1925.

NEW ZEALAND.

PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT

BY THE HON. J. G. COATES, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Speaker,—

This is the sixth occasion upon which it has been my privilege to present to you the annual Statement of the Public Works Department.

In last year's Statement the tendency of some workers to look upon loan-moneys as a means of providing them with an opportunity of earning their living was stressed and condemned. The number of works of pressing need during the year has been so great that, instead of a reduction, there has been an increase—of nearly a thousand—in the number of men employed on public works. This position need create no anxiety, as the works undertaken are of public utility and directly or indirectly remunerative. With the exception of the year 1922, when costs were higher, last year's expenditure proved a record. It is gratifying to be able to add that the amount of work done was relatively greater. This last is due to the excellent work of the Department's Engineers and other officers, and to the industry and loyal co-operation of all other employees, and I take this opportunity of expressing to all concerned my sincere thanks and appreciation.

While it is inevitable that public works of a varied and extensive nature should be carried on in developing a young country, if these are not to prove wasteful and unremunerative it is essential that the sources of wealth-production should be expanded concurrently. One of the most difficult tasks of the Minister of Public Works is to balance and utilize money and labour available so that progress may not be hindered, while production is increased sufficiently to allay all anxiety as to the source from which the interest on moneys expended will accrue.

The pronouncements made in London recently concerning the necessity of rationing loan-moneys compellus to consider very carefully our programme of proposed public works, so that any curtailment of our activities contingent upon the difficulty of borrowing may be effected without serious dislocation of the labour-market and with the minimum of inconvenience to the workers.

At intervals throughout the year exceptionally bad weather caused widespread damage. In some cases streams rose to heights never before recorded, destroying protective structures which had proved adequate for half a century. This will necessitate bridges, new protective works, &c., of more generous proportions and of a greater cost than those which have been destroyed. Similar catastrophes have occurred in countries settled for hundreds and thousands of years, therefore, however unfortunate, it is not surprising that such things should happen in New Zealand, where we have the records of but a few years to guide us. At the present stage of the development of our country it may prove more economical to put up structures suitable enough for all ordinary conditions, even at the risk of a similar occurrence, than to pay interest on the larger sum necessary to build above recorded flood risks.

The increasing amount of money which is being expended annually by the Government and by local bodies is a matter which arrests attention and demands To my mind this is a subject of paramount the consideration of all concerned. importance, and should command the most earnest attention not only of members of this House, but of all local bodies and of the public generally. I may best open discussion on this question by observing that in 1920, when I became Minister of Public Works, I undertook a critical investigation of all works then in progress. The further I investigated the firmer I became convinced that the capital costs of works was being piled up by following a policy of diffusion—finance available being spread over too many undertakings, instead of being concentrated upon the most urgent and pushing the same forward with all possible speed, commensurate with efficiency, to a point which would ensure a return upon capital costs. The result is obvious. Capital expended not only failed to earn revenue at the earliest possible moment or provide equivalent benefits, but, by added interest and other charges on unproductive expenditure, the cost of such undertakings was considerably increased. these facts before me it became my duty to select such works as were most urgent in the public interest, and promised the best and speediest return, and to push them to completion with all possible expedition.

What sum would be considered a reasonable amount for us to spend annually on public works?

Ours is a young land and but partially developed. Our prosperity, both in town and country, depends on the successful marketing of our primary products. We are far from the world's markets, and it consequently behoves us, in the best way we can, to cheapen the cost of internal transport from the farm to the consuming, manufacturing, and shipping centres. The quality of our products will avail little unless we can place them on the world's markets at prices equivalent to their use-value. True, we cannot afford to spend too much; but it is equally true that we cannot afford to spend too little. Indeed, the latter is likely to be the more costly in the end. It seems to me that the best mode of procedure is to see that every proposed expenditure is thoroughly analysed and considered from the point of view of its net economic result to the country. If the conclusion is favourable, then do the job, and do it as efficiently and as speedily as possible. Thus costs will be kept at a minimum, and those to be served by the undertaking benefited without undue delay.

The providing of public utilities and increased population are complementary of each other. Better communication by road and rail means closer settlement and greater productivity of our lands. Increased population necessitates the extension of the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and electric power for domestic use, and the economic working of our farming and subsidiary industries. And the facilities have an aesthetic as well as an economic value to the community, which enhances and renders more attractive living and working in the country, and thus helps to stem the drift of population to the towns.

In this matter a Government is in much the same position as the directorate of a producing and manufacturing company whose undertaking as it grows and

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progresses requires more capital to develop and extend its operations. Without such additional capital the undertaking stagnates, and other companies with greater enterprise eventually secure its market. So must it be with us. In these days of competition in the world's markets, if we do not develop our natural resources to their full extent, and in the most enlightened and scientific manner, we will find ourselves losing our place and such present advantages as have been won for us at much cost in labour and sacrifice by those who have gone before. Safety lies only in going forward. To stand still is to go back. But we must go forward with a definite purpose, even as we must see it to be our clear duty to assure ourselves as far as possible that every work of development we undertake is necessary and will justify its cost by the revenue, or other benefits, resultant therefrom.

LOCAL BODIES' BORROWING.

I have previously urged the need of co-ordinating Government and local bodies' expenditure on public works, and something has already been done in this connection. The present system, in my opinion, is still likely to permit of illconsidered and uneconomic expenditure upon schemes which might well be deferred, if not definitely rejected. I am certainly convinced that before loans are approved by the Governor-General in Council much closer and more expert examination is required by a body of men qualified to determine whether the proposals for which the power to raise money is being lasked are in the best interest of the requisitioning locality or of the country. To go a little further with this subject: any man who has given the question of raising civic loans serious consideration must agree that what we need is what might be called a Civic Exchequer to deal Such a body might introduce several reforms, with all questions of civic finance. such as the paying of rates quarterly, a system that would be welcomed by ratepayers with small means, and would have the additional advantage of providing local bodies with the use of considerable sums of money free of interest. However, I am convinced of the need of a special organization to deal comprehensively with this subject. To that end I propose to bring down legislation next session providing for the constitution of a Board to which all applications for loans by local bodies will be referred. It will be the function of such Board to thoroughly investigate all such applications, and make recommendations to the Government thereanent, before the same are finally disposed of.

WORKS COMPLETED DURING YEAR.

The outstanding work completed during the year was the major stage of the Mangahao hydro-electric station, which was officially opened by the late Right Hon. W. F. Massey, this being indeed one of his last public acts. Prior to the official opening the station had been supplying power to a limited extent. It is now supplying the greater part of the southern end of the North Island, the transmission-lines reaching and being in operation from Wellington in the south to Bunnythorpe in the north, and to Masterton and Dannevirke in the east. In addition, the lines have been extended nearly to Wanganui, and are reaching out to Napier.

From a railway point of view the most important milestone was the final handing-over to the Working Railways Department of the Arthur's Pass Section of the Midland Railway complete with its electrification system. A number of other short sections, totalling with this over 26 miles, were completed and handed over, while rails were laid on an additional 39 miles. I had hoped that it would have been possible to hand over to the Working Railways the connection between the Whangarei and Auckland systems, but owing to the treacherous nature of the part of the country through which this line runs, together with the adverse climatic conditions referred to earlier, it was not thought advisable to do this until the works had been proved for a long period and had been further consolidated. As all classes of traffic are being carried over this section by the Public Works Department, as in the case of some 160 miles of other railways, the population are receiving all facilities which the Railways can provide.

From a roading point of view probably the largest achievement was the practical completion of the bridge over the Northern Wairoa River at Dargaville, which is now carrying traffic, and which I hope to have the pleasure of officially opening immediately after the House rises.

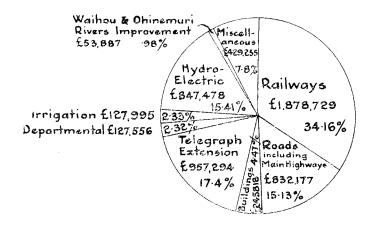
The excellent relations existing between myself and those engaged in the actual carrying-out of the work, which was referred to in my last Statement, are satisfactorily maintained. Evidently the men feel that the Government and the staff are determined to give them a "fair deal," and they reciprocate accordingly.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.

I referred in the Public Works Statement of 1924 to the programme for the future, and, subject to some variations dictated by the financial situation, referred to in my opening remarks, this programme is being adhered to.

RATIO OF EXPENDITURE.

The ratios which the various types of activities of the Department bear to the whole are indicated graphically in the diagram below. A diagram showing the ratio which the cost of supervision and engineering bears to the total is unnecessary, as there is no measurable difference between this year and last.



RAILWAY-CONSTRUCTION.

During the last financial year a total length of 26 miles 54 chains of railway was handed over to the Railway Department for incorporation with the general railway system of the country. Details are as follows:—

Huntly-Awaroa Branch Railway	
Midland Railway (Otira to Arthur's Pass Section)	8 14
	26 54

In addition to the lines handed over, rails have been laid on 39 miles 8 chains, and goods traffic has been carried on over a length of 58 miles 4 chains, while traffic of all descriptions has been run by the Public Works Department over 132 miles 52 chains, the two principal sections being between Huarau and Portland, and between Tauranga, The Mount, and Taneatua.

The schedule attached gives a complete statement of the work on railways now in progress, and the extent to which it is anticipated it can be completed during the next two years, assuming that sufficient financial provision will be available.

NORTH ISLAND LINES.

It is expected that the section of railway between Huarau and Portland, over which traffic has been run for a considerable time, will be handed over to the Railway Department before the end of the year. The cause for the delay in actually handing this section over has been already remarked upon by me.

On the Kirikopuni Section it is hoped to have the line fully laid and ballasted to Pukehuia Station, on the Wairoa River, and also to complete the balance of formation work from the Wairoa River to the terminal station at Kirikopuni.

The heaviest work north of Pukehuia is the completion of the Wairoa Bridge. The material for this work is to hand, and an early start of cylinder-sinking will be made. This work, and platelaying onward to the terminus, will be vigorously pushed on. It is expected that the completion of the railway to Kirikopuni will be effected before the end of next year.

A trial line has been run for the railway to be constructed from Kirikopuni to Dargaville, and at the Dargaville end about 3 miles have been pegged out. At the Kirikopuni end the trial line has been run as far as Tangowahine, but the investigations in this connection are not complete. The trial surveys should be completed shortly, when the final location will be decided upon.

In connection with the extension of the railway beyond Rangiahua, trial lines between Rangiahua and Mangamuka have been run and a number of routes investigated, but further investigation is necessary before a final decision is arrived at.

Auckland-Westfield Deviation: This important work was commenced just prior to the 31st March last, and has been vigorously proceeded with. This deviation is nearly 10 miles in length, and a double track will be provided for the whole distance. The maximum grade will be 1 in 132, and the sharpest curve of 30 chains radius. Formation from 1m. onwards is being carried out by the Public Works Department. Reconstruction of the Auckland station-yard, 0m. to 1m., is in the hands of the Railway Department. It is hoped to complete this work within three years. A full description of this deviation will be found in the Engineer-in-Chief's report.

On the East Coast Main Trunk Railway from Waihi to Taneatua, the Athenree Section was available for traffic in December, 1924, and a further length, to 11m. 50ch., was available in March last. Under present conditions it will take some time to complete the Athenree Section, but in the meantime the line is safe for passenger traffic to 11m. 50ch.

When the Tuapiro Bridge is completed goods traffic can be carried to Tahawai Station—probably by April next.

From Tahawai to Te Puna (14m. to 35m.) the contractors, Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co. (Limited), are making fair progress, but it is not likely that any portion will be available for traffic during the coming year. From 35m. to Tauranga the main work has been on the Waikareao Bridge, which is now nearing completion. Formation from Wairoa to Tauranga will be finished in a few weeks, and the line should be available for goods traffic from Wairoa Bridge to Tauranga at an early date.

From Tauranga to Taneatua the line is open for traffic to Pekatahi. The Whakatane Bridge is finished, and the permanent way laid thereon. This line would have been practically ready for traffic to Taneatua now had not floods to some extent delayed the works. It is expected that traffic will be running to Taneatua in September next. The whole section of railway constructed directly by the Public Works Department should be completed in about two years' time.

On the Napier-Gisborne line the concentration of work on the Tutira Section continued, the work being of an extremely heavy nature. By the end of the current

year it is expected that the work on this section will be completed. Work on the Putorino Section was commenced, and apart from viaduct construction, three being required, is of an easier nature than the Tutira Section, a good deal of the work being possible with plough and scoop. Formation work should be completed early next year.

On the Mohaka Section heavy country will be met with, and three tunnels, aggregating approximately 70 chains, will be required, besides two large viaducts. Preliminary works have been put in hand, and the necessary camps for the accommodation of the workmen erected.

On the Waihua Section considerable earthworks will be necessary, as well as the Maungaturanga Viaduct, and one tunnel of 33 chains, which if sufficient tunnellers are available it is proposed to start before the end of the year.

The final section to Wairoa is mostly in easy country, the outstanding features being the Waihua and Wairoa River Bridges and the Waihua Tunnel. A start was made on the tunnel early in the current year.

On the Stratford Main Trunk Railway, east end, the construction of the Matiere Section is complete with the exception of permanent track on the bridges, the final lift of ballast, and the renovations of the Okahukura Station buildings.

On Ohura Section some very heavy earthwork has to be completed between 15m. and 17m. including Ryan Road station-yard. Station-buildings are also required at Nihoniho, Ryan Road, and Ohura.

Goods and passenger traffic, as intimated in my Statement last year, has been carried by temporary service-line to Toitoi (16m.), but the section will not be completed until next year.

Considerable damage has been caused by floods, and construction works have been retarded thereby.

On the Stratford Main Trunk Railway, west end, active preparations are being made to proceed vigorously with the work of construction. The heavy section of this work lies between the Tangarakau and Heao Rivers. In 5 miles there are four large tunnels and one small tunnel, aggregating not less than 2m. 30ch. of tunnelling. As these are the key to the whole work, it is proposed to concentrate on them, and defer the other formation work on the Raekohua Section, a length of 4 miles, until such time as the tunnelling-work is nearing completion. By doing so large savings of interest payable will be made.

The service tramway mentioned in my previous report as being well in hand was held up owing to the delay in delivery of rails which had to be imported. The work on this tramway comprised the construction of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles steam tramway, a bridge over the Tangarakau River, and a haulage incline over the first tunnel. Materials are now coming to hand, and the work will be pushed forward expeditiously, as no actual construction work can be started until adequate access is provided.

The site for a permanent camp at the Tangarakau River has been selected, and arrangements made for the transfer of construction plant from the Otira Tunnel, where it was formerly in use. Preliminary works and the opening of tunnel approaches should be completed by March next year, and so permit of the construction of the first two tunnels and formation between being carried out expeditiously.

On the Opunake Branch Railway the section from Te Roti to Kapuni (7m.) is ready to hand over to the Railway Department. Substantial progress has been made on the remaining section to Opunake, which has enabled a goods service to be run to that town, a distance of $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is expected that the whole of the work in connection with this branch railway will be out of hand within twelve months from now.

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Construction of the Hutt Valley railway duplication was authorized last session, and surveys have been carried out and the centre-line proclaimed. Preparatory works in anticipation of rapid prosecution of this very necessary work were put in hand, and the first sod for the new railway was turned by me in April last. Owing to representations by the local authorities, who were opposed to the construction of a ramp and bridges above the level of the main road, a number of consultations took place between officers representing the Public Works and Railways Departments and the local authorities, this delaying the work somewhat. The matter has now been satisfactorily settled. This will permit of works being vigorously proceeded with.

The Wellington – Tawa Flat deviation of the Main Trunk Railway, which will eliminate the heavy grades between Wellington and Johnsonville, was authorized by the Railways Authorization Act, 1924, and a permanent survey for its location is practically complete. Actual construction works have not yet been commenced, but matters are now in train to permit of their speedy prosecution.

SOUTH ISLAND LINES.

On the Glenhope-Murchison Section platelaying is in progress on the Kawatiri Section, and this should be ready for handing over by the end of November.

On the Murchison Section formation and clearing are in hand. The permanent location of the line has been completed to 73m., and trial survey is in hand to 81m.

On the Westport-Inangahua Section work is in progress from Te Kuha to Cascade Creek with the object of providing means for transport of coal from the mines in that vicinity now being opened up. Platelaying has been done up to 8m.

A telephone has been provided between Westport and Te Kuha, and the necessary buildings provided on the section for the accommodation of officers and workmen. The centre-line of railway beyond Cascade Creek has been relocated to 16m.

Otago Central Railway: A reconnaissance survey of another route for the railway from Cromwell northwards has been made, and the estimates for constructing the line (based on the original survey and that recently made) are being considered. Reports on the whole subject by the District Engineer, Inspecting Engineer, and Engineer-in-Chief respectively are attached as an appendix hereto.

On the Lawrence–Roxburgh Railway, Miller's Flat Section, goods traffic between Beaumont and Miller's Flat has been run since the 15th December last. It is expected that this section will be handed over to the Railway Department before the end of the year.

Orepuki-Waiau Railway (Orawia Section): All works on this section are practically completed, and a goods service has been run since September last. It is expected that this section will be handed over to the Railways Department in a few weeks' time.

EXPENDITURE.

The total net expenditure under all votes and accounts appearing on the public-works estimates for the financial year ended 31st March, 1925, was £6,258,952. Of this sum £4,373,370 was expended out of General Purposes Account, and the balance, £1,885,582, out of special accounts.

A brief summary of this expenditure, as well as the total expenditure since the inception of the Public Works policy to the 31st March last, follows in tabular form:—

Class of Work.		Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1925.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1925.
Railways		£	£
New construction		1,135,807	32,056,167
Additions to open lines		742,922	14,403,213
Payment to Midland Railway bondholders		112,022	150,000
Roads	• •	606,723	15,120,263
Public buildings	• •	245,818	9,324,208
Immigration	• •	136,353	2,825,412
Purchase of Native lands		100,000	2,023,412 $2,061,739$
Lighthouses, harbour-works, and harbour defences		3.275	1,198,166
m 11 1d	• •	12,343	349,142
ers 1	• •	957,294	7,176,705
	• •	' '	882,975
Th. (• •	${27,133}$	1,118,495
10 /	• •	127,556	, ,
Departmental	• •		2,166,556
Irrigation and water-supply	• •	127,995	621,212
Lands Improvement	• •	34,172	229,677
Minor works and services	• •	α. 10 000	312,607
Plant, material, and stores	• •	Cr.~12,229	350,912
Quarries (acquisition and operating)	• •	1,815	1,815
Timber-supply and sawmills for Public Works Department	• •	Cr. 20,537	14,170
Motor transport services	• •	5,000	28,641
Cost and discount, raising loans, &c	• •	241,930	2,043,772
Total General Purposes Account		4,373,370†	92,435,847
Aid to Water-power Works and Electric Supply Account		847,478‡	32,435,041 3,771,334
*** '! 1 01' ' T	• •	53,887‡	434,582
Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Account	• •	99,0014	404,002
Total Public Works Fund		5,274,735	96,641,763
Railway			228,374
Road			101,658
Railways Improvement Account			641,275
Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Account		273,407§	1,206,069
Loans to Local Bodies Account—Roads to open up Crown lands			697,408
Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account—Roads to open Crown lands			206,626
Lands for Settlement Account—Roads to open up Crown lands	٠.	23,144	553,793
National Endowment Account	• •		53,401
Education Loan Account		$462,212\S$	1,887,043
		6,033,498	102,217,410
Main Highways Account Construction Fund		225,454	225,454
main Lighways Account Consument Fund	• •	220,404	440,404
		6,258,952	102,442,864

^{*}Includes £4,500 expended under section 16, subsection (1), Native Land Amendment and Native Claims Adjustment Act, 1923. † Does not include expenditure under the Ellesmere Land Drainage Act, 1905, ‡ Excludes interest during construction. § Includes proportionate cost of loan raised under these accounts.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the 1st April, 1924, the available ways and means for general public-	£
works purposes were	888,023
Additional funds were received as follows:—	
(a.) Transferred from Consolidated Fund in terms of section 17 of	
the Appropriation Act	1,000,000
(b.) Under Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1921	1,310
(c.) Under Aid to Public Works and Land Settlement Act, 1922	324,851
(d.) Finance Act, 1923, section 2 (public works)	3,222,612
(e.) Recoveries on account of expenditure of previous years	40,795
(f.) Ellesmere and Forsyth Reclamation and Akaroa Railway Trust	•
Account receipts	1,657
Less—	5,479,248
Treasury bills redeemed 500,000	. , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Transfer to Main Highways Account, Construction Fund 226,000	
	726,000
•	£4,753,248

The net expenditure on works and see General Purposes Account for the year		a rgeable ag	gainst the	
 (a.) Under appropriations (b.) Under Ellesmere Land Drain (c.) Under New Zealand Loans A (d.) Charges and expenses of rais 	 nage Act, Act, 1908	(stamp dut	· y)	£ 4,131,440 439 9,832 232,098
Making a total of	• •			£4, 373, 809
Legislative authority exists for raising a full is proposed to transfer from accumulat	 urther ted surplu	is to capita		£ 379,439 4,000,920 1,000,000 4,000,000
Thus making available for public works, g	general pu	rposes, a to	otal of	£9, 380, 359
The estimated expenditure under the acceptance, including the transfer of £200 struction Fund, is			vays Con-	£4, 918, 500
In addition to the requirements for generaccounts for public works with separa of these are:—				
Name of Account.	Balance available at 31st March, 1925.	Unexhausted Borrowing Authority at 31st March, 1925.	Additional Borrowing Authority to be sought during Current Year	Ways and Means.
Electric-supply Account	£ 229,248 273	£ 6,506,990 164,000	£	£ 6,736,238 164,273
Account Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914	577,601	1,458,310		2,035,911
Account Main Highways Construction Fund	546	3,000,000	• •	3,000,546
Totals for these special accounts	807,668	11,129,300		11,936,968
From these figures it will be observed that year the unexpended balance of the I purposes, plus existing and proposed moneys, amounted to While the balance at the same date in important public works under specauthority to raise additional loans, an	Public Wo authoriti respect to ial accou	orks Fund for established for raising	or general ng further the more legislative	£ 9,380,359 11,936,968
Or a total of			-	221,317,327

IRRIGATION AND WATER-SUPPLY.

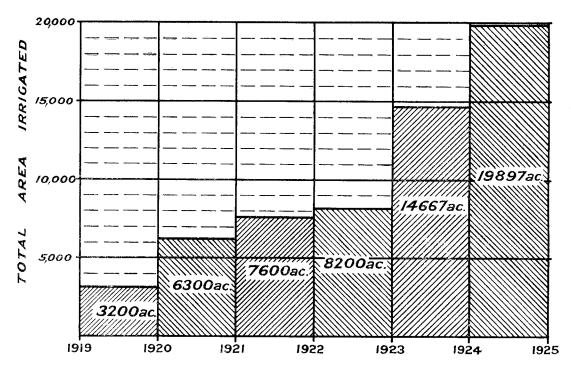
Continued steady progress of irrigation development is to be recorded so far as the operations of last year are concerned. No new works were commenced, the completion of schemes under construction, and surveys and investigation of new schemes proposed, occupying the attention of the Department. The Ida Valley and Galloway schemes are in operation; and, though the revenue from these schemes is

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derived from only about half the available area, while working-expenses as for the whole were incurred, the results are satisfactory. The revenue received amounted to £4,620, while the working-expenses amounted to £2,130, leaving a balance over working-expenses amounting to £2,490, which shows a considerable increase over the receipts of the preceding year. All the other schemes in hand are practically completed, or will be by the commencement of the next irrigation season: with the exception of one scheme, all irrigators requiring water were supplied during last season. The actual area irrigated under all the Government schemes was 19,897 acres, divided among 239 settlers, as against 14,667 acres in the previous year, with 200 settlers.

The graph below shows the growth of irrigation under the Government schemes for the past six years:—

ACRES



The Ida Valley scheme has been further extended, and three miles of race between Moa Creek and Poolburn Weir has been enlarged; the Syndicate race extended half a mile, and distributary races constructed. Improvements to the Upper Bonanza Race have been carried out, and the Bonanza Flume replacement is in hand. The distribution races in connection with the Galloway scheme were completed.

The Manuherikia scheme was practically completed, and will serve all parts of the area connected next season.

The erection of the pipe-line authorized in connection with the extension of the Earnscleugh scheme was put in hand, while considerable work on the main race and distributary races was carried out.

The Last Chance scheme will be finished next season with the exception of distributary races to some Crown land not yet open for settlement.

The Tarras scheme was nearly completed during last year.

The Teviot River scheme is practically completed, and will be finished before next irrigation season.

In connection with the Hawkdun scheme, repairs to Eweburn Reservoir are in hand, and further investigations in connection with the distribution are being made.

A survey has been made of the Upper Manuherikia dam area, and plans are now in course of preparation. Plans of the Roaring Meg survey are being prepared, and a survey is in hand for the Luggateburn scheme to serve Crown land in the Clutha Valley. A scheme for the Miller's Flat district to be served from the Minzionburn has been surveyed and the details are now being worked out. Survey

of the Arrow scheme is in hand, and is so far advanced as to permit of work being taken in hand at an early date, after the usual formalities have been complied with.

The following schemes have been in whole or partial operation during the last irrigation season: Ida Valley, Galloway, Manuherikia, Earnscleugh, Ardgour, Last Chance, Tarras, Teviot River, and Bengerburn.

