1882" (herein referred to as "the said Act").

2. Subsection three of section twelve of the said Act is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted as follows:—

No transfer shall be made of the moneys of any one benefit fund to meet the liabilities of any other fund, nor shall such moneys, or interest accruing therefrom, up to five per centum per annum, be in any manner applied for the use, whether temporary or permanent, of any fund save the fund to which they properly belong:

Provided that, if any valuer, in any report made in accordance with subhead (*e*) of subsection one of section twelve of the said Act, shall report that any further transfer can be safely made, it shall be lawful to make such transfer accordingly.

3. Societies and branches which have been reported to possess a surplus at the last valuation made under the said Act, and whose scales of contributions for new members have been certified to as adequate by—

(1.) The Registrar; or

(2.) Any public valuer under the said Act, or under any Act of the Imperial Parliament to the same purport, or in force in the United Kingdom; or

(3.) Any Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, or any Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland,

may apply all interest, over and above five per centum per annum accruing from capital funds invested, to such purposes as may be approved by the superior or district lodge in the case of a branch lodge, or by the branches in case of a district lodge, whether in the Colony of New Zealand or Great Britain or Ireland.

4. Any society or branch claiming to avail itself of the provisions of this Act shall be debarred from lowering its rate of contribution to the fund operated upon or from increasing the amount of any benefit to be paid out of the said fund until the next quinquennial valuation.

APPENDIX IV.

LOCKE and OTHERS *versus* THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE, as Administrator of Frederick E. Bisley, deceased.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Nelson District.—Judgment of Richmond, J., delivered 19th August, 1886.

THE plaintiffs in this case are the trustees of Court Perseverance, Motueka, a registered friendly society under the Act of 1882. The defendant is the Public Trustee, as administrator of the estate of Frederick E. Bisley, deceased. Bisley had been for many years permanent secretary of the society, and, at his death, was indebted to the society in a sum of money amounting, according to the statement of the plaintiffs, to £587 16s. 7d. The plaintiffs claim, on behalf of the society, to be paid this sum in preference to other debts or claims against the estate of Bisley, by virtue of section 13 of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1882," subsection (9). The cause was tried by me without a jury at the last sittings at Nelson, and was reserved for further consideration. It was proved that Bisley at his death was accountable for the following sums received by him on account of the society: Bank of New South Wales, fixed deposit and interest, £385 16s. 9d.; Colonial Bank, Motueka, fixed deposit and interest, £156 13s.; sundry small sums, £43 1s. 5d.: amounting in the whole to £585 11s. 2d. Under the by-laws of the society it is plain that the treasurer, and not the secretary, was the proper custodian of the uninvested moneys of the society. Investments, including, it seems, fixed deposits in banks, were to be in the names of the trustees. Rule 20 defines the duties of the permanent secretary, and provides that he shall receive all contributions and other moneys on behalf of the court at the monthly meetings, and hand over the same to the treasurer before leaving the court. Unfortunately the society, as too often happens, acted with habitual disregard of its own by-laws. Bisley was intrusted with a cheque payable to bearer, which enabled him to withdraw the fixed deposit with the Bank of New South Wales, and to pay the amount to the credit of his own drawing account with the Colonial Bank at Motueka. The fixed deposits with the Colonial Bank were made by him in his own name with cheques placed in his hands by the treasurer. All the transactions display on the part of the trustees and officers a blind confidence in Bisley and an entire ignorance of business. It is quite clear that the money which came to Bisley's hands in the way described was not in his possession by virtue of his office in the sense in which these words have always been construed in enactments similar to that on which the claim is founded. As secretary, Bisley had no business to be in possession of the money. It was not received by him in the regular and proper course of his official duty. It makes no difference that resolutions of the court are said to have been passed from time to time purporting to warrant his receipt of it. Such resolutions were, according to the constitution of the society, ineffectual to alter the by-laws. I hold, therefore, that the claim to preference in administration under section 13 of the Act fails.

But, on a different ground, it appears to me (on the authority of a long line of cases reviewed by the late Master of the Rolls in Knatchbull *versus* Hallett, 13 Ch. D., 696) that there exists a preferential right to a part of the amount claimed. The balance of £119 7s. 11d. at Bisley's credit in his account with the Colonial Bank is identified as part of the fixed deposit of £149 4s., which, with interest added, amounted, on the 2nd August, 1885, to £156 13s. The £149 4s. was made up, amongst other sums which are not identified as the society's property, of two cheques, one for £40 and one for £75, drawn by Mr. Staples, and handed to Bisley to place on fixed deposit for the society. Those two principal sums, together with the interest attributable to them, constitute a specific trust fund exceeding £119 7s. 11d. in amount, which can, I think, be followed into the hands of the administrator as still partly existing in specie in the shape of the bank balance at Bisley's credit. To that extent the plaintiffs are entitled to preference in administration. On the residue of their claim they must take a dividend with the other creditors.

Each party must pay their own costs—those of the Public Trustee to be paid out of the estate.

APPENDIX V.

RULES OF THE NEW ZEALAND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' MUTUAL FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

1. THAT the name of the association be "The New Zealand Friendly Societies' Mutual Fidelity Guarantee Association," and that it be composed of societies and branches established in New Zealand, and registered under the Friendly Societies Act, and of such only. That the office of the association be , or as the Committee may from time to time determine.

2. That the guarantee given by the association shall cover any defalcation which shall be made by the secretary or treasurer of a society or branch which shall have been enrolled in the association, in respect of moneys held by the said officers *as such*, belonging to the said society or branch, subject to the provisions contained in the subsequent rules.

3. That no liability shall be incurred by the association unless the appointment of the defaulting officer shall have been notified to the secretary of the association within one calendar month after the date of the appointment of the said officer.

4. That no liability shall be incurred by the association in respect of any defalcation by an officer of a society or branch which shall not have paid the premium (if any) due in advance for the current year.

5. That no liability shall be incurred by the association in respect of any defalcation which shall not have been notified to the secretary of the association and claimed for within six months from the end of the year in which the defalcation occurred.

6. That no liability shall be incurred by the association in respect of any defalcation committed prior to the date at which the society or branch shall have been enrolled in the association.

7. That no liability shall be incurred by the association unless the society or branch making the claim shall lay a criminal information against the defaulting officer.

8. That, in case of any dispute between the association and an enrolled society or branch, the matter shall be referred, by consent of both parties, to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, or else to arbitration, each party to the dispute appointing an arbitrator, and these two if they cannot agree appointing a third; and that the decision of the Registrar or of a majority of the said arbitrators, as the case may be, be final and without appeal to any Court of law.

9. That the following scale of premiums be payable yearly in advance until a capital sum of not less than £300, and not more than £500, be accumulated, and that after such accumulation no further premium be payable by any society or branch which shall have paid one year's premium until the capital of the association shall again fall below the sum of £300: Provided that the association shall always have the power to make an extra levy, to be calculated *pro ratâ* according to the amount for which it is insured, whenever the amount of defalcations to be made good shall exceed the total funds in hand:—

Scale of Premiums and Guarantee Bonds.

Total Maximum Guarantee.*	Annual Premium.
£50	£0 10 0
100	1 0 0
150	1 10 0
200	2 0 0

* By "total maximum guarantee" is meant the total amount for which the association will be liable during any one year.

10. That any society or branch which shall be enrolled during the year 1887 shall pay the entire annual premium for that year, and that a society or branch joining at any date subsequent to the end of 1887 shall pay, in addition to the annual premium, an entrance-fee, to be fixed by the Committee, who in fixing the said fee shall have regard to the amount of the funds of the association then in hand.

11. That a Committee be appointed, consisting of one member from each registered friendly society in the City of Wellington, to be elected annually by the various societies. That any vacancy occurring during a Committee's term of office shall be filled up by the society represented by the vacating member.

12. That the Committee shall appoint three Trustees, who shall be members of a registered friendly society, in whom the funds of the association shall vest; and that, in the event of any vacancy occurring in their number, such vacancy shall be filled up by the Committee within six weeks after the date of the ordinary Committee meeting next following such vacancy.

That every resolution appointing a Trustee shall be entered in the minutes of the meeting at which the appointment is made, and a notice of such appointment shall be forwarded within fourteen days to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

That the Trustees shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee, and shall only be removed by a three-fourths majority of the whole Committee.

13. That each Committee at its first meeting shall elect a Secretary, define his duties, and fix his salary. That the Committee shall have power to dismiss the Secretary so appointed for any cause that they may deem sufficient, and elect another in his place.

14. That each Committee at its first meeting shall elect a Treasurer.

15. That each Committee at its first meeting shall elect two Auditors.

16. That the funds of the association shall be invested by the Trustees, by direction of the Committee, in any securities specified by the Friendly Societies Act.

17. That meetings of the Committee be held at least once in every calendar month. That notice of all special meetings be sent to each member of the Committee at least three clear days before the date appointed for such meeting. That five shall form a quorum. That any member of the Committee who shall fail to attend three consecutive regular meetings shall (except he shall have been excused from attendance for any cause that shall be deemed sufficient by the other members of the Committee) cease to hold office as such member of Committee, and his place shall be filled up as already provided.

18. That all matters brought before the Committee shall be decided by the majority of votes, and that, in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting-vote in addition to his deliberative one.

19. That a statement of receipts and expenditure for each successive year ending the 31st day of December, together with a balance-sheet as at that date, duly audited, shall be circulated among all the societies and branches enrolled, not later than the 15th day of February following. That a copy of the said statement and balance-sheet be furnished to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

20. That the books of the association be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by any person having an interest in the funds of the association.

21. That no society or branch which shall subscribe to the funds of the association for one year shall be bound to continue its subscription, but that it shall be liable to pay its due share of any levy that may be struck under Rule 9, to meet claims in respect of defalcations that shall have been committed during the year for which it held the guarantee of the association.

22. That the annual meeting of the Committee shall take place in the first week of September in each year.

23. That no alteration shall be made in the rules of the association except at the annual meeting of the Committee, and that not less than one month's notice of the proposed alteration shall be given to each enrolled society and branch. That no new rule shall take effect until the 1st day of January following.

24. That any question not provided for in the foregoing rules shall be decided by a three-fourths majority of the whole Committee.

APPENDIX VI.

Advantages accruing to a Society by Registration.

1. A registered society can hold, purchase, or take on lease, in the names of the trustees for the time being, any land, and can similarly hold other kinds of property, all such land and property vesting in any succeeding trustees immediately upon and as a consequence of their appointment.

2. All legal proceedings can be carried on in the names of the trustees.

3. A registered society has a remedy on summary conviction whenever any person—

(1.) Obtains possession of any of its property by false representation or imposition;

(2.) Having possession of any of its property, withholds or misapplies it;

(3.) Wilfully applies any part of such property to purposes other than those expressed or directed by the rules, and authorized by the Act:

the penalty for either of these offences being a fine not exceeding £50 and costs, and, in default of payment, imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six months.

4. The treasurer and other officers of the society, or persons acting in such capacity, are constituted servants of the trustees within the meaning of "The Larceny Act, 1867," and in cases of larceny and embezzlement can be proceeded against as in the case of larceny or embezzlement by a clerk or servant.

5. Its officers are legally bound to render account and give up all money or property in their possession on demand or notice, and may be compelled by order of a Resident Magistrate's Court to do so.

6. If an officer of the society dies, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or if an execution is issued against him whilst he has money or property of the society in his possession by virtue of his office, the trustees of the society are entitled to claim such money or property in preference to any other creditor.

7. If the society has funds, debentures, securities, or moneys in the names of trustees, and a trustee is absent from New Zealand, becomes bankrupt, compounds with his creditors, becomes a lunatic, dies, or has been removed from his office as trustee, or if it is unknown whether he is alive or dead, a registered society, instead of having to apply to the Supreme Court, or to take any other proceedings which it would have to take if unregistered, can have such funds, debentures, &c., transferred by direction of the Registrar, on payment of a fee of £1.

8. The documents of the society are, for the most part, free from stamp duty; and no Customs duty is chargeable on the regalia, &c., of a registered society.

9. The society can admit members under twenty-one (but above sixteen), and take binding receipts from them, which would otherwise be of no effect.

10. To a registered friendly society a certificate of the birth or death of a member, or of any other person insured or to be insured with it, costs only 1s.

11. A registered society has the advantage of depositing money to any amount at interest in the Post-Office Savings-Bank in the names of the trustees as such—a privilege denied to unregistered societies, as deposits by their trustees can only be received as the deposits of private individuals, the society not being recognized by the authorities.

12. Disputes may be legally settled according to the societies' own rules; or, if no decision is made within forty days after a decision is applied for, by a Resident Magistrate's Court; or, if both parties desire it, and the rules do not forbid, by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

13. Members of registered friendly societies have the privilege of legally insuring money on the deaths of their wives and children for their funeral expenses, without having an insurable interest in their lives. (Such insurances are void by Act of the Imperial Parliament if effected with an unregistered society.)

14. Members of registered societies (other than benevolent societies or working-men's clubs) may dispose at death of sums payable by the society, not exceeding £50, by written nomination, without a will; and this nomination may be made by youths or girls of sixteen, who cannot make a will until they are twenty-one.

15. Where there is no will and no nomination the trustees may distribute sums under £50 without letters of administration being taken out. (A person who should do so in any other case would make himself liable for the debts of the deceased.)

16. The examination of the society's yearly accounts by a public officer and their publication is an additional safeguard against misapplication of the funds.

17. The expense of quinquennial valuation is defrayed by the State.

18. The rules of the society and other important documents relating to it are placed on record in a public office, from which authentic copies can be obtained, which are evidence in a Court of justice.

It may be added that there is no fee for registration, except in the case of a specially-authorized society.

APPENDIX VII.

PERCENTAGES and AVERAGES deduced from the Statistics of New Zealand Friendly Societies for the Years 1881–1885.

Description of Percentage or Average.	Years.				
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Mortality of members (rate per 1,000 members)	7·33	6·90	7·30	7·05	7·39
" wives "	3·90	3·65	4·51	4·57	4·20
Percentage of members sick	14·80	15·16	15·18	15·78	16·26
Average number of weeks' sickness per member	1·03	0·99	0·99	1·00	1·04
" " sick	6·96	6·56	6·51	6·32	6·38
Ratio to total sickness (per cent.) of—					
1. Sickness experienced during first six months	67·53	66·44	64·53	71·02	68·05
2. " during second six months	9·17	8·89	6·33	5·19	8·05
3. " after twelve months	23·30	24·67	29·14	23·79	23·90
Average contribution per member to Sick and Funeral Funds ..	£1·35	£1·35	£1·35	£1·34	£1·35
Average sick pay per member	15s. 6d.	14s. 9d.	14s. 6d.	15s. 4d.	15s. 10d.
" sick	£5·66	£5·31	£5·20	£5·22	£5·22
Funeral donations, average per member	3s. 3d.	3s. 1d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 5d.	3s. 8d.
Average contribution per member to medical and management expenses funds (including levies)	£1·45	£1·35	£1·35	£1·38	£1·36
Medical expenses, average per member	19s.	18s.	18s. 11d.	19s.	19s. 1d.
Management expenses of lodges (including levies to Management Fund of central bodies), average per member	12s. 2d.	11s. 4d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 11d.	10s. 11d.
Ratio to total assets (per cent.) of—					
1. Investments at interest	62·32	57·66	58·43	59·64	59·70
2. Value of land and buildings	26·20	31·91	31·49	31·03	31·27
3. Cash not bearing interest	7·45	6·94	6·87	5·82	5·61
4. Value of goods, &c.	3·03	2·85	2·87	2·83	2·99
5. Other assets	1·00	0·64	0·34	0·68	0·43
Ratio to total investments at interest (per cent.) of—					
1. Amount on deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank ..	7·25	9·70	6·38	7·05	6·21
2. " " other banks	22·78	20·80	21·63	19·49	17·16
3. " " companies and building societies ..	2·10	0·56	0·97	2·32	3·39
4. " mortgage of freehold property	58·37	59·01	60·89	61·67	64·56
5. Amount in Government and municipal debentures.. ..	5·41	5·71	5·69	4·91	5·60
6. " shares in companies	3·68	3·63	3·58	3·67	2·01
7. Amount of other investments	0·41	0·59	0·86	0·89	1·07
Ratio to total number of members (per cent.) of—					
1. Number of members under 20 years of age	3·42	4·21	4·37	5·19	4·76
2. " from 20 to 30 years of age	34·56	36·69	36·87	36·16	35·60
3. " " 30 to 40 "	34·18	33·74	33·16	32·90	33·54
4. " " 40 to 50 "	20·64	19·70	19·81	19·53	19·79
5. " " 50 to 60 "	3·83	3·90	4·04	4·58	5·40
6. " " 60 to 70 "	0·39	0·49	0·66	0·58	0·58
7. " " 70 upwards	0·07	0·08	0·09	0·08	0·10
8. " of unspecified ages	2·91	1·19	1·00	0·98	0·23

APPENDIX VIII.

FORMS which may be obtained free on Application to the REGISTRAR of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Form of application to register a society under the Friendly Societies Act.
Form of notice of establishment of branch of registered society.
Form of application for the conversion of a registered society into a branch.
Form of declaration to accompany the foregoing.
Form of application to register complete amendment of rules (societies).
Form of application to register complete amendment of rules (branches).
Form of application to register partial amendment of rules (societies).
Form of application to register partial amendment of rules (branches).
Form of declaration in support of amendment of rules (societies).
Form of declaration in support of amendment of rules (branches).
Form of notice of appointment of trustees (societies).
Form of notice of appointment of trustees (branches).
Form of notice of change of registered office of society.
Form of notice of change of place of establishment of branch.
Form of return to District Land Registrar—"Friendly Societies Act, 1882," section 14 (5).

APPENDIX IX.

List of Registered Societies, with their Registered Branches, as at 31st December, 1886.

I. Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Reg. No.

13. *Auckland District*—Auckland.
    1. Howick Lodge, Howick.
    2. Charles Bruce Lodge, Thames.
    3. Good Intent Lodge, Auckland.
    4. Waikato Lodge, Thames.
    5. Gisborne Lodge, Gisborne.
    6. Whangarei Lodge, Whangarei.
    7. Franklin Lodge, Otahuhu.
    8. Ponsonby Lodge, Ponsonby.
    9. Parnell Lodge, Parnell.
    11. National Lodge, Coromandel.

19. Fountain of Friendship Lodge—Auckland.

81. Duke of Cambridge Lodge—Cambridge.

196. *Hawke's Bay District*—Napier.
    1. Meanee Lodge, Taradale.
    2. Abbotsford Lodge, Waipawa.
    3. Clive Lodge, Clive.
    4. Hastings Lodge, Hastings.
    5. Victoria Lodge, Porangahau.
    6. Tavistock Lodge, Waipukurau.
    7. Woodville Lodge, Woodville.
    8. Napier Lodge, Napier.

93. *New Plymouth District*—New Plymouth.
    1. Excelsior Lodge, New Plymouth.
    2. Waitara Lodge, Waitara.
    3. Union Lodge, Hawera.
    4. Egmont Lodge, New Plymouth.

138. Wanganui Lodge—Wanganui.

7. *Wellington District*—Wellington.
    1. Combination Lodge, Johnsonville.
    2. Masterton Lodge, Masterton.
    3. Heart of Oak Lodge, Carterton.
    4. Greytown Lodge, Greytown.
    5. Unity Lodge, Featherston.
    6. St. George Lodge, Pahautanui.
    7. Kinapoura Lodge, Tawa Flat.
    8. Petone Lodge, Petone.
    10. Rose of Sharon Lodge, Upper Hutt.
    11. Britannia Lodge, Wellington.
    12. Antipodean Lodge, Wellington.

63. Rose of the Valley Lodge, Lower Hutt.

77. *Marlborough District*—Blenheim.
    1. Marlborough Lodge, Blenheim.
    2. Renwick Lodge, Renwick.

25. *Nelson District*—Nelson.
    1. Howard Lodge, Nelson.
    2. General Cameron Lodge, Brightwater.
    3. Evening Star Lodge, Waimea West.
    4. Mansion of Peace Lodge, Wakefield.
    5. Travellers' Rest Lodge, Richmond.

41. Nelson Lodge—Nelson.

92. *North Westland District*—Reefton.
    1. Reefton Lodge, Reefton.
    2. Westport Lodge, Westport.
    3. Charleston Lodge, Charleston.
    4. Alpine Lodge, Lyell.
    5. Waimangaroa Lodge, Waimangaroa.

40. *Hokitika District*—Hokitika.
    1. Hokitika Lodge, Hokitika.
    2. Albert Lodge, Kumara.
    3. Waimea Lodge, Stafford.

27. Greymouth Lodge—Greymouth.

45. Ross Lodge—Ross.

170A. *Ashley District*—Rangiora.
    1. Leithfield Lodge, Leithfield.
    2. Cust Lodge, Cust.
    3. Woodend Lodge, Woodend.
    4. Ohoka Lodge, Ohoka.
    5. Oxford Lodge, Oxford.
    6. Amberley Lodge, Amberley.
    8. Waikari Lodge, Waikari.
    9. Rangiora Lodge, Rangiora.
    10. Nil Desperandum Lodge, East Oxford.

18. *North Canterbury District*—Sydenham.
    1. Volunteer Lodge, Sydenham.
    2. Perseverance Lodge, Woolston.
    3. Ashburton Lodge, Ashburton.
    4. Benevolent Lodge, Christchurch.
    5. Star of Waltham Lodge, Sydenham.
    6. Waterton Lodge, Waterton.
    7. South Rakaia Lodge, South Rakaia.
    8. Kaiapoi Lodge, Kaiapoi.
    9. Phillipstown Lodge, Phillipstown.
    10. Leeston Lodge, Leeston.
    11. Papanui Lodge, Papanui.
    12. Coleridge Lodge, Glentunnel.
    14. Addington Lodge, Addington.
    15. Tinwald Lodge, Tinwald.
    16. Malvern Lodge, Waddington.
    19. Pioneer Lodge, Springburn.
    20. City of Christchurch Lodge, Christchurch.
    21. Heart of Oak Lodge, Kaikoura.
    22. Riccarton Lodge, Upper Riccarton.

5. *Lyttelton District*—Lyttelton.
    2. Hand of Friendship Lodge, Okain's Bay.
    3. Timaru Lodge, Timaru.
    4. Good Intent Lodge, Akaroa.
    5. Perseverance Lodge, Barry's Bay.
    6. City of Norwich Lodge, Lyttelton.
    7. Hand and Heart Lodge, Pigeon Bay.
    8. Heart of Friendship Lodge, Waimate.

23. *Otago District*—Dunedin.
    1. Outram Lodge, Outram.
    2. Albion Lodge, Dunedin.
    3. Alexandra Lodge, Port Molyneux.
    4. Prince of Wales Lodge, Port Chalmers.
    5. Tapanui Lodge, Tapanui.
    6. Roxburgh Lodge, Roxburgh.
    7. Prince Alfred Lodge, Hawkesbury.
    8. Dunedin Lodge, Dunedin.
    9. Waipori Lodge, Waipori.
    10. Palmerston Lodge, Palmerston South.
    11. Dalton Lodge, Balclutha.
    12. Lake Wakatipu Lodge, Queenstown.
    13. Cromwell Lodge, Cromwell.
    14. Hand and Heart Lodge, Dunedin.
    15. Oamaru Lodge, Oamaru.
    16. Band of Friendship Lodge, Kakanui.
    17. Tuapeka Pioneer Lodge, Lawrence.
    18. Waitahuna Lodge, Waitahuna.
    19. Bluespur Lodge, Bluespur.
    20. Mosgiel Lodge, Mosgiel.
    21. Mount Wendon Lodge, Waikaia.
    22. Caversham Lodge, Caversham.
    23. Valley Lodge, North-East Valley.
    24. Naseby Lodge, Naseby.

64. *Invercargill District*—Invercargill.
    1. Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle Lodge, Invercargill.
    2. St. George Lodge, Invercargill.
    3. Lumsden Lodge, Lumsden.
    4. Winton Lodge, Winton.
    5. United Gore Lodge, Gore.
    6. Awarua Lodge, Campbelltown.
    7. Oreti Lodge, Dipton.

II. Independent Order of Odd Fellows (American).

146. *Grand Lodge of New Zealand*—Dunedin.
    1. Pioneer Lodge, Dunedin.
    2. Star of Canterbury Lodge, Timaru.
    4. Alexandrovna Lodge, Temuka.
    5. Unity Lodge, South Dunedin.
    8. Southern Cross Lodge, Wellington.
    12. Alfred Lodge, Oamaru.
    15. Pioneer of Southland Lodge, Invercargill.
    16. Leith Lodge, Dunedin.
    17. Star of Auckland Lodge, Auckland.
    19. Victoria Lodge, Geraldine.
    20. Prebbleton Lodge, Prebbleton.
    21. Alma Lodge, Wyndham.
    22. Ridgley Lodge, Christchurch.
    23. Wallace Lodge, Riverton.
    25. Gladstone Lodge, Fairlie Creek.

List of Registered Societies, etc.—*continued.*

II. Independent Order of Odd Fellows (American)—*continued.*

Reg. No.
146. *Grand Lodge of New Zealand*—Dunedin—*contd.*
26. Mataura Lodge, Mataura.
27. Kawakawa Lodge, Kawakawa.
28. Orient Lodge, Palmerston North.
29. Kaeo Lodge, Kaeo.
30. Toitois Lodge, Fortrose.
31. Washington Lodge, Sydenham.
32. Linden Lodge, Kaikorai.

III. National Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

160. *Auckland Provincial District*—Auckland.
1. Auckland Pioneer Lodge, Auckland.
2. United Brothers Lodge, Newton.

IV. British United Order of Odd Fellows.

237. *Wellington District*—Wellington.
1. Aorangi Lodge, Wellington.
2. Southern Star Lodge, Wellington.
3. Thorndon Lodge, Wellington.

V. Ancient Order of Foresters.

17. *Auckland District*—Auckland.
1. Court City of Auckland, Auckland.
2. " Eureka, Auckland.
3. " Zealandia, Auckland.
4. " Robin Hood, Panmure.
5. " Nil Desperandum, Newton.
6. " Royal Oak, Tauranga.
7. " Pride of Onehunga, Onehunga.
8. " Pride of the North, Grahamstown.
9. " Star of the South, Otahuhu.
10. " Pride of Newmarket, Auckland.
11. " Northern Wairoa, Dargaville.
12. " Pride of Parnell, Thames.
13. " Star of Helensville, Helensville.
14. " Victoria, Devonport.
15. " Queen of the North, Maungaturoto.
16. " Excelsior, Kamo.
17. " Kihikihi, Kihikihi.

150. *Hawke's Bay District*—Napier.
1. Court Sir Charles Napier, Napier.
2. " Captain Cook, Napier.
3. " Sir Henry Havelock, Havelock.
4. " Robin Hood, Port Ahuriri.
5. " Ruahine, Waipukurau.
6. " Lord Clyde, Wairoa.
7. " Heretaunga, Hastings.
8. " Little John, Waipawa.
9. " Ormond, Makatoka.
10. " Rising Sun, Danevirke.

216. *Taranaki District*—New Plymouth.
1. Court Taranaki, New Plymouth.
2. " Inglewood Forest, Inglewood.
3. " Raleigh, Waitara.
4. " Egmont, Hawera.
5. " Patea, Patea.

55. Court Waireka—New Plymouth.

144. *Wellington District*—Wellington.
1. Court Robin Hood, Wellington.
2. " Sir George Bowen, Wellington.
4. " Clarendon, Picton.
5. " Manawatu, Palmerston North.
6. " Loyal Feilding, Feilding.
7. " William Gladstone, Gisborne.
8. " Pioneer, Te Nui.
9. " Roderick Dhu, Wanganui.
10. " Blenheim, Blenheim.
11. " Loyal Enterprise, Masterton.
12. " Marquis of Normanby, Carterton.
13. " Little John, Marton.
14. " Wairarapa, Greytown.
15. " Egmont, Opunake.
16. " Woodville, Woodville.
17. Court Loyal Halcombe, Halcombe.
18. " Pohangina, Ashurst.
19. " Epuni, Petone.
20. " Pahiatua, Pahiatua.

34. Court Sir George Grey—Wellington.
65. Wellington District Widow and Orphan Fund—Wellington.

4. *Nelson District*—Nelson.
1. Court Pride of the Forest, Wakapuaka.
2. " Concord, Greymouth.
3. " Sherwood Forest, Stoke.
4. " Robin Hood, Nelson.
5. " Aorere, Collingwood.
6. " Inangahua, Reefton.
7. " Unity, Havelock.
8. " Perseverance, Motueka.
9. " Charleston, Charleston.
10. " Royal Oak, Westport.

227. Court Pride of the West—Hokitika.

28. *Canterbury United District*—Christchurch.
1. Court Pride of Courtenay, Courtenay.
2. " Thistle of the Forest, Sydenham.
4. " Woodford, Kaiapoi.
5. " Pride of Richmond, Richmond.
8. " Papanui, Papanui.

2. Court Star of Canterbury—Christchurch.
143. " Queen of the Isles—Lyttelton.
139. Canterbury United District Widow and Orphan Fund—Christchurch.

10. *United Otago District*—Dunedin.
1. Court Enterprise, Dunedin.
2. " Pride of Dunedin, Dunedin.
3. " Pride of Oamaru, Oamaru.
5. " Robin Hood, Port Chalmers.
7. " Roxburgh, Roxburgh.
8. " St. Andrews, Caversham.
11. " Pride of Alexandra, Alexandra.
12. " Bruce, Milton.
13. " Pride of the Lake, Queenstown.
14. " Excelsior, Mornington.
15. " Pride of the Leith, Dunedin.
16. " Havelock, Waitahuna.
17. " Star of the South, Invercargill.

70. Court Star of the Dunstan—Clyde.
114. " Star of Tuapeka—Lawrence.

Courts not in Districts.
88. Court Coromandel—Coromandel.
35. " Southern Cross—Timaru.
200. " Foresters' Pride—Waimate.

VI. Ancient Order of Shepherds.

11. Sanctuary Sir George Grey—Wellington.
173. Sanctuary Star of Canterbury—Christchurch.

VII. United Ancient Order of Druids.

152. Pioneer Lodge—Christchurch.
155. Hope of St. Albans Lodge—St. Albans.
158. Oak of Sydenham Lodge—Sydenham.
159. Mistletoe Lodge—Christchurch.
164. Lyttelton Hearts of Oak Lodge—Lyttelton.
166. Enterprise Lodge—South Dunedin.
167. Ethelbert Lodge—Springston.
168. Otago Lodge—Dunedin.
171. Ivanhoe Lodge—Dunedin.
174. Star of the West Lodge—Greymouth.
177. Excelsior Lodge—Wellington.
178. Star of New Zealand Lodge—Lower Hutt.
181. Bud of Hope Lodge—Rangiora.
184. Perseverance Lodge—Addington.
189. Royal Oak Lodge—Caversham.
192. Acorn Lodge—Invercargill.
195. Star of Anglesea Lodge—Lincoln.
199. Timaru Lodge—Timaru.
201. Anchor Lodge—Woolston.
203. Ohoka Lodge—Ohoka.
205. Auckland Lodge—Auckland.
207. Trafalgar Lodge—Kaiapoi.
208. Star of Ashburton Lodge—Ashburton.
210. Linden Lodge, Roslyn.
211. Hope of Amberley Lodge—Amberley.
212. Myrtle Lodge—Tauranga.

List of Registered Societies, etc.—*continued.*

VII. United Ancient Order of Druids—*continued.*

Reg. No.
218. West Harbour Lodge—Rothesay.
219. All Nations Lodge—Port Chalmers.
220. Bishop Lodge—Wanganui.
221. Totara Lodge—Carterton.
222. Brunner Lodge—Brunnerton.
225. Endeavour Lodge—Oamaru.
226. Blenheim Mistletoe Lodge—Blenheim.
232. Albion Lodge—Napier.
233. Royal Oak Lodge—Opotiki.
236. Poneke Lodge—Petone.
239. Pacific Lodge—Wellington.

VIII. Independent Order of Rechabites.

190. *New Zealand District*—Auckland.
1. Hope of Auckland Tent, Auckland.
2. Eden Tent, Newmarket.
3. Northern Star Tent, Aratapu.
4. Star of Hauraki Tent, Thames.
5. Hope of Mahurangi Tent, Warkworth.
6. Gordon Tent, Onehunga.
7. Hope of Bombay Tent, Bombay.
8. Northern Wairoa Tent, Mangawhare.

110. *New Zealand Central District*—Wellington.
1. Good Samaritan Tent, Timaru.
2. Murihiku Tent, Invercargill.
3. Scandia's Hope Tent, Norsewood.
4. Hope of Woodville Tent, Woodville.
5. Hope of Wellington Tent, Wellington.
6. Hope of Dunedin Tent, Dunedin.
7. Pride of Christchurch Tent, Christchurch.
8. Perseverance Tent, Wellington.
9. Bud of Promise Tent, Nelson.
10. Unity Tent, New Plymouth.
11. Hope of Ormondville Tent, Ormondville
12. Masterton Tent, Masterton.
13. Excelsior Tent, Waipukurau.
14. Rose of Sharon Tent, Waipawa.
15. Hope of Napier Tent, Napier.
17. Sir Wilfrid Lawson Tent, Sanson.
19. Excelsior Tent, Wellington.
20. Haste to the Rescue Tent, Wellington.
21. Bon Accord Tent, Blenheim.
26. Hope of Carterton Tent, Carterton.
27. Faithful Friend Tent, Waimate.
28. Hope of Johnsonville Tent, Johnsonville.
29. Hawera Tent, Hawera.
30. Star of Wakefield Tent, Wakefield.
31. Progress Tent, Kaikora, Hawke's Bay.
32. Unity Tent, Marton.
33. Olive Branch Tent, Bull's.
34. Jubilee Tent, Hutt.
35. Good Intent Tent, Motupipi.

98. Star of Hope Tent, Hokitika.

IX. Sons and Daughters of Temperance of Australasia.

170. *Grand Division of New Zealand*—Addington.
2. Helpmate Division, Ashburton.
4. Resolution Division, Rangiora.
5. Try-Again Division, Woodend.
6. Excelsior Division, Addington.
7. Elim Division, St. Albans.
112. Perseverance Division—Christchurch.
118. Antidote Division—Dunedin.
147. Progress Division—Kaiapoi.
156. Ray of Hope Division—Greymouth.

X. Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society.

198. *New Zealand District*—Auckland.
2. St. John's Branch, Leeston.
3. St. Patrick's " Christchurch.
4. Invercargill " Invercargill.
5. St. Patrick's " Lawrence.
6. St. Patrick's " Lincoln.
8. St. Mary's " Timaru.
9. St. Mary's " Wanganui.
10. St. Joseph's " New Plymouth.
11. St. Patrick's " Wellington.
12. Auckland Branch, Auckland.
13. Hamilton " Hamilton.
14. St. Patrick's " Blenheim.
15. Grahamstown " Thames.
16. Waipawa " Waipawa.
17. St. Joseph's " Hastings.
18. St. Joseph's " Dunedin.
19. Charleston " Charleston.
20. Hokitika " Hokitika.
21. Greymouth " Greymouth.

XI. Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia.

197. *Grand Council of New Zealand*—Thames.
1. Prince of Wales Lodge, Thames.
2. Pioneer Lodge, Dunedin.
3. Excelsior " Green Island.
4. Wickliffe " Napier.
5. John Knox " Wellington.
6. Alexandra " Auckland.
8. Star of Onehunga Lodge, Onehunga.
9. Triumph " South Dunedin.
11. Star of Hastings " Hastings.
12. Valley True Blue " North-east Valley.
13. Progress " Caversham.*
14. Star of Oamaru " Oamaru.

XII. Railway Benefit Societies.

154. New Zealand Railway Employés Benefit Society—Invercargill.
161. Otago Railway Employés Benefit Society—Dunedin.

XIII. Miscellaneous Friendly Societies.

153. *Loyal United Friends Benefit Society*—Auckland.
1. Reliance Lodge, Auckland.
183. Grey Valley Accident Relief Fund—Brunnerton.
230. Rational Sick and Burial Association, St. Albans.

XIV. Benevolent Society.

163. Southland Benevolent Institute—Invercargill.

XV. Working-Men's Clubs.

151. Wellington Working-Men's Club and Literary Institute—Wellington.
162. Christchurch Working-Men's Club and Mutual School of Arts—Christchurch.
176. Winton Working-Men's Club—Winton.
186. Greytown Working-Men's Club—Greytown.
202. Garibaldi Club—Wellington.
209. Sydenham and Addington Working-Men's Club and Mutual School of Arts—Sydenham.
215. Auckland Working-Men's Club and Mechanics' Institute—Auckland.
231. Kaiapoi Working-Men's Club, Kaiapoi.
238. Petone Working-Men's Club and Literary Institute—Petone.

XVI. Specially-authorized Societies.

169. *Grand Lodge of New Zealand of the Independent Order of Good Templars*—Dunedin.
1. Pioneer Lodge, Dunedin.
2. Aggressive Lodge, Blenheim.
3. Dauntless Lodge, Christchurch.*
4. Hope of Christchurch Lodge, Christchurch.
5. Pioneer Lodge, Addington.*
6. Pioneer Lodge, Wellington.
7. Star of South Canterbury Lodge, Waimate.
8. Star of Hope Lodge, Oamaru.
9. Loyal Nelson Lodge, Nelson.
10. Queenstown Lodge, Queenstown.*

* Ceased to exist, but registry not cancelled as at 31st December, 1886.

LIST OF REGISTERED SOCIETIES, ETC.—*continued.*

XVI. SPECIALLY-AUTHORIZED SOCIETIES—*continued.*

Reg. No.
169. *Grand Lodge of New Zealand of the Independent Order of Good Templars*—Dunedin—*continued.*
11. Golden Arrow Lodge, Arrowtown.*
12. West Coast Pioneer Lodge, Greymouth.
13. Good Intent Lodge, Rangiora.
14. Pearl of Peace Lodge, Wellington.*
15. Starlight of the Valley Lodge, Newtown, Wn.*
16. Pride of the Waitati Lodge, Waitati.*
17. Robert Bruce Lodge, Bannockburn.
18. Star of the East Lodge, Ashburton.
19. Hope of Westport Lodge, Westport.
20. Charleston Lodge, Charleston.*
21. Haste to the Rescue Lodge, Havelock.
22. Hope of Roxburgh Lodge, Roxburgh.
23. Transit Lodge, East Oxford.*
24. Reefton Fraternal Lodge, Reefton.
25. Tapanui Lodge, Tapanui.*
26. Normanby Lodge, Nelson.*
27. Loyal Collingwood Lodge, Collingwood.*
28. Hope of St. Bathan's Lodge, St. Bathan's.*
29. Minerva Lodge, Blackstone Hill.*
30. Pride of Hawke's Bay Lodge, Port Ahuriri.
31. Premier Lodge, Hokitika.
32. Hope of Stafford Lodge, Stafford.
33. Providence Lodge, Courtenay.
34. Eureka Lodge, Drybread.*
35. Golden Stream Lodge, Alexandra, Otago.
36. Hope of Goldsborough Lodge, Goldsborough.*
37. New Era Lodge, Purakanui.
38. Hope of Greenstone Lodge, Greenstone.
39. Break of Day Lodge, Anderson's Bay.*
40. Second-to-None Lodge, Pigeon Bay.
41. Hope of Brunnerton Lodge, Brunnerton.
42. Woodstock Lodge, Woodstock.
43. Hope to Prosper Lodge, Sawyers Bay.*
44. New River Pioneer Lodge, Dunganville.
45. Crystal Fountain Lodge, Waihola.*
46. Pride of Maheno Lodge, Maheno.*
47. Victory Lodge, No Town.
48. Victoria Lodge, Noble's.
49. Grey Valley Lodge, Ahaura.*
50. Kumara Lodge, Kumara.*
51. New Life Lodge, Duvauchelle's Bay.*
52. Northern Star Lodge, Kaiapoi.
53. Rock of Freedom Lodge, Ashley Bank.
54. Hearts and Homes Lodge, Orepuki.
55. Unity Lodge, Macetown.*
56. Salem Lodge, Swannanoa.*
57. Dawn of Peace Lodge, Ashburton.
58. Star of Sefton Lodge, Sefton.*
59. True Blue Lodge, Waitahuna.
60. Advance Lodge, Cust.*
61. Eagle Lodge, Dillman's Town.*
62. Hope of Highcliffe Lodge, Highcliffe.*
63. Hope of Leeston Lodge, Leeston.*
64. Hope of Springfield Lodge, Springfield.*
65. Clearbrook Lodge, Waterton.*

Reg. No.
66. St. Helena Lodge, Greymouth.
67. Pride of Sydenham Lodge, Sydenham.*
68. Phœnix Lodge, Masterton.
69. North Star Lodge, Kaikoura.
70. Will and the Way Lodge, Tinwald.*
71. Rising Sun Lodge, View Hill.*
72. Pride of Brookside Lodge, Brookside.
73. Mount Fyfe Lodge, Mount Fyfe.
74. Olive Branch Lodge, Wellington.*
75. Hope of Little Akaloa Lodge, Little Akaloa.*
76. Hearts and Hands Lodge, Lumsden.
77. Pride of Mount Grey Lodge, Mount Grey.
78. St. Dunstan Lodge, Clyde.
79. Determination Lodge, Dunsandel.*
80. Hope of Stoke Lodge, Stoke.*
81. Princess Alice Lodge, Waikaia.
82. Norden's Haab Lodge, Napier.*
83. Star of North Invercargill Lodge, Invercargill.*
84. Hope of Fernside Lodge, Fernside.*
85. Southern Cross Lodge, Invercargill.
86. Guiding Star Lodge, Dunedin.
87. Palmerston Lodge, Palmerston North.*
88. Hope of Mornington Lodge, Mornington.*
89. Akaroa Hope Lodge, Akaroa.
90. Sacred Stream Lodge, Tai Tapu.*
91. Undaunted Lodge, Owake.*
92. St. Andrew's Lodge, Christchurch.*
93. Welcome Retreat Lodge, Geraldine.
94. Loyal Marine Lodge, Nelson.
96. St. John's Lodge, Wellington.
97. Home of Peace Lodge, Totara Flat.*
98. Star of the Forest Lodge, One-tree Point.
99. Southern Star Lodge, Wanganui.
100. Crystal Spring Lodge, Blenheim.*
101. Star of Patea Lodge, Patea.
103. Safe Retreat Lodge, Ashburton.*
104. Lily of the Valley Lodge, North Dunedin.
105. Hope of Gore Lodge, Gore.*
106. Bushman's Pride Lodge, Alford Forest.
107. Hope of Wakefield Lodge, Wakefield.
108. Pride of Dunedin Lodge, Dunedin.
109. Hope of Hilton Lodge, Hilton.*
110. Seashell Lodge, Lyttelton.
111. Hope of Balclutha Lodge, Balclutha.*
112. Lifeboat Lodge, Timaru.
113. Rose of Springburn Lodge, Springburn.
95. Union of Otago Temple, Dunedin.
102. Unity Degree Temple, Ashburton.
185. Invercargill Total Abstinence Society—Invercargill.
217. Christchurch and Suburban Co-operative Money Club—Christchurch.
223. Invercargill United Friendly Societies' Dispensary—Invercargill.
228. Addington Workshops Band—Christchurch.
229. Sydenham and Suburban Co-operative Money Club—Sydenham.
235. Blue Ribbon Gospel Army—Christchurch.

* Ceased to exist, but registry not cancelled as at 31st December, 1886.

APPENDIX X.

REGISTERED TRADE-UNIONS as at the 31st December, 1886.

The Christchurch Operative Bootmakers' Society.
The Dunedin Operative Bootmakers' Union.
The New Zealand Branch of the Stewards' and Cooks' Union of Australasia.
The Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand.
The Wellington Operative Bootmakers' Society.
The Auckland Operative Bootmakers' Society.

APPENDIX XI.

LIST of the PUBLIC VALUERS appointed under the Friendly Societies Act, with their Addresses.

Peter Black, Esq., Dunedin.
George Leslie, Esq., Dunedin.
Alfred G. Wiggins, Esq., Wellington.
Charles S. Wright, Esq., Auckland.

APPENDIX XII.

SUMMARY OF VALUATIONS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 1886.—TABLE A.