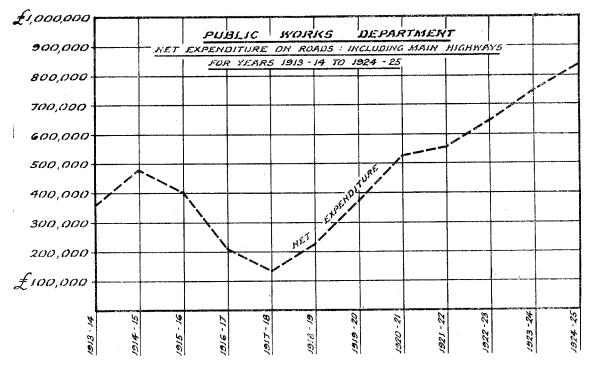
Officers sent abroad.

Arrangements were made for Mr. C. J. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, to visit America, England, and the Continent of Europe, for the purpose of investigating modern methods and practices in engineering as carried out in those countries, and their application to New Zealand conditions. He will investigate particularly the question of tunnelling-machinery, highway construction, and finance.

Mr. J. R. Marks, District Engineer, Dunedin, who has been very intimately connected with the irrigation problems in Central Otago, also accompanied Mr. McKenzie to America, in order to particularly investigate irrigation problems in America generally and California particularly. At the same time he will also be able to gather much useful information on all the different phases of engineering, particularly highway engineering, especially as many of the American conditions and problems are similar to those which, on a smaller scale, exist in this country.

ROAD-CONSTRUCTION.

The expenditure for the financial year ended 31st March, 1925, exceeded that of the previous year, which, as honourable members will no doubt recollect from my previous Statement for 1924, represented a record for this Branch of the Department's activities. The diagram below shows the trend of the Department's roading programme for the past eleven years.



It is interesting to note that of the 56,680 odd miles of legalized roads and tracks in the Dominion, 23,097 miles have been fully metalled to dray-road width, and an additional 16,114 miles formed to dray-road width. It is estimated that an expenditure approximating £50,000,000 will yet be required to fully complete all roads as metalled dray-roads.

Considerable attention has also been paid during the past year to the question of road-surfacing, The realization of the capabilities of improved surface to withstand the ever-increasing motor traffic, and thus considerably reduce the cost of

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upkeep, has led the Department to adopt the principle of subsidizing the cost of bitumen or tar-sealing or other improved surface. At the same time, in view of the fact that such improved surfacing is particularly in the interests of local bodies, who are primarily responsible for maintenance, it is considered that the scale of subsidy on such work should be lower than that for ordinary macadam road-surfacing. On main highways the Main Highways Act lays down the rate of subsidy. The factors involved in arriving at the subsidy basis are the cost of laying down a gravelled or metalled road as compared with the cost of providing a sealed or more permanent type of surface, the annual cost of upkeep of the several classes of surface, the amount of traffic using or likely to use the road in question, and the ability of the district concerned to pay the capital and maintenance costs involved.

The general question of maintenance has assumed considerable importance since the advent of fast motor traffic. This has rightly received careful consideration by the Department, and I cannot too strongly stress the importance of constant and sufficient maintenance. The initial cost of construction is now not the only factor to be considered in connection with a metalling scheme, but the ability of the district to adequately maintain the road once it is metalled is by no means the least important consideration. The principle has therefore been adopted of investigating a local body's capabilities in this direction before any comprehensive metalling scheme receives the approval of the Department, and in future no authorization of approved grants or subsidies will be made for metalling purposes until the local body satisfies the Department, by a resolution of the Council, that it has arranged to provide and set aside annually sufficient funds to efficiently and effectively maintain the work. Although maintenance of roads is, strictly speaking, the function of local authorities, it is my Department's duty to watch the interests of the State, and by directing attention to necessary maintenance safeguard the value of the State's investment in such roading scheme. Usually the State has as much invested in the road surface as the local authority. It is pleasing to note that local bodies are themselves, to a greater extent than has been the case in the past, moving in the right direction so far as maintenance of roads is concerned.

The system of preparing the public-works roads estimates in accordance with each district's claims for consideration under such factors as area, population, rating, loans for roading purposes, values of undeveloped lands, and estimated amount to fully complete all legal roads has again been adopted. This system, which is the most fair and equitable yet devised, and under which no one district receives at the expense of other localities a greater amount of Government financial assistance than that to which it is justly entitled, is proving entirely satisfactory. Its operation takes the various local bodies very much into the confidence of the Department, and by being made aware before the estimates are actually prepared what amount of assistance may be obtained for that financial year a local body is able to map out a comprehensive programme for the year's operations, and have all arrangements made in time for an early commencement with work as soon as weather conditions permit. A most important feature of the application of this scheme of allocation in connection with the annual roads estimates is the arrangement whereby officers of the Department and the local body confer as to the general requirements of the district concerned. By this means more cordial relations are established between the Department and the local bodies generally, and the advantages to the Dominion from the resultant linking-up of local-body operations are obvious.

MAIN HIGHWAYS.

The Main Highways Board, which was launched last year, has now completed a year of operation. Although it has not had time to make any very decided alteration in the transport systems of the Dominion, it is apparent in travelling throughout the country that the additional finances which this organization provides, and the assistance to maintenance of the main avenues of traffic have already had their effect. The Board is functioning well. Its relations with local bodies are of the most harmonious character, and all the officers of the local bodies,

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as well as those of my own Department, are making a genuine effort to enable the system to fulfil the anticipations of those who were instrumental in bringing it into being.

Since the first declaration of highways, on the 9th June, 1924, some modifications have been made so that the total length of main highway now equals 6,008 miles, of which 1,362 miles have been declared Government roads. The fact that these roads are Government roads does not necessarily mean that the Government controls and maintains them, though this is the case on 703 miles. In other cases the local authorities are still finding a considerable proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance, but the Government, through the Highways Board,

is finding more than the ordinary £1 for £1 or £1 for £2.

Owing to the difficulty which local authorities have found in borrowing the necessary sums for highway work, as much work as was expected has not been done. Furthermore, as in many cases the work which is being undertaken is of a special nature, introducing the use of better systems of surfacing than has been the case in the past, a considerable amount of investigation and consultation has been necessary before finality was arrived at. Therefore, the amount of work actually done on the roads in the way of new construction has not been as great as might have been expected, and is considerably less than that for which money was However, apart from new construction, the additional money which the maintenance payments of the Highways Board provided towards the assistance of local-body maintenance has resulted in quite a marked improvement in the standard of maintenance of many districts. In addition to finding money, the Board has carried on propaganda having for its object the pressing on those controlling the roads the necessity for better maintenance, it being pointed out that, in accordance with the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," money judiciously spent on maintenance will enable a road quite adequate for the business traversing it, and comfortable to those using it, to be maintained without the necessity for the expenditure of large sums of borrowed money on reconstruction. Some local authorities, feeling the difficulty of obtaining borrowed money at the allowable rate of interest, have negotiated a bold policy of doubling, or at any rate greatly increasing, their rates, so as to provide their subsidy with which to take up the Board's pound for pound assistance towards new works. This is a sound policy, and will result in much improvement of the highways without passing on to posterity a load of debt which might last far longer than the road to build which it was incurred. Although roads have not been declared main highways through boroughs, except in two or three very special cases, the Board has found it possible with the funds at its disposal to give assistance to boroughs of not more than six thousand inhabitants to an extent equal to that given to the adjoining rural bodies where routes of through traffic pass along borough streets.

FLOOD DAMAGE.

I regret that it is again necessary to state that on account of exceptional floods damage to roads and bridges has been very considerable. The Department's expenditure under this heading for the past year again, unfortunately, constitutes a record. In very many cases the cost of restoration was quite beyond the resources of the local bodies, and the Government was appealed to for liberal assistance. I desire to point out in this connection that the granting of Government assistance for restoration of flood damage is very closely controlled. The Department's ever-increasing expenditure under flood damage might indicate the development of a policy whereby all damage due to floods, even of a more or less trivial nature, is subsidized. This is by no means the position. Every application for Government aid is very carefully investigated by the Department, and before any subsidy is approved the local body's ability to meet the cost of restoration from its own financial resources, and the question whether or not any or all of the damage can rightly be attributed to neglected maintenance, ill-considered design, faulty constructional work, or to causes beyond the reasonable provision of the local authority, are carefully gone into.

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The cost of restoring this damage by flood being very considerable, both to the local authorities and to the Crown, seems to indicate that some better method of The expenditure may be a serious drain on the Government's finance is called for. financial resources, but it is crippling on the local authorities. I am of the opinion that the time has now arrived when local authorities should be empowered, and required by legislation, to set up reserve funds to provide for such exceptional This proposal is now being investigated by departmental officers, and it is hoped that a means may be evolved whereby the revenue of any one year should be relieved of the heavy drain due to those spasmodic occurrences.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS.

OPERATION.

The Department's operating hydro-electric plants have had a successful year, have given satisfactory service to consumers, and have been able to make a profit after paying all operating and capital charges.

LAKE COLERIDGE ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The capital has been increased during the year from £892,801 to £1,008,491, of which about £100,000 is for duplication works that have not yet gone into operation. The financial results for the year can be summarized as follows:—

Capital inves	tment	••				£ 1,008,491
Revenue	• •	• •	• •	••	£	92,163
Expenditure-	Workin	g-expenses			23,270	
	Interes	t	• •		47,780	
	Deprec	iation			15,679	
	-					86,729
	Profit	• •	••	• •		£5,434

This has been utilized in reducing the deficiency which had accumulated on

the Profit and Loss in the early years, from £23,172 to £17,738.

The water-supply to the lake has been well maintained. It has not been necessary to draw at all on the storage available, as the lake has been maintained

at overflow level practically for the whole year.

The power-station plant has operated very satisfactorily throughout the year, although it has had to carry heavy overloads on several occasions. The maximum load for the year ended 31st March, 1925, was 13,180 kilowatts, occurring in June, 1924, but since the end of the financial year the peak load has exceeded 14,000 kilowatts.

Two 30 in.-diameter siphons were installed during the year to bring in additional water over the intake gates and screens, and to reduce the heavy frictional losses which were occurring on heavy loads. These gates and the tunnel were originally designed for only 9,000 kilowatts, and the siphons at a very limited cost have been successful in enabling heavy overloads to be carried until the second tunnel now under construction can be put into operation.

During the year a new contract for supply of power for a period of twelve years was entered into with the Christchurch City Council, the Department's largest consumer on the Coleridge system. This contract provides that the Council shall guarantee to the Department substantial minimum payments each year, and in return will receive power at rates equivalent to those at which it estimated it could have obtained power from a local development at Waimakariri. It is considered that this contract will have very satisfactory results for both parties: the Department has secured a guaranteed revenue over a long period, and the Council has secured a power supply at cheap rates, without having to raise a large amount D.—1.

of capital themselves, and without the risk of having the capital expenditure on which the charges were based exceeded during construction.

HORAHORA ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The financial results on this plant have again been very satisfactory during the year. The position may be summarized as follows:—

Capital inve	estment			• •		$ frac{ frac}}{ frac{ frac}}{ frac{ frac{ frac{ frac{1\frac{1\frac{ frac{1 ffit}}{ frac{ fita}}}{ f{1.0}}}}}}}}{ frac{ fign}}{ f{1.0}}}}}}}{ frac{ frac{ frac{ frac{ fita}{ frac{ frac{ f{1.}}}}{ frac{ frac{ f{1.}}}{ frac{ frac{ f{1.}}}{ frac{ frac{ f{1.0}}}}{ frac{ frac{ f{1.0}}{ frac{ f{1.0}}}}{ frac{ frac{ f{1.0}}}{ frac{ frac{ f{1.0}}{ fita}}}}}}{ frac{ fita}{ fita}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}$
Revenue						
	• •	• •	• •	• •	£	65,184
Expenditure	m e-Working-c	expenses			14,106	
	${f Interest}$			• •	20,129	
	Depreciat	ion	• •		9,757	
	_					43,992
	Profit	••				£21,192

As this plant has now paid off all deficiencies and is operating at a profit, this amount has been utilized in paying sinking-fund contributions, £4,138, and the balance carried forward into reserve.

The additional units which have been installed during the year came into operation since the end of the financial year, and will enable a considerably greater load to be carried during the coming year. Since the end of the year also power has been supplied over the new transmission-line from Horahora to Auckland.

An arrangement has been come to with the Tauranga Borough Council by which the Department's Horahora system will be interconnected at Waikino with a line from the borough plant at McLaren's Falls, and the borough has contracted to supply up to 1,800 kilowatts to the Department's system. Besides providing this extra amount of power, this connection will be very useful as affording some standby on the end of the single transmission-line between Horahora and Waikino.

WAIKAREMOANA PLANT.

The small development at Waikaremoana, installed partly to provide power for the construction works of the proposed major development there, has been in operation supplying power to the Wairoa Power Board. Though the financial results as an operating power-supply station have not been so good as in the two larger schemes, the development has given excellent service to the Wairoa district, and has resulted in considerable development in that locality. The plant has been leased to and is being operated by Wairoa Power Board until such time as it is required for the major development. The capital outlay is £77,314, capital charges (interest and depreciation) amount to £5,735, and the revenue to £2,440, giving a loss of £3,295 for the year.

MANGAHAO ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

This station went into operation partially towards the end of the year, supply being given to the Horowhenua Power Board in November, to the Manawatu-Oroua Power Board in December, partial supply to the Hutt Valley Power Board in December, and continuous supply to the same Board in March. The limited revenue obtained from supply before the end of the financial year has been credited to capital, and the scheme considered as an operating development as from the beginning of this financial year—1st April, 1925. The operating capital at that date was £1,493,456, which amount will be added to as additional sections of transmission-line and substations come into operation.

Up to the end of the financial year the peak load on the power-station had reached 7,160 kilowatts, and the revenue obtained £3,237.

Since the end of the financial year supply has been given to the Wellington City Council, to the Tararua Power Board, the Dannevirke Power Board, and

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Wairarapa Power Board. The peak load on the plant by the end of June had reached 9,080 kilowatts.

The operation of the plant has been very successful, and no serious interruptions have occurred. It is gratifying to know that of the slight mishaps that have occurred none have been due to the transmission.

CONSTRUCTION WORK.

During the year the total expenditure on new works has been £1,043,176, increasing the total expenditure on hydro-electric development from £3,035,172 to £4,078,348. The main items of expenditure have been—

		£
Lake Coleridge (15,000 k.w. extension, &c.).		115,690
Horahora (4,000 k.w. extension, &c.)		48,156
		624,944
Arapuni 1A development 45,000 k.w.		253,520
Waikaremoana (construction plant and surve	ys)	691
Surveys, other schemes		175

LAKE COLERIDGE DUPLICATION, ETC.

Substantial progress has been made with the work of installing a new tunnel, pipe-lines, and additions to power-station and plant to make available a further 20,000 horse-power at this development. Some difficulty was experienced on the tunnel contract with an inflow of water at the centre shaft, and the alignment was amended to take the new tunnel farther away from the present operating-tunnel. Work is now proceeding without any great difficulty at all four faces, and it is anticipated that the tunnel will be completed in ample time to give additional supply next winter.

Good progress has been made by the Department's own staff with the intake for the new works on the lake-shore. The steel cylinder has been floated into position, sunk, and the shell filled with concrete. The material is now being excavated from the inside, and the cylinder lowered into its final position on the rock. The under-water drive connecting the gate-chamber and tunnel with the cylinder intake has been driven out to within a few feet of the cylinder, and will be broken through as soon as the cylinder is finally embedded in position.

Substantial progress has been made with the extension to power-house, which is now nearing completion; the erection of new pipe-lines is under way, and a drag-line excavator is engaged on the excavation of new tail-race.

Contracts have been let for the supply of new generating plant and switchgear both for the power-house and the Addington Substation, to provide for the additional loading that will be possible with the extended development. Fair progress is being made on all sections, and it is anticipated that the Department will be able to meet all demands for power on this system by the end of July, 1926.

Materials have been obtained and contracts let for the erection of a second transmission-line between Hororata, on the Coleridge-Christchurch line, and Timaru, and arrangements are being made for the Department to extend this line from Timaru to Oamaru. An endeavour is being made to have these extra lines completed and ready for operation by the time the duplication works at Lake Coleridge are completed. The new line has been designed so that it may ultimately be operated at 110,000 volts, and form part of a main trunk system connecting the different power-stations that may be developed in Canterbury and Otago.

MANGAHAO SCHEME.

The major portion of the expenditure on hydro-electric development during the last year has been in connection with this scheme. Altogether a sum of £624,944 was expended during the past financial year. The construction of the dams at Mangahao and Tokomaru, and the interconnecting tunnels, have been completed. The power-house building has been completed, and the whole of the plant and machinery installed and gone into operation. The construction of the main transmission-lines and substations has been expedited. The lines have been

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completed to Wellington, and to Bunnythorpe on the north-west, and are under construction towards Wanganui. A line has been erected across the Ruahines from Bunnythorpe to Woodville, and from there north to Waipukurau and south to Masterton. Substations have been erected and the necessary plant installed at Khandallah, Bunnythorpe, Mangamaire, Dannevirke, and Masterton, and a switching-station at Woodville. Extensions to the main lines are being made to Napier and Wanganui, and tenders have been invited for substations at these points. A substation is being built at Ongaonga (for southern Hawke's Bay), and the plant and material is on order for substations at Napier and Wanganui.

HORAHORA POWER SCHEME.

An expenditure of £48,156 has been made on extensions to this scheme during the year. The additions to the power-house and headrace have been completed, and the two new 2,000-kilowatt units put into operation. A considerable amount of work has been done on building a new weir across the river above the head-gates, and on the installation of gates to control the flow of water into the power-station. There has been some delay in the delivery of these gates, and further delays have been caused by heavy floods which occurred in the river during May and June.

A start has been made with the erection of a 50,000-volt line between Waikino and Katikati, to connect the Horahora system with the Tauranga Borough plant at McLaren's Falls.

ARAPUNI POWER SCHEME.

The contractors for the headworks and plant, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited), have made an active start on the work under their contract. They have erected complete camps for their staff and workmen adjacent to the dam and power-house, and at the quarry-site some miles farther up the river. Considerable progress has been made with the excavation of the tunnel required to divert the river during construction of the dam, with the excavation at the power-house site, in the headrace, at the intake gate wall and weir, and on the above water excavation at the main dam. The construction of an aerial ropeway to bring in stone from the quarry is under way. The high river levels and floods which occurred in May and June have delayed work in the diversion tunnel to some extent. The Department's own staff has completed the formation and preliminary metalling of the access roads, and has built bridges over the Waikato River and the headrace channel, and commenced formation work on the Waotu-Arapuni Road deviation.

As it is most important that as much load as possible shall be available for the Arapuni Station as soon as it is completed, a considerable amount of survey and construction work has been done on transmission-lines.

The construction of one main 110,000 - volt line has been completed from Hamilton to Auckland, and this will be operated meanwhile from Horahora to give a supply of 2,000 k.v.a. to the Auckland Power Board. The survey has been completed, and construction is in hand of a 50,000-volt line from Arapuni to Rotorua. When completed this will be operated from Horahora until Arapuni is available. An extension of the Te Awamutu 50,000-volt line is under construction to Hangatiki, to give supply to the Waitomo Power Board. Surveys are in hand for a 50,000-volt line connecting Waikino and Bombay, across the Hauraki Plains, and also for the additional main 110,000-volt lines between Arapuni and Auckland.

A portion of the main substation at Penrose to give supply to the Auckland Power Board has been built, and the plant necessary to give temporary supply from Horahora has been installed. Plant is also on order to give supply to the Franklin Power Board.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

For the current year the main works under construction will comprise— Lake Coleridge.—Further work on duplication, tunnel, intake, power-house, plant, &c., to bring capacity up to 27,000 kilowatts. Installation of new switch-gear at power-house and Addington Substation. Duplication of main transmission-line to Timaru; erection of main line from Timaru to Oamaru, and erection of substation at Oamaru. D.-1. xviii

Horahora.—Completion of new weir at intake; erection of transmission-lines to Rotorua, to Hangatiki, and from Waikino to Katikati.

Mangahao.—Erection of second dam on Mangahao to give storage necessary to run station to full capacity. Extension of main transmission-lines to Napier and to Wanganui. Erection of substations at these points, and completion of

substation at Ongaonga.

Arapuni.—Continuation of the contract work by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited). It is anticipated that the river will be deviated from the base of the dam through the diversion tunnel towards the end of the year, and the placing of the bulk concrete commenced. A start will be made with the erection of main transmission-line to Auckland, and with extension to give supply to the Waitemata Power Board, and with substations to supply that Power Board and the Franklin Power Board.

Waikaremoana.—Plans and specifications for the first stage, 20,000 kilowatts, of the main development will be completed, and if satisfactory contracts for the sale of power are entered into a commencement will be made with the construction.

Other Schemes.—Survey and investigation work will be continued on other schemes, so that definite plans can be made available for further developments to fit into the general scheme whenever load requirements become such as to

warrant additional stations being built.

The works now under construction and about to be started at an early date will require a capital expenditure of about £1,000,000 per annum for the next few years, but are such that we may reasonably expect to pay interest and operating-costs within a short period after completion. Meanwhile the investigation of additional sources of power, particularly in the South Island, will be continued, so that as soon as there is any indication that the present stations are likely to become fully loaded, or that any considerable power load is likely to develop in new districts, a scheme of development will be ready for construction.

In addition to carrying on investigation work on power schemes to meet the ordinary industrial and domestic development, it is proposed to put in hand more detailed surveys of some of the large power sources that exist on the western sounds of Otago and Southland. It is thought that if the potential value of these sources of power is made known in concise and accurate form, it may be the means of attracting special industries to the locality to take advantage of the very cheap power that can undoubtedly be developed in these localities.

DOMESTIC DOMESTICS

POWER BOARDS, ETC.

Apart from the work done directly by the Department, the Power Boards throughout the country have carried out a considerable amount of work in distributing the power purchased in bulk from the Department. At the end of the financial year 39 Boards had been formed, covering an area of 62,520 square miles, or 61 per cent. of the total area of the Dominion. The total population in the area controlled by these Boards is 776,510, or 59 per cent. of the population of the Dominion; the unimproved capital land value of the Power Board areas amounts to £231,485,074, or 70·3 per cent. of the total unimproved capital value of the Dominion.

GENERAL.

Apart from the business of generating and supplying power in bulk, the Department has a most important function in controlling and regulating the various electrical works carried out by Power Boards and other local authorities throughout New Zealand. As an indication of the growth of this side of the electrical development it may be mentioned that since 1921 the number of miles of electric lines has increased from 1,909 to 6,011, or an increase of 215 per cent. in four years. With such rapid growth we must be very careful to see that the construction and operation is uniformly safe and economical, and that the general consumer, in most cases unskilled in the intricate technical details of electrical supply, is protected in all ways. This section of the work is fast outgrowing the capacity of the present organization in the Department, and it is hoped during the year to reorganize it so as to enable this work to be carried out in a more comprehensive way.

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As this section affects the interests not only of the Department and the ordinary consumer but also the interests of other State Departments, of the power-supply authorities, the insurance companies, and the electrical traders, we have under consideration the setting-up of an advisory Board containing representatives of these bodies to act with the Department in framing regulations and taking other steps to see that work is carried out in the most satisfactory way.

RAILWAYS.

Kailways Improvement Authorization Act, 1914.

The expenditure under the Railways Improvement Authorization Act, 1914, amounted to £253,874, for new stations and station-yards, goods-sheds, and terminal facilities at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Addington, Lyttelton, Paeroa, and New Plymouth; duplication, Newmarket, New Lynn; grade easements, Penrose–Mercer; new line, Auckland-Westfield; new line in Hutt Valley; deviation, Pelichet Bay; signalling, interlocking, and safety appliances; electric lighting. The proportionate cost of raising the loan was £19,533.

Additions to Open Lines.

The expenditure out of the Public Works Fund amounted to £742,922, for the provision of additional rolling-stock, tarpaulins, Westinghouse brakes, steam-heating, workshop machinery, improvements and additions to station-buildings, extension of sidings, bridge-works, subways, cranes, weighbridges, additions to workshops; tablet, telegraph, and telephone facilities; additional dwellings; signals and interlocking; and purchase of land.

WAIHOU AND OHINEMURI RIVERS IMPROVEMENTS.

Work on the upper and lower branches of the Waihou River was continued, while the destruction of willows on the Ohinemuri River and Hikutaia Creek was completed. No. 1 dredge was in operation on the Upper Waihou River, and No. 2 electric dredge is almost ready for service. A towing-barge has also been provided, and pontoons erected for the discharge pipe-lines. A considerable amount of survey work has been carried out, the principal being river traverse from Mangaiti to Te Aroha; survey of transmission-line from Ngahina to Netherton; and a contour survey of the lower Waihou area between Ngahina and Wharepoa.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At Auckland new workshops for Public Works Department were completed and occupied. A site was acquired for the erection of a fumigating-shed for the use of the Public Health and Agriculture Departments, and a suitable building has been erected thereon. A new printing-room was erected in the Departmental Buildings for use of the Draughting Branch of the Public Works Department. At the Law Court Buildings in High Street an automatic fire-alarm system was installed, and provision was made for electrically heating offices in the building. At Penrose a new store building was practically completed, as well as a residence for the storekeeper.

At Taumarunui additions to residences of the District Engineer and the Chief Clerk were completed.

At Napier additions to the Public Works Office were completed.