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Date of Valuation.	Number of Members.	Present Value of Benefits.	Present Value of Contributions.	Value of Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Average Surplus per Member.	Average Deficiency per Member.	Average Age of Members.	Average Annual Contribution to Benefit Funds.	Average Value of Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Rate of Interest credited to Benefit Funds (average for Quinquennium).	Surplus or Deficiency at previous Valuation (average per Member).
MANCHESTER UNITY INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.																
Auckland District—			1881.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Fountain of Friendship Lodge ..	Auckland	1844	Dec. 31	351	15,439	7,980	11,108	3,649	..	10·40[a]	..	37·15	1·44[b]	31·65[c]	5·50	..
Good Intent " ..	"	1850		251	10,010	5,471	1,914	..	2,625	..	10·46[d]	35·31	1·34	7·63	4·95	..
Parnell " ..	Parnell	1859		91	3,778	2,382	1,248	..	148	..	1·63	31·91	1·58	13·71	4·97	..
Charles Bruce " ..	Thames	1865		66	2,752	1,810	1,452	510	..	7·73	..	36·70	1·75	22·00	5·28	..
Waikato " ..	"	1866		161	6,654	4,010	2,518	..	126	..	0·78	36·59	1·59	15·64	5·24	..
Duke of Cambridge " ..	Cambridge ..	1867		18	734	467	325	58	..	3·22	..	30·55	1·53	18·10	3·39	..
Gisborne " ..	Gisborne	1874		32	1,355	903	593	141	..	4·41	..	31·19	1·73	18·53	3·92	..
Devonport " ..	Devonport ..	1875		16	657	457	182	..	18	..	1·12	31·19	1·71	11·37	Nil	..
National " ..	Coromandel ..	1876		14	612	401	200	..	11	..	0·79	33·64	1·76	14·29	1·45	..
Howick " ..	Howick	1876		47	1,755	1,324	216	..	215	..	4·57	27·11	1·62	4·60	2·12	..
Ponsonby " ..	Ponsonby	1879		20	735	587	61	..	87	..	4·35	26·90	1·67	3·05	Nil	..
Whangarei " ..	Whangarei ..	1881		32	1,102	927	53	..	122	..	3·81	24·34	1·62	1·66	..	..
Franklin " ..	Otahuhu	1881		28	1,002	752	53	..	197	..	7·04	25.75	1·52	1·89	..	..
District Funeral Fund	..	..		..	13,081	5,428	3,573	..	4,080	..	3·62	..	0·30	3·17	7·12	..
Total of District	..	..		1,127	59,666	32,899	23,496	..	3,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay District—			1884.													..
Napier Lodge	Napier	1856	Dec. 31	125	4,881	3,175	2,761	1,055	..	8·44	..	34·65	1·58	22·09	5·43	..
Meanee "	Taradale	1871		31	1,186	814	248	..	124	..	4·00	33·13	1·61	8·00	6·00	..
Abbotsford "	Waipawa	1873		163	6,173	4,368	1,727	..	78	..	0·48	32·22	1·64	10·59	2·91	..
Clive "	West Clive ..	1876		35	1,290	1,017	354	81	..	2·31	..	31·17	1·72	10·11	1·33	..
Hastings "	Hastings	1878		86	3,132	2,487	402	..	243	..	2·83	30·44	1·73	4·67	1·49	..
Victoria "	Porangahau ..	1878		23	846	641	230	25	..	1·09	..	30·35	1·67	10·00	2·01	..
Tavistock "	Waipukurau ..	1879		33	1,213	935	174	..	104	..	3·15	31·88	1·70	5·27	0·16	..
Woodville "	Woodville	1880		28	1,016	868	169	21	..	0·75	..	30·50	1·87	6·04	3·42[e]	..
District	..	..		1	79	19	78	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..
Total of District	..	..	.	525	19,816	14,324	6,143	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wanganui District—																
Wanganui Lodge	Wanganui	1858	"	96	4,485	1,433	4,067	1,015	..	10·57	..	36·64	0·97	42·36	[f]	..
Nelson District—			1885.													
Nelson Lodge	Nelson	1844	Dec. 31	245	8,657	3,931	3,198	..	1,528	..	6·24[g]	37·91	1·68	13·05	6·39	−11·01[h]
Travellers' Rest "	Richmond ..	1847		114	3,460	1,859	1,077	..	524	..	4·60	32·44	1·52	9·45	4·48	− 8·70
Howard "	Nelson	1847		217	7,328	3,296	4,545	513	..	2·36[i]	..	36·26	1·52	20·94	6·87	− 2·33

Mansion of Peace "	Wakefield	1859		137	3,751	2,602	1,456	307	..	2·24	..	30·18	1·68	10·62	6·77	− 2·28
General Cameron "	Brightwater ..	1860		66	2,006	1,217	544	..	245	..	3·71	32·74	1·64	8·24	6·98	−10·13
Evening Star "	Waimea West ..	1881		14	338	293	49	4	..	0·29	..	25·43	1·62	3·50	1·82[j]	[k]
District Funeral Fund	..	..		..	5,603	4,373	164	..	1,066	..	1·34	..	..	0·21	[l]	..
Total of District ..	..			793	31,143	17,571	11,033	..	2,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashley District—			1882.													
Rangiora Lodge	Rangiora	1860	Dec. 31	142	5,341	4,210	2,358	1,227	..	8·64	..	32·15	1·82	16·61	4·00	..
Nil Desperandum "	East Oxford ..	1868		52	2,267	1,542	830	105	..	2·02	..	30·56	1·77	15·96	4·50	..
Leithfield "	Leithfield	1873		24	926	752	371	197	..	8·21	..	27·75	1·83	15·46	[m]	..
Cust "	Cust	1874		23	939	681	293	35	..	1·52	..	31·48	1·79	12·74	4·27	..
Woodend "	Woodend	1874		23	975	749	244	18	..	0·78	..	33·74	2·04	10·61	2·51	..
Oxford "	West Oxford ..	1876		31	1,229	952	242	..	35	..	1·13	30·00	1·81	7·81	[m]	..
Ohoka "	Ohoka	1876		36	1,376	1,111	210	..	55	..	1·53	28·05	1·78	5·83	0·25	..
Amberley "	Amberley	1876		61	2,336	1,920	282	..	134	..	2·20	28·15	1·82	4·62	3·85	..
Sefton[n] "	Sefton	1878		27	993	828	45	..	120	..	4·44	25·93	1·73	1·67	Nil.	..
Waikari "	Waikari	1880		36	1,378	1,184	85	..	109	..	3·03	28·22	1·90	2·36	"	..
Total of District ..	..	..		455	17,760	13,929	4,960	1,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyttelton District—			1885.													
City of Norwich Lodge	Lyttelton	1850	Dec. 31	212	9,147	6,327	4,216	1,396	..	6·58	..	31·94	1·86	19·89	4·49	+2·92
Good Intent "	Akaroa	1859		80	3,393	2,564	1,658	829	..	10·36	..	32·66	1·97	20·72	1·74	+3·98
Timaru "	Timaru	1865		186	7,728	5,764	1,714	..	250	..	1·34	31·83	1·85	9·22	0·74	+0·27
Heart of Friendship "	Waimate	1871		31	1,364	1,123	536	295	..	9·52	..	31·63	2·24	17·29	[o]	+2·21
Hand of Friendship "	Okain's Bay ..	1875		25	1,055	785	426	156	..	6·24	..	32·86	1·93	17·04	4·28	−6·82
Hand and Heart "	Pigeon Bay ..	1876		28	1,156	884	421	149	..	5·32	..	31·07	1·93	15·04	4·02	−0·48
Perseverance "	Barry's Bay ..	1881		16	662	447	156	..	59	..	3·69	29·50	2·02	9·75	3·17[p]	[k]
Total of District ..	..	..		578	24,505	17,894	9,127	2,516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otago District—			1884.													
Hand and Heart Lodge	Dunedin	1848	Dec. 31	368	17,262	8,833	9,953	1,524	..	4·14	..	36·31	1·53	27·05	6·02	− 0·12
Dunedin "	"	1862		152	7,297	3,632	5,052	1,387	..	9·12	..	37·68	1·55	33·24	8·28	− 2·26
Dalton "	Balclutha	1863		48	2,293	1,083	860	..	350	..	7·29	37·40	1·47	17·92	5·37	− 7·24
Prince of Wales "	Port Chalmers ..	1864		69	3,372	1,555	1,592	..	225	..	3·26	38·58	1·48	23·07	7·22	− 7·34
Albion "	Dunedin	1864		82	3,868	1,963	1,483	..	422	..	5·15	36·79	1·53	18·09	7·20	−12·04
Oamaru "	Oamaru	1864		64	3,067	1,524	1,775	232	..	3·62	..	37·89	1·54	27·73	6·82	− 5·31
Tuapeka Pioneer "	Lawrence	1865		91	4,500	2,067	1,329	..	1,104	..	12·13	39·10	1·51	14·60	7·63	−15·79
Waitahuna "	Waitahuna ..	1866		50	2,722	999	1,317	..	406	..	8·12	45·00	1·45	26·34	5·67	−10·03
Prince Alfred "	Waikouaiti ..	1866		44	2,163	949	1,330	116	..	2·64	..	38·75	1·43	30·23	4·87	− 5·64
Waipori "	Waipori	1867		24	1,292	483	747	..	62	..	2·58	44·50	1·45	31·12	5·47	−10·76
Bluespur "	Bluespur	1867		67	3,199	1,545	777	..	877	..	13·09	37·78	1·49	11·60	7·55	−14·09
Naseby "	Naseby	1868[q]		36	1,649	858	392	..	399	..	11·08	35·03	1·49	10·89	[m]	− 4·49

[a] £3·62, the average deficiency per member in the District Funeral Fund, must be deducted from the values in this column, in order to find the *net* average surplus.
[b] The average premium income shown for each lodge is *exclusive* of the 6s. paid to the District Funeral Fund.
[c] The average value of benefit funds shown for each lodge is *exclusive* of the average value of the District Funeral Fund.
[d] The average deficiency shown for each lodge must be increased by £3·62, in order to find the *total* average deficiency.
[e] Average for four years only. [f] Imperfect information.
[g] The average deficiency shown in this column for each lodge must be increased by £1·34, in order to find the *total* average deficiency.
[h] Result of valuation by Mr. Watson in 1881, including liability on account of funeral benefits, the District Funeral Fund not having been then established.
[i] £1·34, the average deficiency per member in the District Funeral Fund, must be deducted from the values in this column, in order to find the *net* average surplus.
[j] Average for four years only. [k] Not previously valued. [l] The District Funeral Fund is recently established. [m] Imperfect information.
[n] Since dissolved. [o] Information not given. [p] Average for three years only. [q] Reopened in 1884.

APPENDIX XII.—TABLE A—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Date of Valuation.	Number of Members.	Present Value of Benefits.	Present Value of Contributions.	Value of Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Average Surplus per Member.	Average Deficiency per Member.	Average Age of Members.	Average Annual Contribution to Benefit Funds.	Average Value of Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Rate of Interest credited to Benefit Funds (average for Quinquennium).	Surplus or Deficiency at previous Valuation (average per Member).
MANCHESTER UNITY INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—*continued.*																
Otago District—continued.					£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Alexandra "	Port Molyneux ..	1869		29	1,357	679	625	..	53	..	1·83	36·38	1·49	21·55	6·67	− 6·56
Roxburgh "	Roxburgh	1869		43	2,182	979	690	..	513	..	11·93	41·14	1·56	16·05	6·95	−12·98
Tapanui "	Tapanui	1869		73	3,156	1,681	534	..	941	..	12·89	32·06	1·58	7·32	8·01	−12·14
Lake Wakatipu "	Queenstown ..	1869		50	2,258	1,079	1,125	..	54	..	1·08	34·10	1·59	22·50	6·40	− 1·73
Palmerston "	Palmerston ..	1870		24	1,084	563	370	..	151	..	6·29	34·71	1·47	15·42	4·52	− 8·53
Cromwell "	Cromwell	1870		45	2,227	1,027	1,186	..	14	..	0·31	39·98	1·52	26·36	8·02	−10·66
Mount Wendon "	Waikaia	1871		71	3,405	1,607	1,311	..	487	..	6·86	37·21	1·47	18·46	6·03	−10·80
Band of Friendship "	Kakanui	1872		13	637	303	362	28	..	2·15	..	39·15	1·53	27·85	5·83	+ 0·85
Outram "	Outram	1875		46	1,996	1,150	668	..	178	..	3·87	32·35	1·51	14·52	4·69	−10·37
Mosgiel "	Mosgiel	1879		72	2,912	1,983	474	..	455	..	6·32	28·51	1·61	6·58	4·09[a]	b
Caversham "	Caversham ..	1881		34	1,367	932	170	..	265	..	7·79	28·12	1·58	5·00	2·05[c]	b
Valley "	North-east Valley ..	1883		33	1,302	951	113	..	238	..	7·21	27·18	1·65	3·42	0·77[c]	b
Total of District ..	..	..		1,628	76,567	38,425	34,235	..	3,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invercargill District—			1883.													
Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle Lodge ..	Invercargill ..	1860	Dec. 31	180	8,450	4,239	5,355	1,144	..	6·36	..	36·90	1·51	29·75	5·74	..
St. George " ..	" ..	1868		155	6,990	3,752	2,564	..	674	..	4·35	35·20	1·51	16·54	6·15	..
Winton " ..	Winton	1874		62	2,662	1,635	431	..	596	..	9·61	32·40	1·60	6·95	Nil	..
United Gore " ..	Gore	1878		25	1,009	679	171	..	159	..	6·36	28·90	1·58	6·84	1·30	..
Lumsden " ..	Lumsden	1882		48	1,894	1,414	143	..	337	..	7·02	27·30	1·71	2·98	4·55[c]	..
Total of District ..	..	..		470	21,005	11,719	8,664	..	622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.																
Grand Lodge of New Zealand—			1882.													
Pioneer Lodge ..	Dunedin	1862	Dec. 31	85	2,770	1,783	1,136	149	..	1·75	..	38·40	1·37	13·36	Ni	..
Leith " ..	"	1862		54	1,644	1,160	1,018	534	..	9·88	..	32·40	1·33	18·84	4·15	..
Alfred " ..	Oamaru	1868		50	1,500	1,155	292	..	53	..	1·06	34·50	1·53	5·85	Nil	..
Star of Canterbury " ..	Timaru	1869		31	993	681	434	122	..	3·94	..	38·00	1·42	14·00	"	..
Alexandrovna " ..	Temuka	1874		40	1,240	1,005	362	127	..	3·17	..	35·80	1·61	9·05	"	..
Unity " ..	South Dunedin ..	1875		23	712	489	29	..	194	..	8·43	32·00	1·48	1·26	"	..
Victoria " ..	Geraldine	1875		20	625	433	31	..	161	..	8·05	35·70	1·38	1·55	"	..
Linden " ..	Kaikorai	1875		31	950	683	137	..	130	..	4·19	35·30	1·38	4·42	1·66	..
Southern Cross " ..	Wellington ..	1877		82	2,379	2,169	427	217	..	2·65	..	32·60	1·62	5·21	1·47	..
Pioneer of Southland " ..	Invercargill ..	1878		68	1,895	1,733	254	92	..	1·35	..	30·20	1·53	3·74	Nil	..
Star of Auckland " ..	Auckland	1878		99	2,872	2,614	211	..	47	..	0·47	32·20	1·66	2·13	"	..
Washington " ..	Sydenham.. ..	1879		20	626	540	167	81	..	4·05	..	26·20	1·76	8·35	d	..
Prebbleton " ..	Prebbleton ..	1881		18	517	476	31	..	10	..	0·56	31·70	1·63	1·72	Nil	..

Alma " ..	Wyndham.. ..	1882		15	384	369	19	4	..	0·27	..	26·20	1·39	1·27	"	..
Wallace " ..	Riverton	1882		20	550	537	7	..	6	..	0·30	29·80	1·59	0·35	"	..
Ridgley " ..	Christchurch ..	1882		22	683	524	17	..	142	..	6·45	35·40	1·52	0·77	"	..
Grand Lodge Funeral Fund ..	..	..		..	6,343	5,055	2,746	1,458	..	2·15	..	..	0·46	4·05	7·70	..
Total of Order	..	..		678	26,683	21,406	7,318	2,041[a]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.																	
Auckland District—			1882.														
Court City of Auckland	Auckland	1863	Dec. 31	312	14,610	7,880	4,047	..	2,683	..	8·60	36·00	1·56	12·97	4·62	
" Pride of Parnell	Thames	1864		134	6,237	3,516	2,686	..	35	..	0·26	38·21	1·67	20·04	5·76	..
" Zealandia	Auckland	1873		83	3,768	2,536	835	..	397	..	4·78	33·39	1·83	10·06	3·89	..
" Pride of Onehunga	Onehunga	1875		94	3,956	2,235	388	..	1,333	..	14·18	30·88	1·38	4·13	1·13	..
" Pride of the North	Grahamstown ..	1875		46	1,989	1,242	354	..	393	..	8·54	33·71	1·65	7·70	4·67	..
" Robin Hood	Panmure	1876		36	1,509	1,079	230	..	200	..	5·56	29·83	1·73	6·39	2·52	..
" Northern Wairoa	Dargaville.. ..	1878		45	1,876	1,294	304	..	278	..	6·18	31·73	1·72	6·76	[e]	..
" Eureka	Auckland	1879		98	4,112	2,685	299	..	1,128	..	11·51	28·58	1·58	3·05	1·67[f]	..
" Pride of Newmarket	Newmarket ..	1879		46	1,909	1,099	165	..	645	..	14·02	29·71	1·40	3·40	2·39[f]	..
" Nil Desperandum	Newton	1880		45	1,797	1,163	128	..	506	..	11·24	29·93	1·49	2·84	1·10[g]	..
" Royal Oak	Tauranga	1880		50	1,952	1,283	140	..	529	..	10·58	28·98	1·47	2·80	Nil	..
" Star of the South	Otahuhu	1881		14	550	386	58	..	106	..	7·57	26·71	1·55	4·14	Nil	..
Total of District ..	..	..		1,003	44,265	26,398	9,634[h]	..	8,233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay District—			1883.														
Court Sir Charles Napier	Napier	1872	Dec. 31	167	4,837	3,211	1,230	..	396	..	2·36[i]	32·11	1·37	7·37	6·12	..
" Lord Clyde	Wairoa	1873		19	575	341	157	..	77	..	4·05	36·66	1·31	8·26	4·81	..
" Captain Cook	Napier	1875		125	3,593	2,529	627	..	437	..	3·50	30·28	1·62	5·02	3·72	..
" Sir Henry Havelock	Havelock	1875		56	1,522	1,070	368	..	84	..	1·50	30·18	1·53	6·57	3·36	..
" Robin Hood	Port Ahuriri ..	1878		31	929	653	174	..	102	..	3·29	34·35	1·51	5·61	2·16	..
" Ruahine	Waipukurau ..	1879		39	1,099	802	157	..	140	..	3·59	30·48	1·63	4·03	1·74	..
" Heretaunga	Hastings	1882		33	913	683	72	..	158	..	4·79	30·51	1·63	2·18	Nil	..
District Funeral Fund	..	..		..	3,761	1,567	184	..	2,010	..	4·38	..	..	0·39	"	..
Total of District ..	..	..		470	17,229	10,856	2,969	..	3,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki District—			1885.														
Court Taranaki	New Plymouth ..	1864	Dec. 31	69	3,598	1,414	964	..	1,220	..	17·68	36·39	1·32	13·97	4·75	−11·14
" Waireka	" ..	1866		124	5,221	2,781	1,293	..	1,147	..	9·25	31·29	1·33	10·43	5·72	−11·75
" Patea	Patea	1867		44	1,998	979	180	..	839	..	19·07	29·16	1·30	4·09	[e]	−12·23
" Inglewood Forest	Inglewood	1876		54	2,408	1,259	253	..	896	..	16·59	29·15	1·37	4·69	5·45	−14·60
" Raleigh	Waitara	1883		39	1,655	924	43	..	688	..	17·64	25·56	1·33	1·10	Nil	[b]
" Egmont	Hawera	1884		35	1,389	1,057	67	..	265	..	7·57	27·55	1·73	1·91	"	[b]
Total of District ..	..	..		365	16,269	8,414	2,800[h]	..	5,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson District—																
Court Robin Hood	Nelson	1862	"	212	10,972	4,410	3,225	..	3,337	..	15·74	34·36	1·30	15·22	6·01	−14·77
" Perseverance	Motueka	1863		44	2,217	933	155	..	1,129	..	25·66	33·52	1·30	3·52	4·51	−16·42

[a] Average for four years. [b] Not previously valued. [c] Rate for one year only. [d] Information not given.
[e] Information imperfect. [f] For three years only. [g] For two years only.
[h] Including value of the District Funeral Fund.
[i] £4·38, the average deficiency per member in the District Funeral Fund, must be added to the figures in this column relating to the respective courts, in order to find the *total* average deficiency in each court.

APPENDIX XII.—TABLE A—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Date of Valuation.	Number of Members.	Present Value of Benefits.	Present Value of Contributions.	Value of Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Average Surplus per Member.	Average Deficiency per Member.	Average Age of Members.	Average Annual Contribution to Benefit Funds.	Average Value of Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Rate of Interest credited to Benefit Funds (average for Quinquennium).	Surplus or Deficiency at previous Valuation (average per Member).
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Nelson District—continued.																
Court Pride of the Forest	Wakapuaka ..	1864		32	1,674	660	646	..	368	..	11·50	35·31	1·28	20·19	4·44	-14·12
" Concord	Greymouth ..	1867		85	3,879	1,729	455	..	1,695	..	19·94	36·38	1·30	5·35	5·23	-17·47
" Unity	Havelock	1871		42	2,113	885	411	..	817	..	19·45	32·43	1·30	9·80	4·35	-20·55
" Charleston	Charleston ..	1871		27	1,432	663	391	..	378	..	14·00	37·92	1·58	14·48	3·99	-16·19
" Sherwood Forest	Stoke	1872		38	1,696	1,097	488	..	111	..	2·92	32·00	1·73	12·84	5·03	-16·98
" Aorere	Collingwood ..	1873		43	2,083	931	682	..	470	..	10·93	31·83	1·30	15·86	2·26	-19·80
" Royal Oak	Westport	1875		27	1,458	634	315	..	509	..	18·85	37·44	1·51	11·67	5·34	-21·48
" Inangahua	Reefton	1878		19	917	473	108	..	336	..	17·68	31·05	1·49	5·68	1·61	-21·66
Total of District ..	..	..		569	28,441	12,415	6,876[a]	..	9,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Canterbury United District—			1882.													
Court Star of Canterbury	Christchurch ..	1852	Dec. 31	431	13,941	7,579	3,824	..	2,538	..	5·89[b]	37·56	1·12[c]	8·87[d]	6·01	..
" Queen of the Isles	Lyttelton	1859		82	2,863	1,738	1,038	..	87	..	1·06	41·83	1·45	12·66	7·95	..
" Pride of Courtenay	Courtenay	1876		38	1,155	850	177	..	128	..	3·37	29·00	1·31	4·65	5·24	..
" Star of Ashburton[e]	Ashburton ..	1878		24	991	581	23	..	387	..	16·12	31·54	1·45	0·96	Nil	..
" Belle of the Isle[e]	Little Akaloa ..	1879		6	230	167	32	..	31	..	5·17	28·13	1·63	5·33	"	..
" Thistle of the Forest	Sydenham	1879		66	2,022	1,521	209	..	292	..	4·43	29·18	1·36	3·17	"	..
" Woodford	Kaiapoi	1880		74	2,188	1,687	108	..	393	..	5·31	27·78	1·32	1·46	"	..
" Pride of Richmond	Richmond	1881		66	1,987	1,541	76	..	370	..	5·61	28·76	1·37	1·15	"	..
" Papanui	Papanui	1881		14	542	330	4	..	208	..	14·86	28·93	1·38	0·29	"	..
District Funeral Fund	..	..		..	7,583	4,049	1,492	..	2,042	..	2·55	..	0·30	1·86	5·24	..
Total of District ..	..	..		801	33,502	20,043	6,983	..	6,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Otago District—																
Court Pride of Dunedin	Dunedin	1862	"	206	7,240	3,667	4,186	613	..	2·98[f]		41·56	1·17	20·32	9·24	..
" Pride of the Lake	Queenstown ..	1863		36	1,095	779	484	168	..	4·67[h]	..	33·97	1·55	13·44	[i]	..
" Enterprise	Dunedin	1863		136	4,306	2,703	1,567	..	36	..	0·26	36·64	1·47	11·52	8·52	..
" Robin Hood	Port Chalmers ..	1864		110	3,627	1,996	590	..	1,041	..	9·46	38·56	1·39	5·36	2·78	..
" Pride of the Leith	Dunedin	1864		119	3,636	2,350	659	..	627	..	5·27	34·92	1·43	5·54	8·89	..
" Bruce	Milton	1865		73	2,368	1,322	290	..	756	..	10·36	37·19	1·38	3·97	8·16	..
" Star of the Dunstan	Clyde	1866		32	1,023	627	261	..	135	..	4·22	36·84	1·48	8·16	5·44	..
" Royal Oak of Kawarau[e] ..	Bannockburn ..	1867		22	742	446	156	..	140	..	6·36	41·54	1·61	7·09	4·93	..
" Pride of Oamaru	Oamaru	1868		52	1,482	998	115	..	369	..	7·10	30·10	1·33	2·21	2·48	..
" Star of Tuapeka	Lawrence	1868		80	2,616	1,589	491	..	536	..	6·70	37·16	1·50	6·14	4·42	..
" Pride of Alexandra	Alexandra	1869		31	978	789	65	..	124	..	4·00	35·52	1·84	2·10	3·97	..
" Havelock	Waitahuna ..	1869		41	1,261	834	246	..	181	..	4·41	34·97	1·50	6·00	6·14	..
" Hope[e]	Herbert	1870		21	684	392	294	2	..	0·10[f]	..	38·66	1·44	14·00	4·88	..
" Roxburgh	Roxburgh	1873		59	1,712	1,468	146	..	98	..	1·66	32·43	1·71	2·47	Nil	..
" Star of the South	Invercargill ..	1874		126	4,028	1,812	682	..	1,534	..	12·17	34·79	1·12	5·41	4·09	..
" St. Andrews	Caversham ..	1875		85	2,421	1,790	311	..	320	..	3·76	31·64	1·46	3·66	5·56	..