At Wellington additions were made to an existing building to provide further accommodation for the Land and Income Tax Department. A small building at the back of the main departmental buildings was removed, and a commencement made with a substantial addition to accommodate Government Departments, rendered necessary owing to the expansion of public business. A fire-alarm system was installed in the Government Printing Office. At the State Fire Insurance Building radiators were installed. An addition to the Public Works Department's garage was made.

At Nelson electric light was installed in the Provincial Buildings and the departmental building (formerly the Post-office.).

At Dunedin alterations at the old police-station were completed to accommodate overnment Departments, and alterations and renovations were carried out at the ld Post-office building for a similar purpose. At Alexandra a store building was erected. At Wingatui additional land was acquired and a new explosives-magazine was erected.

A large number of fittings and furnishings required for various departmental offices were made in the Wellington Workshops, while the ordinary maintenance and upkeep of Government buildings generally engaged the attention of a considerable staff throughout the year.

Courthouses.

A new Courthouse was erected at Matamata, while extensive additions were completed at Wanganui and Palmerston North. Electric light was installed at Wanganui and Nelson, and renovations and repairs undertaken at Cambridge, Coromandel, Mercer, Otorohanga, Paeroa, Taupo, Opotiki, New Plymouth, Waitara, Stratford, Eltham, Hawera, Opunake, Manaia, Waverley, Ohakune, Marton, Patea, Hunterville, Raetihi, Dannevirke, Woodville, Takaka, Greymouth, Westport, Timaru, Fairlie, Temuka, Kaiapoi, Cromwell, Naseby, and Oamaru.

PRISON WORKS.

The varied programme of constructional and other works is being continued with satisfactory results by the use of the available prison labour.

The metal-crushing plant at the Auckland Prison has been kept working at its full capacity to satisfy the requirements of the Public Works Department and local bodies. An additional cottage has been erected by prison labour on the Prison Reserve near Mount Eden, and is now in occupation. There are altogether fifteen cottages at Mount Eden which have been erected by prison labour, and it is proposed to erect two additional cottages during the current year. All the available land for departmental cottages will then be occupied.

Inmates of the Waikeria Reformatory have been fully occupied in improving the farm and roads in addition to the developing of an area of virgin land on the Tokanui Estate for the Mental Hospitals Department. At the Hautu Prison Camp, near Tokaanu, prisoners have been employed exclusively in breaking up and bringing into cultivation large tracts of Crown lands. It is proposed to push forward this work more vigorously in the future, and with that view a new camp is being established at Rangipo, close to the junction of the Waiouru and Waimarino-Tokaanu Roads. Sawn timber is being produced in large quantities at the Waikune Prison sawmill, near Erua. It is proposed to install, as early as possible, a planingmachine, which will enable the Department to supply dressed timber required by Government Departments. Prisoners from the Waikune Camp are employed in re-forming and metalling the main arterial road between Raurimu and Ohakune. The Waimarino-Tokaanu Road is also being maintained by prison labour from the Waikune Camp. The construction of the new prison near Mount Crawford, Wellington, is proceeding, and it is proposed to erect during the current year two suitable cottages for married officers who are to be employed there. The brickmaking plant at the Wi Tako Prison, Trentham, has been further improved, and two portable brick-presses manufactured. The erection of an administration block at the Paparua Prison is proceeding satisfactorily. General improvements to the Borstal Institution farm, Invercargill, have been carried out. The low-lying portions of the farm area are being raised by depositing mud and silt taken from the Waihopai River by means of a suction-dredge. The new rifle range on the reclaimed area at Otatara has been completed.

POLICE-STATIONS.

There was considerable activity in the erection of police buildings during the last financial year, new buildings being erected at the following places: Rawene, Mercer, Rahotu, Foxton, Port Nelson. Leeston, and St. Albans; new lock-ups were erected at Kerepeehi and Henderson.

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The general maintenance of police-stations had been suspended in some degree during the war period and for some time thereafter, so that a considerable leeway faced the Department so far as ordinary maintenance of police-stations was concerned. A substantial effort was made during last year to have these arrears of work attended to, and a considerable programme was carried out, including the following places: Russell, Cambridge, Etlerslie, Frankton, Hamilton, Huntly, Kihikihi, Morrinsville, Ngaruawahia, Otorohanga, Paeroa, Te Aroha, Te Awamutu, Waihi, Warkworth, Whitianga, Taneatua, Tauranga, Opotiki, Katikati, Ruatorea, Tolaga Bay, Motu, Rangaroa, Stratford, Normanby, New Plymouth, Waitara, Fitzroy, Eltham, Hawera, Kaponga, Aramoho, Hunterville, Marton, Taihape, Ohakune, Raetihi, Patea, Moawhango, Wanganui, Napier (Carlyle Street), Woodville, Porangahau, Palmerston North, Nelson, Motueka, Richmond, Takaka, Oxford, St. Andrews, Coalgate, Geraldine, Ashburton, Rakaia, Fairlie, Methven, Belfast, Christchurch, Lytteiton, Caversham, Cromwell, Duntroon, Kurow, Lawrence, Milton, Mosgiel, Palmerston, Pembroke, Portobello, Ranfurly, Roxburgh, South Dunedin, and Waitahuna.

POST AND TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.

The rapid expansion of the Department's business continually demands the provision of increased or improved accommodation for the conduct of such business. The maintenance of a progressive building policy is therefore necessary. The requirements are many and varied, but each case is dealt with strictly in its order of urgency.

As an indication of the rapid growth of the Department's business I quote the case of Ngatea, situated on the Hauraki Plains, most of which was a swamp some years ago. In 1912, when a post-office was first established at Ngatea, the business was conducted in a small building situated on the property of one of the settlers, who acted as Postmaster. In 1919 a permanent Postmaster was appointed, and in 1922 a small departmental building, costing £325, was erected. The increase in the volume of business was so marked that within a comparatively short period the accommodation provided was found to be inadequate, and during the latter part of 1924 the erection was commenced of an up-to-date country post-office building, with accommodation for a telephone exchange and residential quarters for the Postmaster, together with storage and garage accommodation, at a cost of £2,750.

During the year arrangements were made for the erection of post-office buildings at each of the following places: Flat Creek, Hyde, Middlemarch, Motueka, Mokauiti, Motu, Ngatea, Ohingaiti, Orari, Pokeno, Pongaroa, Pukemiro, St. Andrews, St. Heliers, Silverdale, Springburn, Tarras, Te Uku, Waikino, Wellington (automatic-telephone exchange).

A building which is destined to become the central telephone exchange has been erected in Wellington. In addition to accommodating the switching-apparatus required for the ultimate conversion to automatic working of the whole of the public telephone service in Wellington, offices are provided in the new building for the District Telegraph Engineer and his staff, who are responsible for the city's telephone service

Additions were made to the post-office buildings at Christchurch, Horopito, Kaikohe, and Te Aroha. At Whakatane additional accommodation for the post-office was obtained by taking that portion of the post-office building previously in occupation by the Postmaster as residential quarters.

Additions were made to the railway-station buildings at Kohuratahi and Tahora to provide accommodation for the post-office.

At Greymouth and Napier combined workshop and garage buildings were erected during the year. Garages were provided at Cambridge and Gore. At Sheffield arrangements were made to lease a building and to adapt it for use as a post-office.

The Department's business at Albury, which had previously been conducted at the railway-station, was during the year transferred to a building the property of the Department, and which had been secured some years previously in anticipation of requirements

At Ashburton the Department secured the freehold of a property previously leased for the purposes of a garage and store.

The hope expressed in last year's report regarding an addition to the chief post-office building at Gisborne is being consummated. The work is in progress.

Plans are now in course of preparation for buildings at the following places: Marton, Napier, and Taumarunui, and for additions to existing buildings at Palmerston North, Hastings, and Wanganui.

In connection with street-improvement work in the City of Auckland, the Government recently entered into an arrangement with the Auckland City Council for the exchange of certain real estate. The transaction will result in the transfer of the Auckland East Post-office building and site in Shortland Street to the Auckland The building which is to be demolished is a very old structure, City Council. and until 1912 it housed the Chief Post-office at Auckland. If the post and telephone office at present conducted in the building is to be continued, new accommodation will require to be found for the office. The manual-telephone exchange previously in use at Auckland has been replaced by an automatic-telephone exchange, which is housed in a building erected in Wellesley Street.

Portion of the Shortland Street building has been used as a store for telegraph and telephone material and for a workshop. It was necessary, therefore, to secure other accommodation for these purposes. This is being provide by means of an addition to the workshop and garage building in Stanley Street.

In places at which the Post and Telegraph Department has in commission petrol - driven vehicles, and where the circumstances warrant it, suitable arrangements require to be made for the storage and delivery of motor-spirit. The former is provided by means of steel tanks suitably placed underground, and the latter is The capacity of the tanks varies from 200 to 1,000 made by means of a pump. gallons; the pumps are of two types, the measuring type and the non-measuring

In addition to the foregoing, renovations and repairs were carried out at nearly

one hundred post-offices.

Customhouses.

The cellar-floor of the Customhouse at Nelson was relaid in Neufchatel asphalt with concrete top, to prevent water percolating through.

MENTAL HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT.

At Auckland electric light has been installed in the institution, and also in the Medical Superintendent's and clerk's residences. The hot-water system in the main building has been remodelled. Extensive repairs and renovations have been carried out, fire appliances inspected, and defective hose renewed. Alterations and renovations have been carried out at the Wolfe Home, and additional ventilation

At Tokanui the administration and store block was completed, and the female admission block is nearing completion. A workshop building was converted into a dormitory, and electric lighting installed in all staff cottages and farm buildings. The necessary machinery was installed in the laundry. A water-supply has been

provided from the Te Awamutu Council's main.

At Porirua new day-rooms were provided, and a three-story concrete building with verandas and sun-rooms for the use of the patients. Two villas for female patients are nearly ready for occupation, and steady progress is being made relative to three similar buildings for men patients. Suitable quarters for workmen, including a reading-room and bathrooms and lavatories, have been provided, and a new kitchen and dining-room constructed.

At Hokitika the No. 1 unit, being part of a new scheme proposed, was comed. A residence for the Medical Superintendent, and also cottage for night nurses, were erected. The attendants' quarters were renovated, and the construction of a villa to accommodate a considerable number of patients was put in hand. All buildings have been connected with the new drainage system, and electric lighting installed.

At Nelson Mental Hospital a new store was erected, and a veranda provided at the male portion of the main section. Toitoi Ward was renovated, and alterations and improved lavatory accommodation works put in hand at El Nido Ward.

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At Stoke a contract for erection of new closed villa was entered into, and the work is in hand. A survey has been made relative to the general water and drainage scheme proposed.

At Sunnyside Mental Hospital a new building in brick for single male attendants

was provided.

At Seacliff the erection of a new bathroom and boiler-house was completed. The erection of single rooms and dining-rooms, with additional sanitary conveniences, is in hand. The erection of new fencing in the female park is in hand. A new workshop for upholsterer and bootmaker was provided.

BUILDINGS FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Offices were erected at Owaka and Otautau. Additional buildings were provided at the Ruakura Experimental Station, while necessary farm buildings were provided at Waimaunga Experimental Station. Farm buildings and necessary fencing were provided at the Galloway Experimental Station.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

At Auckland St. Helens Hospital the old isolation block was renovated, and at Motuihi Quarantine Station necessary maintenance works were carried out. At Hanmer a residence for the Medical Superintendent was provided, and commencement made with the erection of a Women's Hospital. At St. Helens Hospital, Christchurch, an isolation block was provided and new runways erected.

EDUCATIONAL.

Considerable progress both in the way of the erection of new primary schools and in additions to existing primary schools was made during the year in overcoming the shortage in accommodation caused by restricted operations before and during the war. A very substantial amount of remodelling has also been done in connection with existing schools where the class-room accommodation is unsuitable in character either from the educational or the hygienic point of view, and the alterations have met with the greatest satisfaction. This has been effected at a small percentage of the cost of entirely new buildings. The policy of rebuilding one per annum of the oldest and least satisfactory schools in the larger centres is being continued. Accordingly, new buildings are being erected at Napier Street, Auckland; Mount Cook, Wellington; Richmond Road and Christchurch West, in Christchurch; Caversham, in Dunedin; and Invercargill South, in Invercargill. In other centres also similar works of less magnitude are being undertaken. New training-colleges are in course of erection in Auckland and Christchurch.

The Government has adopted a policy of erecting secondary-school buildings by the Public Works Department. Under this policy new secondary and technical high-school buildings are in hand in Whangarei, Hastings, and Lower Hutt, while that at Invercargill is nearing completion. Under the same system additions to high schools are in hand or have been completed during the year at Thames, Gisborne, Palmerston North, and Timaru; while in other centres substantial maintenance works have been carried out. Other secondary-school buildings in course of construction or being added to are the Napier Boys' High School, Feilding Technical High School Hostel, Masterton High School Hostel, Wellington East Girls' College, Wellington Boys' College Hostel, Christchurch Boys' High School, Waitaki Boys' High School,

and Waitaki Girls' High School.

Extensive building operations in connection with Universities are being undertaken at Auckland (new Arts Building) and at Dunedin (new Medical and Dental Buildings).

LIGHTHOUSES.

The policy of converting a number of watched lights to automatic operation has been steadily pursued during the year, Tiritiri and Anglem Point having been completed, and the apparatus for the new automatic incandescent installation, which is to be erected at Cape Foulwind, having been received. The direction-finding experiments in connection with the proposed fog-signal at the Three Kings have been brought to finality, and have served to definitely establish the superiority

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of the direction-finder for this locality, arrangements being now in hand to procure the necessary equipment for the establishment of a station at Cape Maria Van Diemen. New lenses have been fitted to the lighthouse at East Cape, and the material for the new automatic light at Matakaoa Point is all ready for erection.

At the Chatham Islands a small electrically lit beacon has been established for

the aid of the comparatively limited shipping visiting Waitangi.

A new departure has been made in facilitating communication between some of the isolated lighthouses, and civilization, by means of wireless installations, the first of these at Puysegur Point being now in process of erection. It is anticipated that this policy will increase the amenities of life for lightkeepers on some of the out-of-the-way stations, and in some cases eliminate the difficulties and expense involved in the upkeep of telephone lines or cables in difficult situations.

A number of minor works and improvements have been carried out at the various lights, including a new crane at Cape Brett, water-supply at Cape

Palliser, &c.

Harbour-works.

Various important proposals were put before the Department by various Harbour Boards during the course of the year, and in several cases, Napier and Gisborne in particular, extensive investigations and reports were made.

Maintenance works were carried out at the Westport Harbour, and quite a number of minor works carried out at the smaller ports controlled by the

Government.

A wharf and shed were erected on the Wairoa River, whilst snagging operations were carried out at the same place. The sandbar was removed, and the Waikato Stream was improved between the Awaroa Landing and the Waikato River. In the Mokau River the snagging operations which have been in hand for some time were continued.

TOURIST AND HEALTH RESORTS.

The principal works carried out during the year were the replacement at Rotorua of wooden with cast-iron water-mains: this work has now been completed. Electric light was installed at the Mount Cook Hermitage, and at the Lake House, Waikaremoana. Work was carried out at the ladies' swimming-bath at Helensville, tracks at Mount Egmont were widened, a new tennis-pavilion was erected at Rotorua, and additions to buildings at Waitomo and Te Anau were made.

Provision is being made this year for the continuation of the work in connection with the additions to the Waitomo Hostel, Lake House, Te Anau Hotel, the huts on

Milford Track, and improvements to the tourist resorts generally.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

Since the period of depression following the Great War the expansion of the telephone and telegraph systems in New Zealand has been unprecedented, and year by year a greater amount of capital has been required to finance the development of these services. For the year ended 31st March, 1925, the capital expended in extending the telephone and telegraph systems amounted to £957,294. Although there is already one telephone for every thirteen persons in New Zealand, the potential demand for telephone service is still very great, and every expansion of the service gives rise to still further extensions. Twenty-one new exchanges were opened during the year, and to these and other exchanges throughout the Dominion over twelve thousand new connections were made; this being the greatest number of new stations connected during any year since the inception of the telephone-exchange system in New Zealand. In addition to this, the past year's operations included—

The conversion of 7,894 lines of the Auckland exchange system (comprising Wellesley Street, Ponsonby, Mount Eden, Remuera, and Onehunga exchanges) permanently to automatic working:

The prosecution of new automatic installations at Wellington Central, Dunedin, Devonport, and Takapuna; and the extension of the

automatic equipment at several other exchanges:

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The extension of the manual switchboard accommodation and the reconstruction of the outside aerial plant at a number of exchanges:

The installation of underground and aerial cables at many of the smaller exchanges, and the extension of existing cable systems at other

The replacement of the primary telegraph batteries at Wellington by the installation of the more economical universal-battery system:

The conversion to metallic circuit of many earthworking lines necessitated by the extension of the high-tension circuits of power-lines:

The reconstruction of many trunk and branch lines throughout the Dominion, and the erection of additional telephone toll circuits between the following places:

Ashburton – Ashburton Forks. Ashburton – Springburn. Auckland-Howick. Auckland-Waimauku. Auckland-Warkworth. Dunback-Islay Downs. Glen Murray-Rangiriri. Havelock-Canvastown. Invercargill-Thornbury. Lawrence-Roxburgh.

Napier-Wairoa. Nelson-Richmond. Nightcaps-Birchwood. Oamaru-Waitaki. Otautau-Riverton. Rangiwahia-Mangaweka. Rewhiti-Kumeu. Thames - Hauraki Plains. Whakatane-Opotiki.

An important extension of the telephone toll system shortly to be undertaken is the laying of a submarine telephone cable across Cook Strait for the purpose of providing greater facilities for telephone communication between the North and South Islands. The cable, which will be 50 nautical miles in length, is being obtained from the United Kingdom, and should reach New Zealand towards the end of 1925. Arrangements have been made for the N.Z.G.S. "Tutanekai" to be fitted temporarily as a cable-ship, and, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, the new cable should be available for traffic before the 31st March, 1926.

Tenders have recently been accepted for new automatic-telephone installations at Hawera, Stratford, and Dannevirke, and installation work will commence at these places as soon as sufficient supplies of equipment are delivered.

WORKS FOR DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year a commencement was made with the construction of the necessary buildings at the recently acquired Waikato camp, Ngaruawahia. camp will provide a mobilization base and training-camp for the Northern Command, and on completion of the Ordnance Stores will enable the Ordnance Depot at Auckland and the whole of Featherston Camp to be closed down. A railway-loop siding has been constructed, with a private siding within the camp giving access to the most important stores and other buildings. Several magazines have been constructed or are under construction. Married quarters and single-men's quarters are in course of erection, and a water-supply for camp purposes has been practically completed. A cookhouse for the training-camp has been erected.

At Trentham and Burnham Camps important improvements have been effected,

and small-arms ammunition magazines are under construction in both camps.

Elsewhere, various additions and improvements have been made to existing drill-halls, and new halls are being erected.

In the current year's estimates provision is made for continuing the works in progress at Waikato Camp, Ngaruawahia, and for the construction of several urgently necessary drill-halls at various centres throughout the Dominion.

In the existing camps, attention is being paid to improvements to the men's messing accommodation, married quarters, and other necessary structures.

MECHANICAL APPARATUS.

Numerous requisitions have been received during the year for constructional plant, but from information obtained by keeping a close check upon the actual D.-1. xxvi

service of separate units of plant in each district, the requirements in many cases have been met by transfer.

However, in maintaining a standard of efficiency on construction works it is necessary to occasionally make replacements, while with the growth of departmental activities it is also desirable that new and up-to-date equipment and labour-aiding machines be purchased to advance with and to keep abreast of the times.

Constructional plant purchased during the year was of a varied nature, and included the following items: Eighteen motor-trucks, seven light locomotives, fourteen pumps, eight engines, three crushers, seven electric motors, two excavators, three oil-winches, three concrete-mixers, two welding-plants, two ballast-ploughs, two motor-velocipedes, thirteen machine tools, fifteen special items of plant for main highways, together with seven special testing-machines. It was also necessary to obtain forty-two railway-wagons to cope with the additional traffic on the lines run by the Department.

Mention was made last year of the need for a numerical increase in the

mechanical staff, and the necessary appointments have since been made.

SUMMARY.

To summarize shortly the operations of the Department since I assumed control, I would point out that in the past six years £6,357,301 has been expended on railway-construction, and during that period 291 miles of railway have been brought under traffic, of which 100 miles have been handed over to the Railway Department for working, while 191 miles are being operated by the Public Works Department for the carriage of goods and passengers. The cost of sections handed over to the Railway Department was £4,836,420, a large part of which was expended prior to my assuming control of the Department.

On 4,750 miles of road, including main highways, £3,724,500 have been expended, and during the period covered by such expenditure considerable improvements in road-construction have been introduced. Bitumen penetration and sealing have been experimented with and adopted in places where such protection to road-

surfaces was considered desirable and proved to be economical.

Under the heading of "Hydro-electricity" 51,000 horse-power has been developed and transmitted to centres where demands exist, at a cost of £2,195,656,

an average cost of £45 per horse-power

An area of 19,897 acres of ground has been irrigated, which involved the spending of £460,492, a considerable portion of which will provide for further areas on which water is available, but which have not yet been brought into productivity.

The expenditure out of the Public Works Fund in connection with telegraph extension for the past six years has been £3,353,106, distributed annually as follows: 1919–20, £249,379; 1920–21, £336,468; 1921–22, £590,981; 1922–23, £501,575; 1923–24, £717,409; 1924–25, £957,294.

A great deal of mechanical plant for the aiding of labour and the carrying-out of heavy construction has been brought into use, the principal items of which are: Thirty steam-shovels; five drag-line excavators; forty-seven locomotives—steam, petrol, and electric; eighty motor-lorries; sixteen tractors; twenty concrete-mixers; twenty-two power-driven winches; thirteen air-compressors; nineteen stone-crushers; thirteen road-rollers; bitumen boilers and sprayers, and a large array of machine tools, steam boilers, motors, cranes, and the other minor machines necessary for the successful operations of the larger units.

The care of the workers on the line has had the special attention of the officers of the Department, and wherever practicable, and where works were likely to last any considerable time, huts have been provided, at a total cost of £107,131, with which sum 2,287 single men's huts were built, and in addition 343 cottages for

These are the leading features of the operations of the Department, but the other activities have been carried on with equal efficiency, and at such a rate as appeared to be required by the individual necessities of the case.

The object towards which the policy of the Department is directed, is the providing of transport means adequate to the demand, whereby the primary producer, xxvii D.—1.

and, to a esser extent, the secondary industries, may be brought into convenient and economical communication with other markets, whether the same be overseas or local. Where the produce to be carried is heavy, or the distances are long, the railway still remains the cheapest method, and with the funds available, under a reasonable development scheme, steady progress will be made, and all the disconnected links of the national system will be eventually connected, as well as in some cases pushing existing lines out into country at present unprovided with adequate transport.

With roads my sympathies have always primarily been with the settlers in the backblocks, and while it is necessary in the march of modern progress to provide money whereby modern mechanical transport can be encouraged to operate over gradually increasing lengths, the primary object of ordinary public-works road expenditure must be directed to the providing for opening up access into new country, or providing better access to those settlers who in the past have bravely advanced into the wilderness and proceeded to carve out a home for themselves in advance of the roading facilities which were available in the older settled districts.

The institution of the Main Highways Board, and the declaration of some six thousand miles of main highways, together with their own finance, largely provided directly by the owners of mechanical transport, should make adequate provision for the communications which are required, as it were, between the pioneer backblocks road and the railway or the port.

The highways scheme is more or less in its infancy, but it has, even during the portion of the year in which it has been actively operating, done a very considerable amount of work, and as its finances improve as the result of the steady increase in the numbers of vehicles and the extent of their travel, so the facilities which can be derived will increase at an even greater rate.

With regard to the hydro-electric development, my policy is well known. It is to make such arrangements as will result in an adequate supply of reasonably priced electricity being available for every person in the Dominion to whom it can be provided with an expectation of a satisfactory financial return.

I hope as time goes on to have every public Department housed in buildings which will permit of departmental officers carrying out their duties with efficiency and comfort, and which will be a credit to the General Government and to the country. At the same time the question of permanency and reasonable future expansion will not be lost sight of.

With regard to irrigation operations, so far these have been confined to the Province of Otago almost entirely, and I hope to expand the area under irrigation, and concurrently under intensive culture, as fast as the demand for land by new settlers requires, so that eventually every area of land which possesses the necessary elements of fertility, and to which water can be provided, may be brought into the maximum possible state of development. When the areas of Otago are fully developed, and quite likely before that, I am of opinion that the wonderful results thereby obtained will cause the farmers of many of the dry parts of Canterbury, and even Marlborough, to move for the provision of irrigation systems in their districts, and when that time comes it will be the policy of the Government to meet the demand.

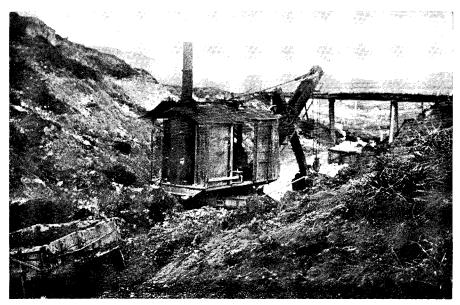
Generally speaking, while avoiding anything in the nature of a boom by means of borrowed money, I hope to continue to spend capital on works which have a reasonable prospect of financial soundness, and which will improve the general productiveness of the country and the comfort and contentment of its people.

As appendices to this Statement, honourable members will find full details of the principal works carried out by the Department in the reports of the Engineer-in-Chief, Government Architect, Chief Electrical Engineer, and Main Highways Board, respectively.