„ Excelsior	Mornington ..	1877		26	725	604	111	..	10	..	0·38	30·23	1·59	4·27	0·45	..
District Funeral Fund	..	..		..	11,324	3,914	1,916	..	5,494	..	4·38	..	..	1·53	[i]	..
Total of District ..	..	..		1,255	51,268	28,080	12,570	..	10,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Court Foresters' Pride	Waimate	1875	1885 Dec. 31	64	2,500	1,137	180	..	1,183	..	18·48	30·93	1·08	2·81	4·32	..
ANCIENT ORDER OF SHEPHERDS.																
Sanctuary Star of Canterbury.. ..	Christchurch ..	1879	1884. Dec. 31	32	366	191	67	..	108	..	3·38	37·50	0·41	2·09	1·09	..
UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.																
Lyttelton Hearts of Oak Lodge ..	Lyttelton	1880	1885. Dec. 31	102	3,072	1,877	433	..	762	..	7·47	34·16	1·44	4·24	5·24	..
Otago „ ..	Dunedin	1880	„	83	2,298	1,595	341	..	362	..	4·36	30·50	1·43	4·11	3·33	..
Star of New Zealand „ ..	Hutt	1880	„	79	2,135	1,479	252	..	404	..	5·11	28·54	1·40	3·19	1·45[j]	..
Enterprise „ ..	South Dunedin ..	1880	„	117	3,383	2,173	287	..	923	..	7·89	32·83	1·42	2·45	3·06	..
Anchor „ ..	Woolston	1880	„	72	2,086	1,313	284	..	489	..	6·79	32·92	1·40	3·94	1·46	..
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.																
New Zealand Central District—																
Hope of Wellington Tent	Wellington ..	1866	1882. Dec. 31	116	3,922	2,380	1,727	185	..	1·59[k]	..	26·52	1·44	14·89[l]	4·72	..
Hope of Napier „	Napier	1870		11	394	221	237	64	..	5·82[m]	..	36·14	1·38	21·55	Nil	..
Bon Accord „	Blenheim	1871		25	883	519	397	33	..	1·32[k]	..	25·42	1·33	15·88	2·68	..
Excelsior „	Waipukurau ..	1871		27	885	538	352	5	..	0·19[k]	..	31·80	1·35	13·04	0·79	..
Perseverance „	Wellington ..	1872		40	1,250	747	281	..	222	..	5·55	30·35	1·25	7·02	3·56	..
Haste to the Rescue „	Wellington ..	1872		7	125	120	90	85	..	12·14[m]	..	27·50	0·97[n]	12·86	1·09	..
Sir Wilfrid Lawson „	Sandon	1874		17	560	305	111	..	144	..	8·47	32·21	1·21	6·53	3·63	..
Bud of Promise „	Nelson	1874		53	1,689	1,018	206	..	465	..	8·77	30·41	1·37	3·89	2·27	..
Excelsior „	Wellington ..	1875		23	809	477	183	..	149	..	6·48	35·50	1·54	7·91	2·28	..
Unity „	New Plymouth ..	1875		33	1,094	731	85	..	278	..	8·42	36·38	1·54	2·58	3·17	..
Hope of Dunedin „	Dunedin	1876		55	1,828	1,114	314	..	400	..	7·27	35·19	1·42	5·71	1·14	..
Good Samaritan „	Timaru	1876		32	1,076	593	233	..	250	..	7·81	33·09	1·16	7·28	0·26	..
Pride of Christchurch „	Christchurch ..	1877		40	1,268	853	147	..	268	..	6·70	29·78	1·45	3·67	Nil	..
Murihiku „	Invercargill ..	1877		45	1,589	1,123	413	..	53	..	1·18	35·74	1·42	9·18	5·56	..
Scandia's Hope „	Norsewood ..	1877		13	499	253	59	..	187	..	14·38	39·04	1·57	4·54	Nil	..
Hope of Ormondville „	Ormondville ..	1878		25	818	542	49	..	227	..	9·08	31·78	1·64	1·96	„	..
Hope of Woodville „	Woodville	1878		19	640	384	51	..	205	..	10·79	33·24	1·48	2·68	„	..
Ray of Hope[o] „	Kaikoura	1879		9	301	173	32	..	96	..	10·67	32·94	1·45	3·56	„	..
Ocean Pride[o] „	Shag Point ..	1880		11	333	230	17	..	86	..	7·82	28·86	1·48	1·55	„	..
Masterton „	Masterton	1881		35	1,054	759	33	..	262	..	7·49	28·73	1·55	0·94	„	..
Hope of Feilding[o] „	Feilding	1882		13	378	264	5	..	109	..	8·38	27·81	1·46	0·38	„	..
Southern Cross[o] „	Palmerston North ..	1882		11	364	266	3	..	95	..	8·64	32·68	1·85	0·27	„	..
District Funeral Fund	..			..	5,298	1,632	1,028	..	2,638	..	4·00	..	..	1·56	7·19	..
Total of Order	..			660	27,057	15,242	6,053	..	5,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[a] Including value of the District Funeral Fund. [b] The average deficiency in each court must be increased by £2·55, in order to find the *total* average deficiency.
[c] The average premium income shown for each court is *exclusive* of the 6s. paid to the District Funeral Fund.
[d] The average value of benefit funds shown for each court is *exclusive* of the average value of the District Funeral Fund. [e] Since dissolved.
[f] This surplus is converted into a deficiency by the deduction of £4·38, the average deficiency in the District Funeral Fund.
[g] £4·38, the average deficiency per member in the District Funeral Fund, must be added to the figures in this column relating to the respective courts, in order to find the *total* average deficiency in each court.
[h] £4·38 must be deducted from this value, in order to find the *net* average surplus. [i] Information imperfect.
[j] For three years only. The Secretary of the lodge has since explained that the amount of interest was understated in the return to the valuer.
[k] If £4, the average deficiency per member in the District Funeral Fund, be deducted from the surplus, a net deficiency will result.
[l] The average value of benefit funds shown for each tent is *exclusive* of the average value of the District Funeral Fund.
[m] £4 must be deducted from these values, in order to find the *net* average surplus. [n] Half benefits. [o] Since dissolved.

APPENDIX XII.—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF VALUATIONS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 1886.—TABLE B.

Causes assigned by Valuer for Surplus.

A.—Favourable sickness experience.
B.—Profits arising from secessions.
C.—Favourable position at commencement of quinquennium.
D.—Higher average rate of interest on investments than that assumed by Valuer.

Causes assigned by Valuer for Deficiency.

E.—Inadequate rates of contribution.
F.—Inadequate rates of contribution from original members.
G.—Misapplication of benefit funds.
H.—Unfavourable position at commencement of quinquennium.
J.—Negligence in regard to investment of funds.
K.—Disproportionate liability to District Funeral Fund under the "Equal Levy" system.
L.—Violation of rules.
M.—Unfavourable sickness experience.

Name of Society and Branch.	Ratio to Liabilities, per £1, of					Causes to which Valuer attributes Surplus or Deficiency.
	Present Value of Future Contributions to Benefit Funds.	Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Total Assets.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	
M.U. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.						
Auckland District—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Fountain of Friendship Lodge ..	10 4	14 5	24 9	4 9	..	D*
Good Intent " ..	10 11	3 10	14 9	..	5 3	E, M.
Parnell " ..	12 7	6 7	19 2	..	0 10	E.
Charles Bruce " ..	13 2	10 7	23 9	3 9	..	A, B, D.
Waikato " ..	12 1	7 7	19 8	..	0 4	E, G, M.
Duke of Cambridge " ..	12 9	8 10	21 7	1 7	..	†
Gisborne " ..	13 4	8 9	22 1	2 1	..	†
Devonport " ..	13 11	5 7	19 6	..	0 6	E, G, J.
National " ..	13 1	6 7	19 8	..	0 4	E, G, J.
Howick " ..	15 1	2 6	17 7	..	2 5	E, J.
Ponsonby " ..	16 0	1 8	17 8	..	2 4	E, G, J.
Whangarei " ..	16 10	1 0	17 10	..	2 2	E.
Franklin " ..	15 0	1 1	16 1	..	3 11	E.
District Funeral Fund	8 4	5 5	13 9	..	6 3‡	E.
Hawke's Bay District—						
Napier Lodge	13 0	11 4	24 4	4 4	..	B, C.
Meanee "	13 9	4 2	17 11	..	2 1	H.
Abbotsford "	14 2	5 7	19 9	..	0 3	G, J.
Clive "	15 9	5 6	21 3	1 3	..	A.
Hastings "	15 11	2 7	18 6	..	1 6	F, J, L.
Victoria "	15 2	5 5	20 7	0 7	..	C.
Tavistock "	15 5	2 10	18 3	..	1 9	G, J.
Woodville "	17 1	3 4	20 5	0 5	..	A.
Wanganui District—						
Wanganui Lodge	6 4	18 2	24 6	4 6	..	§
Nelson District—						
Nelson Lodge ..	9 1	7 5	16 6	..	3 6	E.
Travellers' Rest " ..	10 9	6 3	17 0	..	3 0	E, J.
Howard " ..	9 0	12 5	21 5	1 5	..	C.
Mansion of Peace " ..	13 11	7 9	21 8	1 8	..	C, D.
General Cameron " ..	12 2	5 5	17 7	..	2 5	H.
Evening Star " ..	17 4	2 11	20 3	0 3	..	
District Funeral Fund	15 7	0 7	16 2	..	3 10	E.
Ashley District—						
Rangiora Lodge ..	15 9	8 10	24 7	4 7	..	A, B.
Nil Desperandum " ..	13 7	7 4	20 11	0 11	..	B.
Leithfield " ..	16 3	8 0	24 3	4 3	..	**
Cust " ..	14 6	6 3	20 9	0 9	..	A.
Woodend " ..	15 4	5 0	20 4	0 4	..	A, B.
Oxford " ..	15 6	3 11	19 5	..	0 7	G. ††
Oboka " ..	16 2	3 1	19 3	..	0 9	G, J. ††
Amberley " ..	16 5	2 5	18 10	..	1 2	J, M. ††
Sefton‖ " ..	16 8	0 11	17 7	..	2 5	G. ††
Waikari " ..	17 2	1 3	18 5	..	1 7	††

* The valuers were unable to account for the surplus. It appears to be chiefly owing to a very great increase in value of lodge property.

† If share of District Fund deficiency were charged against the lodge, the surplus would disappear. Management has been very defective.

‡ In respect of those societies the assets and liabilities of whose District Funeral Fund are separately given a share of the surplus or deficiency shown in connection with this fund must be assigned to each lodge, in the case of a surplus in the District Fund, as an addition to the surplus or as a set-off against the deficiency of each lodge, and, in the case of a deficiency in the District Fund, as a set-off against the surplus or as an addition to the deficiency of each lodge.

§ The valuer was unable to account for the surplus. The secretary has since explained that the Superintendent of the Province in 1866 made a grant of land to the lodge. The estimated value of this land and the buildings on it is £3,680.

‖ Since dissolved.

** Cause of deficiency unassignable, owing to imperfect information.

†† Another cause is, "Reserve deemed necessary in the interests of safety to be added to the liabilities of the lodge to provide against possible adverse fluctuations in the experience consequent on the small number of members at risk."

APPENDIX XII.—TABLE B—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Ratio to Liabilities, per £1, of					Causes to which Valuer attributes Surplus or Deficiency.
	Present Value of Future Contributions to Benefit Funds.	Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Total Assets.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	
M.U. Independent Order of Odd Fellows—*continued.*						
Lyttelton District—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
City of Norwich Lodge ..	13 10	9 3	23 1	3 1	..	B, C.
Good Intent " ..	15 2	9 9	24 11	4 11	..	B, C.
Timaru " ..	14 11	4 5	19 4	..	0 8	J.
Heart of Friendship " ..	16 6	7 10	24 4	4 4	..	B, C.
Hand of Friendship " ..	14 11	8 1	23 0	3 0	..	A.
Hand and Heart " ..	15 4	7 3	22 7	2 7	..	B.
Perseverance " ..	13 6	4 9	18 3	..	1 9	G.
Otago District—						
Hand and Heart Lodge ..	10 3	11 6	21 9	1 9	..	A, B, D.
Dunedin " ..	9 11	13 11	23 10	3 10	..	B, D.
Dalton " ..	9 5	7 6	16 11	..	3 1	F, H.
Prince of Wales " ..	9 3	9 5	18 8	..	1 4	F, H.
Albion " ..	10 2	7 8	17 10	..	2 2	H.
Oamaru " ..	9 11	11 7	21 6	1 6	..	A, B, D.
Tuapeka Pioneer " ..	9 2	5 11	15 1	..	4 11	F, H.
Waitahuna " ..	7 4	9 8	17 0	..	3 0	F, H.
Prince Alfred " ..	8 9	12 4	21 1	1 1	..	A, B, D.
Waipori " ..	7 6	11 7	19 1	..	0 11	H.
Bluespur " ..	9 8	4 10	14 6	..	5 6	F, M.
Nasby " ..	10 5	4 9	15 2	..	4 10	F.*
Alexandra " ..	10 0	9 3	19 3	..	0 9	F, H.
Roxburgh " ..	9 0	6 4	15 4	..	4 8	F, H.
Tapanui " ..	10 8	3 5	14 1	..	5 11	F, H, M.
Lake Wakatipu " ..	9 7	10 0	19 7	..	0 5	F, G.
Palmerston " ..	10 5	6 10	17 3	..	2 9	F, G.
Cromwell " ..	9 3	10 8	19 11	..	0 1	
Mount Wendon " ..	9 5	7 9	17 2	..	2 10	F, H.
Band of Friendship " ..	9 6	11 4	20 10	0 10	..	C, D.
Outram " ..	11 6	6 8	18 2	..	1 10	F, H.
Mosgiel " ..	13 7	3 4	16 11	..	3 1	E, K.
Caversham " ..	13 8	2 6	16 2	..	3 10	E, J, K.
Valley " ..	14 7	1 9	16 4	..	3 8	E, K.
Invercargill District—						
Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle Lodge	10 0	12 8	22 8	2 8	..	B, C, D.
St. George "	10 9	7 4	18 1	..	1 11	E.
Winton "	12 3	3 3	15 6	..	4 6	E, G, L.
United Gore "	13 5	3 5	16 10	..	3 2	E, K.
Lumsden "	14 11	1 6	16 5	..	3 7	E, K.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.						
Grand Lodge of New Zealand—						
Pioneer Lodge ..	12 11	8 2	21 1	1 1	..	B.†
Leith " ..	14 1	12 5	26 6	6 6	..	A, B, C.
Alfred " ..	15 5	3 11	19 4	..	0 8	F. G.
Star of Canterbury " ..	13 9	8 9	22 6	2 6	..	A.
Alexandrovna " ..	16 3	5 10	22 1	2 1	..	A, B.
Unity " ..	13 9	0 10	14 7	..	5 5	G.
Victoria " ..	13 10	1 0	14 10	..	5 2	G.‡
Linden " ..	14 4	2 11	17 3	..	2 9	F, J.
Southern Cross " ..	18 3	3 7	21 10	1 10	..	A, B.
Pioneer of Southland " ..	18 4	2 8	21 0	1 0	..	A.
Star of Auckland " ..	18 2	1 6	19 8	..	0 4	J.
Washington " ..	17 3	5 4	22 7	2 7	..	§
Prebbleton " ..	18 5	1 2	19 7	..	0 5	
Alma " ..	19 3	1 0	20 3	0 3	..	
Wallace " ..	19 6	0 3	19 9	..	0 3	
Ridgley " ..	15 4	0 6	15 10	..	4 2	‖
Grand Lodge Funeral Fund ..	16 0	8 8	24 8	4 8	..	B, D.
Ancient Order of Foresters.						
Auckland District—						
Court City of Auckland ..	10 9	5 7	16 4	..	3 8	E.
" Pride of Parnell	11 3	8 8	19 11	..	0 1	E.**
" Zealandia	13 6	4 5	17 11	..	2 1	E, J.
" Pride of Onehunga ..	11 4	1 11	13 3	..	6 9	E.
" Pride of the North ..	12 6	3 7	16 1	..	3 11	E.
" Robin Hood	14 4	3 0	17 4	..	2 8	E.
" Northern Wairoa ..	13 9	3 3	17 0	..	3 0	E, J.
" Eureka	13 1	1 5	14 6	..	5 6	E, J.
" Pride of Newmarket ..	11 6	1 9	13 3	..	6 9	E, J.
" Nil Desperandum ..	12 11	1 5	14 4	..	5 8	E.
" Royal Oak	13 2	1 5	14 7	..	5 5	E, J.
" Star of the South ..	14 1	2 1	16 2	..	3 10	E.

* Another cause is, "The inequitable division of the funds during 1884."
† Another cause is, "Transfer of a certain amount from the Management Fund."
‡ Owing to an error in the estimated value of the lodge property the deficiency was returned as £11. It really was £161.
§ Imperfect information.
‖ The cause assigned is, "Acceptance of liabilities of the Avon Lodge."
** The deficiency would have been greater had it not been that gains from secessions nearly made up the loss resulting from insufficient rates.

APPENDIX XII.—TABLE B—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Ratio to Liabilities, per £1, of: Present Value of Future Contributions to Benefit Funds.	Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Total Assets.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Causes to which Valuer attributes Surplus or Deficiency.
ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—*ctd.*						
Hawke's Bay District—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Court Sir Charles Napier ..	13 3	5 1	18 4	..	1 8	E.
" Lord Clyde	11 10	5 6	17 4	..	2 8	E.
" Captain Cook	14 1	3 6	17 7	..	2 5	E.
" Sir Henry Havelock ..	14 1	4 10	18 11	..	1 1	E.
" Robin Hood	14 1	3 9	17 10	..	2 2	E.
" Ruahine	14 7	2 10	17 5	..	2 7	E.
" Heretaunga	15 0	1 7	16 7	..	3 5	E.
District Funeral Fund	8 4	1 0	9 4	..	10 8	E.
Taranaki District—						
Court Taranaki	7 10	5 4	13 2	..	6 10	E.
" Waireka	10 8	4 11	15 7	..	4 5	E.
" Patea	9 10	1 9	11 7	..	8 5	E.
" Inglewood Forest ..	10 6	2 1	12 7	..	7 5	E.
" Raleigh	11 2	0 6	11 8	..	8 4	E, K.
" Egmont	15 2	1 0	16 2	..	3 10	E, K.
Nelson District—						
Court Robin Hood	8 0	5 11	13 11	..	6 1	E.
" Perseverance	8 5	1 5	9 10	..	10 2	E, L.*
" Pride of the Forest ..	7 11	7 8	15 7	..	4 5	E.
" Concord	8 11	2 4	11 3	..	8 9	E, H, M.
" Unity	8 5	3 10	12 3	..	7 9	E, G, J.
" Charleston	9 3	5 6	14 9	..	5 3	E.
" Sherwood Forest.. ..	12 11	5 9	18 8	..	1 4	E, H.
" Aorere	8 11	6 7	15 6	..	4 6	E, J.
" Royal Oak	8 8	4 4	13 0	..	7 0	E.
" Inangahua	10 4	2 4	12 8	..	7 4	E.
Canterbury United District—						
Court Star of Canterbury ..	10 11	5 6	16 5	..	3 7	E.
" Queen of the Isles ..	12 2	7 3	19 5	..	0 7	F.
" Pride of Courtenay ..	14 8	3 1	17 9	..	2 3	E.†
" Star of Ashburton** ..	11 9	0 5	12 2	..	7 10	E.†‡
" Belle of the Isle** ..	14 6	2 10	17 4	..	2 8	J.†
" Thistle of the Forest ..	15 0	2 1	17 1	..	2 11	E, J.†
" Woodford	15 5	1 0	16 5	..	3 7	E, J.†
" Pride of Richmond ..	15 6	0 9	16 3	..	3 9	E.†
" Papanui	12 2	0 2	12 4	..	7 8	E, G.†
District Funeral Fund	10 8	3 11	14 7	..	5 5	E.
United Otago District—						
Court Pride of Dunedin ..	10 1	11 7	21 8	1 8	..	C, D.§
" Pride of the Lake ..	14 3	8 10	23 1	3 1	..	C.
" Enterprise	12 7	7 3	19 10	..	0 2	E.‖
" Robin Hood	11 0	3 3	14 3	..	5 9	E, G, J.
" Pride of the Leith ..	12 11	3 8	16 7	..	3 5	E, G.
" Bruce	11 2	2 5	13 7	..	6 5	E, G.
" Star of the Dunstan ..	12 3	5 1	17 4	..	2 8	E.
" Royal Oak of Kawarau** ..	12 0	4 3	16 3	..	3 9	E. M.
" Pride of Oamaru ..	13 5	1 7	15 0	..	5 0	E.
" Star of Tuapeka	12 2	3 9	15 11	..	4 1	E.
" Pride of Alexandra ..	16 2	1 4	17 6	..	2 6	E, G.
" Havelock	13 5	3 9	17 2	..	2 10	E, G.
" Hope**	11 6	8 7	20 1	0 1	..	
" Roxburgh	17 2	1 8	18 10	..	1 2	H.
" Star of the South ..	9 0	3 5	12 5	..	7 7	E.
" St. Andrews	14 9	2 7	17 4	..	2 8	E.
" Excelsior	16 8	3 1	19 9	..	0 3	E.††
District Funeral Fund	6 11	3 5	10 4	..	9 8	E.
Court Foresters' Pride	9 1	2 5	11 6	..	9 6	E.
ANCIENT ORDER OF SHEPHERDS.						
Sanctuary Star of Canterbury ..	10 5	3 8	14 1	..	5 11	E.‡‡
UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.						
Lyttelton Hearts of Oak Lodge ..	12 3	2 10	15 1	..	4 11	E.
Otago " ..	13 10	3 0	16 10	..	3 2	E.
Star of New Zealand " ..	13 10	2 4	16 2	..	3 10	E, J.
Enterprise " ..	12 11	1 8	14 7	..	5 5	E.
Anchor " ..	12 7	2 9	15 4	..	4 8	E.

* Another cause is, "Embezzlement of funds."
† Another cause is, "Reserve deemed necessary in the interests of safety to be added to the liabilities of the court to provide against possible adverse fluctuations in the experience consequent on the small number of members at risk."
‡ Another cause is, "Failure on the part of the court to accumulate the funds which ought to have been in hand at the date of valuation, through some cause unexplained in the returns."
§ Another cause is, "Transfer of £500 from Management Fund."
‖ Deficiency nearly balanced by gains from secessions and good investments.
** Since dissolved.
†† Deficiency nearly balanced by favourable sickness experience.
‡‡ A better scale is now in force.

APPENDIX XII.—TABLE B—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Ratio to Liabilities, per £1, of					Causes to which Valuer attributes Surplus or Deficiency.
	Present Value of Future Contributions to Benefit Funds.	Accumulated Benefit Funds.	Total Assets.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.						
New Zealand Central District—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Hope of Wellington Tent ..	12 2	8 9	20 11	0 11	..	A, B.
Hope of Napier " ..	11 3	12 0	23 3	3 3	..	A, B.
Bon Accord " ..	11 9	9 0	20 9	0 9	..	*
Excelsior (Waipukurau) " ..	12 2	7 11	20 1	0 1	..	
Perseverance " ..	11 11	4 6	16 5	..	3 7	E.
Haste to the Rescue " ..	19 2	14 5	33 7	13 7	..	†
Sir Wilfrid Lawson " ..	10 11	3 11	14 10	..	5 2	E.
Bud of Promise " ..	12 1	2 5	14 6	..	5 6	E, J, M.
Excelsior (Wellington) " ..	11 10	4 6	16 4	..	3 8	E.
Unity (New Plymouth) " ..	13 4	1 7	14 11	..	5 1	E.
Hope of Dunedin " ..	12 2	3 5	15 7	..	4 5	E.*
Good Samaritan " ..	11 0	4 4	15 4	..	4 8	E.
Pride of Christchurch " ..	13 5	2 4	15 9	..	4 3	E.
Murihiku " ..	14 2	5 2	19 4	..	0 8	E.
Scandia's Hope " ..	10 2	2 4	12 6	..	7 6	E.
Hope of Ormondville " ..	13 3	1 2	14 5	..	5 7	E.*
Hope of Woodville " ..	12 0	1 7	13 7	..	6 5	E.
Ray of Hope‡ " ..	11 6	2 2	13 8	..	6 4	E.
Ocean Pride‡ " ..	13 10	1 0	14 10	..	5 2	E.
Masterton " ..	14 5	0 7	15 0	..	5 0	E.
Hope of Feilding‡ " ..	14 0	0 3	14 3	..	5 9	E.
Southern Cross‡ " ..	14 7	0 2	14 9	..	5 3	E.
District Funeral Fund	6 2	3 11	10 1	..	9 11	E.§

* Imperfect returns.
† The benefits are only half those payable in the male tents, and the contributions are considerably more than half.
‡ Since dissolved.
§ Out of 660 members entitled to funeral benefits no less than 234, including all the older members, pay no contributions to the District Funeral Fund.

STATISTICS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES FOR 1885.

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MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Members and the Amounts of the several Funds (exclusive of the Funds under the direct Control of Central Bodies), as on the 31st December, 1885, of all Friendly Societies and Branches of Friendly Societies from which Returns were received in accordance with the Act.

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Members on Dec. 31, 1885.	Total Worth.	Sick and Funeral Fund.	Management Fund.	Other Funds and Property
M.U.I.O.O.F.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland District—							
Fountain of Friendship Lodge	Auckland ..	1844	381	17,426 11 3	11,908 8 2	5,518 3 1	..
Good Intent "	" ..	1850	264	3,837 12 4	2,540 12 2	1,297 0 2	..
Parnell "	Parnell ..	1859	112	2,035 6 10	1,941 3 1	94 3 9	..
Charles Bruce "	Thames ..	1865	52	1,753 0 2	1,735 10 2	−4 0 10	17 10 0
Waikato "	" ..	1866	158	3,461 13 1	3,384 12 11	77 0 2	..
Duke of Cambridge "	Cambridge ..	1867	50	398 9 8	391 19 8	6 10 0	..
Gisborne "	Gisborne ..	1874	32	906 15 9	906 15 9	−75 18 10	..
Howick "	Howick ..	1876	53	558 3 11	450 16 1	107 7 10	..
Ponsonby "	Ponsonby ..	1879	67	411 3 4	329 17 8	81 5 8	..
Franklin "	Otahuhu ..	1881	53	163 3 7	163 3 7	−31 4 2	..
Warkworth Pioneer "	Warkworth ..	1884	17	16 5 6	16 5 6	−0 16 1	..
Te Aroha "	Te Aroha ..	1884	14	76 14 1	48 12 3	28 1 10	..
Total (12 lodges)* ..	..	..	1,253	31,044 19 6	23,817 17 0	7,209 12 6	17 10 0
Hawke's Bay District—							
Napier Lodge	Napier ..	1856	127	3,023 2 7	2,982 3 4	40 9 11	0 9 4
Meanee "	Taradale ..	1871	32	345 10 6	278 11 11	7 8 7	59 10 0
Abbotsford "	Waipawa ..	1873	178	2,063 5 2	1,875 13 9	24 6 5	163 5 0
Clive "	West Clive ..	1876	30	403 18 5	403 18 5	−3 9 3	..
Hastings "	Hastings ..	1878	93	563 10 7	527 19 2	20 11 5	15 0 0
Victoria "	Porangahau	1878	23	396 7 3	245 12 3	25 15 0	125 0 0
Tavistock "	Waipukurau	1879	31	237 9 6	212 9 6	−16 2 0	25 0 0
Woodville "	Woodville ..	1880	30	237 4 8	201 2 5	36 2 3	..
Total (8 lodges) ..	..	..	544	7,270 8 8	6,727 10 9	154 13 7	388 4 4
New Plymouth District—							
Egmont Lodge	N. Plymouth	1857	159	1,816 15 10	1,795 12 9	21 3 1	..
Excelsior "	"	1865	61	1,305 12 4	1,293 14 0	11 18 4	..
Waitara "	Waitara ..	1876	56	335 8 8	328 8 6	7 0 2	..
Union "	Hawera ..	1881	61	130 0 10	130 0 10	−1 10 10	..
Total (4 lodges) ..	..	..	337	3,587 17 8	3,547 16 1	40 1 7	..
Wanganui District—							
Wanganui Lodge	Wanganui ..	1858	123	4,307 14 3	4,191 7 3	16 7 0	100 0 0
Wellington District—							
Britannia Lodge ..	Wellington ..	1843	266	8,128 9 0	7,977 5 8	131 7 11	19 15 5
Antipodean " ..	" ..	1847	185	6,191 12 9	5,726 3 6	450 15 2	14 14 1
Kainapoura " ..	Tawa Flat ..	1857	21	236 10 10	226 12 4	9 18 6	..
Rose of Sharon " ..	Upper Hutt	1857	39	499 10 3	472 13 1	26 17 2	..
St. George " ..	Pahautanui	1867	40	265 15 9	178 7 7	81 8 2	6 0 0
Unity " ..	Featherston	1872	40	685 18 10	664 5 3	21 13 7	..
Combination " ..	Johnsonville	1876	26	268 8 4	84 7 2	183 3 10	0 17 4
Heart of Oak " ..	Carterton ..	1877	57	295 8 9	231 10 3	63 18 6	..
Masterton " ..	Masterton ..	1877	45	317 3 4	180 6 6	86 16 10	50 0 0
Greytown " ..	Greytown ..	1879	32	388 11 10	311 4 10	69 12 2	7 14 10
Petone " ..	Petone ..	1882	66	213 12 4	130 6 10	13 5 6	70 0 0
Total (11 lodges) ..	..	..	817	17,491 2 0	16,183 3 0	1,138 17 4	169 1 8
Marlborough District—							
Marlborough Lodge	Blenheim ..	1860	112	3,072 10 0	3,057 8 11	−15 15 3	15 1 1
Renwick "	Renwick ..	1867	37	890 0 6	844 4 1	0 8 2	45 8 3
Total (2 lodges) ..	..		149	3,962 10 6	3,901 13 0	0 8 2	60 9 4
Nelson District—							
Nelson Lodge ..	Nelson ..	1842	245	3,266 7 8	3,163 1 5	3 6 3	100 0 0
Travellers' Rest " ..	Richmond ..	1847	114	1,053 6 7	1,020 1 9	33 4 10	..
Howard " ..	Nelson ..	1847	217	4,572 2 4	4,419 5 5	52 16 11	100 0 0
Mansion of Peace " ..	Wakefield ..	1859	137	1,577 11 11	1,455 15 11	121 16 0	..
General Cameron " ..	Brightwater	1865	66	575 15 8	538 10 6	37 5 2	..
Evening Star " ..	Waimea West	1881	14	44 14 6	44 14 6	−3 18 3	..
Total (6 lodges) ..	..	..	793	11,089 18 8	10,641 9 6	248 9 2	200 0 0
North Westland District—							
Westport Lodge	Westport ..	1867	60	1,740 11 10	1,725 16 7	14 15 3	..
Charleston "	Charleston ..	1867	61	2,155 2 8	2,154 5 7	0 17 1	..
Reefton "	Reefton ..	1872	81	1,598 15 0	1,586 5 0	−16 4 2	12 10 0
Alpine "	Lyell ..	1882	11	128 2 5	128 2 5	−59 18 6	..
Total (4 lodges) ..	..		213	5,622 11 11	5,594 9 7	15 12 4	12 10 0

* For value of district funds, see Table VIII.

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Members on Dec. 31, 1885.	Total Worth.	Sick and Funeral Fund.	Management Fund.	Other Funds and Property.
M.U.I.O.O.F.—*continued.*							
Hokitika District—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Hokitika Lodge	Hokitika ..	1866	135	3,408 7 4	3,399 17 8	8 9 8	..
Ross "	Ross ..	1867	41	2,036 16 0	1,947 18 10	48 17 2	40 0 0
Waimea "	Stafford ..	1867	55	1,136 10 8	1,104 15 7	11 15 1	20 0 0
Greymouth "	Greymouth ..	1867	79	2,642 16 0	2,640 2 4	2 13 8	..
Albert "	Kumara ..	1870	44	601 16 5	580 0 5	1 16 0	20 0 0
Total (5 lodges) ..	..	..	354	9,826 6 5	9,672 14 10	73 11 7	80 0 0
Ashley District—							
Rangiora Lodge ..	Rangiora ..	1860	154	2,796 14 3	2,796 14 3	-32 12 10	..
Nil Desperandum " ..	East Oxford	1868	56	954 9 3	954 9 3	-12 16 0	..
Leithfield " ..	Leithfield ..	1873	36	478 8 0	469 18 1	8 9 11	..
Cust " ..	Cust ..	1874	24	350 2 9	350 2 9	-78 12 9	..
Woodend " ..	Woodend ..	1874	37	329 4 10	329 4 10	-7 10 0	..
Oxford " ..	West Oxford	1876	66	308 3 7	301 18 6	6 5 1	..
Ohoka " ..	Ohoka ..	1876	52	302 1 2	302 1 2	-22 2 8	..
Amberley " ..	Amberley ..	1876	52	486 10 6	481 6 7	5 3 11	..
Waikari " ..	Waikari ..	1880	38	202 7 0	163 2 8	39 4 4	..
Total (9 lodges) ..	..	..	515	6,208 1 4	6,148 18 1	59 3 3	..
North Canterbury District—							
City of Christchurch Lodge ..	Christchurch	1853	349	8,708 16 1	7,191 17 1	1,516 19 0	..
Kaiapoi " ..	Kaiapoi ..	1858	103	1,560 4 10	1,432 4 2	128 0 8	..
Volunteer " ..	Sydenham ..	1866	131	2,004 12 0	1,969 15 7	9 16 5	25 0 0
Benevolent " ..	Christchurch	1866	91	1,893 3 11	1,875 5 4	17 18 7	..
Perseverance " ..	Woolston ..	1872	150	1,496 6 1	1,451 14 6	44 11 7	..
Ashburton " ..	Ashburton ..	1873	122	932 5 10	915 19 4	16 6 6	..
Star of Waltham " ..	Sydenham ..	1876	24	278 8 6	278 8 6	-26 0 10	..
Malvern " ..	Waddington	1877	23	99 14 1	99 14 1	-10 18 0	..
Phillipstown " ..	Linwood ..	1879	50	323 6 5	309 8 9	13 17 8	..
Leeston " ..	Leeston ..	1880	45	265 1 7	260 1 7	-0 14 9	5 0 0
Papanui " ..	Papanui ..	1880	28	104 2 8	104 2 8	-21 18 3	..
Waterton " ..	Waterton ..	1881	29	165 1 4	165 1 4	-6 10 2	..
South Rakaia " ..	South Rakaia	1881	42	304 8 3	170 7 6	134 0 9	..
Pioneer " ..	Springburn ..	1881	32	195 7 10	192 17 10	2 10 0	..
Tinwald " ..	Tinwald ..	1882	32	101 0 8	97 18 7	3 2 1	..
Addington " ..	Addington ..	1882	54	196 17 4	183 11 8	13 5 8	..
Coleridge " ..	Glentunnel ..	1883	30	94 2 7	87 17 7	6 5 0	..
Total (17 lodges) ..	..	..	1,335	18,723 0 0	16,786 6 1	1,906 13 11	30 0 0
Lyttelton District—							
City of Norwich Lodge ..	Lyttelton ..	1850	212	4,460 2 9	4,144 5 5	215 17 4	100 0 0
Good Intent " ..	Akaroa ..	1860	81	1,642 13 7	1,509 0 8	28 13 7	104 19 4
Timaru " ..	Timaru ..	1864	186	2,774 19 8	1,706 0 0	1,065 19 11	2 19 9
Hand of Friendship " ..	Okain's Bay	1875	25	438 8 0	426 9 11	1 18 1	10 0 0
Hand and Heart " ..	Pigeon Bay..	1876	28	432 13 6	424 3 6	0 10 0	8 0 0
Perseverance " ..	Barry's Bay	1881	16	156 6 5	156 6 5	-2 2 7	..
Total (6 lodges) ..	..	..	548	9,905 3 11	8,366 5 11	1,312 18 11	225 19 1
Otago District—							
Hand and Heart Lodge ..	Dunedin ..	1848	375	12,708 16 1	10,482 7 7	1,718 16 6	507 12 0
Dunedin " ..	" ..	1862	145	5,543 15 4	5,309 7 5	214 7 11	20 0 0
Dalton " ..	Balclutha ..	1864	55	966 1 7	931 1 11	19 19 8	15 0 0
Prince of Wales " ..	Port Chalmers	1864	65	1,604 16 8	1,590 2 4	14 14 4	..
Albion " ..	Dunedin ..	1864	75	1,631 9 7	1,594 0 0	27 9 7	10 0 0
Oamaru " ..	Oamaru ..	1864	58	2,544 14 9	1,867 0 0	677 14 9	..
Tuapeka Pioneer " ..	Lawrence ..	1865	81	1,422 15 0	1,340 11 0	76 11 6	5 12 6
Waitahuna " ..	Waitahuna ..	1866	48	1,358 2 8	1,358 2 8	-49 17 5	..
Prince Alfred " ..	Waikouaiti ..	1866	42	1,444 8 4	1,389 5 11	5 2 5	50 0 0
Waipori " ..	Waipori ..	1867	24	738 16 6	723 9 8	15 6 10	..
Bluespur " ..	Bluespur ..	1867	66	784 1 10	756 18 5	27 3 5	..
Naseby " ..	Naseby ..	1868	35	451 18 6	391 4 8	29 3 10	31 10 0
Alexandra " ..	Pt. Molyneux	1869	26	747 0 1	686 6 8	60 13 5	..
Roxburgh " ..	Roxburgh ..	1869	41	733 14 0	733 14 0	-2 6 9	..
Tapanui " ..	Tapanui ..	1869	77	621 16 11	590 4 7	1 12 4	30 0 0
Lake Wakatipu " ..	Queenstown	1869	41	1,246 4 9	1,246 4 9	-28 0 7	..
Palmerston " ..	Palmerston S.	1870	25	415 10 0	400 2 0	-41 16 0	15 8 0
Cromwell " ..	Cromwell ..	1870	45	1,327 14 1	1,307 14 1	-50 3 4	20 0 0
Mount Wendon " ..	Waikaia ..	1871	70	1,365 16 5	1,345 5 7	5 10 10	15 0 0
Band of Friendship " ..	Kakanui ..	1872	13	428 9 6	366 4 9	62 4 9	..
Outram " ..	Outram ..	1875	45	748 10 4	719 8 0	9 2 4	20 0 0
Mosgiel " ..	Mosgiel ..	1879	88	593 14 1	581 5 5	2 8 8	10 0 0
Caversham " ..	Caversham ..	1881	32	188 15 0	188 11 3	0 3 9	..
Valley " ..	N.E. Valley	1883	25	155 4 4	131 5 7	9 15 9	14 3 0
Total (24 lodges) ..	..	..	1,597	39,772 6 4	36,029 18 3	2,978 2 7	764 5 6

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Members on Dec. 31, 1885.	Total Worth	Sick and Funeral Fund.	Management Fund.	Other Funds and Property.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M.U.I.O.O.F.—*continued.*							
Invercargill District—							
Shamrock, Rose, and Thistle Lodge	Invercargill..	1860	182	6,081 3 2	6,022 15 0	8 14 1	49 14 1
St. George Lodge	" ..	1868	172	2,894 0 9	2,869 2 9	-91 4 10	24 18 0
United Gore "	Gore ..	1878	35	228 16 8	208 16 8	-96 10 3	20 0 0
Lumsden "	Lumsden ..	1882	56	268 5 0	260 5 6	-5 8 11	8 0 0
Awarua "	Campbelltown	1883	23	96 11 9	75 14 10	14 16 11	6 0 0
Total (5 lodges) ..	..	..	468	9,568 17 10	9,436 14 9	23 11 0	108 12 1
Total of order (114 lodges)	..	..	9,046	178,380 19 0	161,046 4 1	15,178 2 11	2,156 12 0
I.O.O.F.							
Grand Lodge of New Zealand—							
Pioneer Lodge ..	Dunedin ..	1862	84	1,300 12 2	1,210 3 2	70 8 3	20 0 9
Leith " ..	" ..	1862	76	1,070 13 7	995 18 9	34 18 3	39 16 7
Alfred " ..	Oamaru ..	1868	47	493 19 6	414 14 2	4 5 4	75 0 0
Alexandrovna " ..	Temuka ..	1874	33	354 18 6	324 3 9	1 4 5	29 10 4
Unity " ..	S. Dunedin ..	1875	21	37 11 2	37 11 2	-12 9 10	..
Southern Cross " ..	Wellington ..	1877	107	1,004 15 10	799 8 1	15 15 0	189 12 9
Pioneer of Southland " ..	Invercargill..	1878	93	557 8 3	493 9 0	-1 9 3	63 19 3
Star of Auckland " ..	Auckland ..	1878	88	600 19 4	431 15 0	34 3 9	135 0 7
Prebbleton " ..	Prebbleton ..	1881	21	171 5 2	106 7 9	14 17 5	50 0 0
Alma " ..	Wyndham ..	1882	53	275 5 10	117 18 2	78 7 2	79 0 6
Wallace " ..	Riverton ..	1882	41	206 2 5	116 0 8	44 2 2	45 19 7
Kawakawa " ..	Kawakawa ..	1883	28	131 13 4	101 14 11	0 9 4	29 9 1
Gladstone " ..	Fairlie Creek	1883	42	164 6 1	62 5 4	69 17 5	32 3 4
Orient " ..	Palmerston N.	1885	28	54 3 6	19 7 9	1 15 9	33 0 0
Total (14 lodges) ..	..	..	762	6,423 14 8	5,230 17 8	370 4 3	822 12 9
N.I.O.O.F.							
Auckland Provincial District—							
Auckland Pioneer Lodge ..	Auckland ..	1878	206	499 16 9	419 5 1	12 1 8	68 10 0
United Brothers " ..	" ..	1879	156	420 6 6	398 10 0	1 16 0	20 0 0
Total (2 lodges) ..	..	..	362	920 3 3	817 15 7	13 17 8	88 10 0
B.U.O.O.F.							
Aorangi Lodge	Wellington ..	1884	39	32 13 3	25 12 2	7 1 1	..
A.O.F.							
Auckland District—							
Court City of Auckland ..	Auckland ..	1863	403	4,797 19 4	4,606 3 0	101 6 4	90 10 0
" Pride of Parnell ..	Thames ..	1864	113	2,961 17 1	2,884 17 1	-9 10 3	77 0 0
" Zealandia	Auckland ..	1873	156	1,207 2 0	1,064 6 6	95 5 6	47 10 0
" Pride of Onehunga ..	Onehunga ..	1875	116	413 18 7	333 0 5	22 12 2	58 0 0
" Pride of the North ..	Grahamstown	1875	65	373 2 7	323 4 8	17 7 11	32 10 0
" Robin Hood	Panmure ..	1876	40	202 1 7	179 18 2	7 3 5	15 0 0
" Northern Wairoa ..	Dargaville ..	1877	83	402 0 9	346 15 11	25 4 10	30 0 0
" Eureka	Auckland ..	1879	133	565 16 9	490 16 8	38 11 6	36 8 7
" Pride of Newmarket ..	Newmarket..	1879	47	149 16 7	141 16 7	-16 11 1	8 0 0
" Nil Desperandum ..	Newton ..	1880	57	161 11 9	147 18 7	-13 18 5	13 13 2
" Royal Oak	Tauranga ..	1880	51	140 3 7	104 7 3	14 6 0	21 9 10
" Star of the South ..	Otahuhu ..	1881	38	99 19 3	86 8 4	1 2 5	12 8 6
" Star of Helensville ..	Helensville ..	1883	63	217 12 1	150 10 3	57 1 10	10 0 0
" Victoria	Devonport ..	1885	58	26 7 9	9 3 6	17 4 3	..
Total (14 courts) ..	..	..	1,423	11,719 9 8	10,869 12 11	397 6 8	452 10 1
Hawke's Bay District—							
Court Sir Charles Napier ..	Napier ..	1872	175	1,727 13 11	1,575 11 1	126 17 10	25 5 0
" Lord Clyde	Wairoa ..	1873	26	222 12 8	218 12 7	4 0 1	..
" Captain Cook	Napier ..	1875	157	1,003 19 5	907 7 3	20 14 8	75 17 6
" Robin Hood	Port Ahuriri	1878	31	191 19 6	169 16 8	7 2 10	15 0 0
" Ruahine	Waipukurau	1879	39	211 4 3	187 18 10	0 5 5	23 0 0
" Heretaunga	Hastings ..	1882	38	140 3 7	140 3 7	-0 14 9	..
" Rising Sun	Danevirke ..	1885	24	30 3 0	25 2 5	-5 14 0	5 0 7
" Ormond	Ormondville	1885	36	64 2 1	39 2 3	7 19 10	17 0 0
Total (8 courts) ..	..	..	526	3,591 18 5	3,263 14 8	167 0 8	161 3 1
Taranaki District—							
Court Taranaki	N. Plymouth	1864	70	941 5 5	939 15 2	1 10 3	..
" Waireka	"	1866	124	1,264 15 1	1,249 10 8	15 4 5	..
" Inglewood Forest ..	Inglewood ..	1876	54	245 5 10	233 14 10	11 11 0	..
" Raleigh	Waitara ..	1883	39	22 0 3	21 4 8	0 15 7	..
" Egmont	Hawera ..	1884	35	58 1 8	49 8 6	8 13 2	..
Total (5 courts) ..	..	..	322	2,531 8 3	2,493 13 10	37 14 5	..