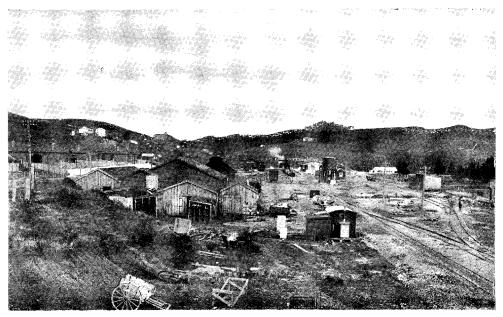
SCHEDULE SHOWING PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY-LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 1ST APRIL, 1925.

Railway.	Length of Section.	Length under Construction.	Handed over to Railway Department during Year ended 31st March, 1925.	Rails laid during Year.	Length over which Traffic is being run.	Length over which Goods Traffic only is being run.	Length ready for handing over to Railway Department.	Ready for handing over to Railway Department within	Ready for handing over to Railway Department Within Two Years.	Amount spent to Date.	Estimated Amount to Complete.
	M. CH.	M. CH.	M. CH.	M. CH.	M. CH.	M. CH.	M. CH.	M. CH.	M. CH.	બો	ધ્ય
North Auckland Main Trunk and Branches— Whangarei Branch		14 52	*	:	14 52	;	14 52	:	:	345,264	15,700
Okaihau - Te Tio			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26,106	472,500
Huarau-Waiotira	15 70	15 70		:	15 70	:	:	15 70	14.0	856,734 $572,759$	49,000 921,000
Walcuta-Krinkopuni Kirikopuni-Dargaville				::	: :	::	: :		_	::	250,000
Huntly-Awaroa	1 60	:9	1 55	:	:	:	:	:	:	928	450 000
East Coast Main Trunk and Branches			•	:	:	:	•	•	:		#00,000
Waihi-Tauranga	38 25		:	09_6	:	11 60	:		14 0	331,397	505,000
Tauranga-Taneatua (including Mount Branch)	63]	63 12	:	0 40	61 32	:	;	:	63 12	1,242,335	199,745
Taneatua-Opotiki	250	:		:	:	:	:	:	:		500,000
Gisborne-Wairoa	0 02	. 0 01	11 51	: 6	:	:	•	:	:	133,754	1,500,000
Walroa-Eskdale	92 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	•		84 KG	:	:	94. 58	:	744, 640	61,000
Stratford_Main Trumk			:		C	•	•) H		404, 000	200,10
Kohuratahi-Tahora	5 14	5 14	5 14 °	:	:	:	:	:	:	٠:	:
Tahora-Ohura	. 24 0		•	:		:	:	:		31,367	750,000
Ohura-Okahukura		19 0	:		16 0		:		19 0	5111,3-3	198,756
Opunake Branch and Manaia Branch		28 49	:	11 40	:	73 0	0	16 0	:	365,146	65,000
Rimutaka Deviation	13 24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	970,000
Wellington - Tawa Flat Deviation	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		002.01	1,100,000
Hutt Valley Kallway	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:		10,009	:
Alumana— Glenhope—Inangahua		5 71	:	2 40	:	:	:	3 71		111,653	1,300,000
Otira – Arthur's Pass	ক	:	8 14	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:
Westport-Inangahua	22 0	4	:	0	:		:	:	•	113,684	550,000
South Island Main Trunk	83 0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17,492	2,000,000
Lawrence-Roxburgh—										1	
oxburgh	24 0	16 8 26 8	•	7 5	:	15 O	: 0	0 61	:	287,095 100,740	150,000
Orepuki-Wansu	0		:	1 04	:		±7 0		:	100,112	0,00
Totals	:	283 75	26 54	39 8	132 52	58 4	29 76	75 39	110 12	5,845,911	12,515,726
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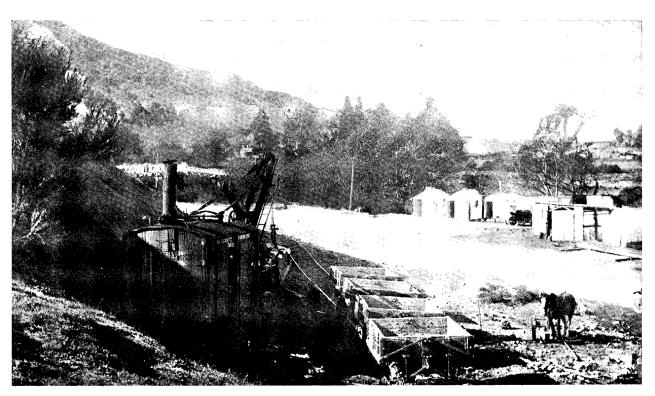
Nofre.—Distinates to complete include amounts required for maintenance and ruming traffic where traffic is being run.



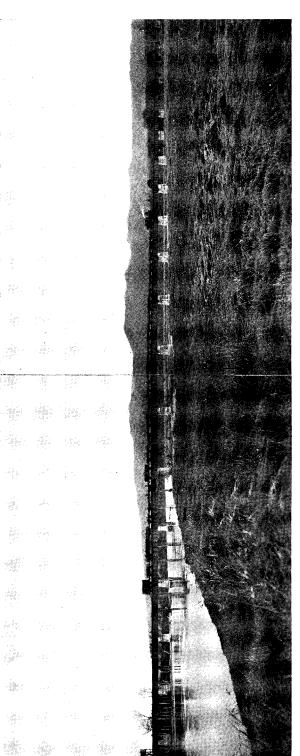
NORTH AUCKLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY, KIRIKOPUNI SECTION. Steam-navvy at work.



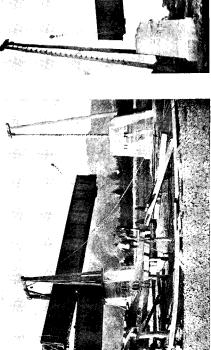
NORTH AUCKLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY, WAIOTIRA SECTION. Waiotira Station-yard.



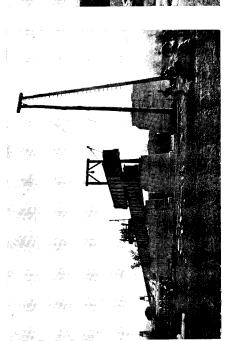
TAIERI RIVER PROTECTION WORKS. Steam-navvy in operation at Outram.



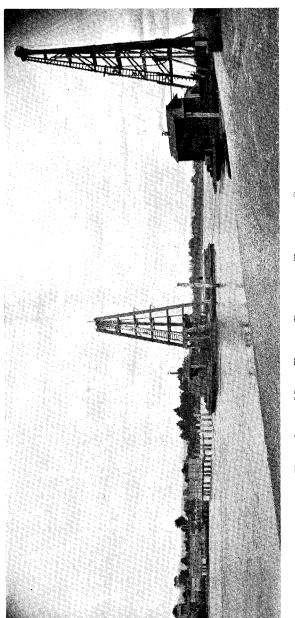
EAST COAST MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY, TANBATUA SECTION: WHAKATANE BRIDGE, AT 98 M. 40 CH. General Elevation of Bridge. (Bridge is 1,200 ft. long.)



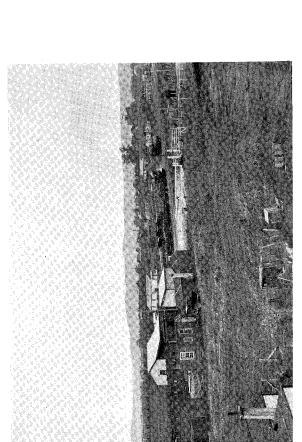
Views showing method of erecting Plate-girder Spans.



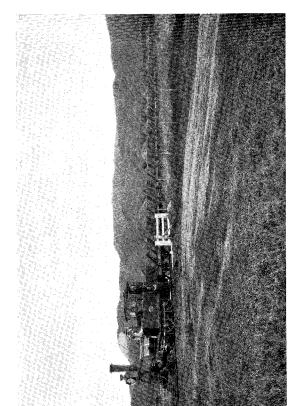
EAST COAST MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY, TANEATUA SECTION: WHAKATANE BRIDGE, AT 98 M. 40 CH.



East Coast Main Trunk Railway, Tauranga Section. Waikareao Bridge, at 39 m. 60 ch., under construction.



EAST COAST MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY, AWAKERI SECTION.
Awakeri Station-yard, at 91 m. 11 ch.

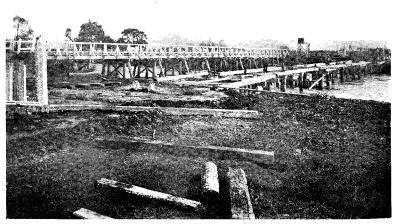


EAST COAST MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY, TAURANGA EASTWARDS.
Typical Ballast-train.

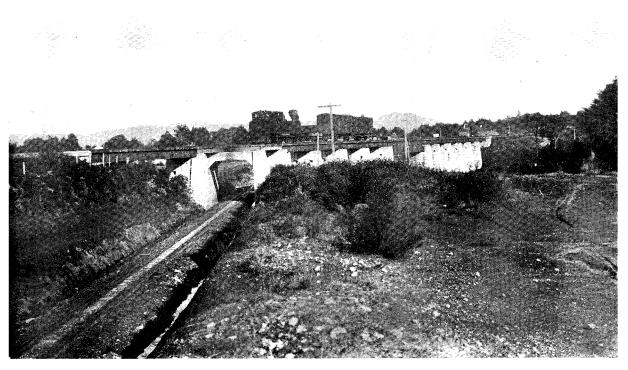


East Coast Main Trunk Railway, Awakeri Section.

Matata Quarry, at 79 m. 30 ch.: Steam-navvies at work stripping and loading.

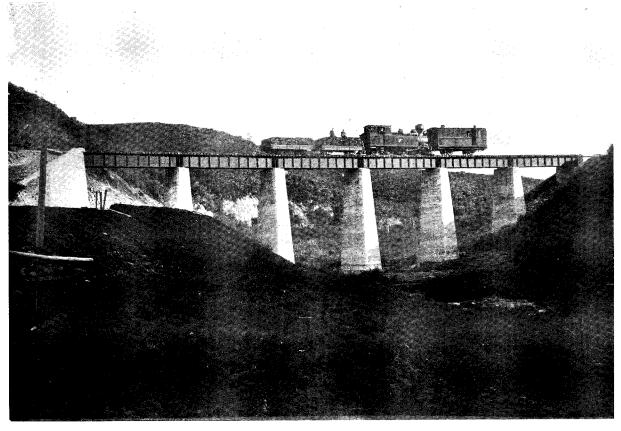


East Coast Main Trunk Railway, Awakeri Section. Rangitaiki Bridge, at 87 m. 78 ch., under construction (temporary Road and Railway Bridge in background).

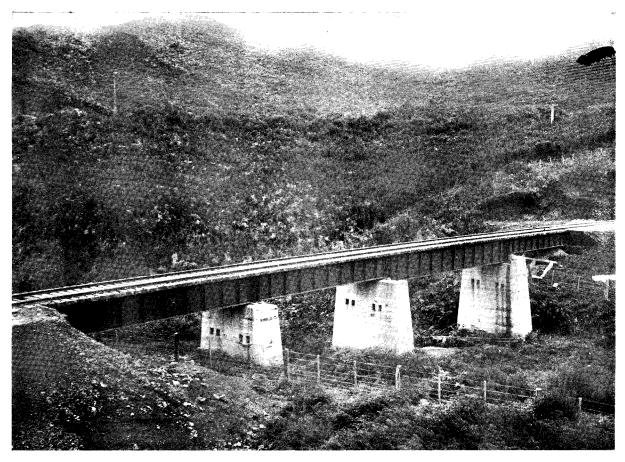


East Coast Main Trunk Railway, Athenree Section.

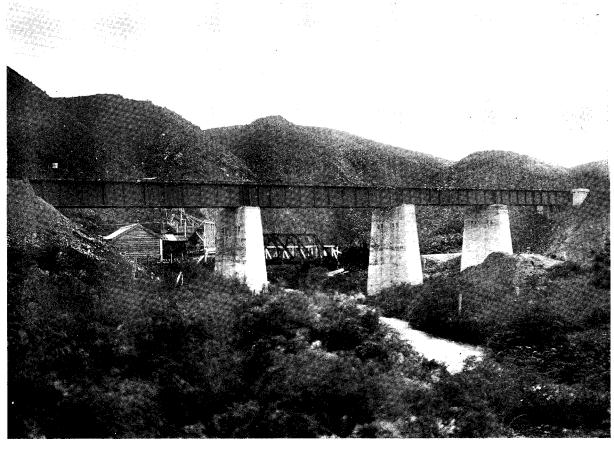
Bridge at 0 m. 3 ch., showing crossing of Waihi Company's Private Line (Waihi Station-yard in background).



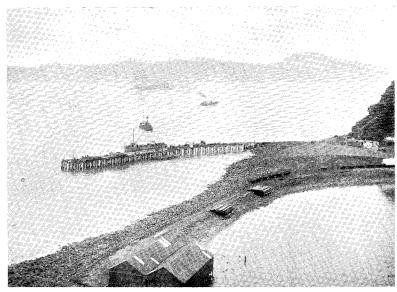
East Coast Main Trunk Railway, Athenree Section. Bridge at 6 m. 60 ch.



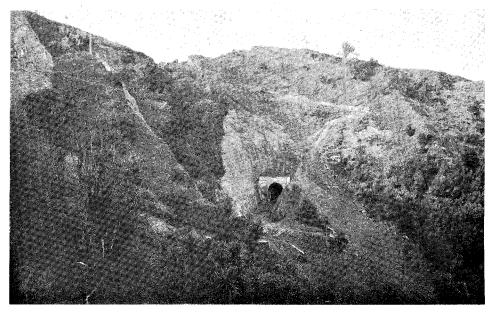
East Coast Main Trunk Railway, Athenbee Section. Bridge at 7 m. 69 ch.



East Coast Main Trunk Railway, Athenree Section. Bridge at 70 m. 23 ch. (Quarry in background.)



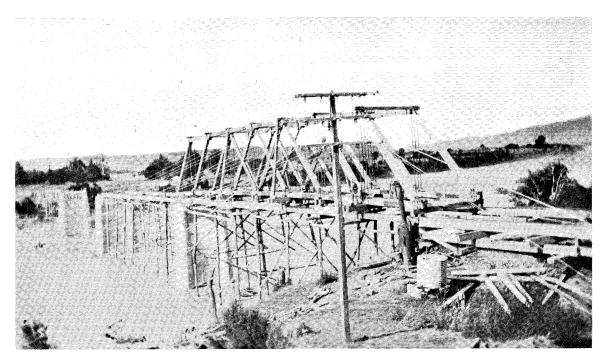
Waikokopu Branch Railway. Waikokopu Wharf (s.s. "Port Albany" in Roadstead, loading frozen meat. &c.).



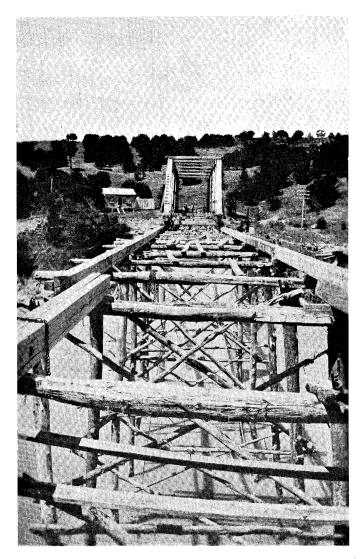
Napier – Wairoa Railway, Tutira Section. View looking south, showing No. 2 Tunnel.



Napier - Wairoa Railway, Tutira Section. View looking south from top of No. 2 Tunnel.



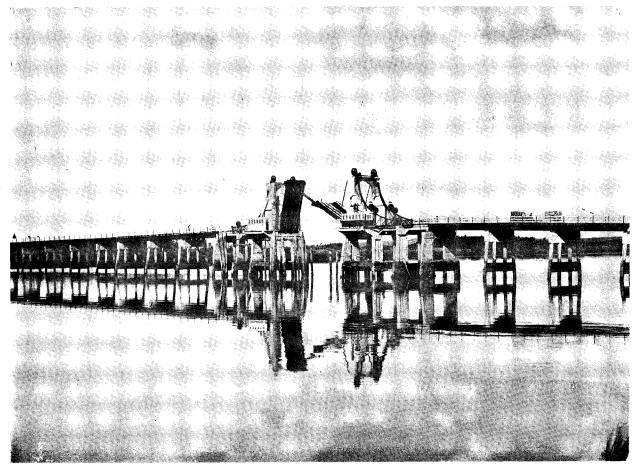
ROTOKAUTUKU BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
(Span erected on shore and launched out on skidways.)



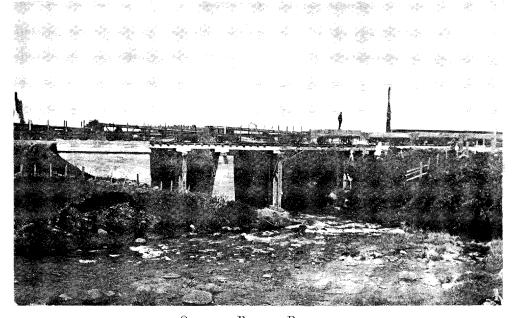
ROTOKAUTUKU BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



Wairoa River Road-bridge at Dargaville. Lift Span.

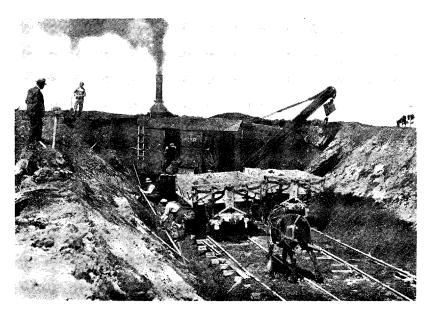


WAIROA RIVER ROAD-BRIDGE AT DARGAVILLE.
Part General Elevation, showing Lift Span.

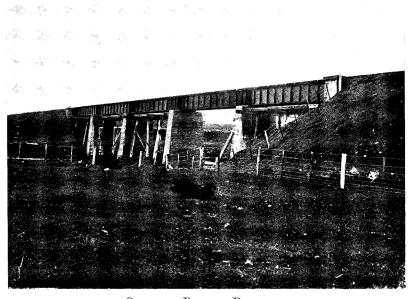


Opunake Branch Railway.

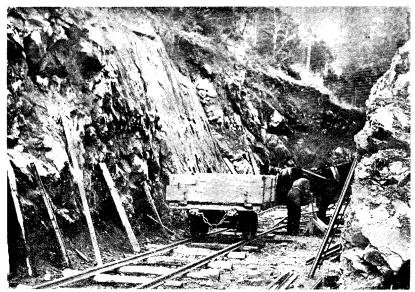
Kaupokonui River Bridge, at 7 m. 8 ch.: View showing permanent Concrete Piers and temporary Timber Piers and Spans.



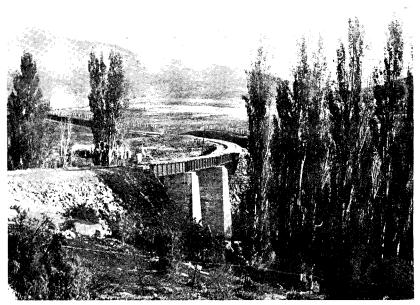
Opunake Branch Railway. Steam-navvy in Cutting near Opunake.



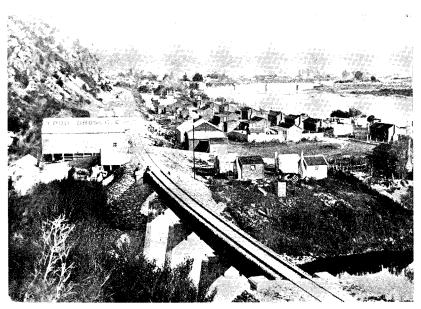
Opunake Branch Railway. Waiaua River Bridge, at 22 m. 8 ch.



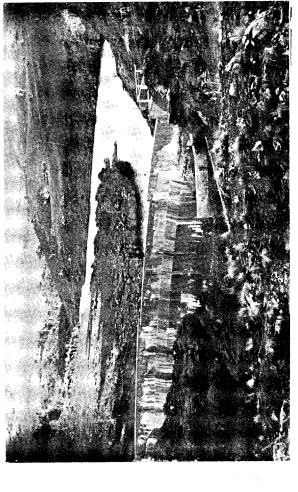
Midland Railway, Murchison Section. Cutting just beyond Kawatiri.



LAWRENCE-ROXBURGH RAILWAY.
Minzion Burn Bridge.

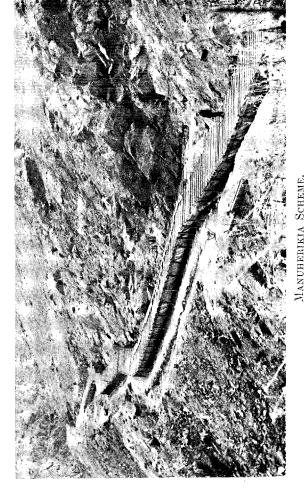


Lawrence-Roxburgh Railway.
Beaumont River Bridge and Workmen's Camp.



IDA VALLEY SCHEME. Moa Creek Weir.

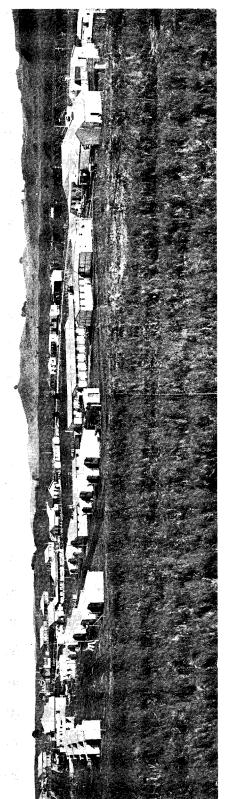
View showing Syphons across Stream.



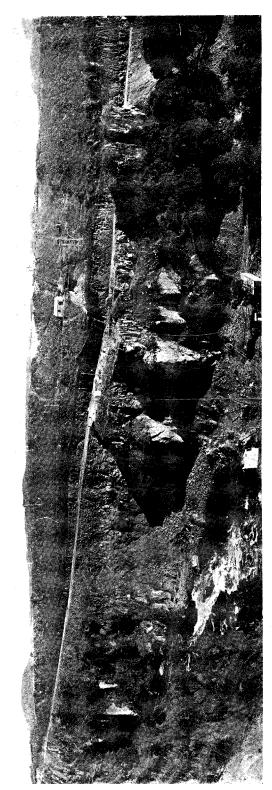
Manuherikia Gorge: New Corrugated-metal Flume.



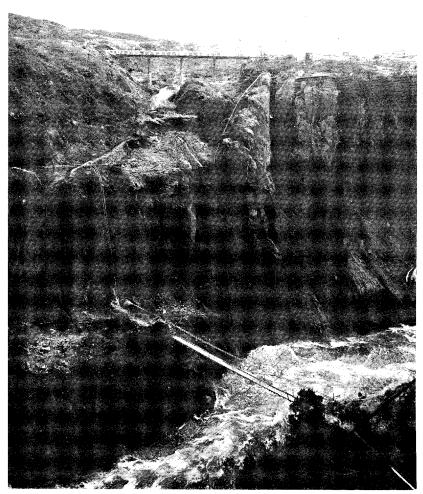
Another view of Syphons. TARRAS SCHEME.



Arapuni Hydro-electric Power Scheme. View of Arapuni Village, showing Workmen's Cottages, Offices, &c.

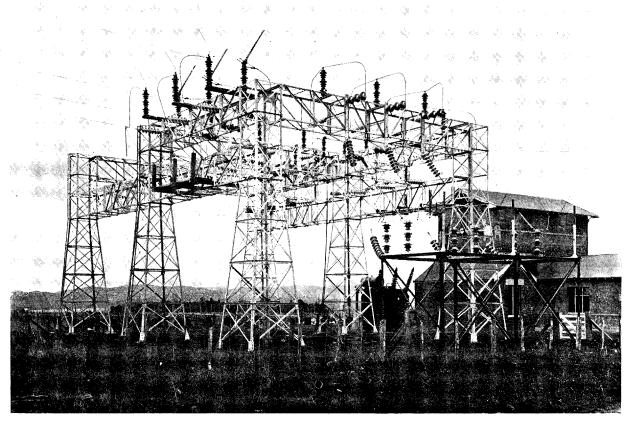


ARAPUNI HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME.
Arapuni Gorge, showing work in progress at Power-house Site.

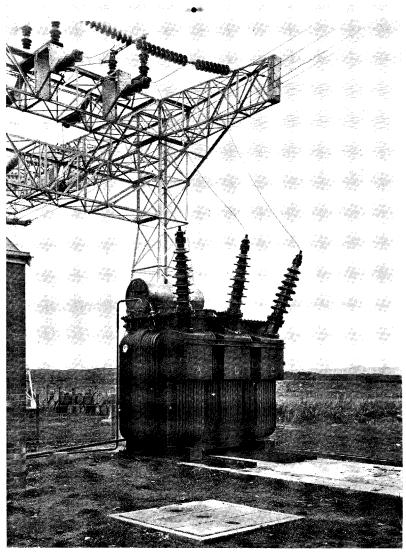


Arabuni Hydro-electric Power Scheme.