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Members on Dec. 31, 1885.	Total Worth.	Sick and Funeral Fund.	Management Fund.	Other Funds and Property.
A.O.F.—*continued.*							
Wellington District—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Court Sir George Grey ..	Wellington ..	1862	232	6,297 18 10	6,123 12 6	75 1 7	99 4 9
" Robin Hood	" ..	1865	213	2,004 13 6	1,854 8 6	81 18 1	68 6 11
" Little John	Marton ..	1866	135	1,120 19 6	1,068 7 10	7 11 8	45 0 0
" Roderick Dhu	Wanganui ..	1867	137	673 4 2	665 1 3	8 2 11	..
" Sir George Bowen ..	Wellington ..	1868	328	2,023 14 8	1,775 1 5	177 10 2	71 3 1
" Blenheim	Blenheim ..	1869	116	2,494 3 9	2,405 16 5	19 12 4	68 15 0
" Wairarapa	Greytown ..	1870	72	1,022 11 0	1,022 11 0	−18 9 9	..
" Loyal Enterprise ..	Masterton ..	1871	98	686 14 0	673 2 8	13 11 4	..
" Clarendon	Picton ..	1874	60	701 0 10	669 13 7	11 7 3	20 0 0
" Manawatu	Palmerston N.	1875	113	1,085 15 2	425 0 3	10 14 11	650 0 0
" Marquis of Normanby ..	Carterton ..	1876	48	355 13 7	350 18 8	1 11 5	3 3 6
" Loyal Feilding ..	Feilding ..	1876	67	514 3 1	501 7 5	0 15 8	12 0 0
" William Gladstone ..	Gisborne ..	1877	59	656 3 6	636 3 6	−3 11 7	20 0 0
" Pioneer	Te Nui ..	1877	35	319 1 10	267 19 4	36 2 6	15 0 0
" Egmont	Opunake ..	1882	59	168 13 10	167 11 2	1 2 8	..
" Loyal Halcombe ..	Halcombe ..	1884	24	34 7 0	14 7 0	−9 2 11	20 0 0
" Woodville	Woodville ..	1884	40	42 19 5	27 17 5	2 2 0	13 0 0
" Pohangina	Ashurst ..	1885	14	13 1 9	8 17 9	4 4 0	..
Total (18 courts) ..	..	..	1,850	20,214 19 5	18,657 17 8	451 8 6	1,105 13 3
Nelson District—							
Court Robin Hood	Nelson ..	1862	212	3,317 3 2	3,095 7 3	221 15 11	..
" Pride of the Forest ..	Wakapuaka	1864	32	738 7 1	626 8 10	111 18 3	..
" Concord	Greymouth ..	1867	85	467 5 10	418 5 10	−8 9 2	49 0 0
" Unity	Havelock ..	1871	42	478 9 5	385 6 0	93 3 5	..
" Charleston	Charleston ..	1871	26	369 19 8	353 19 8	−6 19 0	16 0 0
" Sherwood Forest ..	Stoke ..	1872	38	495 15 5	464 10 11	31 4 6	..
" Aorere	Collingwood	1873	43	706 17 10	403 19 3	302 18 7	..
" Royal Oak	Westport ..	1875	27	298 13 0	298 13 0	−10 0 0	..
" Inangahua	Reefton ..	1878	19	95 19 10	87 6 2	6 8 8	2 5 0
Total (9 courts) ..	..	..	524	6,968 11 3	6,133 16 11	767 9 4	67 5 0
United Westland District—							
Court Pride of the West ..	Hokitika ..	1866	33	396 1 3	380 11 3	−1 13 8	15 10 0
Canterbury United District—							
Court Star of Canterbury ..	Christchurch	1852	437	5,408 12 7	4,551 7 10	489 12 7	367 12 2
" Queen of the Isles ..	Lyttelton ..	1859	68	1,639 7 5	1,261 18 8	377 8 9	..
" Pride of Courtenay ..	Courtenay ..	1876	50	338 6 4	283 17 1	4 19 5	49 9 10
" Thistle of the Forest ..	Sydenham ..	1879	65	320 3 8	302 19 9	4 19 10	12 4 1
" Woodford	Kaiapoi ..	1880	102	452 8 3	347 16 8	89 17 7	14 14 0
" Pride of Richmond ..	Richmond ..	1881	45	188 8 7	168 8 5	1 1 5	18 18 9
" Papanui	Papanui ..	1881	24	40 7 10	40 6 9	0 1 1	..
Total (7 courts) ..	..	..	791	8,387 14 8	6,956 15 2	968 0 8	462 18 10
United Otago District—							
Court Pride of Dunedin ..	Dunedin ..	1862	204	5,268 4 6	5,163 6 8	69 17 10	35 0 0
" Pride of the Lake ..	Queenstown	1863	63	546 18 6	286 17 0	196 1 6	64 0 0
" Enterprise	Dunedin ..	1863	146	2,547 15 3	2,208 12 10	314 12 5	24 10 0
" Robin Hood	Port Chalmers	1864	122	1,057 16 5	555 8 8	456 17 9	45 10 0
" Pride of the Leith ..	Dunedin ..	1864	137	1,147 19 3	974 17 11	173 1 4	..
" Bruce	Milton ..	1865	75	791 3 6	462 10 5	282 1 8	46 11 5
" Star of the Dunstan ..	Clyde ..	1866	32	339 0 3	322 0 3	−1 10 5	17 0 0
" Pride of Oamaru ..	Oamaru ..	1868	59	428 12 11	333 7 10	69 4 1	26 1 0
" Star of Tuapeka ..	Lawrence ..	1868	74	605 14 7	602 15 6	76 10 1	16 9 0
" Pride of Alexandra ..	Alexandra ..	1869	29	311 17 8	180 13 2	115 4 6	16 0 0
" Havelock	Waitahuna ..	1869	41	348 9 1	234 2 8	−13 6 0	114 6 5
" Roxburgh	Roxburgh ..	1873	46	188 14 1	183 14 1	−1 3 8	5 0 0
" Star of the South ..	Invercargill	1874	128	1,091 8 4	975 9 3	29 10 7	86 8 6
" St. Andrews	Caversham ..	1875	69	518 0 3	479 11 5	2 7 2	36 1 8
" Excelsior	Mornington ..	1877	42	242 3 3	220 4 8	21 18 7	..
Total (15 courts) ..	..	..	1,267	15,523 17 10	13,183 12 4	1,807 7 6	532 18 0
Courts not in Districts—							
Court Southern Cross ..	Timaru ..	1865	240	4,512 13 4	4,395 10 4	104 18 9	12 4 3
" Coromandel	Coromandel	1871	28	689 6 4	681 6 4	−12 5 0	8 0 0
" Foresters' Pride ..	Waimate ..	1875	64	314 19 10	223 10 8	83 4 6	8 4 8
Total (3 courts) ..	..	..	332	5,516 19 6	5,300 7 4	188 3 3	28 8 11
Total of Order (80 courts)	..	..	7,068	74,851 0 3	67,240 2 1	4,784 11 0	2,826 7 2
A.O.S.							
Sanctuary Sir George Grey ..	Wellington ..	1865	43	404 18 0	371 10 2	21 2 10	12 5 0
" Star of Canterbury ..	Christchurch	1879	30	92 5 1	77 14 4	7 1 1	7 9 8
Total (2 sanctuaries) ..	..	..	73	497 3 1	449 4 6	28 3 11	19 14 8

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Members on Dec. 31, 1885.	Total Worth.	Sick and Funeral Fund.	Management Fund.	Other Funds and Property.
U.A.O.D.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pioneer Lodge	Christchurch	1875	251	1,382 9 3	1,188 6 0	99 0 9	95 2 6
Hope of St. Albans "	St. Albans ..	1879	77	350 12 7	279 19 10	34 13 1	35 19 8
Mistletoe "	Christchurch	1879	82	421 9 5	397 9 1	4 0 4	20 0 0
Excelsior "	Wellington ..	1879	203	753 0 0	516 13 9	126 5 7	110 0 8
Oak of Sydenham "	Sydenham ..	1879	162	601 10 9	503 17 10	53 15 1	43 17 10
Ethelbert "	Springston ..	1880	36	165 13 7	131 19 2	8 14 5	25 0 0
Lyttelton Hearts of Oak "	Lyttelton ..	1880	101	549 11 3	427 1 7	80 19 2	41 10 6
Otago "	Dunedin ..	1880	83	374 1 1	319 7 8	16 18 5	37 15 0
Bud of Hope "	Rangiora ..	1880	91	327 8 2	241 12 11	34 8 3	51 7 0
Star of New Zealand "	Lower Hutt	1880	79	264 0 10	251 18 6	12 2 4	..
Star of Anglesea "	Lincoln ..	1880	54	214 10 9	198 6 2	16 4 7	..
Enterprise "	S. Dunedin ..	1880	117	311 0 7	268 10 7	−9 15 7	42 10 0
Ivanhoe "	Dunedin ..	1880	92	446 8 0	368 19 11	42 8 1	35 0 0
Perseverance "	Addington ..	1880	35	78 5 7	68 18 3	9 7 4	..
Hope of Amberley "	Amberley ..	1880	24	68 5 4	68 2 10	0 2 6	..
Anchor "	Woolston ..	1880	72	309 8 3	284 6 0	..	25 2 3
Star of the West "	Greymouth ..	1881	54	174 14 8	149 14 3	5 0 5	20 0 0
Royal Oak "	Caversham ..	1881	40	109 1 6	82 9 9	4 1 9	22 10 0
Acorn "	Invercargill	1881	111	211 16 0	156 2 9	24 2 9	31 10 6
Ohoka "	Ohoka ..	1882	31	123 2 2	118 3 8	4 18 6	..
Trafalgar "	Kaiapoi ..	1882	56	189 5 1	131 0 9	25 13 2	32 11 2
Auckland "	Auckland ..	1882	75	271 8 3	209 18 9	1 9 6	60 0 0
Albion "	Napier ..	1882	71	152 11 10	129 11 1	3 0 9	20 0 0
Myrtle "	Tauranga ..	1883	30	73 6 4	55 5 10	0 0 6	18 0 0
Linden "	Roslyn ..	1883	68	182 15 1	155 13 2	24 17 11	2 4 0
Totara "	Carterton ..	1883	60	178 16 1	127 11 10	30 4 3	21 0 0
Bishop "	Wanganui ..	1883	65	159 3 10	152 1 4	7 2 6	..
All Nations "	Port Chalmers	1883	92	224 4 8	200 15 1	−8 16 4	23 9 7
West Harbour "	Rothesay ..	1883	48	135 5 1	112 3 4	5 11 9	17 10 0
Brunner "	Brunnerton..	1883	55	89 8 1	89 8 1	−6 12 2	..
Endeavour "	Oamaru ..	1884	78	191 8 8	156 5 10	0 2 10	35 0 0
Blenheim Mistletoe "	Blenheim ..	1884	31	89 7 5	60 12 3	1 15 2	27 0 0
Total (32 lodges) ..	..	..	2,524	9,173 10 2	7,602 7 10	677 1 8	894 0 8
L.U.F.B.S.							
Reliance Lodge	Auckland ..	1879	58	357 7 10	205 19 0	0 6 10	151 2 0
I.O.R.							
New Zealand District—							
Star of Hauraki Tent ..	Thames ..	1870	92	1,194 12 1	1,157 11 11	18 16 5	18 3 9
Eden " ..	Newmarket..	1874	53	450 9 1	432 2 2	5 1 11	13 5 0
Northern Star " ..	Aratapu ..	1881	49	114 9 7	98 6 5	0 3 2	16 0 0
Hope of Mahurangi " ..	Warkworth ..	1884	15	35 6 8	23 3 7	2 3 1	10 0 0
Total (4 tents) ..	..	..	209	1,794 17 5	1,711 4 1	26 4 7	57 8 9
New Zealand Central District—							
Hope of Wellington Tent ..	Wellington ..	1866	114	2,076 8 11	2,039 4 9	27 4 2	10 0 0
Hope of Napier " ..	Napier ..	1870	10	304 8 11	300 9 10	1 19 1	2 0 0
Excelsior " ..	Waipukurau	1871	17	485 7 3	445 6 9	40 0 6	..
Perseverance " ..	Wellington ..	1872	36	299 16 4	294 14 7	3 1 9	2 0 0
Haste to the Rescue " ..	" ..	1872	17	201 2 6	124 9 6	36 13 0	40 0 0
Sir Wilfrid Lawson " ..	Sanson ..	1874	8	140 2 1	140 2 1	−2 8 4	..
Bud of Promise " ..	Nelson ..	1874	89	434 4 1	373 3 7	61 0 6	..
Unity " ..	N. Plymouth	1875	40	104 0 10	90 15 9	3 5 1	10 0 0
Excelsior " ..	Wellington ..	1875	53	279 4 8	277 16 11	1 7 9	..
Hope of Dunedin " ..	Dunedin ..	1876	66	471 0 6	449 18 11	21 1 7	..
Pride of Christchurch " ..	Christchurch	1877	52	271 7 9	254 9 10	16 17 11	..
Murihiku " ..	Invercargill..	1877	62	676 18 9	676 18 9	..	..
Scandia's Hope " ..	Norsewood ..	1877	11	89 8 9	88 8 9	−8 3 9	1 0 0
Hope of Ormondville " ..	Ormondville	1878	19	71 9 3	69 12 10	1 16 5	..
Hope of Woodville " ..	Woodville ..	1878	28	133 14 5	103 5 2	20 9 3	10 0 0
Masterton " ..	Masterton ..	1881	27	102 1 5	98 1 10	3 19 7	..
Hope of Carterton " ..	Carterton ..	1883	29	63 0 10	61 4 1	1 16 9	..
Hawera " ..	Hawera ..	1883	6	28 5 6	17 0 7	3 14 11	7 10 0
Star of Wakefield " ..	Wakefield ..	1884	31	68 18 10	44 3 8	24 15 2	..
Faithful Friend " ..	Waimate ..	1884	13	39 12 0	33 2 3	3 9 9	3 0 0
Hope of Johnsonville " ..	Johnsonville	1884	17	48 18 9	35 9 0	13 9 9	..
Total (21 tents) ..	..	..	745	6,389 12 4	6,017 19 5	286 2 11	85 10 0
Albert District—							
Star of Hope Tent	Hokitika ..	1869	26	170 5 9	94 3 10	66 1 11	10 0 0
Total of Order (26 tents)	..	..	980	8,354 15 6	7,823 7 4	378 9 5	152 18 9

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS—*continued.*

Name of Society and Branch.	Place of Establishment.	Year of Establishment.	Number of Members on Dec. 31, 1885.	Total Worth.	Sick and Funeral Fund.	Management Fund.	Other Funds and Property.
S.D.T.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grand Division of New Zealand—							
Antidote Division	Dunedin ..	1871	143	1,206 12 8	1,166 15 9	23 16 2	16 0 9
Perseverance "	Christchurch	1872	57	757 8 9	690 8 10	23 8 8	43 11 3
Resolution "	Rangiora ..	1873	51	338 9 9	254 3 4	68 4 11	16 1 6
Try Again "	Woodend ..	1877	22	84 16 9	75 16 4	9 0 5	..
Excelsior "	Addington ..	1885	32	8 5 1	4 9 5	3 15 8	..
Elim "	St. Albans ..	1885	33	24 12 7	8 15 4	6 6 4	9 10 11
Total (6 divisions) ..	..	..	338	2,420 5 7	2,200 9 0	134 12 2	85 4 5
H.A.C.B.S.							
New Zealand District—							
Charleston Branch.. ..	Charleston ..	1870	22	177 6 11	157 2 6	17 9 11	2 14 6
Grahamstown "	Thames ..	1870	61	873 12 7	723 1 4	56 3 9	94 7 6
Hokitika "	Hokitika ..	1870	41	132 7 1	121 1 9	11 5 4	..
St. Joseph's "	Dunedin ..	1873	54	467 0 11	429 15 6	−6 0 1	37 5 5
Auckland "	Auckland ..	1873	244	1,855 19 3	1,155 2 8	555 1 3	145 15 4
St. Patrick's "	Christchurch	1873	104	622 13 9	536 6 11	−135 9 5	86 6 10
Invercargill "	Invercargill..	1874	23	182 1 11	167 1 11	−43 18 1	15 0 0
St. Patrick's "	Lawrence ..	1875	20	197 6 6	191 18 6	5 8 0	..
St. John's "	Leeston ..	1882	23	77 19 7	53 11 2	0 8 5	24 0 0
St. Patrick's "	Lincoln ..	1882	31	83 0 3	45 7 10	16 0 5	21 12 0
St. Mary's "	Timaru ..	1882	68	83 4 6	26 12 4	26 12 2	30 0 0
Total (11 branches) ..	..	..	691	4,752 13 3	3,607 2 5	688 9 3	457 1 7
P.A.F.S.A.							
Grand Council of New Zealand—							
Prince of Wales Lodge ..	Thames ..	1873	122	1,073 5 3	945 3 2	28 2 1	100 0 0
Pioneer " ..	Dunedin ..	1873	62	89 18 8	73 17 1	6 1 7	10 0 0
Excelsior " ..	Green Island	1876	51	133 1 11	110 15 0	14 6 11	8 0 0
Wickliffe " ..	Napier ..	1877	46	247 5 8	226 16 7	5 9 1	15 0 0
John Knox " ..	Wellington ..	1879	55	294 3 2	265 17 10	8 0 4	20 5 0
Alexandra " ..	Auckland ..	1879	80	173 12 8	145 15 11	−26 11 3	27 16 9
Star of Onehunga " ..	Onehunga ..	1882	24	16 7 8	16 7 8	−14 16 0	..
Triumph " ..	S. Dunedin..	1883	41	113 8 3	78 5 8	5 18 7	29 4 0
Progress " ..	Caversham ..	1883	28	53 0 10	41 4 2	6 16 8	5 0 0
Valley True Blue " ..	N.E. Valley	1883	25	72 11 1	58 5 6	4 5 7	10 0 0
Star of Hastings " ..	Hastings ..	1883	18	41 5 0	31 5 0	−5 0 6	10 0 0
Total (11 lodges) ..	..	..	552	2,308 0 2	1,993 13 7	79 0 10	235 5 9
R.E.B.S.							
Otago R.E.B.S.	Dunedin ..	1875	213	1,675 11 7	1,598 16 1	64 5 6	12 10 0
New Zealand R.E.B.S. ..	Invercargill..	1879	88	458 4 9	427 14 3	30 10 6	..
Total (2 societies) ..	..	..	301	2,133 16 4	2,026 10 4	94 16 0	12 10 0
Grand total (exclusive of Central Bodies) ..	..	..	22,794	290,606 2 4	260,269 5 7	22,434 17 0	7,901 19 9
Total of Central Bodies	..	..	..	31,657 18 3	25,345 9 11	1,371 5 9	4,941 2 7
Grand total (inclusive of Central Bodies) ..	..	..	22,794	322,264 0 7	285,614 15 6	23,806 2 9	12,843 2 4

NUMERICAL PROGRESS, MORTALITY, AND SICKNESS.

TABLE II.—Showing the Numerical Progress, Mortality, and Sickness, for the Year 1885, in all Societies included in Table I.

Name of Society.	No. of Members admitted during Year.			No. of Members who left during Year.			No. of Deaths during Year		No. of Members on Roll		Sickness Experience.				
												No. of Weeks' Sickness experienced during Year.			
	Total.	By Initiation and Reinstatement.	By Clearance and Amalgamation.	Total.	By Arrears, &c.	By Clearance.	Of Members.	Of Registered Wives.	At Beginning of Year.	At End of Year.	No. of Members Sick during Year.	Total.	First Six Months.	Second Six Months.	After Twelve Months.
M.U.I.O.O.F.:												Wks. ds.	Wks. ds.	Wks. ds.	Wks. ds.
Auckland District	141	125	16	106	96	10	6	1	1,224	1,253	228	1,732 0	1,039 2	148 4	544 1
Hawke's Bay "	78	71	7	57	49	8	5	4	528	544	85	403 5	312 4	24 0	67 1
New Plymouth "	44	42	2	20	15	5	..	1	313	337	60	487 6	275 1	46 4	166 1
Wanganui "	30	28	2	3	2	1	..	..	96	123	22	57 3	57 3	..	..
Wellington "	97	88	9	59	49	10	7	7	786	817	133	1,375 3	500 3	109 4	765 3
Marlborough "	10	7	3	8	8	..	1	..	148	149	34	317 1	127 3	..	189 5
Nelson "	59	56	3	39	31	8	11	3	784	793	147	1,032 3	698 4	21 5	312 1
North Westland "	15	15	..	12	11	1	1	1	211	213	43	306 1	200 1	..	106 0
Hokitika "	9	9	..	20	20	..	3	2	368	354	82	654 0	333 6	73 3	246 5
Ashley "	96	88	8	43	42	1	3	2	465	515	70	523 4	398 1	61 3	64 0
North Canterbury "	139	115	24	134	119	15	7	5	1,337	1,335	172	1,013 0	699 0	26 0	288 0
Lyttelton "	77	74	3	105	100	5	5	1	581	548	79	461 2	305 2	10 0	146 0
Otago "	133	121	12	149	131	18	15	8	1,628	1,597	223	1,961 2	1,173 6	195 2	592 1
Invercargill "	86	77	9	56	52	4	4	..	442	468	44	416 1	160 3	1 5	254 0
Total of order	1,014	916	98	811	725	86	68	35	8,911	9,046	1,422	10,741 3	6,281 4	718 2	3,741 4
I.O.O.F.:															
Grand Lodge of New Zealand	151	143	8	115	100	15	8	3	734	762	76	497 4	373 3	77 1	47 0
N.I.O.O.F.:															
Auckland Provincial District	57	57	..	64	64	..	3	..	372	362	63	293 4	269 0	24 4	..
B.U.O.O.F.:															
Total of Order	11	11	..	2	2	..	2	1	32	39	1	1 0	1 0	..	..
A.O.F.:															
Auckland District	359	343	16	138	129	9	5	2	1,207	1,423	223	1,143 0	942 2	166 0	34 5
Hawke's Bay "	159	150	9	54	47	7	2	1	423	526	64	247 2	232 2	15 0	..
Taranaki "	61	56	5	24	16	8	1	..	286	322	55	232 1	166 1	14 0	52 0
Wellington "	338	317	21	206	186	20	9	10	1,727	1,850	257	1,560 1	1,316 1	158 1	85 6
Nelson "	50	41	9	31	20	11	6	4	511	524	111	531 1	348 5	26 2	156 1
United Westland "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	6	15 4	15 4	..	..
Canterbury United "	67	61	6	66	57	9	4	3	794	791	105	947 2	581 5	94 5	270 6
United Otago "	108	102	6	123	116	7	11	3	1,293	1,267	182	1,076 5	758 5	66 3	251 4
Courts not in districts	32	31	1	17	14	3	3	1	320	332	56	373 6	245 5	24 1	104 0
Total of order	1,174	1,101	73	659	585	74	41	24	6,594	7,068	1,059	6,127 1	4,607 2	564 5	955 1

NUMERICAL PROGRESS, MORTALITY, AND SICKNESS—*continued.*

Name of Society.	No. of Members admitted during Year.			No. of Members who left during Year.			No. of Deaths during Year		No. of Members on Roll		Sickness Experience.				
												No. of Weeks' Sickness experienced during Year.			
	Total.	By Initiation and Reinstatement.	By Clearance and Amalgamation.	Total.	By Arrears, &c.	By Clearance.	Of Members.	Of Registered Wives.	At Beginning of Year.	At End of Year.	No. of Members Sick during Year.	Total.	First Six Months.	Second Six Months.	After Twelve Months.
A.O.S.:												Wks. ds.	Wks. ds.	Wks. ds.	Wks. ds.
Total of order	7	7	..	7	7	..	2	..	75	73	8	38 4	38 4	..	..
U.A.O.D.:															
Total of order	555	345	210	433	376	57	20	16	2,422	2,524	310	1,435 1	1,283 2	137 1	14 5
L.U.F.B.S.:															
Total of order	7	6	1	16	16	..	..	1	67	58	10	35 0	35 0	..	..
I.O.R.:															
New Zealand District	22	22	..	36	29	7	1	1	224	209	37	170 4	128 6	26 0	15 5
New Zealand Central "	182	165	17	109	78	31	4	1	676	745	86	436 1	384 1	..	52 0
Albert "	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	29	26	6	36 5	36 5	..	..
Total of order	204	187	17	148	110	38	5	2	929	980	129	643 3	549 5	26 0	67 5
S.D.T.:															
Grand Division of New Zealand	95	67	28	48	17	31	5	4	296	338	45	288 2	220 0	16 2	52 0
H.A.C.B.S.:															
New Zealand District	140	107	33	82	74	8	6	4	639	691	104	626 6	481 3	108 5	36 5
P.A.F.S.A.:															
Grand Council of New Zealand	50	43	7	75	68	7	2	2	579	552	103	541 0	424 1	59 6	57 0
R.E.B.S.:															
Total of R.E.B. Societies	25	24	1	13	12	1	4	2	293	301	62	355 1	150 1	8 0	197 0
Grand total	3,490	3,014	476	2,473	2,156	317	166	94	21,943	22,794	3,392	21,624 1	14,714 4	1,740 5	5,168 6

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MEMBERS.

TABLE III.—Showing the Number of Members, classified according to Ages and Conjugal Condition, of all Societies included in Table I.

Name of Society.	Number of Members on 31st December, 1885.	Married.	Unmarried.	Ages of Members. Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and Upwards.	Unspecified.
M.U.I.O.O.F.:																
Auckland District ..	1,253	832	421	41	199	253	204	180	161	121	39	27	11	13	4	..
Hawke's Bay " ..	544	318	226	35	107	117	107	78	55	26	11	7	1	..	..	..
New Plymouth " ..	337	193	144	27	66	78	47	39	35	16	18	8	2	..	1	..
Wanganui " ..	123	69	54	7	15	30	26	10	5	11	10	8	..	1	..	..
Wellington " ..	817	568	249	23	118	193	173	105	83	56	25	18	10	7	6	..
Marlborough " ..	149	94	55	3	16	20	22	23	20	31	12	1	..	..	1	..
Nelson " ..	793	449	344	70	161	122	113	85	82	61	40	34	12	8	5	..
North Westland " ..	213	132	81	2	13	22	30	33	49	46	18	..	..	..	..	..
Hokitika " ..	354	253	101	..	10	15	29	42	92	90	62	12	2	..	..	..
Ashley " ..	515	221	294	56	129	123	75	50	44	24	9	5	..	..	..	..
North Canterbury " ..	1,335	712	623	59	296	279	285	192	120	71	22	6	4	1	..	..
Lyttelton " ..	548	299	249	45	112	110	111	75	37	34	16	3	4	1	..	..
Otago " ..	1,597	955	642	7	193	274	275	191	207	208	172	55	12	3	..	..
Invercargill " ..	468	274	194	14	69	85	111	69	38	45	22	12	3	..	..	..
Total of order ..	9,046	5,369	3,677	389	1,504	1,721	1,608	1,172	1,028	840	476	196	61	34	17	..
I.O.O.F.:																
Grand Lodge of New Zealand..	762	527	235	13	131	197	178	99	75	48	16	4	..	..	..	1
N.I.O.O.F.:																
Auckland Provincial District ..	362	213	149	19	55	81	71	57	58	9	6	6	..	..	..	..
B.U.O.O.F.:																
Total of order	39	24	15	4	17	12	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.O.F.:																
Auckland District ..	1,423	845	578	63	278	287	271	218	177	110	16	3	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay " ..	526	330	196	37	84	124	119	87	48	25	2	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki " ..	322	165	157	23	72	70	78	34	28	8	4	5	..	..	..	..
Wellington " ..	1,850	1,251	599	63	307	414	405	282	243	94	24	11	3	..	..	4
Nelson " ..	524	309	215	33	80	90	87	62	99	39	18	8	5	..	1	2
United Westland " ..	33	20	13	3	5	..	1	..	3	10	7	3	..	..	1	..
Canterbury United " ..	791	540	251	31	118	138	138	112	89	76	41	28	8	9	2	1
United Otago " ..	1,267	867	400	47	170	204	218	185	175	141	100	24	3	..	..	..
Courts not in districts ..	332	236	96	7	39	51	75	62	45	30	16	5	1	..	1	..
Total of order ..	7,068	4,563	2,505	307	1,153	1,378	1,392	1,042	907	533	228	87	20	9	5	7
A.O.S.:																
Total of order	73	64	9	1	4	6	10	16	12	13	8	2	1	..	..	..
U.A.O.D.:																
Total of order	2,524	1,715	809	123	374	567	588	512	260	61	7	..	..	..	..	32
L.U.F.B.S.:																
Total of order	58	44	14	1	8	8	4	14	16	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
I.O.R.:																
New Zealand District ..	209	76	133	14	27	43	41	28	26	18	8	3	1	..	..	..
New Zealand Central District..	745	398	347	130	134	128	114	82	77	43	28	8	1	..	..	..
Albert District	26	18	8	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	9	2	..	..	..	..
Total of order ..	980	492	488	145	163	173	157	112	105	65	45	13	2	..	..	..
S.D.T.:																
Grand Division of New Zealand	338	191	147	46	62	41	38	39	39	36	23	7	1	1	..	5
H.A.C.B.S.:																
New Zealand District ..	691	440	251	20	82	144	127	111	105	76	25	1	..	..	..	..
P.A.F.S.A.:																
Grand Council of New Zealand	552	397	155	17	72	112	130	64	82	36	28	7	2	..	2	..
R.E.B.S.:																
Total of R.E.B. Societies ..	301	279	22	1	20	27	39	59	66	38	25	18	..	1	..	7
Grand total	22,794	14,318	8,476	1086	3,645	4,467	4,344	3,301	2,753	1,758	891	341	87	45	24	52

SICK AND FUNERAL FUNDS.

TABLE IV.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1885 of the Sick and Funeral Funds of all Societies included in Table I.

Name of Society.	Receipts.					Expenditure.				Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Amount on 1st January, 1885.	Amount on 31st December, 1885.
	Contributions of own Members.	Entrance and Clearance Fees.	Interest and Rent.	Refund of Funeral Donations.	Other Receipts.	Sick Pay to own Members.	Levies to Funeral Fund of District or Grand Lodge.	Funeral Donations.	Other Expenditure.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M.U.I.O.O.F.:													
Auckland District ..	2,054 9 4	9 18 0	1,135 18 6	162	465 6 1	1,468 16 11	357 7 2	187	713 10 9	3,827 11 11	2,726 14 10	22,716 19 11	23,817 17 0
Hawke's Bay " ..	813 0 0	61 3 6	304 17 0	146 9/10	8 12 4	342 7 8	92 2 4	129 5/10	32 0 7	1,334 10 10	596 0 7	5,989 0 6	6,727 10 9
New Plymouth " ..	367 19 0	49 2 8	223 19 4	..	35 12 4	309 16 5	36 15 1	10	36 18 8	676 13 4	393 10 2	3,264 12 11	3,547 16 1
Wanganui " ..	95 8 10	..	81 8 4	..	34 12 0	57 10 0	4 12 0	..	23 18 0	211 9 2	86 0 0	4,065 18 1	4,191 7 3
Wellington " ..	926 1 4	13 7 6	512 13 2	135	319 19 8	897 14 2	154 8 0	230	227 11 1	1,907 1 8	1,509 13 3	15,785 14 7	16,183 3 0
Marlborough " ..	189 17 7	5 11 0	253 16 3	20	37 2 2	196 19 9	18 18 8	20	45 8 0	506 7 0	281 6 5	3,676 12 5	3,901 13 0
Nelson " ..	1,147 0 8	35 6 6	671 4 2	234*	25 0 6	890 11 3	260 11 4	234*	30 12 8	2,112 11 10	1,415 15 3	9,944 12 11	10,641 9 6
North Westland " ..	364 19 6	..	371 0 0	48	45 8 6	225 6 2	32 0 0	30	182 19 2	829 8 0	470 5 4	5,235 6 11	5,594 9 7
Hokitika " ..	444 3 11	10 3 0	520 18 0	140	94 14 0	484 13 0	174 7 4	110	216 13 2	1,209 18 11	985 13 6	9,448 9 5	9,672 14 10
Ashley " ..	784 7 0	15 17 2	294 8 3	80	74 10 1	441 4 2	83 15 6	80	199 8 8	1,249 2 6	804 8 4	5,704 3 11	6,148 18 1
North Canterbury " ..	2,167 14 8	19 16 0	1,171 1 0	240	195 10 2	773 0 10	247 18 6	240	802 9 9	3,794 1 10	2,063 15 1	15,055 19 4	16,786 6 1
Lyttelton " ..	960 13 10	28 14 0	260 19 3	150	140 5 2	375 15 0	162 17 5	90	228 3 8	1,540 12 3	856 16 1	7,682 9 9	8,366 5 11
Otago " ..	2,199 1 8	157 5 6	1,982 8 3	330	43 3 0	1,564 13 10	368 19 0	380 3/10	108 9 4	4,711 18 5	2,422 8 2	33,740 8 0	36,029 18 3
Invercargill " ..	625 9 2	..	516 7 2	60	33 1 1	268 3 4	67 2 0	60	147 12 9	1,234 17 5	542 18 1	8,744 15 5	9,436 14 9
Total of order	13,140 6 6	406 4 10	8,300 18 8	1750 9/10	1,547 17 1	8,296 18 6	2,061 14 4	1,800 8/10	2,995 16 3	25,146 5 1	15,155 5 1	151,055 4 1	161,046 4 1
I.O.O.F.:													
Grand Lodge of New Zealand ..	1,221 10 11	0 12 0	127 2 0	170	204 8 0	438 2 0	306 16 5	140	133 7 11	1,723 12 11	1,018 6 4	4,525 11 1	5,230 17 8
N.I.O.O.F.:													
Auckland Provincial District ..	447 17 4	14 18 0	51 3 7	..	11 17 6	282 18 4	111 1 6	20	10 16 0	525 16 5	424 15 10	716 15 0	817 15 7
B.U.O.O.F.:													
Total of order	36 13 4	3 8 6	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	30	..	40 1 10	30 10 0	16 0 4	25 12 2
A.O.F.:													
Auckland District ..	1,742 6 3	14 16 6	393 13 2	140	253 10 2	1,088 1 8	420 18 0	90	153 17 10	2,544 6 1	1,752 17 6	10,078 4 4	10,869 12 11
Hawke's Bay " ..	619 4 11	98 12 6	173 10 6	30	6 16 6	237 8 0	107 13 9	30	9 19 3	928 4 5	385 1 0	2,720 11 3	3,263 14 8
Taranaki " ..	394 12 2	36 16 9	139 10 1	70	2 18 0	187 0 7	107 16 0	65	5 15 0	643 17 0	265 11 7	2,215 8 5	2,493 13 10
Wellington " ..	2,261 17 11	108 5 6	729 5 4	250	43 11 6	1,408 7 11	371 2 9	220	105 4 2	3,393 0 3	2,104 14 10	17,369 12 3	18,657 17 8
Nelson " ..	693 12 0	37 13 6	298 16 0	250	33 15 7	453 6 6	188 7 6	250	15 10 0	1,313 17 1	907 4 0	5,727 3 10	6,133 16 11
United Westland " ..	41 15 9	0 5 0	21 18 0	..	..	15 13 4	13 1 6	..	1 13 8	63 18 9	30 8 6	347 1 0	380 11 3
Canterbury United " ..	1,031 16 9	16 3 0	370 5 3	90	26 8 8	685 3 2	246 18 5	90	25 0 10	1,534 13 8	1,047 2 5	6,469 3 11	6,956 15 2
United Otago " ..	1,480 12 4	..	794 8 5	255	5 2 0	854 2 10	239 16 7	253	50 18 8	2,535 12 9	1,397 18 1	12,045 17 8	13,183 12 4
Courts not in districts	404 4 0	20 10 9	121 18 6	..	107 5 1	280 11 8	..	62	10 0 0	653 18 4	352 11 8	4,999 0 8	5,300 7 4
Total of order	8,670 2 1	333 13 6	3,043 5 3	1085	479 7 6	5,209 15 8	1,695 14 6	1,060	377 19 5	13,611 8 4	8,343 9 7	61,972 3 4	67,240 2 1
A.O.S.:													
Total of order	50 9 2	3 10 0	27 12 3	..	..	20 4 2	..	10	..	81 11 5	30 4 2	397 17 3	449 4 6

U.A.O.D.:														
Total of order	3,025 5 8	200 19 10	271 4 11	510	608 2 8	1,334 13 11	698 7 8	525	32 14 5	4,615 13 1	2,590 16 0	5,577 10 9	7,602 0
L.U.F.B.S.:														
Total of order	57 5 0	..	6 12 1	..	..	33 0 0	..	* 10	..	63 17 1	43 0 0	185 1 11	205 19 0
I.O.R.:														
New Zealand District ..	298 7 2	4 6 6	96 2 5	$31\frac{5}{10}$	..	166 1 0	..	$31\frac{5}{10}$	..	430 6 1	197 11 0	1,478 9 0	1,711 4 1
New Zealand Central " ..	936 13 7	..	162 2 5	60	..	376 10 2	112 10 5	60	21 5 4	1,158 16 0	570 5 11	5,429 9 4	6,017 19 5
Albert " ..	34 16 0	..	3 6 0	..	..	36 14 0	7 19 0	..	..	38 2 0	44 13 0	100 14 10	94 3 10
Total of order	1,269 16 9	4 6 6	261 10 10	$91\frac{5}{10}$	..	579 5 2	120 9 5	$91\frac{5}{10}$	21 5 4	1,627 4 1	812 9 11	7,008 13 2	7,823 7 4
S.D.T.:													
Grand Division of New Zealand ..	356 14 5	2 7 0	70 0 10	110	12 3 8	239 0 2	96 3 9	145	160 8 3	551 5 11	640 12 2	2,289 15 3	2,200 9 0
H.A.C.B.S.:													
New Zealand District	750 0 3	73 0 3	141 2 11	80	76 3 8	562 5 10	228 2 7	120	24 11 11	1,120 7 1	935 0 4	3,421 15 8	3,607 2 5
P.A.F.S.A.:													
Grand Council of New Zealand ..	723 3 5	22 11 2	94 5 4	55	6 18 4	483 6 9	213 6 0	55	27 10 1	901 18 3	779 2 10	1,870 18 2	1,993 13 7
R.E.B.S.:													
Total of R.E.B. Societies ..	377 6 6	..	106 0 0	..	..	233 10 10	..	100	5 4 0	483 6 6	338 14 10	1,881 18 8	2,026 10 4
Grand total	30,126 11 4	1,065 11 7	12,500 18 8	$3852\frac{4}{10}$	2,946 18 5	17,713 11 4	5,531 16 2	$4,107\frac{3}{10}$	3,789 13 7	50,492 8 0	31,142 7 1	240,919 4 8	260,269 5 7

* The funeral benefits are paid by the district *direct*, but the amounts are included in this table in order to show a correct total of expenditure under this head.

MEDICAL AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES FUNDS.

TABLE V.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1885 of all Societies included in Table I.

Name of Society.	Receipts.			Expenditure.				Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Amount at End of Year.
	Contributions and Levies from own Members.	Entrance and Clearance Fees.	Other Receipts.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Expenses of Management.	Levies to District or Grand Lodge.	Other Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M.U.I.O.O.F.:										
Auckland District ..	1,408 2 11	70 16 6	702 7 5	989 1 8	558 16 8	235 5 10	366 11 1	2,181 6 10	2,149 15 3	7,209 12 6
Hawke's Bay " ..	696 18 10	63 0 0	140 16 0	535 18 11	250 2 9	71 16 3	53 15 11	900 14 10	911 13 10	154 13 7
New Plymouth " ..	496 2 2	7 5 0	18 12 0	332 7 3	117 3 1	55 3 11	16 10 8	521 19 2	521 4 11	40 1 7
Wanganui " ..	108 8 10	38 10 0	108 1 6	127 4 9	38 7 4	18 19 6	54 1 9	255 0 4	238 13 4	16 7 0
Wellington " ..	970 6 9	52 17 10	163 16 11	613 12 0	27o 4 11	74 2 6	111 19 9	1,187 1 6	1,075 19 2	1,138 17 4
Marlborough " ..	224 8 4	1 1 0	27 17 10	164 12 0	70 17 0	14 14 6	10 4 3	253 7 2	260 7 9	0 8 2
Nelson " ..	808 9 2	0 10 0	48 17 2	487 11 0	209 11 1	117 12 0	40 16 11	857 16 4	855 11 0	248 9 2
North Westland " ..	475 7 10	15 1 0	186 7 9	342 4 7	147 18 3	65 9 6	110 3 9	676 16 7	665 16 1	15 12 4
Hokitika " ..	815 16 7	..	76 15 7	486 1 10	279 14 9	80 15 6	80 18 9	892 12 2	927 10 10	73 11 7
Ashley " ..	449 17 6	31 7 0	35 14 5	307 0 3	104 6 5	68 8 3	46 3 7	516 18 11	525 18 6	59 3 3
North Canterbury " ..	1,265 1 3	68 10 2	427 10 3	949 2 4	380 6 11	117 3 9	294 17 1	1,761 1 8	1,741 10 1	1,906 13 11
Lyttelton " ..	596 8 2	..	361 1 10	469 5 6	215 5 3	60 13 5	325 2 1	957 10 0	1,070 6 3	1,312 18 11
Otago " ..	2,665 9 6	0 17 6	397 11 2	1,925 19 9	770 3 1	193 13 0	320 11 9	3,063 18 2	3,210 7 7	2,978 2 7
Invercargill " ..	549 15 3	71 17 6	241 0 1	474 11 10	138 1 3	54 17 6	181 6 3	862 12 10	848 16 10	23 11 0
Total of order	11,530 13 1	421 13 6	2,936 9 11	8,204 13 8	3,556 18 9	1,228 15 5	2,013 3 7	14,888 16 6	15,003 11 5	15,178 2 11
I.O.O.F.:										
Grand Lodge of New Zealand ..	1,298 6 8	166 8 4	221 16 10	841 11 7	557 3 5	189 12 6	268 18 2	1,686 11 10	1,857 5 8	370 4 3
N.I.O.O.F.:										
Auckland Provincial District ..	379 11 10	14 18 0	4 15 0	252 6 6	138 5 3	10 15 8	23 15 0	399 4 10	425 2 5	13 17 8
B.U.O.O.F.:										
Total of order	45 13 8	3 8 6	..	27 10 0	20 18 4	..	..	49 2 2	48 8 4	7 1 1
A.O.F.:										
Auckland District ..	1,694 2 10	109 14 0	340 10 0	1,102 18 0	464 10 7	251 13 4	335 4 11	2,144 6 10	2,154 6 10	397 6 8
Hawke's Bay " ..	698 6 5	98 17 0	76 9 5	487 12 1	224 17 10	46 8 3	112 5 6	873 12 10	871 3 8	167 0 8
Taranaki " ..	402 16 6	37 5 6	42 14 3	309 12 6	99 17 11	39 5 0	21 12 1	482 16 3	470 7 6	37 14 5
Wellington " ..	2,605 13 0	113 13 0	240 2 9	1,795 12 2	834 14 5	165 18 9	176 16 3	2,959 8 9	2,973 1 7	451 8 6
Nelson " ..	826 4 1	8 9 6	79 0 6	497 7 9	213 11 1	57 16 9	103 13 2	913 14 1	872 8 9	767 9 4
United Westland " ..	72 11 7	..	5 14 8	44 17 7	31 10 6	9 10 6	..	78 6 3	85 18 7	−1 13 8
Canterbury United " ..	917 14 9	14 15 0	173 6 6	682 11 8	336 4 0	69 8 6	55 15 4	1,105 16 3	1,143 19 6	968 0 8
United Otago " ..	1,909 5 3	128 7 0	424 2 11	1,540 1 2	550 6 7	139 18 2	377 3 11	2,461 15 2	2,607 9 10	1,807 7 6
Courts not in districts	486 4 8	14 3 9	48 17 4	298 11 6	103 8 3	..	126 12 6	549 5 9	528 12 3	188 3 3
Total of order	9,612 19 1	525 4 9	1,430 18 4	6,759 4 5	2,859 1 2	779 19 3	1,309 3 8	11,569 2 2	11,707 8 6	4,784 11 0
A.O.S.:										
Total of order	14 8 5	0 2 6	2 19 6	..	17 12 0	..	4 7 0	17 10 5	21 19 0	28 3 11
U.A.O.D:										
Total of order	3,585 17 6	165 1 5	701 4 1	2,671 14 3	1,072 1 8	230 8 7	482 18 5	4,452 3 0	4,457 2 11	677 1 8

MEDICAL AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES FUNDS—*continued.*

Name of Society.	Receipts.			Expenditure.				Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Amount at End of Year.
	Contributions and Levies from own Members.	Entrance and Clearance Fees.	Other Receipts.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Expenses of Management.	Levies to District or Grand Lodge.	Other Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
L.U.F.B.S.:										
Total of order	56 1 0	2 15 0	0 17 6	40 10 0	19 1 0	..	..	59 13 6	59 11 0	0 6 10
I.O.R.:										
New Zealand District ..	279 10 2	..	35 10 1	156 1 8	80 11 5	34 16 0	44 12 2	315 0 3	316 1 3	26 4 7
New Zealand Central " ..	934 19 4	89 12 6	67 3 4	538 18 5	268 11 8	139 17 8	212 17 1	1,091 15 2	1,160 4 10	286 2 11
Albert " ..	52 19 0	..	1 13 8	23 10 0	17 1 0	2 13 0	2 0 0	54 12 8	45 4 0	66 1 11
Total of order	1,267 8 6	89 12 6	104 7 1	718 10 1	366 4 1	177 6 8	259 9 3	1,461 8 1	1,521 10 1	378 9 5
S.D.T.:										
Grand Division of New Zealand ..	419 9 4	45 17 9	23 9 9	260 15 9	105 16 0	42 10 0	45 3 11	488 16 10	454 5 8	134 12 2
H.A.C.B.S.:										
New Zealand District:	977 12 1	91 14 9	185 11 8	701 9 7	374 6 7	63 15 11	321 1 10	1,254 18 6	1,460 13 11	688 9 3
P.A.F.S.A.:										
Grand Council of New Zealand ..	760 0 8	24 0 11	69 7 2	521 18 8	204 17 5	116 18 4	7 18 5	853 8 9	851 12 10	79 0 10
R.E.B.S.:										
Total of R.E.B. Societies	377 6 6	22 7 6	28 12 1	302 18 6	108 13 0	..	..	428 6 1	411 11 6	94 16 0
Grand total	30,325 8 4	1,573 5 5	5,710 8 11	21,303 3 0	9,400 18 8	2,840 2 4	4,735 19 3	37,609 2 8	38,280 3 3	22,434 17 0

ASSETS.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Modes in which the Funds of all Societies included in Table I. were invested and otherwise disposed as at 31st December, 1885.