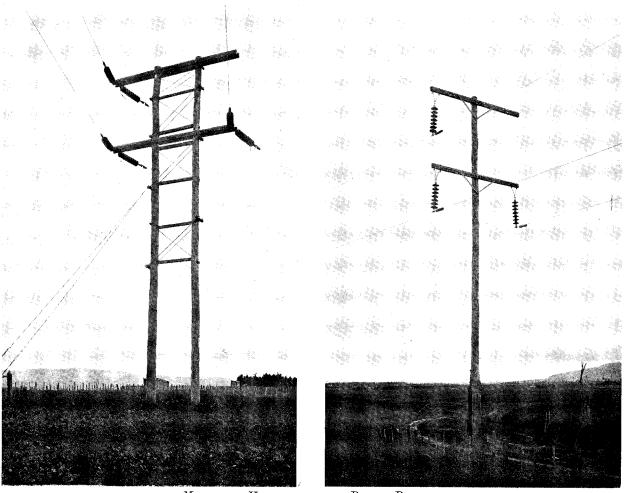
Excavation at entrance of Headrace.



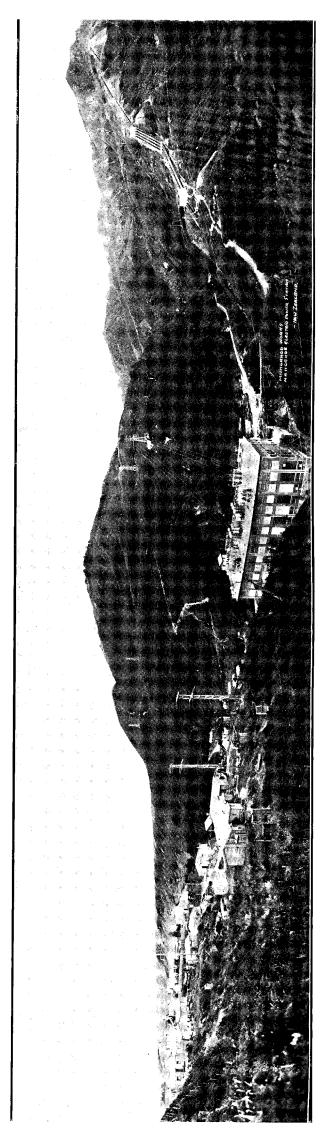
Mangahao Hydro-electric Power Plant. Outdoor Structure at Dannevirke Substation.



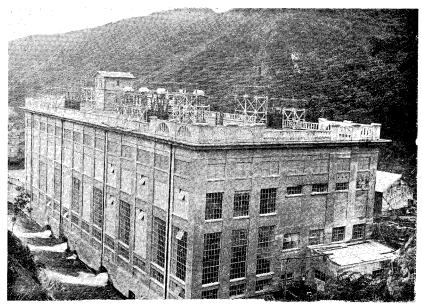
Mangahao Hydro-Electric Power Plant. Main Transformer, Dannevirke Substation.



Mangahao Hydro-Electric Power Plant. Types of Hardwood, Transmission Poles.



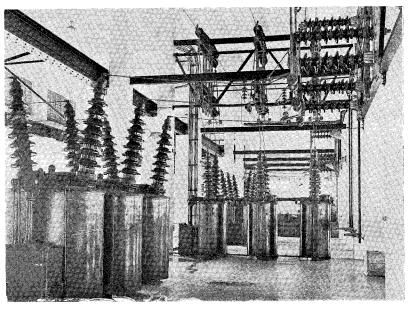
Mangahao Hydro-electric Power Scheme. View showing Power-house, Pipe-line, and Village.



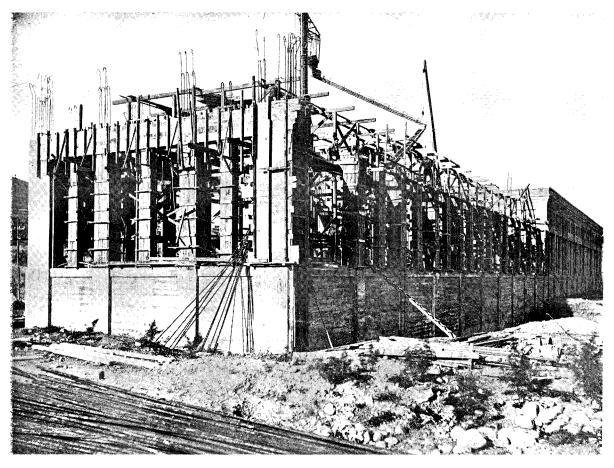
Mangahao Hydro-electric Power Plant. Power-house.



Mangahao Hydro-electric Power Plant. Power-house Switchboard and Control Apparatus.



MANGAHAO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.
Power-house Extra High Tension Switchgear.

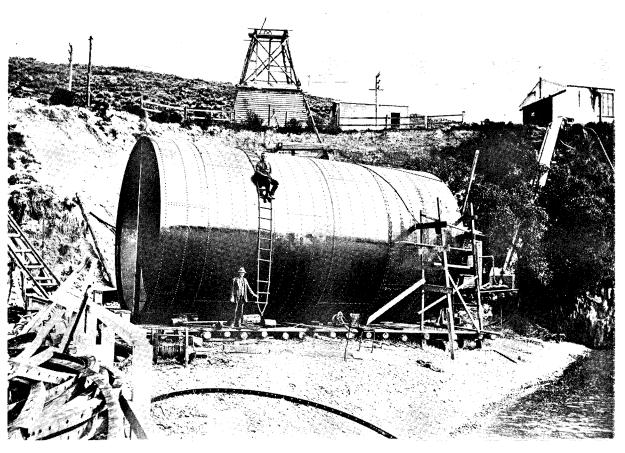


Lake Coleridge Hydro-electric Power Plant.

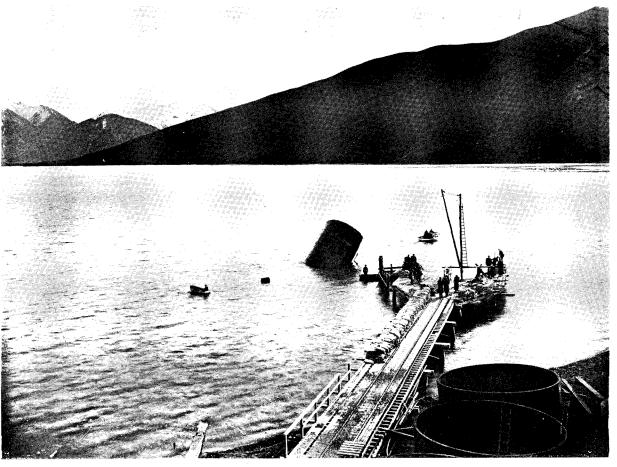
Power-house Extension (existing Power-house at far end).



LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.
View from new Pipe-line, showing Power-house Extension.



LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.
Intake Cylinder ready for launching.



LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT. Intake Cylinder being floated into position.



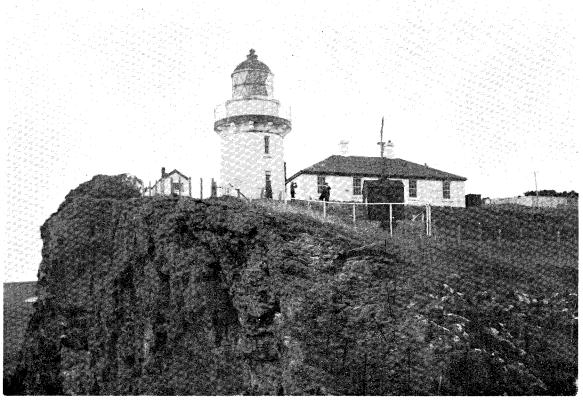
LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.
Drag-line excavating Tailrace.



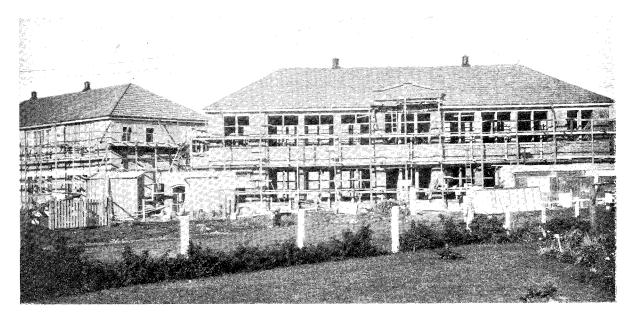
LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT. General view at Intake end of No. 2 Tunnel.



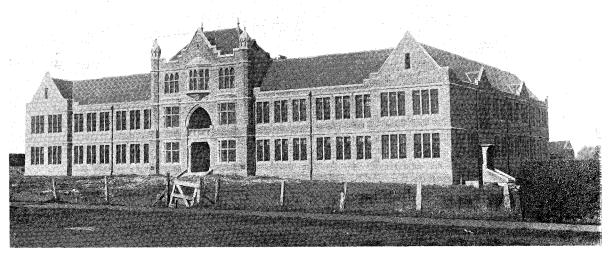
Dog Island Lighthouse.



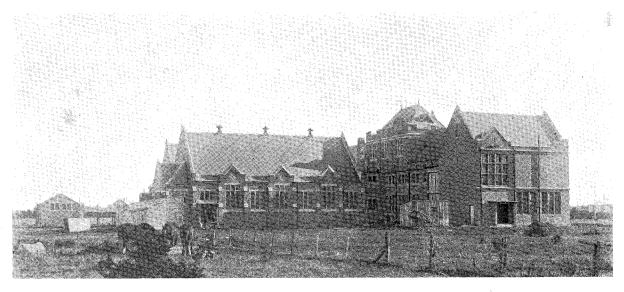
TAIAROA HEAD LIGHTHOUSE.



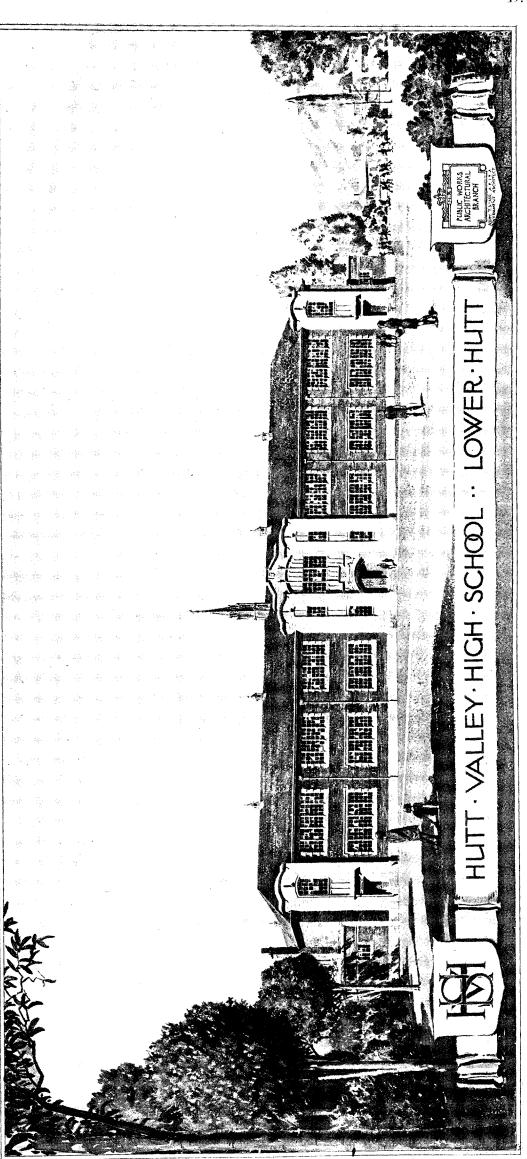
WHANGAREI HIGH SCHOOL.
Under construction.



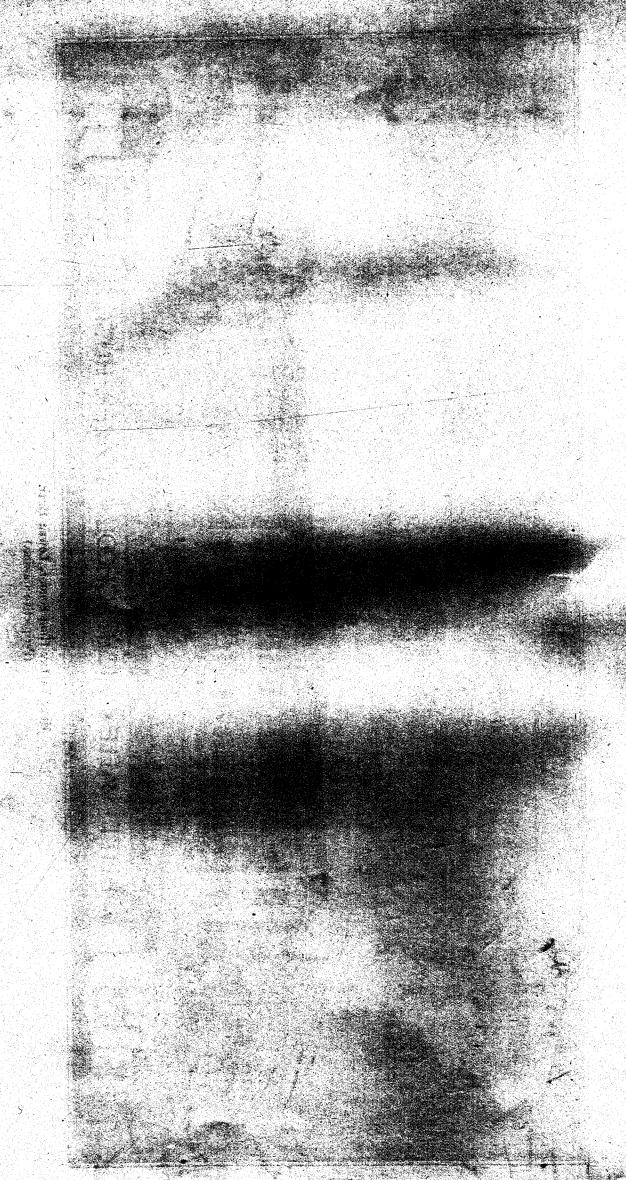
Southland Boys' High School, Invercargill. Front elevation.



SOUTHLAND BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, INVERCARGILL. Side elevation (showing Hall, &c.).



HUTT VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL, LOWER HUTT. (Perspective drawing.)



PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT, 1925

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TABLE No. 1.

SUMMARY SHOWING THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES OUT OF PUBLIC WORKS FUND TO 31ST MARCH, 1925, AND THE LIABILITIES ON THAT DATE.

85		31st March, 1924.	during Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1925.	on Account of Services of Previous Years.	Net Expenditure to 31st March, 1925.	Liabilities on 31st March, 1925.	Total Net Expenditure and Liabilities.	Works.
ee		् स	C41	धा	91	3 +	C+	
,	Sailways*	44.618.575	1.878.729	37,924	46,459,380	67,291	46.526.671	Railways.*
<u> </u>	Roadst	14,513,771	606,723	231	15,120,263	48,734	15,168,997	Roads.†
:	Development of mining	832,975	:	:	832,975	:	832,975	Development of mining.
.:	Telegraphs	6,219,411	957,294	:	7,176,705	:	7,176,705	Telegraphs.
:	Public buildings	9,080,331	245,818	1,941	9,324,208	19,570	9,343,778	Public buildings.
:	Lighthouses, harbour-works, and har-	1,194,893	3,275	63	1,198,166	74	1,198,240	Lighthouses, harbour-works, and harbour-
•	bour-defences	010 000 0	i i	Ç	022 001 6	000	i c	defences.
	Departmental	2,059,019	127,000	e.	10,000,000	, L, U33	886,101,2	Departmental.
_	Coal-exploration and mine-development	10,835	•		10,000	•	10,830	Coal-exploration and mine-development.
ii of 1877 <u>A</u>	Aiding works on Thames goldfields	000,000			000,000	:	50,000	Aiding works on Thames goldfields.
-	Immigration	2,689,079	136,353	97	2,825,412	:	2,825,412	Immigration.
:	Purchase of Native lands	2,061,739	•		2,061,739	•	2,061,739	Purchase of Native lands.
-	Defence	1,091,942	27,133	580	1,118,495	•	1,118,495	Defence.
:	Charges and expenses of raising loans	1,861.842	241,930	:	2,043,772	•	2,043,772	Charges and expenses of raising loans.
	Interest and sinking fund	218,500	:	:	218,500	:	218,500	Interest and sinking fund.
:	Rates on Native lands	68,672	:	:	68,672	:	68,672	Rates on Native lands.
:	Thermal springs	14,600	:	•	14,600	:	14,600	Thermal springs.
:	Tourist and health resorts	336,880	12,343	E8	349,142	1,138	350,280	Tourist and health resorts.
:	Lands improvement‡	195, 05	34,172	:	229,677	1,819	231,496	
;	Payment to Midland Railway bond-	150,000	:	:	150,000	•	150,000	Payment to Midland Railway bond-
-	nolders	710 60F	107 005		691 919	120	007 700	nolders.
:	irrigation and water-supplys Plant material and stores	363.142	Cr. 12.229	:	350,912	2.947	353,859	Plant material and stores
:	Outputies (continition and choustion)	1216222	<u> </u>	1	1812	366	5,000 5,000 6,000	Onemics (connicition and constion)
:	Qualifies (acquistion and operation)	34.707	Cr. 20.537		14,170	555	14,727	Timber-supply and saxmills for Public
:	Works Department	•						Works Department.
	Motor Transport Services	23,641	5,000	:	28,641	:	28,641	Motor Transport Services.
•	Transfer to Main Highways Account, Construction Fund	:	226,000	:	226,000	•	226,000	Transfer to Main Highways Account, Construction Fund.
	Totals	88.103.272	4,599,370	40,795	92,661,847	152,648	92.814.495	Totals.
- 2 000000	•						: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	

* Exclusive of expenditure on Hutt Railway and Road Improvement and Railways Improvement Accounts.

† Includes £4,500 expended under section 16 (1) Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act, 1923.

‡ £6,727 previously expended on irrigation under this item, now transferred to Irrigation and Water-supply.

§ Includes £115,000 previously expended on irrigation under Lands Improvement, now transferred to Irrigation and Water-supply.

[Continued on page 4.

TABLE No. 2.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing Net Yearly Expenditure out of Public Works Fund, 1903-1904 to 1924-25.

N.B.-The figures in italies, prefixed by "Cr.," are either recoveries on account of services of previous years or receipts-in-aid applied in reduction of expenditure.

5		Total Net Expenditure	0)				I	Expenditure.					
Description of Services.		to 31st March, 1903.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912-13.	1918-14.
Immigration	:	£ 1,248,000	£ Cr. 7	£ 6,481	£ 8,753	£ 14,353	£ 9,132	£ 15,075	£ 17,003	£ 9,441	£ 11,681	£ 14,694	$\frac{\mathfrak{L}}{33,914}$
Public Works, Departmental	:	491,306	16,088	12,814	13,517	16,710	18,219	24,512	41,176	42,733	49,864	57,426	66,650
Irrigation and Water-supply	:		:		:	:	:	:		1,562	2,794	14,689	40,329
Railways	:	19,261,718	828,704	779,891	779,891 1,021,265	1,227,880	1,093,535	1,116,183	1,128,400		1,125,905	1,148.832	1,104,897
Payment to Midland Railway Bondholders	:	:	150,000	:	:	:	:	•	:	Cr. 092	Cr. 0,381	Cr.29, 920	Cr. 0,460
Roads:— Miscellaneous Roads and Bridges Roads on Goldfields. Development of Thermal Springs and Natural Scenery Lands Improvement Account*	al Scenery	5,344,153 587,142 16,023 300,930	3 316,248 2 45,594 3	202,850 26,112	306,065 45,139	308,500 38,970	285, 248 38, 494	422,174	297,932 40,830	229,537	383,511 41,067	337,584 36,761	353,836 Cr. 515 24,143
Total, Roads	:	6,248,248	8 361,842	228,962	351,204	347,470	323,742	469,549	338,762	255,163	424,578	374,345	377,464
Development of Mining	:	725,892	2 16.278	6,258	18,533	11,064	8,633	32,859	18,597 Cr. 1,000	10,845 Cr. 1,000	21,244 Cr. 30	10.644 Cr. 1,015	4,889
Purchase of Native Lands	:	1,507,033	3 5,352	6,281	13,777	9,135	2,190	2,099	30,567	2,976	Cr. 2,466	Cr. 917	Cr. 857
Native Lands Purchase Account	:	491,980	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	01. 2,200			:
Total, Land Purchases	:	1,999,013	3 5,352	6,281	13,777	9,135	2,190	2,099	30,567	069	Cr. 2.456	Cr. 917	Cr. 857
Telegraph Extension	:	1,006,465	5 47,228	79,298	77,186	114,068	155,491	163,032	123,423	111,867	147,692	251.375	392,648
									_		_		

* Subsequent expenditure under separate class "Lands Improvement," see next page.

[Continued on page 5.

* For previous expenditure see Roads Class.

TABLE No 2-continued.

GENERAL SUMMARY—continued.

Showing Net Yearly Expenditure out of Public Works Fund, 1903-1904 to 1924-25-continued.

		Total Net						Expenditure.		AND			
Description of Services.		to 31st March, 1903.	1903–4.	1904-Б.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907–8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913–14.
Public Buildings:	~	સ	—— ५३	ઝ	대	વર	ઝ	બ	4	2+}	Ⴗ	વન	વ્ય
General (including Miscellaneous)	:	265,467	10,964	9,021	2,231	14,216	16,260	39,635	41,964	44,044	34,721	44,719	43,199
Parliamentary	:	60,953	602 0 100	697	71	1,047	4,119	5,172	3,157	237	2,004	18,806	23,612
Tradicial Descens	:	479 079	6,139	4,107	1 537	3,146	4,164	5,473	4 231	7,7506	9 760	6,03	9,±29 4,998
o unicial A Lisons Police-stations	: :	2126714	^ _·	6,782	7,853	22,466	18,986	17,730	16,256	9,030	19,817	18,423	14,094
·	:	332,372	53,918	16,008	38,419	43,918	43,724	62,262	68,574	117,815	130,815	122,999	78,815
:	:	16,598	8,719	13,018	7,903	414	47		233	:	:	:	:
Whatal Hospitals	: :	485.762	15.812	15.949	16.235	8,049	7,987	15,296	19.839	12,707	8.809	46.181	26.001
Public Health	:		6,315	4,265	7,926	1,765	7,497		319	:	:	376	:
Health and Hospital Institutions	:	59,224	4,291	1,204	4,786	10,259	15,576	-	7,259	1,484	12,745	8,750	1,435
:	: :	7.627	2,504	1.362	2,618	2,707	1,690		6,103	124,920	3,684	6.475	121,954 4,598
Workers' Dwellings	::	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22,644	46,455	41,741
Total, Public Buildings	:	2,852,704	216,192	117,328	165,311	227,026	226,035	285,521	277,157	324,668	350,090	445,192	369,600
Lighthouses Harbour, works and Harbour, defender	·												
Lighthouses	::	153,520 324,528	6,206 1,773	2,167	962 2,684	2,963	1,417 2,867	7,481	6,762 4,548	1,470 4,092	5,428 6,004	9,031	5,174 3,346
Harbour-defences	:	513,305	2,885	2,615	1,300	1,541	2,579	7,297	5,372	2,865	1,144	939	Cr. 1,462 539 Cr. 300
Total, Lighthouses, &c	:	991,353	10,864	5,990	4,946	4,504	6,863	19,217	16,682	8,427	12,576	16,785	7.297
Rates on Native Lands	:	65,268	999	631	548	695	837	27	:		:	:	:
Contingent Defence	:	733,840	38,723	46,588	35,569	14,874	18,574	10,766	4,977	6,071	10,437	23,790	30,186
Tourist and Health Resorts	:	22,209	15,643	17,508	15,888	42,271	45,048	24,286	14,507	5,912	13,361	12,906	14,989
Lands Improvement*	:	4,090	2,019	2,248	1,052	5,605	9,561	19,542	6,910	11,125	20,394	22,550 Cr. 383	10,269 Cr. 432
Charges and Expenses of raising Loans	:	1,151,055	87,249	10,764	236	Cr. 5, 175	Cr. 8,487	575	17,715 Cr. 12,000	66,367 Cr. 66,392	67,470 Cr. 66,954	72,950 Cr.71,681	105,449 Cr. 96,741
Interest and Sinking Funds	:	218,500	:	:		-		:	:	:	:	:	:
Coal-exploration and Mine-development	•	10,835				:	:						
Thermal Springs	:	14,600	•	:	:	:	:	-			:		
Total Ways and Means Oredits Grand Total—Net Expenditure	::	37,944,826	1,796,841	1,321,510	1,730,686	$\frac{5.175}{2,035,144}$	8,487	2,183,245	2,022,876	1,891,918	10,530 2,190,731	103,524 3,362,654	105,792 2,455,066

[Continued on page 6:

TABLE No. 2-continued.

GENERAL SUMMARY—continued.

Showing Net Yearly Expenditure out of Public Works Fund, 1903-1904 to 1924-25-continued.

Description of Services.															Expenditure
	ன்		<u> </u>	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918–19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921–22.	1922~23.	1923-24.	1924–25.	to 31st March, 1925.
Immigration	:	:	:	£	$c_{r.}^{t}$	£ 6,533	3,856	£ Cr. 12,018 Cr. 62,561	£ Cr. 62,561	£ Cr. 7,806	£ 247,528	$\frac{\mathfrak{t}}{90,611}$	£ 92,600 Cr. 1,267	£ 136,353 Cr. 16	£ 2,825,412
Public Works, Departmental	:	:	:	100,719	111,489	131,701	127,962 Cr. 2,662	115.419 Cr. 4,119	121,677	143,280 Cr. 6,281	128,002 Cr. 525	111,367 Cr. 131	110,445 Cr. 69	127,556 Cr. 19	2,166,556
Irrigation and Water-supply*	:	:	:	32,090	29,874	20,794	11,650	13,665	34,115	55,344	82,713	58,131	95,467	127,995	621,212
Railways	:	:	:	2, 146, 753† 1, 065 Cr. 6, 022 Cr. 4	1,065,171 Cr. 4,633	620,947 Cr. 4,845	495,771 Cr. 110	387,923 Cr. 4,924	748.649 Cr.105,196	1,365,466 Cr. 388	3,133,200 Cr. 751	2,110,859 Cr. 3,171	1,776,413 Cr. 1,167	1,878,729 Cr.37,924	46,459,380
Payment to Midland Railway Bondholders	ers	:	:		:	:	:	;	:	:		:	:	•	150,000
Roads:— Miscellaneous Roads and Bridges	:	:	:	484,365	400,062	203,746	128,730	221,887	376,097	527,854	552,895	643,156	751,370	603,968	:
Roads on Goldfields	 Natural S	·· seenery	::	30,065	24,432	17,099	6,912	₹.	12,465	7:	11,264	4,850	2,867	2,755	:::
Lands Improvement Account	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total, Roads	:	:	:	514,430	424,494	220,845	135,042	225,076	387,959	538,823	563,962	647,762	754,049	606,492	15,120,263
Development of Mining	:	:	:	2,384 Cr. 255	6,602	4,592	27 Cr. 6,545	518 Cr. 1,000	1,173 Cr. 7,008	2,153 Cr. 1,606	2,130 Cr. 51	Cr. 1,785	1,363 Cr. 2,310	::	882,975
Purchase of Native Lands	•	:		Cr 1,060	Cr. 972	Cr. 868	Cr. 57	:	Cr. 57	Cr. 57	Cr. 52	-			*
Native Lands Purchase Account	:	:	•	:	:	÷	:	:	:	•	:		•	:	•
Total, Land Purchases	:	:	:	Cr. 1,060	Cr. 972	Cr. 868	Cr. 57	:	Cr. 57	Cr. 57	Cr. 52	•		:	2,061,739
Telegraph Extension	;	•	:	288,395	249,554	203,311	213,955	198,611	249,379	336,468	590,981	512,657 Cr.11,082	717,409	957,294	7,176,705

TABLE NO. 2—continued.

GENERAL SUMMARY -continued.
Showing Net Yearly Expenditure out of Public Works Fund, 1903-1904 to 1924-25—continued.

The color of the								The state of the s						
in Streetlineers of the control of t	Description of Services.		- 1914-15.	1915 16.	1916 17.	1917-18.	1918 19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921 22.	1929 23.	1923-24.		to 31st March, 1924
31,713 17,133 2,288 37,233 988 1,400 4,338 2,018 2,448 7,113 2,114 1,113 2,114 1,113 2,114 1,113 2,114 1,113 1,114 <t< th=""><th>Public Buildings:— General (including Miscellaneous)</th><th></th><th></th><th>22,050</th><th></th><th>$\frac{\epsilon}{11,646}$</th><th>£</th><th>£ 64,207</th><th>39,504</th><th>£ 87,057</th><th>لا 113,555</th><th>π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π</th><th>1.87,0</th><th></th></t<>	Public Buildings:— General (including Miscellaneous)			22,050		$\frac{\epsilon}{11,646}$	£	£ 64,207	39,504	£ 87,057	لا 113,555	π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π π	1.87,0	
H, 515 17.788 15.685 13.195 16.299 20.981 0.989 41.740 22,313 28,488 15.25 15.288 15.	Parliamentary (Courthouses	::	31,478 5,171	17,133 4,902		37,233	::	. 898	1,400		2,018	2,448		::
Fig. 1878 St. 538 St. 538 St. 528 St. 548 St	Judicial Prisons	:	14,515	17,786	15,685	13,195	16,299				cr. 13 23,313	26,484	25.279 25.279 7. 86	:
53,996 54,888 44,602 26,702 14,640 18,277 27,388 4,681 1,182 1,182 17,120 1,182 15,611 68,418 122,940 97,416 7,370 4,080 2,332 8,484 4,089 26,131 7,120 7,120 2,419 7,120 6,131 7,120 7,120 8,148 4,089 24,148 7,115 7,120 7,120 7,115 7,115 7,120 7,115	Post and Telegraph.	::	19, 122 60, 838	25,484 35,258	21,147 22,744	18,814 33,525	6,157 26,072			22.544 112,906 Cr. 675	6,298 77,211 Cr. 69	12,838 12,838 108,395	$\begin{array}{c} 0.00\\ 18,553\\ 65.917\\ Cr. & 210 \end{array}$::
122,940 97,972 70,387 51,086 185,500 241,722 2.449 7.120 7.1	Custons	:::	53,996	54,898 Cr. 15	 44,602	 26,502	14,640	35,490 18,277	16,529 27,368	4,581 41,838	 154 13,852	171 26,541	284	:::
122,940 97,972 70,367 63,082 115,656 195,500 241,722 7,2469 7,277 9,145 7,1700	Public Health Health and Hospital Institutions	::			7,570	4,080	2,332	8,484	4,099		20,981	7.420	27,951	::
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	School Buildings	:	122,940	97,972	70,367	63,082	115,656	195,500	241,722	2.469				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$;	2,428 Cr 34	2,972	3,046	5,685	4,239	7,227	9,345	1.115	514 97		3,242	:
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Workers' Dwellings Total, Public Buildings	: :	431,966	55,893 335,759	35,437 256,131	15,505	7,295	26,674 469,195	500,851	334,809	55,818	:: :: :8.910		9.324,208
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lighthouses, Harbour-works, and Harbour-defer Lighthouses Harbour-works	ı			2,280 1 038	561 2,359 56	1,663	253 3,245	758		3,260 6.524	4.473		::
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Harbour-defences	: :	17,131	13,673	3,767	2,976	5,392	3,498	4,838			Cr. 16 10.791	3.273	198, 166
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rates on Native Lands	:	:,	:	· ··-	 : : : :	:	:	: ::	: :	. :	::	:	68,672
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:	15,221	37,619	9,742	6,714	8,809 Cr. 922	10,187	8,701	15,586	1,702 Cr. 463	÷.	27.133	1,118,495
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tourist and Health Resorts	:	8,232 Cr. 12	C_{T}	1,094	186	1,620	6,194	19,041	17,:96 Cr. 110	5,435	27.261	12,343	349,142
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lands Improvement*	:	13,810 Cr. 522	•	Cr. 2,731	1,838	Cr. 4,268	7,864	2,064	17.478	26,201	18.182	34.179	229,677
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Charges and Expenses of raising Loans	: ;	35.495 Cr. 34,865		35	-	:	:	7 81	174.280	62,399	311.905	241,930	2,043,772
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Interest and Sinking Funds	:			:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	218,500
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coal-exploration and Mine-development Thermal Springs	:			: :	: :	: :	: :						10,835
1.817 16,369 14,725 3,613 Cr. 20,537 22,679 962 5,080 226,000 226,000 226,000	and Stores	: :	:		9,778	6,811	20.638 $Cr. 31$	47,682	169,910	106,432		Sr. 52,788	 Cr. 12,930	3.70,912
22,679 962 5,000 226,900 226,900 226,900 226,900	Quarries (acquisition and operation)	Denortment	:	:	 : :	: :	:	:::	: !	18 260		: &	- 7	1,815
226, 5(H) 11, 160 5, 713 43, 492 112, 864 19, 627 11, 616 20, 127 61, 914 73, 579	Motor Transport Service		:	: :	::'	:::	: :	: :	: :	:	22,679	1966 1	5,060	28.641
43,400 11,160 5,713 43,492 11,993 112,864 19,627 11,616 20,127 61,914 73,559	Transfer to Main Highways Account: Construction Fund	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	226,600	226,000
131 422 101 7 302 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	Total Ways and Means Credits Grand Total—Not Expenditure	:		11,760	5,713	43,492	11,993		19.627		20.127	61.914 4 056 193	73.559	718 188 60

TABLE No 3.

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS TO 31ST MARCH, 1925.

								Amounts		
Lines of Railway.	Total Expenditure by General Government to	Recoveries on Account of Expenditure		New Works.		, i	Expenditure under Special Acts during	previously charged to "Surveys of New	Total Expenditure by General Government to	Valuation of Works constructed by Privinces and
	31st March, 1924.	of Frevious Years.	Construction and Surveys.	Permanent- way.	Total New Works.	Morks on Open Lines.	Year 1924–25.*	charged to chardeal Lines.	31st March, 1925.	Aidiand Kanway Company.
Kaihu ValleyOnna Wharf to Whancarei and Onerahi	£ s. d. 178,859 8 1 560 738 15 8	8. g.	£ s. d. 137 14 5	. s.	f s. d. 137 14 5	£ 8. d. 123 19 6 53 131 13 0	£ s. d.	в	E s. d. 179,121 2 0 615 541 17 7	ъ в с Э
Otiria to Ngapuhi Whangarei (Kioreroa) to Waiotira Waipu Branch			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,895 15 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2)	: : : :		::::
North Auckland Main Trunk— Ngapuhi Northwards Helensville Northwards	16 1 7 1		1,8	21,331 13 6	$\frac{1,884}{36,068}$	40,360 9 5			50 5°5 5 14,378 17	; :
North Auckland Main Trunk to Dargaville Helensville to Te Awamutu		::	::	::		184,135 2 5	90,606 13 2	::	74 36 1	<u>:</u> :
Waiuku Branch (Paerata to Waiuku) Huntly to Awaroa	$\frac{18}{2}$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	780 3 10		::	o o	: :
Walkokowai Branch Waipa Gravel Access Branch	3,442 0 0 $114 0 0$: :	::	: :	::			::	00	
Frankton to Thames Cambridge Branch (Ruakura Junction to	377,299 8 4 54,977 0 0	::	::	::	::	28,008 8 8 417 0 3	26,776 11 5	::	432,084 8 5 55,394 0 3	: :
Cambridge) Morrinsville to Rotorua	385,281 2 3		:	:	:	20,570 0 11	2,037 19 11	:	407,889 3 1	:
Marton to 1e Awamutu Raetihi Branch	2,876,667 1 10 88.619 17 1	•	: :	: :	: :	က	1,645 6	::	11	. :
Paeroa to Pokeno Paeroa to Waihi and Tauranga	7 - 5		2,097 7 10	98.316.12	2,097 7 10 141 080 9 3	:	: : :	: :		: :
ng Te Maun		: :	122,397 0 8	12,359 4 9	. ro	: :	::		က	::
Gisborne to Motu Gisborne to Ormond Tramway	624,554 14 7 4,975 1 7	1,983 0 0	: :		::	0 9 289	• •		$623,259 0 7 \\ 4,975 1 7$: .
Napier to Gisborne— Gisborne Southwards	268,411 11 6	•	10,906 8 2	922 14 0		:	:		280,240 13 8	÷
Wairoa Northwards	91		180	. 077		•	:	:	20.912 16 6	
Waikokopu Branch	_	n non'e	57,917 12	1,780 10 9	140,021 0 0 59,698 3 4	: :	::	: ;		::
Weungton to Napher— Napier to Woodville and Palmerston North Wellington to Woodville, including Te Aro	955,136 1 6 1,798,539 5 1	142 12 6 100 0 0	: :	::	: :	4,815 17 5 7,098 6 1	57 17 5 21,471 11 7		959 867 3 10 1,827,009 2 9	::
Extension Featherston to Martinborough	399 0 0	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	399 0 0	:
Wellington to Waitara— Wellington to Longburn	1.060.066 8 9		296 13 2		296 13 2	3.726 10 9	65.209 16	•	6	•
Foxton to Waitara and Moturoa	16	:		•		32,003 12 4	2,519	•	9	•
Moturoa to Opunake	759 0 0	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	0	. ;
Opunake Branch (Te Roti to Opunake)	19 1		72,388 1 8	26,139 15 7	98,527 17 3	:	:	•	_	-
Rangitikei River Quarry Line	0	: :	· ·	: :	•	: :		:' :	0	: :

TABLE No. 3—continued.

1925-continued.
Мавсн,
31sT
10
RAILWAYS
NO
Expenditure

			Expenditure	out of Public Wor	ture out of Public Works Fund during Year 1924-25	24-25.		Amounts		
Lines of Railway.	Total Expenditure by General Government to	Kecoveries on Account of Expenditure		New Works.			Expenditure under Special Acts during	previously charged to "Surveys of New	Total Expenditure by General Government to	Valuation of Works constructed by Provinces and
	31st March, 1924.	or Frevious Years.	Construction and Surveys.	Permanent. way.	Total New Works.	works on Open Lines.	Year 1924-25.*	Lines" now charged to Individual Lines.	31st March, 1925.	Midland Railway Company.
	ල් න් ආ	£ 8.	જ	øż	ж ж	94 95	rc at	9	1	
Stratford to Okahukura (East End)	91 22	:		6,921 2 7	0;	:		i :	511,377 17 5	ซี ซ์ ห
Stratford to Okahukura (West End) Nelson to Grammonth—	797,222 3 4	:	10,409 18 0	:	10,409 18 0	:	•	:	807,632 1 4	:
Nelson to Inangahua	10	;	24,635 17 11	988 4 6	25,624 2 5	:	429 12 11	•	449,414 6 1	78 307 0 0
Stillwater to Inangahua			:	:	•	1,440 0 11		:	10	
Ngahere to Blackball Westmorf to Noskawan	189.521 0 0	• :	:	•	•	9 01 666 8	:	:	147,532 0 0	;
Westport to Inangahua	en -	: :	14,836 18 0	1,219 13 9	16,056 11 9	9	: :	: :		:
Greymouth to Rewanni	255,646 0 0	:	0 0 00	•	<	•	•	:	0	: :
Coint Elizabeth Branch Greymouth to Boss and Mikonni	351.689 11 11	: :	> .		20 08 :	3.656.11 6	380 %		74,241 10 11	•
Picton to Waipara—					:		1			:
Picton Southwards	656,127 6 6	52 7 9 0	Cr. 72 16 11		Cr. 72 16 11	:		:	656,002 1 10	:
Waipara Northwards			:	:	:	:	•	:	377,533 0 5	:
Rolleston to Bealev	985,382 16 2	;	•	•		1.045 0 0	10.598 15 5		008 058 11 7	
Whitecliffs Branch		:	:	:	:	,	2	:	10	0 0 8/0,10
Greymouth to Bealey	1,990,159 4 1	241 0 0	31,406 13 5	220 14 7	31,627 8 0	10,659 2 7	10,232 2 3	: :	_	263,889 0 0
Hurunui to Waitaki—	c	000		4.00	,	(,			,
Main Line (Waiau to Waitaki)	59 059 0 0		40 14 4	·	40 14 4	19,100 0 11	25,851 12 4	:	12	316,135 0 0
Evreton Branch (Kajapoj to Bennett's)	44.277 0 0	, ,	: :	•	• •	•	:	:	0 0 25,352 0 0	:
Lyttelton Branch	80,908	;	:			: :		: :		340 500 0 0
Southbridge Branch (Hornby to Southbridge)	91,441 0	:	:	• :	:	:	:	: :	· 🗢	>
Little River Branch (Lincoln to Little River)	109,661 5 1	•	:		:	o o (:		: :
Ashhurton to Springhur	63.018.16.0	: ;	:	•	:	2,461 2 4	:		<u>.</u>	:
Orari to Geraldine		:	: :	: :	: :	2	• !	:	391 0 0	:
Fairlie Branch (Washdyke Junction to Fairlie)	68,166 0	•		:	•	:	•	: :	0	75.124 0 0
Waimate Branch	80,670 13 9	•	15 16 10		15 16 10	:			80,686 10 7	•
Oxford to Malvern	0	:	:	:	:	:	•	;	54.248 0 0	
Whitecliffs to Rakaia	542 0	:	:		:	:	:	: :	· c	:
Temuka to Rangitata	5,152 0 0	:	:	•	:	:	•	:	0	: :
Waltaki to mur— Main Line, including Port Chalmers Branch	3.354.704 6 11		:		:	9,463 17 1	10 331 17 10		3 274 500 1 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Duntroon Branch (Fukeuri to Kurow)	97,465 0	:	•	•	:	:			97.465 0 0	37.500 0 0
Ngapara Branch (Wajareka Junction to Ngapara)		•	:	:	:	:	•	:	26,090 0 0	
	Table 1		* Railways Impro	vement Author	provement Authorization Act 1914 Account.	count.				

TABLE No. 3-continuea.

1925—continued.
3 то 31sт Максн,
31sr
TO
RAILWAYS
NO
EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

Truck Expendition Construction	New Works				
State Stat		Expenditure under Special Acts during	charged to	Total Expenditure by General Government to	Valuation of Works constructed by Provinces and
Waitski to Bluff—conjusted. S. 758	Permanent- way.	Works on Open Lines.		31st March, 1925.	muland Kaliway Company.
Variation (Palmers to Tokarshi) 82,786 0 0 0 Valiano (Bauch (Windsor to Dunback) 1,416 0 0 0 Brighton (Road Branch (Dunback) 1,416 0 0 0 0 Brighton (Road Branch (Balchtida to Tuppeks Month 1,989 0 0 0 0 0 0 Larrance Branch (Balchtida to Taha 1,989 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Larrance Branch (Waipshi to Taha 1,989 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	છે. કે લે કે	\$ 34 5 4		 od 941	P 9
Walkieno Branch (Palmerston to Dunback) 33,110 0 0 0	;		i :	; ⊃	á :
1,415 0 0 1,416 0 0 1,41	:	:	:	0	:
Taha- 469, 722 0 0 478, 699 11 3 49, 867 7 9 14, 962 5 6 (44, 829 13 2, 489 0 17, 951 0 0 0 122, 899 0 0 122, 899 0 0 122, 143 0 0 123, 143 0 0 123, 143 0 0 1435, 918 12 6 1435, 918 12 6 1435, 918 12 6 1435, 918 12 6 1435, 918 12 6 1435, 918 12 6 15, 732 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 344 18 10 18, 346 1 9 24, 943 3 14 0 0 10, 337 0 0 10, 347 0 0	:	:	:	6 474 0 0 0	0 0 068 61
Taha- 124,809 11 3 49,867 7 9 14,962 5 6 64,829 13 (a) 13 (a) 14,829 13 (a) 14,829 13 (a) 12,489 0 0 (a) 124,808 4 5 (a) 124,808 4 5 (a) 124,808 1 25,328 0 0 (a) 124,808 1 25,328 0 0 (a) 124,809 10 0 (a) 124,809 12 6 (a) 124,818 10 a 10,1435,918 12 6 (a) 12,1435 13 a 10,1435,918 12 6 (a) 12,1435 13 a 10,144 18 10 a 10,37 0 0 (a) 19,544 18 10 a 10,44 18 10 a 10,44 18 10 a 10,44 18 10 a 10,44 18 10 a 10,54 18 18 a 10,55 18 18 a 10,54 18 18 a 10,54 18 18 a 10,55 18 18 a 10,55 18 18 a			: :	0	_
Taha	9 14,962 5 6 64,829	:	:	₩.	:
evale) [24, 808 4 5 10, 12, 132 0 0 112, 143 0 0 0 114, 1435, 143 0 0 114, 1435, 143 1 0 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 0 114, 1435, 143 1 1 115, 143 1 1 115, 143 1 1 116, 143, 143, 143 1 117, 143 1 1 118, 14	•	:	:	2,489 0 0	:
evale) 124,808 4 5	•	•	:	>	:
ta) (68,423 0 0 0	•	;		124,808 4 5	;
by to 112,143 0 0 112,143 0 0 253,304 0 0 0 1,435,918 12 6 27,140 0 0 27,140 10 0 0 28,270 8 1	:	:		0	•
by to 185,324 0 0 1,435,918 12 6 361,796 7 3 37,362 12 4 37,362 12 4 321,435 0 0 0 23,337 0 0 0 10ther 10,337 0 0 35,103 8 11 9,370,045 17 5 19 prove- 46,429,885 8 4 19 4 74,628 19 4 2,324 0 0 2,325 2 200,580 2 2 46,429,885 8 4 19 4 74,628 19 4 2,324 0 0 2,979 8 1 2,979 8 2,979 8 2,979 8 2,979 8 2,979 8 2,979 8 35,103 8 19 4 74,628 19 4 2,979 9 35,104	:	:	:	112,143 0 0	:
by to 185,360 0 0 1,435,918 12 6 361,796 7 3 321,435 12 4 321,435 0 0 1other 10,337 0 0 1sf cost 6 per prove. 2 200,580 2 2 46,420,885 8 4 19 4 74,628 19 4 1,435,918 12 6 19 4 74,628 19 4 1,435,918 12 6 19 27,98 1 2,979 8 1 2,979 8 2 2,979 8 2 2,979 8 2 2,979 8 3 2,979 8 3 2,979 8 4 9 24,943 3 2,979 8 1 2,979 8 2 2,979 8 3 2,979 8 3 2,979 8 3 2,979 8 3 3,510,045 17 5 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 47,628 19 4 2,979 8 2,979 8 2,979 8 2,979 8 3,070 8 3,070 8 3,070 8 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 47,628 19 4 3,070 8 46,420,885 8 4 47,628 19 4 47,628 19 4 47,628 19 4 48,420,885 8 4 48,420,885 8 4 49,420,885 8 4 40,420,885	•		:	53,328 U U	•
1,435,918 12 6 1,435,918 12 6 361,796 7 3 140 0 0 321,435 12 4 140 0 0 231,435 1 3 19,544 18 10 5,398 4 9 24,943 3 10ther 10,337 0 0 10ther 10,337 0 0 2,979 8 1 35,103 8 11 2,979 8 1 2,979 8 2,979 8 10ther 10,387 0 0 15,763 0 0 16,420,885 8 4 17,628 19 4 18 4 74,628 19 4 2 200			: :	185,360 0 0	: :
1,435,918 12 6 361,796 7 3 321,7362 12 4 321,435 11 3 140 0 0 23,377 0 0 10,337 0 0 35,103 8 11 2,979 8 1 35,70,045 17 5 2 200,580 2 2 46,420,885 8 4 19 4 74,628 19 4 2 361,796 7 3 19 4 74,628 19 4 10 37,70,70 8 2 200,580 2 2 2 200,580 2 2 3 2,10 8 3 2,979 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3					
den to Moasburn) 27,362 12 4	:	:	•	1,435,918 12 6	:
den to Mossburn) 27,362 12 4		2		17	01 037 0 0
Hyaiau		145 12 0		27,508 4 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Waiau	:	:	:	0	
argeable to Indivinations and other 10,337 0 0 10 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 0 1 10,337 0 1 10,	5,398 ± 9 24,943		:	346,378 4 10	37,097 0 0
argeable to Indivi- argeable to Indivi- argeable to Indivi- 35,103 8 11 35,103 8 11 35,103 8 11 35,103 8 11 35,103 8 11 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 11 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 8 1 35,103 1	: :		: :	- -	>
argeable to Indivi- argeable to Indivi- 35,103 8 11 5,763 0 0 10,00,000 at 6 per horization Improve- \$2,979 8 1 2,979 8 1 2,979 10,00,000 at 6 per 46,420,580 2 2 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 46,420,885 8 4 2,14,628 19 4 74,628 19 4 74,628 19 4 74,628 19 1	:	:	:	10,337 0 0	:
		A			
proportion of cost cost corrections and corrections are graphed by the cost corrections are graphed by the correction of cost corrections are graphed by the correction of cost corrections are graphed by the correction of cost corrections are graphed by the correction are graphed by the correc					
proportion of cost 0,000,000 at 6 per corrigation Improve. £200,580 2 2 200,580 2 2	1 2,979		:	$38,082\ 17$ 6	:
proportion of cost 5,000,000 at 6 per horization Improve. £200,580 2 2 200,580 2 2 £74,628 19 4 74,628 19 4	:				:
\$\text{f00,000 at 6 per horization Improve.}\$ \$\text{f200,580 2 2} 200,580 2 2 200,580 2 2 200,580 46,420,885 8 4 74,628 19 4 74,628 19 4 74,628 10 4	:	208,150 13 11 1,040 10		# 67	:
borization Improve. • £200,580 2 2 200,580 2 2 • £74,628 19 4 74,628 19 4 • £725,951 2 10	•			2	:
£200,580 2 2 200,580 2 2 46,420,885 8 4 £74,628 19 4 74,628 19 4 £125,951 2					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
£74,628 19 4 74,628 19 4 £125,951 2 10	:	:	•		•
74,628 19 4 74,628 19 4					
h, £125,951 2 10					
March,	: :	:	:	•	:
_	:	:	•	125,951 2 10	:
Total 1 01 010 1 01 1 00 000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	107 092 2 0 1 010 402	0 740 000 0 0 012 000 1		40 E77 900 C O	1 707 741 0 04

* Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Account. † Includes value for £150,000 paid to debenture-holders under the Midland Railway Petitions Settlement Act Amendment Act, 1903.

TABLE No. 4. Expenditure out of Separate Accounts on Works under the Control of the Public WORKS DEPARTMENT.