Name of Society.	Total.	Investments at Interest.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Cash not bearing Interest.	Value of Goods, Furniture, and Regalia.	Other Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M.U.I.O.O.F.:						
Auckland District ..	31,044 19 6	9,529 11 8	20,257 1 10	668 12 11	569 4 1	20 9 0
Hawke's Bay " ..	7,270 8 8	2,571 10 0	3,834 16 10	591 6 10	272 15 0	..
New Plymouth " ..	3,587 17 8	3,451 17 5	..	136 0 3	..	..
Wanganui " ..	4,307 14 3	320 0 0	3,680 0 0	207 14 3	100 0 0	..
Wellington " ..	17,491 2 0	3,797 13 8	13,209 9 5	407 1 7	66 17 4	10 0 0
Marlborough " ..	3,962 10 6	2,735 0 0	1,119 0 0	27 17 3	78 10 0	2 3 3
Nelson " ..	11,089 18 8	10,227 4 9	713 6 0	96 19 11	..	52 8 0
North Westland " ..	5,622 11 11	4,933 9 5	439 5 2	237 7 4	12 10 0	..
Hokitika " ..	9,826 6 5	8,610 1 4	700 2 8	434 1 7	80 0 0	2 0 10
Ashley " ..	6,208 1 4	4,266 0 11	1,594 12 2	347 8 3	..	..
North Canterbury " ..	18,723 0 0	3,780 18 9	13,031 18 0	1,096 15 7	742 3 6	71 4 2
Lyttelton " ..	9,905 3 11	3,782 14 1	4,784 15 0	822 18 1	469 16 0	45 0 9
Otago " ..	39,772 6 4	29,385 16 11	8,160 0 11	1,704 2 10	392 18 2	129 7 6
Invercargill " ..	9,568 17 10	7,660 10 9	1,300 0 0	522 2 9	80 0 0	6 4 4
Total of Order	178,380 19 0	95,052 9 8	72,824 8 0	7,300 9 5	2,864 14 1	338 17 10
I.O.O.F.:						
Grand Lodge of New Zealand ..	6,423 14 8	2,624 7 1	2,571 14 9	521 1 4	616 8 9	90 2 9
N.I.O.O.F.:						
Auckland Provincial District ..	920 3 3	813 19 4	..	17 13 11	88 10 0	..
B.U.O.O.F.:						
Total of Order	32 13 3	32 13 3	..	..	..	..
A.O.F.:						
Auckland District ..	11,719 9 8	6,016 8 3	4,753 8 11	437 7 10	512 4 8	..
Hawke's Bay " ..	3,591 18 5	2,581 7 11	627 5 3	227 19 8	155 5 7	..
Taranaki " ..	2,531 8 3	2,012 3 5	404 17 6	114 7 4	..	..
Wellington " ..	20,214 19 5	7,805 7 9	10,659 17 10	1,033 3 5	715 2 11	1 7 6
Nelson " ..	6,968 11 3	5,957 0 0	..	940 6 3	71 5 0	..
United Westland " ..	396 1 3	350 0 0	..	30 11 3	15 10 0	..
Canterbury United " ..	8,387 14 8	6,467 1 9	1,242 0 0	299 2 11	29 10 0	350 0 0
United Otago " ..	15,523 17 10	12,221 11 6	1,749 2 3	1,068 4 10	446 8 1	38 11 2
Courts not in Districts	5,516 19 6	1,655 0 0	3,112 15 5	554 6 11	194 17 2	..
Total of Order	74,851 0 3	45,066 0 7	22,549 7 2	4,705 10 5	2,140 3 5	389 18 8
A.O.S.:						
Total of Order	497 3 1	460 3 1	..	12 19 10	24 0 2	..
U.A.O.D.:						
Total of Order	9,173 10 2	7,277 13 4	174 8 0	938 17 11	776 8 3	6 2 8
L.U.F.B.S.:						
Total of Order	357 7 10	200 0 0	..	17 11 10	139 16 0	..
I.O.R.:						
New Zealand District	1,794 17 5	1,684 18 11	..	63 9 6	46 9 0	..
New Zealand Central District ..	6,389 12 4	4,188 4 2	1,599 14 9	516 3 5	85 10 0	..
Albert District	170 5 9	122 15 9	..	..	10 0 0	37 10 0
Total of Order	8,354 15 6	5,995 18 10	1,599 14 9	579 12 11	141 19 0	37 10 0
S.D.T.:						
Grand Division of New Zealand ..	2,420 5 7	1,793 10 0	477 17 1	69 8 7	79 9 11	..
H.A.C.B.S.:						
New Zealand District	4,752 13 3	3,522 17 2	412 0 0	397 4 7	420 11 6	..
P.A.F.S.A.:						
Grand Council of New Zealand ..	2,308 0 2	1,721 3 10	..	361 10 7	225 5 9	..
R.E.B.S.:						
Total of R.E.B. Societies	2,133 16 4	2,059 13 10	..	61 12 6	12 10 0	..
Grand total (exclusive of Central Bodies) ..	290,606 2 4	166620 10 0	100609 9 9	14983 13 10	7,529 16 10	862 11 11
Total of Central Bodies ..	31,657 18 3	25778 8 5	162 17 0	3101 5 0	2,085 4 2	530 3 8
Grand total (inclusive of Central Bodies) ..	322,264 0 7	192398 18 5	100772 6 9	18084 18 10	9,615 1 0	1,392 15 7

INVESTMENTS AT INTEREST.

TABLE VII.—Showing the various Investments at Fixed Rates, as at 31st December, 1885, belonging to all Societies included in Table I.

Name of Society.	Total.	Deposited with: Post Office Savings Bank.	Deposited with: Other Banks.	Rate of Interest.	Deposited with: Companies and Building Societies.	Rate of Interest.	Mortgages on Freehold Property.	Rate of Interest.	Government and Municipal Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Shares in Companies and Building Societies.	Rate of Interest.	Other Investments.	Rate of Interest.
M.U.I.O.O.F.:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
Auckland District	9,529 11 8	13 1 8	2,983 10 0	5·0	..	..	4,710 0 0	7·9	1,800 0 0	7·0	..	..	23 0 0	6·0
Hawke's Bay "	2,571 10 0	..	441 10 0	5·0	180 0 0	5·0	1,950 0 0	8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Plymouth "	3,451 17 5	211 0 0	180 17 5	5·0	..	..	2,810 0 0	8·4	250 0 0	7·0	..	..	..	..
Wanganui "	320 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	320 0 0	10·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington "	3,797 13 8	616 7 10	575 0 0	5·0	75 0 0	6·0	1,621 10 0	6·7	..	..	909 15 10	9·9	..	..
Marlborough "	2,735 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2,735 0 0	9·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson "	10,227 4 9	169 8 9	202 16 0	5·0	..	..	7,390 0 0	7·5	1,565 0 0	6·2	..	..	900 0 0	5·0
North Westland "	4,933 9 5	53 19 1	388 8 1	5·0	..	..	3,500 0 0	9·2	500 0 0	6·0	..	..	491 2 3	9·0
Hokitika "	8,610 1 4	35 1 4	3,215 0 0	5·0	..	..	4,600 0 0	8·7	760 0 0	4·0	..	..	..	..
Ashley "	4,266 0 11	1,671 0 11	..	..	1,050 0 0	5·5	1,545 0 0	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Canterbury "	3,780 18 9	599 3 6	527 7 3	5·0	900 0 0	6·0	1,630 0 0	7·9	..	..	124 8 0	6·8	..	..
Lyttelton "	3,782 14 1	10 4 6	750 0 0	5·0	..	..	2,236 4 8	7·2	..	..	786 4 11	8·0	..	..
Otago "	29,385 16 11	935 15 9	3,641 18 11	5·1	..	..	24,658 2 3	8·0	..	..	150 0 0	7·0	..	..
Invercargill "	7,660 10 9	463 11 8	186 19 1	5·0	..	..	6,945 0 0	7·4	..	..	..	..	65 0 0	5·0
Total of order	95,052 9 8	4,778 15 0	13,093 6 9	5·0	2,205 0 0	5·7	66,650 16 11	8·0	4,875 0 0	6·2	1,970 8 9	8·7	1,479 2 3	6·3
I.O.O.F.:														
Grand Lodge of New Zealand..	2,624 7 1	195 0 4	903 6 9	5·1	..	..	926 0 0	9·1	250 0 0	6·0	350 0 0	5·0	..	..
N.I.O.O.F.:														
Auckland Provincial District	813 19 4	36 12 11	327 6 5	5·0	..	..	450 0 0	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.U.O.O.F.:														
Total of Order	32 13 3	32 13 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.O.F.:														
Auckland District	6,016 8 3	70 0 0	4,411 8 3	5·0	..	..	235 0 0	7·0	1,300 0 0	7·0	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay "	2,581 7 11	116 17 2	289 10 9	5·0	175 0 0	7·0	2,000 0 0	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki "	2,012 3 5	262 3 5	60 0 0	4·7	..	..	1,615 0 0	8·0	75 0 0	8·0	..	..	..	..
Wellington "	7,805 7 9	635 15 0	455 12 9	5·0	70 0 0	6·0	6,414 0 0	7·8	..	..	100 0 0	6·0	130 0 0	4·0
Nelson "	5,957 0 0	..	1,552 0 0	5·0	..	..	1,605 0 0	7·9	2,800 0 0	6·4	..	..	..	..
United Westland "	350 0 0	..	180 0 0	5·0	..	..	170 0 0	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canterbury United "	6,467 1 9	515 19 8	..	..	257 0 0	6·0	4,725 0 0	7·4	..	..	969 2 1	7·1	..	..
United Otago "	12,221 11 6	447 14 4	1,756 17 2	5·0	382 0 0	6·5	9,595 0 0	7·8	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	10·0
Courts not in districts	1,655 0 0	..	630 0 0	5·0	..	..	1,025 0 0	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of order	45,066 0 7	2,048 9 7	9,335 8 11	5·0	884 0 0	6·4	27,384 0 0	7·7	4,175 0 0	6·6	1,069 2 1	6·7	170 0 0	5·4
A.O.S.:														
Total of order	460 3 1	120 3 1	..	..	..	..	340 0 0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—INVESTMENTS AT INTEREST—*continued.*

Name of Society.	Total.	Deposited with: Post Office Savings Bank.	Deposited with: Other Banks.	Rate of Interest.	Deposited with: Companies and Building Societies.	Rate of Interest.	Mortgages on Freehold Property.	Rate of Interest.	Government and Municipal Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Shares in Companies and Building Societies.	Rate of Interest.	Other Investments.	Rate of Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
U.A.O.D.:														
Total of order	7,277 13 4	2,027 3 4	2,439 15 4	4·9	480 0 0	5·7	1,838 10 0	8·1	..	..	483 13 2	7·0	8 11 6	10·0
L.U.F.B.S.:														
Total of order	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.O.R.:														
New Zealand District	1,684 18 11	354 16 10	566 2 1	5·3	..	..	364 0 0	8·0	400 0 0	6·5	..	..	..	..
New Zealand Central "	4,188 4 2	790 0 9	1,166 4 9	5·0	730 8 8	7·7	1,145 10 0	7·9	300 0 0	6·0	..	..	56 0 0	6·6
Albert "	122 15 9	122 15 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of order	5,995 18 10	1,267 13 4	1,732 6 10	5·1	730 8 8	7·7	1,509 10 0	7·9	700 0 0	6·3	..	..	56 0 0	6·6
S.D.T.:														
Grand Division of New Zealand	1,793 10 0	52 10 0	56 0 0	5·0	100 0 0	6·0	1,370 0 0	8·0	..	..	..	..	215 0 0	8·0
H.A.C.B.S:														
New Zealand District	3,522 17 2	..	2,157 17 2	5·0	..	..	1,365 0 0	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.A.F.S.A.:														
Grand Council of New Zealand	1,721 3 10	269 19 6	236 4 4	5·0	125 0 0	5·5	1,040 0 0	7·9	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	6·0
R.E.B.S.:														
Total of R.E.B. Societies	2,059 13 10	179 13 10	..	..	140 0 0	5·0	1,650 0 0	8·1	..	..	..	..	90 0 0	7·0
Grand total (exclusive of Central Bodies)	166,620 10 0	11,008 14 2	30,481 12 6	5·0	4,664 8 8	5·7	104,523 16 11	7·9	10,000 0 0	6·3	3,873 4 0	6·1	2,068 13 9	6·4
Total of Central Bodies	25,778 8 5	944 10 2	2,533 10 4	5·0	1,845 2 6	6·4	19,683 5 5	7·8	772 0 0	6·0	..	..	..	..
Grand total (inclusive of Central Bodies)	192,398 18 5	11,953 4 4	33,015 2 10	5·0	6,509 11 2	5·9	124,207 2 4	7·9	10,772 0 0	6·3	3,873 4 0	6·1	2,068 13 9	6·4

FUNDS AND ASSETS OF CENTRAL BODIES.

TABLE VIII.—Value of Funds under the Direct Control of Central Bodies, as at 31st December, 1885, together with the Modes of their Investment and Disposal.

Name of Society.	Value of Funds. Total.	Funeral.	Management.	Other.	Amount at Interest.	Average Rate of Interest.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Cash not bearing Interest.	Value of Goods, &c.	Other Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M.U.I.O.O.F.:										
Auckland District	5,164 1 2	5,109 19 5	−1 4 7	54 1 9	4,915 1 5	7·6	..	248 19 9	..	..
Hawke's Bay "	89 4 5	−15 2 9	40 17 6	48 6 11	54 4 5	7·0	..	..	35 0 0	..
New Plymouth "	171 14 6	146 5 11	25 8 7	..	115 0 0	4·5	..	56 14 6	..	..
Wellington "	168 14 3	58 13 11	22 16 10	87 3 6	..	..	..	138 14 3	30 0 0	..
Marlborough "	466 10 8	0 10 6	0 3 0	465 17 2	466 10 8	10·0	..	..	..	..
Nelson "	1,897 9 3	164 11 7	105 4 4	1,627 13 4	1,483 5 10	6·3	..	378 3 5	36 0 0	..
North Westland "	74 12 0*	13 15 1	33 6 11	27 10 0	..	..	..	47 2 0	27 10 0	..
Hokitika "	59 9 4	49 14 2	9 15 2	..	..	..	..	59 9 4	..	..
Ashley "	79 15 8	76 11 8	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	79 15 8	..	..
North Canterbury "	479 5 7	108 10 4	55 5 8	315 9 7	..	..	..	190 14 11	239 7 4	49 3 4
Lyttelton "	63 1 0	4 18 3	47 2 9	11 0 0	..	..	..	52 1 0	11 0 0	..
Otago "	593 5 3	178 5 4	9 1 0	405 18 11	250 15 6	7·0	..	187 15 3	154 14 6	..
Invercargill "	239 2 4	79 17 0	−64 7 10	159 5 4	98 14 11	4·5	..	19 2 10	121 4 7	..
I.O.O.F.:										
Grand Lodge of New Zealand	3,971 5 6	3,897 5 1	48 15 0	25 5 5	3,269 6 8	7·0	49 17 0	36 1 6	135 0 0	481 0 4
N.I.O.O.F.:										
Auckland Provincial District	948 0 4	908 17 6	11 2 10	28 0 0	909 7 6	6·7	..	10 12 10	28 0 0	..
A.O.F.:										
Auckland District	2,479 2 5	2,057 7 8	111 0 8	310 14 1	2,101 13 3	6·7	..	66 15 1	310 14 1	..
Hawke's Bay "	472 17 8	361 17 3	15 7 7	95 12 10	266 16 0	5·0	..	110 8 10	95 12 10	..
Taranaki "	213 6 9	128 0 0	37 14 4	47 12 5	57 4 0	4·5	..	108 10 4	47 12 5	..
Wellington "	2,389 11 4	2,115 15 11	273 15 5	..	2,011 1 4	7·8	..	179 19 11	198 10 1	..
Nelson "	514 18 2	345 8 9	69 9 5	100 0 0	200 0 0	7·0	..	214 18 2	100 0 0	..
Canterbury United "	2,004 0 10	1,888 19 1	115 1 9	..	1,760 15 9	7·4	..	135 1 8	108 3 5	..
United Otago "	3,418 8 6	2,558 14 10	231 11 11	628 1 9	3,055 0 0	8·0	..	243 3 6	120 5 0	..
L.U.F.B.S.:										
Grand Lodge of New Zealand	5 4 6	..	5 4 6	..	4 16 6	5·0	..	0 8 0	..	..
I.O.R.:										
New Zealand District	1,967 16 1	1,961 16 3	5 19 10	..	1,833 9 1	6·7	..	42 14 7	91 12 5	..
New Zealand Central District	1,836 6 7	1,404 17 6	59 16 6	371 12 7	1,450 1 11	7·5	113 0 0	273 4 8	..	..
S.D.T.:										
Grand Division of New Zealand	276 13 11	256 13 11†	−19 10 0	20 0 0	256 13 11	4·0	..	..	20 0 0	..
H.A.C.B.S.:										
New Zealand District	443 18 0	409 17 9	34 0 3	..	293 9 9	7·7	..	87 7 9	63 0 6	..
P.A.F.S.A.:										
Grand Council of New Zealand	1,170 2 3	1,058 5 3	−0 8 3	111 17 0	925 0 0	8·0	..	133 5 3	111 17 0	..
Total	31,657 18 3	25,345 9 11	1,371 5 9	4,941 2 7	25,778 8 5	7·3	162 17 0	3,101 5 0	2,085 4 2	530 3 8

* Balance-sheet made up to 28th February, 1883. † Value of District Sick Fund. The funeral levies are remitted to the head-quarters of the order in New South Wales.

FUNDS OF CENTRAL BODIES.—INVESTMENTS AT INTEREST.

TABLE IX.—Showing the various Investments at Fixed Rates, as at 31st December, 1885, of the Funds under the Direct Control of Central Bodies.

Name of Society.	Total.	Deposited with: Post Office Savings Bank.	Deposited with: Other Banks.	Rate of Interest.	Deposited with: Companies and Building Societies.	Rate of Interest.	Mortgages on Freehold Property.	Rate of Interest.	Government and Municipal Debentures.	Rate of Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
M.U.I.O.O.F.:										
Auckland District	4,915 1 5	..	100 1 5	5·0	..	..	4,815 0 0	7·7	..	..
Hawke's Bay "	54 4 5	..	..	..	54 4 5	7·0	..	..	..	..
New Plymouth "	115 0 0	115 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marlborough "	466 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	466 10 8	10·0	..	..
Nelson "	1,483 5 10	11 5 10	300 0 0	5·0	..	..	400 0 0	8·0	772 0 0	6·0
Otago "	250 15 6	10 9 6	40 6 0	5·0	..	..	200 0 0	7·5	..	..
Invercargill "	98 14 11	98 14 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.O.O.F.:										
Grand Lodge of New Zealand	3,269 6 8	..	450 0 0	5·0	1,019 1 1	6·0	1,800 5 7	8·0	..	..
N.I.O.O.F.:										
Auckland Provincial District	909 7 6	..	409 7 6	5·0	..	..	500 0 0	8·0	..	..
A.O.F.:										
Auckland District	2,101 13 3	..	601 13 3	5·0	..	..	1,500 0 0	7·4	..	..
Hawke's Bay "	266 16 0	..	266 16 0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki "	57 4 0	57 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington "	2,011 1 4	126 1 4	..	..	..	..	1,885 0 0	8·0	..	..
Nelson "	200 0 0	..	..	..	200 0 0	7·0	..	..	..	..
Canterbury United "	1,760 15 9	240 15 9	..	..	..	..	1,520 0 0	7·9	..	..
United Otago "	3,055 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	3,055 0 0	8·0	..	..
L.U.F.B.S.:										
Grand Lodge of New Zealand	4 16 6	..	4 16 6	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
I.O.R.:										
New Zealand District	1,833 9 1	..	316 19 11	5·0	..	..	1,516 9 2	7·0	..	..
New Zealand Central District	1,450 1 11	28 4 11	..	..	571 17 0	7·0	850 0 0	8·0	..	..
S.D.T.:										
Grand Division of New Zealand	256 13 11	256 13 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H.A.C.B.S.:										
New Zealand District	293 9 9	..	43 9 9	6·0	..	..	250 0 0	8·0	..	..
P.A.F.S.A.:										
Grand Council of New Zealand	925 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	925 0 0	8·0	..	..
Total	25,778 8 5	944 10 2	2,533 10 4	5·0	1,845 2 6	6·4	19,683 5 5	7·8	772 0 0	6·0

[*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, nil; printing (1,800 copies), £59 7s. 6d.]

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