	Үекг,		Loans to Local Bodies Account. Roads to open up Crown Lands.	Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account. Roads to open up Crown Lands,	Land for Settlements Account. Opening up Crown Lands for Settlement Account. Roads to open up Crown Lands.	National Endowment Account. Roads to open up National- endowment Lands.	Land for Settlements Account. Roads to open up Land for Settlements.	Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Account. Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement.
1000 01			£	£	£	£	£	£
1890-91	• • •	• • •	25,000					
1891-92		• •	64,000 800		1			
1092-99	• •	• •	800					
			89,800*					T.
1891-92			8,000+					
1892-93	••	• •	29,833+					
1893-94	••	• • •	30,000+					
1894-95	• •	• • •	6,114					
1894-95	• • •		42,971					
1895–96		• • •	30,057			i		
1896-97	• •		31,017		1			
1897-98			18,770	1			1 ,	:
1898-99		• • •	16,972			1		
1899-1900			31,363				1	:
1900-1			37,390					
1901-2			31,979					
1902-3			18,578					
1903-4			25,753				1	
1904-5	••		28,895				-	
1905-6			38,801				i	
1906-7			47,371	İ		<u> </u>		
1907-8			38,524					
1908-9			54,713					
1909–10	••	, .	40,507	• • •	• •	4,975	• •	••
			607,608§				1	
1910-11	.,			45,691	1	5,619		
1911-12				49,739		6,554		3,769
1912-13				47,951		2,689		9,555
1913-14				63,245		4,282		9,633
1914-15					92,975	9,151		10,004
1915-16					47,974	13,344		9,225
1916-17					24,730	6,787		10,407
1917–18			i			••	43,996	12,025
1918-19					1	·	51,355	27,402
1919-20							61,692	34,806
1920-21			•		1		28,920	62,249
1921-22				1		• •	51,471	54,379
1922-23			• •			••	78,350	66,708
1923-24		• •				••	49,186	70,533
1924-25	• •	••		••	165,679	••	23,144	53,887

* Payment to the Public Works Fund under section 31 of the Government Loans to Local Bodies Act, 1886, in reduction of expenditure under Class "Roads."

† Paid into the Public Works Fund, reducing the expenditure under Class "Roads."

† Paid into the Lands Improvement Account (now included in Public Works Fund under Class "Roads"), reducing the expenditure on roads.

† Expenditure under the Government Loans to Local Bodies Act Amendment Act, 1891.

TABLE No. 5. EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS OUT OF PUBLIC WORKS FUND TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1925, AND THE LIABILITIES ON THAT DATE.

			, 1111	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	011 111211 1	, 11 1 1 1		
				Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1924.	Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1925.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1925.	Liabilities on Authorities, Contracts, &c., 31st March, 1925.	Total Expenditure and Liabilities.
				£	£	£	£	£
Judicial*				1,232,421	49,090	1,281,511	3,883	1,285,394
Postal and telegraph				1,760,189	65,707	1,825,896	5,889	1,831,785
Customs				49,441		49,441		49,441
Offices for public Depart	ments			59 3,898	20,702	614,600	1,859	616,459
Mental hospitals				1,001,124	68,438	1,069,562	5,817	1,075,379
Alexandra Depot, Wellin	gton†			8,084		8,084		8,084
School buildings	•••			3,099,302	Cr. 905	3,098,397		3,098,397
Hospitals‡				253,477	28,235	281,712	794	282,506
Quarantine stations				62,464		62,464		62,464
Parliament Buildings (ol	d build	ings)		76,553		76,553		76,553
Parliament Buildings (ne	w buile	dings)		392,342	1,047	393,389		393,389
Parliament Buildings (altrounding grounds, and				14,187		14,187	• •	14,187
Government House, Wellbuilding)				72,645	••	72,645		72,645
Agricultural				82,482	2,556	85,038	1,323	86,361
Workers' dwellings				319,916		319,916	. ••	319,916
Miscellaneous		••	• •	61,806	9,007	70,813	5	70,818
Totals	••	••		9,080,331	243,877	9,324,208	19,570	9,343,778

^{*}Includes Courthouses, prisons, and police-stations. † Expenditure re Defence requirements only. Other expenditure included in "Judicial" class. † Includes £32,754 previously shown under "Public Health."

TABLE No. 6. ELECTRIC SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AT THE 31ST MARCH, 1925.

GENERAL BALANGE-SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1925, COMPARED WITH POSITION AT 31ST MARCH, 1924.

192 <u>4-</u> 25.	. 🕉 .	1,096,261 0 0	85,338 13 9	565,267 14 9					1,746,867 8 6
19	£ s. d. 1,078,522 1 2 17,738 18 10	78,178 17 5	3	:	55 55 50 70	י	129,072 6 0	6 1.	- }
Assets.	Lake Coleridge scheme— Assets as per separate balance-sheet Profit and Loss Account—Accumulated loss to date	Lake Waikaremoana scheme———————————————————————————————————	Waikato River schemes—	Assets as per separate balance-sheet Arapuni Land and fencing 176 0 0 Roads and bridges 26,218 9 9 Flortrie lines and tale.	Phone service	Headworks— Engineering and pre- Liminary works 17,352 19 1 Electric supply for	other head- under Arm- Whitworth's	50,000-volt lines— 4,836 17 8 Horahora-Arapuni 4,836 17 8 Arapuni-Ngongotaha Penrose-Waitemata Katikati-Waiteno 223 4 11 Pokeno-Waiteno 11 8 4 7	Carried forward
1923-24.	23,172 9 7	77, 147 19 0 3 864 4 0	0 8	512,201 19 0 176 0 0 10,598 13 3	351 3 0 4,715 15 8	15,841 11 11 13,890 1 7 471 15 4	1 17 1	4,832 13 1 155 9 5	4,988 2 6 1,615,528 12 9
1924–25.	Э.		3,724,743 19 7		212,500 0 0		41,550 11 5	30,848 18 8	4,009,643 9 8
192	i o	344,000 0 0 4,000 0 0 0 55,750 0 0 800,360 0 0	510,991 13 4 1,076,938 9 3 807,703 17 0		:	41,483 1 5	1	:	:
Liabilities.	Aid D	At 4½ per cent, interest At 5½ per cent, interest At 5 per cent, interest N.Z. inscribed stock— At 5 per cent, interest (due 1930) N.Z. Consolidated Stock—	At 5 per cent, (due 1935-45) At 6 per cent, interest (due 1936-51) At 6 per cent, interest (due 1936-51)		Waihi Gold-mining Company (Limited)— Purchase of Horahora works—Deed of security at 5 per cent. interest	Consolidated Fund— Interest accrued on loans to 31st March, 1925 Sunday gooditors for interest unclaimed	Amount set aside as reserve to cover differ-	ence between meters payame on main raised and interest earned from their temporary investment pending use	Carried forward
1923–24.	<i>i</i> 00	344,000 0 0 4,000 0 0 55,750 0 0 800,360 0 0	i	3,724,743 19 7	212,500 0 0	42,036 14 11	:	29,452 4_11	4,008,732 19 5

TABLE NO. 6—continued.

1923-24.	Liabilities.		19.	1924–25.	1923-24.	Assets.		195	1924–25.
£ s. d. 4,008,732 19 5	Brought forward		. s. d.	£ s. d. 4,009,643 9 8	£ s. d. 1,615,528 12 9	Brought forward	:	£ s. d.	t s. d. 1,746,867 8 (
72,593 19 8 5,392 12 1 77,986 11 9	Lake Coleridge scheme— Depreciation reserve Sundry creditors	::	88,631 3 0 16,060 10 5	104,691 13 5	10,743 1 3	Waikato River Sohemes—continued Arapuni—continued. 110,000-volt lines— Hamilton-Penrose 93,41 Arapuni - Te Kuiti 14 Arapuni - Penrose (tower)	tinued. 2 s. d. 93,415 15 0 148 15 9	1	
24,831 14 8 12,718 0 0 8,673 10 9 3,493 19 3	Horahora scheme— Depreciation reserve Sinking fund Sundry creditors Net profit to date Reserve Fund	:::::	31,680 16 7 16,983 5 1 7,957 2 3	77,168 16 0	10,891 7 3	50,000-volt substations— Ngongotaha Arapuni Pokeno Waitemata Hancatki	81 8 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	85, 685 85, 685	
. 6	Arapuni scheme— Sundry creditors	:	:	22,571 7 11	515 7 2	bstation		21 5 3	
21,231 6 9	<u> </u>	:	:	27,714 12 2	198 16 11 2,814 19 4 2,443 7 2	Office furniture Motor-vehicles Loose tools, plant, and equipment Engineering, office and	11 10 11 1,970 8 5 6,063 19 0		
1,408 11 0 20 5 3	Waikaremoana scheme— Depreciation reserve Sundry creditors	::	::	2,883 8 0	12,548 13 9 18,005 17 2	eys arc- on-	5,178 6 4	34,209 4 3	
1,428 16 3					62,510 16 6 707 10 10	Stocks of material on hand Sundry debtors	::	18,109 10 11 553 9 9	346,207 4
4,162,065 8 5	- Carried forward	:	:	4.244.673 7 2	1.708.159 11 8	Carried forward	:		2,093,074 12 11

TABLE No. 6-continued.

General Balance-sheet at 31st March, 1925, as compared with Position at 31st March, 1924—continued.

25.	£ s. d. 2,093,074 12 11		1 008 718 1 2	•	6,059 2 4		3,377 9 8	4,006,226 6 4
1924–25	8. d.	15,191 12 7 422,129 13 3 49,174 18 7 103,504 12 10 88,524 15 5 197,122 12 9 99,393 11 5 380,775 11 7 36,418 18 10 36,50 17 1,881 0 11 181,053 11 1	1,894,216 4 9 9,498 16 8	•	376 13 11 453 9 6 2,719 2 3 38 9 0 1,355 4 4 879 16 8	803 1 9 5 0 0 749 8 2 252 15 1 519 12 7 17 7 0 543 0 5 11 19 0		;
	:		:		Site)			:
Assols.	Brought forward	Mangahao River scheme— Land and easements Headworks, dams, tunnels, &c. Roads, trams, &c. Pipe-lines, &c. Buildings Power plant and machinery Transmission-lines Transmission-lines Transmission-lines Gonstruction plant, tools, &c. Transmission-lines Construction material on hand Construction material on hand Canteen stocks on hand Interest during construction	Sundry debtors		Other schemes, surveys, &c.— North Island.— Aratiatia (Waikato River) Huka Falls (Waikato River) Hutt River (including dam site) Makuri River Rotoiti-Kaituna Tauherenikau River Tauherenikau River	South Island— Clarence River Lake Kanieri Nelson-Marlborough Timaru-Oamaru Opihi River Toaroha River Teviot River Teviot River Upper Taieri River Lake Havva		Carried forward
1923–24.	£ s. d. 1,708,159 11 8	12, 686 18 8 298, 451 3 7 41, 123 7 8 82, 588 0 9 90 127 13 6 36, 547 17 8 119, 923 7 8 99, 196 3 11. 201, 855 1 6 32, 909 8 4 140, 859 13 0 3, 427 19 1 95, 397 11 3	1,314,372 13 11 2,736 19 3	1,317,109 13 2	376 13 11 443 9 6 2,746 17 3 38 9 0 1,355 4 4 879 16 8 236 6 8	803 1 9 50 0 0 749 8 2 96 1 0 519 12 7 17 7 0 543 0 5 111 7 8	15	3,034,566 17 9
1924-25.	s. d. £ s. d. 4,244,673 7 2							4,244,673 7 2
	भ		N JE					:
**	:			•				•
Liabilities	Brought forward				· ·			Carried forward
1923-24.	£ s. d. 4,162,065 8 5							4,162,065 8 5

TABLE No. 6—continued.

GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1925, COMPARED WITH POSITION AT 31ST MARCH, 1924—continued.

1923–24.	Liabilities.	1924-25.	1923-24.	.4.88ets.	1924	192 <u>4</u> –25.
£ s. d. 4,162,065 8 5	Brought forward	£ s. d. £ 8. d	£ s. d. 3,034,566 17 9	Brought forward	3. c. d.	£ s. d. 4,006,226 6 4
			4,427 16 10	General expenditure not chargeable to any individual scheme Balance in Electric Supply Account at the	;	4,439 17 8
			23,413 2 11	end of the year— Cash in Public Account In hands of Government officers in New Zoolsond	30,479 13 10	
			29,752 10 10	In hands of Government officers in London		i i
			53,165 13 9	3		76,447 15 10
		- 1	1,053,008 6 3	Investment Account (funds invested until actually required for use) Stamp Duty Deposit Account	::	152,800 0 0
			1,053,242 5 6		4	4,239,913 19 10
			4,145,402 13 10 16,653 14 7 9 0 0	Interest accrued on investments to 31st March, 1925 Sunday Abbase for interest the last investi	4,490 2 1	
				- Treditin 4nd annecesso and annecesso and annecesso and annecessor and annecesso	5	4,759 7 4
£4,162,065 8 5	Total	£4,244,673 7 2 £4,162,065 8	£4,162,065 8 5	Total	.:	£4,244,673 7 2
						i

J. J. Gibson, Accountant, Public Works Department.

I hereby certify that the balance-sheet has been duly examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly states the position as disclosed thereby, subject to the reservations included in the certificates of the balance-sheets of the separate schemes required in terms of section 6, State Supply of Electrical Energy Act, 1917.—J. H. FOWLER, Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.

TABLE No. 6—continued. WAIKAREMOANA ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1925.

1923–24.		1924–25.	1923–24.	m incompany of the contract of		1924–25.
£ s. d. 4,165 8 0 1,408 11 0	To Interest on capital Depreciation on plant (2 per cent. on value of assets in operation) Interest on Depreciation Reserve (4 per cent. on £1,408 11s.)	£ s. d. 4,261 1 0 1,418 10 0 56 7 0	£ s. d. 2,100 0 0 3,473 19 0	By Rental of plant leased to Wairoa Power Board Loss for year	30ard	£ s. d. 2,440 5 8 3,295 12 4
5,573 19 0		£5,735 18 0	£5,573 19 0			£5,735 18 0
3,473 19 0 390 5 0	Loss for year, as above Loss carried forward at 1st April, 1924	$\begin{array}{c} 3,295 \ 12 \ 4 \\ 3,864 \ 4 \ 0 \end{array}$	3,864 4 0	Accumulated loss to date carried to balance-sheet	sheet	7,159 16 4
£3,864 4 0		£7,159 16 4	£3,864 4 0			3
		DEPRECIATION	N RESERVE.			
£ s. d.	Balance carried to balance-sheet	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	By Balance at close of previous year Interest Amount reserved for year	; ; ;	£ s. d. 1,408 11 0 56 7 0 1,418 10 0
£1,408 11 0		£2,883 8 0	£1,408 11 0			£2,883 8 0
	BAL	ALANCE-SHEET AT	31sr March,	1925.		
1923-24.	Liabilities.	1924–25.	1923-24.	Assets.		1924–25.
£ s. d. 79,583 6 3 1,408 11 0	Balance carried to general balance-sheet Sundry creditors		"A" AA A THA A	Access roads and bridges Pipe-lines		£ 11.431 18,478 25,905 6,625 6,625 3,063 1,260 436 1,000 3,146 5,697 77,313 865 7,159
£81,012 3 0		£85,338 13 9	£81,012 3 0			£85,338 13

The balance-sheet has been compared with the various supporting books, vouchers, and documents, and found to correspond therewith, but in the opinion of the Audit Office the Depreciation Reserve Account cannot be accepted as complying with the provisions of section 10 of the State Supply of Electrical Energy Act, 1917, which requires the establishment of a depreciation fund; and there is also no authority of law for the charging against Net Revenue Account of interest in respect of Depreciation Reserve moneys.—J. H. Fowler, Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.

LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY. TABLE No. 6-continued.

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 31st March, 1925, compared with Year ended 31st March, 1924.

Gross Revenue Account.

	and the second s						
1923–24.	a	1924–25.		.1923–24.		1924–25.	.25.
£ s. d. 2,601 6 6 884 1 7	To Generating expenses, he house————————————————————————————————————	£ s. d. 2,881 18 10 851 9 8	r v v	£ s. d. 74,524 11 11 2,271 0 10	By Sale of energy— Wholesale Retail	£ s. d. 88,224 17 4 1,864 7 4	000 00
350 14 8		82 10 5 444 3 10	1 1	76,795 12 9			4
3 3 3	Maintenance and repairs— Harper diversion Headworks	11		18 11 7	Discounts forfeited	:	15 1
124 14 3 894 0 0 164 2 5 437 9 6	Power-house building Power-house machinery Roads and fences Staff residences, &c	145 13 6 1,003 14 2 172 9 1 550 15 10	7 900 11 B	750 18 6 245 3 8	and building ric lines	976 11 9 252 17 3	
6,457 11 10						2	1,362 5
468 4 6	Transmission-lines— Salaries	525 0 0					
284 6 1 770 13 8		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	01 7 691 6	393 19 4	Fees for testing and repairing electrical appliances	:	476 16
1,523 4 3		2	9,102 ± 10				
1,121 17 9 523 17 11 74 17 7	Substation, Addington— Salaries Wages Supplies	1,154 11 1 511 3 6 85 8 10		0 0 08	Stand-by provision: Fees from wholesale consumers	:	0 08
249 6 7 135 19 4		334 14 9 163 6 10	1:	4 9 7	Interest from local bodies in respect of reticulations sold on deferred payment.	:	o.
2,105 19 2			z, 249 o U	7	Larnings motor-venicles	:	132 4 11
208 3 3	Dist	212 11 9					
154 6 6	ransport, including upkeep of motor- vehicles	114 2 8					
2,437 9 1 1,612 3 0		1,581 9 0 2,237 0 3					
367 6 10 98 12 7	Maintenance of and testing meters Earth-testing	340 14 0 73 5 7					
4,878 1 3			4,559 3 3				
14,964 16 6	Carried forward	:	17,351 4 7	78,508 5 0	Carried forward	•	92,163 2

TABLE No. 6-continued

LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY—continued.

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 31st March, 1925, compared with Year ended 31st March, 1924—continued.

Gross Revenue Account—continued.

1923–24.		1924–25		1923–24.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1924–25.
£ s. d. 14,964 16 6	Brought forward To Stand-by provision— Payment to Christchurch Tramway	. s. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 78,508 5 0	Brought forward	92,163 2 7
70 18 10	Payment to Christchurch Tramway Board for energy supplied	- I	1,376 13 1			
1,820 18 10 1,846 11 8 308 16 7 114 14 3 379 0 0	Management and general expenses——————————————————————————————————					
65 10 0 159 1 0 121 8 6 137 8 1 32 14 0	Rent of other buildings Postages and telegrams Telephone subscriptions Printing and stationery Advertising	65 10 0 148 7 3 126 17 3 131 19 8 12 10 0	to a second seco			
383 7 8 93 9 1 112 0 0 248 9 8	Accident pay Fire insurance Audit fees Meter-reading and line-inspection					
101 13 11 283 18 0 3 10 5	Commission on collection of accounts Electrical testing	11 2	4,542 7 5			
4,391 12 10			23,270 5 1	***************************************		
20,777 8 2 57,730 16 10	Balance to Net Revenue Account	:	68,892 17 6			:
£78,508 5 0		363	£92,163 2 7	£78,508 5 0		£92,163 2 7

Net Revenue Account.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR					
12,584 0 0 To Depreciation at 2 per cent. per annum on completed work 44,443 9 6 Interest for year ended 31st March	£ s. d. 15,679 0 0 47,780 6 9 5,433 10 9	£ s. 57,730 16 10	By Balance from Gross Revenue Account	:	£ s. d. 68,892 17 6
£57,730 16 10	£68,892 17 6	£68,892 17 6 £57,730 16 10			£68,892 17 6

TABLE NO. 6-continued. LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY—continued.

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

1924–25.	£ s. d. 5,433 10 9 17,738 18 10	£23,172 9 7
	: :	1 30
	By Balance from Net Revenue Account Balance to balance-sheet—Accumulated loss	
1923–24.	£ s. d. 703 7 4 23,172 9 7	£23,875 16 11
1924–25.	£ s. d. 23,172 9 7	£23,172 9 7 £23,875 16 11
	:	
	23,875 16 11 To Balance from previous year's statement	
1923-24	£ s. d. 23,875 16 11	£23,875 16 11

Account.
RESERVE
DEPRECIATION

£ S. d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:				£91,176 14 8
	by Balance from previous year's statement Interest at 4 per cent. per annum	Amount set aside as per Net Revenue Account				
မှာ (၁) (၁)	2,451 0 0	12,584 0 0				£91,176 14 8 £76,310 8 7
£ s. d.	1,075 0 11	:	•	1,470 10 9	88,631 3 0	£91,176 14 8
	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	
	:;	wals)	:	:	:	
# · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7 OT	Powerhouse turbines (renewals)	Feeder mains (renewals)	Paparua Reticulation	Balance to balance-sheet	
£ s. d.	2,409 8 11	307 0 0	0 0 000,1	:	72,593 19 8	£76,310 8 7

TABLE No. 6—continued. LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY—continued.

1925
March,
r 31st
SHEET AT
ANCE-SH
BAL

	£ s. d. 20.703 13. 3		265,991 16 6		23,463 6 1			49,919 10 7
1924-25.	£ s. d. 4,507 7 5 8,319 13 9 7,566 3 8 310 8 5		14 5 17 9 19 5 13 11	32,444 11 0 96,019 2 0 231 2 1	: :	4,983 14 4 178,120 19 6 57,460 5 8 2,468 13 5 3,244 17 3 6,588 12 4 9,154 9 6	3.483 0 5 8,481 6 6 32,089 9 5 5,865 14 3	77
Asets.	Works at Lake Coleridge— Land, including fencing and planting Coalgate Gorge Road Service roads	Headworks— First tunnel, including inlet and outlet works	Pipe-lines Tram-lines Weir at lake-outlet, gauges, and fencing Harper River diversion works	Power-house—— Buildings, &c Machinery, &c Office furniture, fittings, &c	Accommodation for staff and workmen— Buildings, fencing, &c.	Transmission-lines— Land Power-lines to Christchurch Power-lines to South Canterbury Telephone-system Linemen's cottages, depots, tools, and equipment Alterations to public telegraph-lines Point Switching Station	Addington Substation— Land, including cottages Substation buildings Machinery, &c Store buildings and workshops	Carried forward
1923–24.	£ s. d. 4,343 s 7 5,317 4 6 7,566 3 8 310 8 5	<i>τ</i> υ σ.π		25,446 16 2 95,297 4 4 231 2 1	120,975 2 7	4,599 8 2 177,552 5 11 56,280 19 3 2,408 19 8 3,244 17 3 6,588 12 4 9,018 7 3	3,483 0 5 3,935 17 1 31,365 7 10 5,856 4 3	44,640 9 7 643,806 6 0
1924–25.	,	512 15 5 16,060 10 5	1,096,261 0 0 104,691 13 5 991,569 6 7					1,096,261 0 0
Liabilities.	Depreciation Reserve Account Sundry creditors— On open accounts	nt in advance	: : I					Carried forward
1923-24.	-; × · ·	3,424 11 5 308 6 8 5,392 12 1	977,701 18 5 77,986 11 9 899,715 6 8		4			977.801 18 5

TABLE NO. 6—continued.

LAKE COLERIDGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY—continued.

Balance-shert at 31st March. 1925—continued.

		DALANCE-S	DALANCE-SHEET AT OIST MAKCH, 1323 COMMUNE	MAKCH, 1329-	Oreverwed.		
1923-24.	Liabilities.	1924-25.	-25.	1923-24.	Assets.	1924–25.	-25.
£ s. d. 977,701 18 5	Brought forward	:	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} & \mathbf{s} & \mathbf{d} \\ 1,096,261 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	£ s. d. 643,806 6 0	Brought forward	æ. æ. d.	£ s. d. 750,794 13 6
				7,021 16 1	Frimary distribution— Supply cables—Christchurch City	16	
			•	ည္က	Caristonaron Tramways Lyttelton	13 13	
-					Northern Southern		
				4,045 9 5	Motukarara	14	
				<u> </u>	Hororata-Darheld Substations—Hororata	11	
				8,265 8 9 9,984 1 6	Ashburton Timam	8,863 1 8	
				100	Lightning-arresters	၁	
				300 4 5 1,516 12 8	Tools and equipment Alterations to public telegraph-lines	300 4 5 1,516 12 8	Ċ
				80,871 17 1			82,149 0 6
			-				
			•	26,689 19 7	Local substations	26,141 16 1	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
				49,497 15 4		-	K a
			•		Service transformers and meters Motor care larming and evolus &c	:	8,910 7 3
				6	: :	: :	H 0
				11,415 9 4	l equipment	:	14,870 18 10
				5	Telephones to Christchurch City Council and	:	•
				173 19 1 250 3 10	Tramway Board and local offices Christchurch office—Furniture and fittings	::	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
				28,288 0 11	Engineering, office, and general expenses on preliminary surveys and during construction	:	32,444 17 1
			***************************************	01 01 010	Salaries of Engineers and others on preliminary		9
				32,823 19 1	surveys and during construction Interest during construction	::	36,515 3 10
				1			38
				41,471 10 0	Stocks of material, &c., on hand at date Telenhone subscriptions fire insurance &c.	:	46,695 5 11
				141 13 1	paid in advance	:	136 8 4
-				20,115 6 0	For current, rent, work carried out, &c	:	22,837 3 0
				I	Amount misappropriated by cierk in Christ- church office	:	362 5 10
			<u> </u>	954,529 8 10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,078,522 1 2
			The state of	23,172 9 7	Estance from Pront and Loss Appropriation Account	:	17,738 18 10
2977,701 18 5		<u>भ</u>	£ 1,096,261 0 0	6977,701 18 5		બ	£ 1,096,261 0 0
					The state of the s		

The balance-sheet has been compared with the various supporting books, vouchers, and documents, and found to correspond therewith, but in the opinion of the Audit Office the Depreciation Reserve Account cannot be accepted as complying with the provisions of section 10, State Supply of Electrical Energy Act, 1917, which requires the establishment of a depreciation fund, and there is also no authority of law for the charging against Net Revenue Account of interest in respect of Depreciation Reserve moneys.—J. H. FOWLER, Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.

TABLE No. 6,—continued.

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 31st March, 1925, compared with Year ended 31st March, 1924. WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—HORAHORA SCHEME.

	1924–25.	£ s. d. 63,113 6 8	1,499 13 4		571 5 9						68 104 R
The state of the s	192	£ s. d. 63,229 17 11 116 11 3	39 6 6 789 4 4 671 2 6	553 8 9	17 17 0						ı
		By Sales of electrical energy to wholesale consumers i. Less discounts and rebates	Hire of plant Rent of lines Miscellaneous rents	Testing, oil-drying, and repairs for consumers Flees for inspection of lines and testing of	instruments, &c.						(Samiled forward
ue Account.	1923–24.	s. c 16 11 1	5 10 0 5 79 17 0 607 2 2	e –	22 1 0						59.923.16.4
Gross Revenue	1924–25.	F s.		5,239 2 6 1,255 12 8	1.166 18 11	, CG		01		1 000 000 E	, 4
	1924	£ s. d. 2,706 10 0		- l :	577 2 0 351 15 8 238 1 3	162 2 4 34 5 7 64 11 6	84 7 10 26 9 1 23 18 4	36 2 8 27 5 7 3 1 3	585 10 2 280 4 11	246 3 3 3 11 5 5 7 6 10 7 28 12 2	::
		enses, headworks, and pow	Tanspores Transpore Maintenance and repairs— Headworks and buildings Power-house machinery Skaff village Fraction of tomogram usin	old	Horahora to Waikino— Wages Repairs and supplies Transport	Horohora to Hamilton— Wages Repairs and supplies Transport	Mystery Creek to Te Awamutu— Wages Repairs and supplies Transport	Wairongomai to Waihou— Wages Bepairs and supplies Transport	Main substations (50,000-volt)— Waikino— Operating wages (half) Repairs to buildings, machinery, &c.	Hamilton— Operating wages Repairs and supplies to buildings, machinery, &c. Maintenance yards, workshops, &c. Repairs, tools, and instruments	Carried forward
	1923–24.	2,711 19 2 102 0 7	18 19 10 10 10 10	4 9	531 1 5 1,013 4 11 181 9 9	1,725 16 1 133 5 7 25 11 3 58 6 0	217 2 10 86 9 10 15 10 9 19 7 3	121 7 10 18 16 9 8 17 2	27 13 11 590 3 10 92 10 11	682 14 9 178 19 5 27 4 6 35 1 7 19 13 2	260 18 8 8,707 5 5

TABLE No. 6—continued.

WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY—HORAHORA SCHEME—continued.

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 31st March, 1925, compared with Year ended 31st March, 1924—continued. Gross Revenue Account—continued.

	1924-25.	£ s. d. 65,184 5 9								•							65,184 5 9
	192													·			
		Brought forward															
dios receire il conser confinadi.	1923–24.	£ s. d. 59,923 16 4															59,923 16 4
es incocume tire	25.	£ s. d. 9,372 14 9		310 16 10	01 01 010		941 11 4	1	35 17 1	:	310 5 2		876 11 0			2,343 8 4	13,591 4 6
8	1924-25	છ જં :	275 2 6	35 14 4		268 2 9	73 8 7		•	104 9 6 138 16 8 66 19 0		771 7 9		12 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	109 9 11 190 4 8 115 2 8 36 13 11 160 6 9	.	•
		Brought forward Main substations (50,000 volt)—continued.	Le Awannou— Operating wages Repairs and surnlies to buildin	and machinery	Weihon	Operating wages Operating wages Provise and curvelies to building	and machinery	Distribution substations (11 000 rolt)	Wages, repairs, and supplies	Distribution lines (11,000 volt)— Horahora-Hamilton-Frankton— Wages Repairs and supplies Transport Waikino-Waihi		Transmission and distribution general in Horahora-Hamilton area— Salaries Expenses Transport		Management and general— Salaries, wages, and audit fees Accident insurance, sick and holiday pay Travelling-expenses and motor-cars Postages, telegrams, and telephones Fire insurance Legal expenses	E to st in E		Carried forward
	1923–24.	£ s. d. 8,707 5 5	258 17 6	15 6 5	274 2 11	148 18 0	35 19 4	184 17 4	37 18 11	13 2 16 10 31 1 8 60 12 3 2 0 0	226 10 9	687 10 6 2 0 0 115 6 10	804 17 4	2 22120	112 3 10 233 14 0 53 16 11 23 14 5 29 10 3	∞	12,363 1 1

TABLE NO. 6—continued.

WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY .-- HORAHORA SCHEME-continued.

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 31st March, 1925, compared with Year ended 31st March, 1924—continued.

Account—continued.
Revenue
Gross

1923–24.	1	1924–25.	1923–24.		1924-25.
£ s. d. 12,363 1 1	Brought forward	£ s. d. 13,591 4 6	£ s. d. 59,923 16 4	Brought forward	£ s. d. 65,184 5 9
111 0 5	Management and general—commuse. Testing, oil-drying, repairs, &c., for consumers	514 17 3			
12,474 1 6		14,106 1 9			
47,449 14 10	Balance to Net Revenue Account	51,078 4 0			
£59,923 16 4		8	£59,923 16 4		£65,184 5 9
The state of the s					

Net Revenue Account.

£ s. d.	11 2AA	8. d.	£ 8. d.	D. D. L. f f D		£ 8. d.
21,230 14 7 10,393 9 0	10 increase on purchase-money for plant purchased from wain Gold-mining Company, and on advances from Treasury Depreciation on completed works (2 per cent.) and on stocks	20,129 3 3 9,756 14 4	47,449 14 10	41,449 14 10 Darrice from Gross revenue Account	•	01,010
15,825 11 3		29,885 17 7 21,192 6 5				-
£47,449 14 10		£51,078 4 0	£47,449 14 10			£51,078 4 0

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1925, COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1924.

£ s. d. Sinking Fund contributions to date, as required by section 12,718 0 0 £ s. d. £ s. d. Balance from Net Revenue Account Balance from Net Revenue Account Balance from Net Revenue Account £ £ £ £ s. d. Balance from Net Revenue Account Balance from Net Revenue Account Balance from Net Revenue Account E				()			
Sinking Fund contributions to date, as required by section 12	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ 8. d.			£ s. d.
Balance to balance-sheet 20,547 12 1 Reserve Fund 20,54,686 5 8	12,718 0 0	Sinking Fund contributions to date, as required by section 12 of the State Supply of Electrical Energy Act, 1917	4,138 13 7	386 8 0 15,825 11 3	By Balance from previous year Balance from Net Revenue Account	::	3,493 19 3 $21,192 6 5$
£24,686 5 8 £16,211 19 3	3,493 19 3	Balance to balance-sheet Reserve Fund	20,547 12 1				
	£16,211 19 3		£24,686 5 8	£16,211 19 3			£24,686 5 8

TABLE No. 6—continued.
WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—HORAHORA SCHEME.—continued.
Depreciation Reserve Account.

					**	
1923-24.			1924–25.	1923–24.		1924-25.
£ s. d. 2,831 6 2 24,831 14 8	To Amount written off for temporary works Amount written off for depreciation of stocks Balance to balance-sheet	:::	£ s. d. 1,869 10 6 2,031 6 11 31,680 16 7	£ s. d. 16,605 7 10 664 4 0 10,393 9 0	s. d. 7 10 By Balance at close of previous year 9 0 Amount set aside as per Net Revenue Account	£ s. d. 24,831 14 8 993 5 0 9,756 14 4
£27,663 0 10			£35,581 14 0	£27,663 0 10		£35,581 14 0

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

£ s. d. 12,718 0 0	£ s. d. To Balance to balance-sheet	:	:	:	:	£ s. d. 16,983 5 1	કર : .s. વે.	By Balance at close of previous year Amount set side as nor Profit and Lose Annountation	£ s. d. 12,718 0 0
							12,718 0 0	Account Account Account Accrued interest on investments at 31st March, 1925	4,138 13 7 126 11 6
£12,718 0 0						£16,983 5 1	£16,983 5 1 £12,718 0 0		£16,983 5 1

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

	ж 8.	20,547 12 1	£20,547 12 1	
WHILE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	Br Amount set eside as non Droft and I ass Announcition	Account		
	£ s. d.		:	
	£ 8. d.	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	£20,547 12 1	
		:		
		:		
	To Relence to helence chast			
	.s. d.	:		

TABLE No. 6—continued.
WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—HORAHORA SCHEME—continued.

ВАГАНСЕ-SHEET AT 31ST МАВСН, 1925.

1924-25.	2,168 5 9 5 1,039 15 3 11,353 17 2 15,640 18 0 39,487 17 6 1,430 8 3 286,233 17 3	38,460 1 3 7,559 9 9 1,241 3 8 4,516 6 6 1,479 3 1 75,661 13 10
Assets.	Works, &c., at Horahora— Roads and bridges 2, 1 Land and fencing 1, 1, 2 Accommodation for staff and workmen	Transmission-lines (50,000 volt)— Horahora-Waihi 38,4 Horahora-Hamilton 22,5 Mystery Creek - Te Awamutu 7,5 Te Awamutu-Hangatiki 1,5 Wairongomai-Waihou 4,5 Waihou-Hamilton 1,5 Linemen's cottages 1,5
1923–24.	2,168 5 9 1,039 15 3 11,053 17 2 134,797 0 1 64,483 10 3 32,244 6 6 905 15 3 246,692 10 3	38,460 1 3 22,190 10 10 7,556 9 9 4,561 6 6 138 19 2 1,003 17 6
1924–25.	£ s. d. 488,098 18 9 7,957 28 31,680 16 7 16,983 5 1 1 20,547 12 1	
Liabilities.	Electric-supply Account— Balance carried to general balance-sheet Sundry oreditors Depreciation reserve Sinking Fund Reserve Fund Balance from Profit and Loss Appropriation Account— Net profit	
1923–24.	£ s. d. 462,484 14 4 8 8 673 10 9 24,831 14 8 12,718 0 0	

4—D. 1.

WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—HORAHORA SCHEME—continued. BALANCE-SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1925—continued.

TABLE No. 6-continued.

		With	DALANOE-SHEET AT SIST MAKOR, 1329		Collection.		
1923–24.	Liabilities.		1924–25.	1923–24.	Assets.	192	1924-25.
£ s. d. 512,201 19 0	Brought forward		£ s. d. 565,267 14 9	£ s. d. 320,603 15 3	Brought forward	æ :	£ s. d. 361,895 11 1
				20,612 13 8 7,826 2 5 5,453 16 2 7,230 16 3	Main substations (50,000-volt)— Walkino Hamilton Te Awamutu Waihou	20,719 18 6 7,836 15 6 5,478 14 1 7,230 16 3	,
				oo	Distribution-lines (11,000 volt)—) ;	41,200 4 4
				33,333 19 7 704 11 11 6,000 0 0	Horahora-Frankton Waihi Grand Junction Company line Waikino-Waihi	33,155 11 3 704 11 11 6,000 0 0	o
No. of the contract of the con		~ ·		40,038 11 6			59,800 3 2
				7,413 16 8 3,975 11 9	Distribution substations (11,000-volt)	7,406 1 11 3,975 11 9	
				7,365 7 2 3,521 5 1	Stores buildings and notings and railway-siding. Ruaktura Staff residences, Ruaktura	7,365 7 2 3,511 19 9	
				5 2 2 2	Loose tools and equipment Motor lorries, cars, and eyeles Office firmiture. Hamilton	ည္က	
					Office accommodation	218 19 9	
				6,898 2 4	Salaries of officers on surveys and on con-	7,266 6 2	
				10,740 11 9 24,224 9 2	struction Interest during construction	12,400 8 2 29,865 16 11	
		10 Thui 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		474,817 1 7			<u>.</u> :
		-	-	24,571 14 11	General stocks of material on hand	:	522,972 13 1 15,964 12 2
				12,596 4 7 216 17 11	For electricity and sales of material For payments in advance	14,077 1 11 18 5 11	
		-	***************************************	12,813 2 6			14,095 7 10
				:::	Sinking Fund Investment Interest accrued on Sinking Fund In hands of Treasury	12,000 0 0 126 11 6 108 10 2	R. Land. Nacional State of Physics
							12,235 1 8
£512,201 19 0			£565,267 14 9	£512,201 19 0	,		£565,267 14 9
							1.6

The balance-sheet has been compared with the various supporting books, vouchers, and documents, and found to correspond therewith, but in the opinion of the Audit Office the Depreciation Reserve Account cannot be accepted as complying with the provisions of section 10, State Supply of Electrical Energy Act, 1917, which requires the establishment of a depreciation fund, and there is also no authority of law for the charging against Net Revenue Account of interest in respect of Depreciation Reserve moneys.—J. H. Fowler, Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.

TABLE NO. 7. IRRIGATION AND WATER-SUPPLY.

		River	Main Canal Dis- charge (Maximum).	nal Dis-	Average Rainfall		Area	Area		Works authorized.	Works completed.	mpleted.	Expenditure	Estimate	
Scheme.	Source of Supply.	Discharge (Mini- mum).	As per Design.	During 1924-25.	from Records available.	Rainfall, 1924.	commanded (Gross).	irrigated at Present.	Main Canals.	Distribu- taries.	Main Canals.	Distribu- taries.	to 31st to March, 1925. complete.	to complete.	Remarks,
Steward Settlement	Waitaki River	Cuseos.	Cuseos.	Cusecs.	Inches. 20-31 (Steward	Inches. 14.16	Acres. 18,000	Acres.	M. ch. 14 60	M. ob. 50 31	M. ch.	M. ch. 50 31	£ 12,115	भ :	Completed.
Otekaike	Otekaike River	ø.	15	•	Settlement) 21.48	22-62	1,500	908	14 37	3 47	14 37	3 47	3,631	:	Completed. Used only on
Ida Valley	Manorburn, Poolburn, and Moa Greek. (Storage Manorburn Dam)	:	011	[0]	(Moa Ck.)	15.72	28,918	7,929	0	0 46	133	29 20	164,153	5, 93×	About 20,000 acres can now receive partial irrigation equal to one-third complete irrigation, the balance being land that either does not require irrigation or benefits in directly through irrigation of the balance. To provide further water for its complete irrigation further conservation-works would be necessary. These have been investigated, and as
Galloway	Manorburn Dam	:	16	=	13-77 (Galloway)	14.32	2,250	1,949	10 50	0	10 50	6 47	21,660	545	they appear to be excessive in cost, nothing further is now proposed in that direction. Completed. Olrig Terrace scheme now reduced in area and amalgamated
Manuherikia – Alex- andra-Clyde No. 1	Manuherikia River	77	100	40	15-62 (Alexandra, Ophir, and Clyde)	16.68	11,000	2,462	23 0	41 0	73 0	4 3 58	211,597	5,085	Gallow nent obe com ve fulle area
Ardgour	Lindis River	40	20	ଜ	18-91 (Tarras)	20.92	2,000	1,416 13	13 0	2 40	13 0	2 40	32,847	412	tember, 1925. Completed.

TABLE NO. 7—continued. IRRIGATION AND WATER-SUPPLY—continued.

CONSTRUCTION—continued.
UNDER
OR
COMPLETED
SCHEMES
OF
SCHEDULE

		Biver	Main Canal Dis- charge (Maximum).	nal Dis-	A verage Rainfall	:	Area	Area	Works au	Works authorized.	Works completed.	npleted.	Expenditure Estimate	Estimate	
Scheme.	Source of Supply.	Discharge (Mini- mum).	As per Design.	During 1924-25.	irom Records available.	1924.	commanded (Gross).	irrigated at Present.	Main Canals.	Distribu- taries.	Main Canals.	Distribu- taries.	to 31st March, 1925.	to complete.	Remarks.
Barnscleugh (Fraser River)	Fraser River	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Inches. 14·10 (Earns- cleugh)	Inches.	Acres. 2,743	Acres. 1,194	M. ch. 4 30	M. ch. 12 10	M. ch. 4 30	M. ch. 17 30	8,855	£ 4,320	Half of scheme completed and working. Being extended to command 2,400 acres with I cuse to 300
										•				**************************************	acres at order onnes. I we cused of water is allocated free to original settlement of 343 acres. If better irrigation required a storage dam or hydro-electric pumping will have to be recorded to
Last Chance (Fruit- lands and Earns- cleugh Tops)	Shingle, Gorge, and Coal Creeks	41	00	10	13-88 (Earns- cleugh and Roxburgh East)	15.20	4,300	1,217	22 0	0	20 78	4 70	22,584	2,089	All of Fruttands district now supplied with water, and extension towards Earnscleugh Tops proceeding. Water available will irrigate 1100 acres south of
															Butcher's Creek, and parti- ally irrigate 2,400 acres of land available for settle- ment north of Butcher's Creek
Taxras	Lindis River	9	22	10	18.91 (Tarras)	20-92 (Tarras)	7,000	320	13 16	15 60	16 70	5 15	104,184	13 ,513	Under construction. Practically all settlers will be
Bengerburn	Bengerburn	-	4	4	:	:	1,000	104	90	:	7 06	:	722	130	Supplied next season. Completed. Supplying domestic and irrigation
Teviot River	Teviot River and Lake Onslow dam	40 (estim.)	08	20	13-66 (Roxburgh East)	14-25	3,300	2,506. 16 51	16 51	10 00	16 51	10 55	34,892	2,915	Practically completed, and will supply all set tlers next season from lst September, 1925. Has been
			allemania en manage (e.) e seg						******		=				slightly extended to include some lands south of Teviot River.

TABLE N 0.7—continued.
IRRIGATION AND WATER-SUPPLY—continued.
Schedule of Schemes under Investigation.

Scheme.	Source of Supply.	River Discharge (Minimum).	Main Canals Discharge (Maximum), as per Design.	Average Rainfall from Records available.	Bainfall, 1924.	Area commanded (Gross).	Length of Main Canal.	Length of Distribu- taries.	Expenditure to 31st March, 1925.	Estimate to complete.	Remarks.
Maniototo (Upper, Taieri)	Taieri River and storage gam	Cusecs.	Cusecs. 500	Inches. 17.50 (Waipiata)	Inches. 18-61	Acres. 100,000	Miles. 60	Miles.	£ 179	भ :	Modified scheme for complete irrigation of 5,000 acres is possible without storage, or for reasonable partial irri-
Cromwell Flat and Lowburn (Rearing!Meg)	Roaring Meg Stream (gravity), Kawarau River (pumping)	3,000	40	21-10 (Luggate)	20-97	15,000	10	œ	1,814	39,700	Rearing Meg Scheme: This will irrigate 3,756 acres, and may be reduced in cost by charging £11,350 to possible hydro-electric-power development. Kawaran River: A private company is developing this portion of scheme, a survey party, is engaged investic stating alternative promosals for taking serion and serventing alternative promosals for taking
Upper Manuherikis	Manuherikia and Dunstan Rivers, and storage dam in Manuherikia River at Falls!	7.2	355	18-76 (Clyde, Ophir, and Blackstone Hill)	21.02	96,000	130	:	3,889	866,360	part of Roaring Meg water to Mount Pisa Settlement lands. This may alter estimate. Survey about com- pleted. Survey has been proceeding for several years, and general report just com- pleted. Of the gross area of 96,000 acres, 64,000 acres are estimated to be actually suitable for irrigation. The full development of this scheme
Hawkdun (formerly Mount Ida)	Tributaries of Manuheri- kia River and Eweburn Reservoir	:	50	23.91 (Eweburn, Naseby)	27.14	10,000	:	:	720	50,000	involves the construction of a storage dam, estimated to cost £250,000, but some of this cost would be borne by the Hawkdun and Scandinavian schemes. For lands in Upper Idaburn to Nasely. Includes £19,000 towards cost of Falls dam, Upper Manuherikia scheme, and
Arrow River	Ar	jč č	48	25·70 (Frankton)	26.26	6,536	17	24	406	93,598	£11,000 for value of present works. To irrigate Arrow Flats, Miller's Flat, Speargrass Flat, and Frankton. Formation of an irrigation district under the Public Works Act is under close
Hawea Flats (first alternative)	Timaru Creek (gravity)	20	30	24.89 (Hawea Flat)	30.73	4,000	=	20	21	41,470	consideration by settlers and Department. Survey in hand. To irrigate lower flat only.

TABLE NO. 7-continued.

IRRIGATION AND WATER-SUPPLY—continued.

SCHEDULE OF SCHEMES UNDER INVESTIGATION—continued.

Remarks.	Latest tentative proposal. Electric power not necessary, but water to be pumped by direct application of power generated by low-pressure turbines at outlet of Lake Hawes. This appears preferable to alternative No. 1, and appears to be a promising	scheme. Further closer survey and estimates are necessary. May yet be amalgamated with Last Chance scheme or possible scheme from Convoy's Gully.		To irrigate Teviot and Ettrick. Involves enlargement of Lake Onslow dam. Some further investigations	Proposed to utilize abandoned race of Island Block Extended Gold-mining Commany. A new and promising	proposal. Survey completed. To supply water to part of Mount Pisa Settlement lands. Survey about completed.	For lands about St. Bathan's. Includes £12,000 towards cost of Falls dam, Upper Manuherikia scheme.
Estimate to complete.	£ 71,720	1,165	:	:	:	: .	50,000
Expenditure Estimate to to March, 1925. complete.	બ :	16	:	•	7.9	:	:
Length of Distribu- taries.	Miles.	:	:	:	:	:	•
Length of Main Canal.	 	:	7	:	:	:	:
Area commanded (Gross).	Acres. 17,600	100	3,000	13,400	2,000	1,200	4,000
Rainfall, 1924.	Inches. 30-73	16.65	20.92	14.25	:	20.97	31.57
Average Rainfall from Records available.	Inches. 24-89 (Hawea Flat)	15-01 (Alexandra)	18.91	(Larras) 13·66 (Roxburgh East)	:	21·10 (Luggate)	28-30 (St. Bathan's)
Main Canals Discharge (Maximum), as per Design.	Cusecs.	:	30	8	:	12	50
River Discharge (Minimum).	Cuse os. :	:	40		9	6 (after existing	(maga:
Source of Supply.	Hawea River (pumping)	Butcher's Greek, Conroy's Creek, and storage dam	Lindis River and storage	Teviot River and Lake Onslow dam	Minzionburn	Luggate[Burn	Tributaries of Manuheri- kia River and Eweburn Reservoir
Sche me.	Hawea Flats (later alter- native)	Chapman's Gully	Bendigo Flat	* Teviot River Extension	Miller's Flat	Luggate Bura	Scandinavian

* Put under Teviot River scheme above with which it will be ultimately amalgamated.

TABLE No. 8.

IRRIGATION AND WATER-SUPPLY: SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

IDA VALLEY AND GALLOWAY SCHEMES.

Profit and Loss Account.

Gross Revenue Account.

ਾਰਂ		1924–25.	1923-24.		1			1924-25.
89 0 0 1,789 5 6 268 16 8 10 0 0 973 16 7	To Management and operation— Ida Valley section— Salaries Wages, horse allowances, and other costs of maintenance Galloway section— Salaries Wages, horse allowances, and other costs of maintenance Office rent Gross profit on working	£ s. d. 213 0 4 1,631 7 8 47 12 0 373 15 4 10 0 0 2,329 2 3	3,130 18 9	By Sales of water— Ida Valley section Galloway section	::	: : : :	::	£ s. d. 4,048 7 9 556 9 10
£3,130 18 9		£4,604 17 7	7 £3,130 18 9					£4,604 17
		Net Reven	Net Revenue Account.					
1923–24.		1924–25.	1923–24.					1924-25.
3,871 1 6 6 0 3 In 73 13 4 D	To Interest on capital outlay (4½ per cent. per annum on £178,545 7s. 10d.: one-half charged against revenue and one-half against capital). Interest on depreciation reserve Depreciation Reserve Account (1.05235 per cent. on £7,000)	£ s. d. 4,017 5 5 9 4 0 73 13 4	£ s. d. 973 16 7 2,886 18 6	By Gross profit on working, as per Gross Revenue Account Net loss	s per Gross Re	venue Account	::	£ 8. 2,329 2 1,771 0
£3,860 15 1		£4,100 2 9 £3,860 15	£3,860 15 1					£4,100 2

TABLE NO. 8—continued.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE ACCOUNT.

	UI.	DEPRECIATION KESERVE ACCOUNT.	ESERVE ACCOUN	T	!	
1923-24.		1924–2 5.	1923–2 4.			1924-25.
£ s. d.	To Balance to balance-sheet	£ s. d. 312 16 6	£ s. d. 150 5 7 B 6 0 3 73 13 4	By Balance at 31st March, 1924 Interest at 4 per cent. per annum Amount set aside as per Net Revenue Account	:::	£ s. d. 229 19 2 9 4 0 73 13 4
£229 19 2		£312 16 6	£229 19 2		:	£312 16 6
	GENERAL	General Balance-sheet as at 31st March, 1925.	T AS AT 31ST	Мавсн, 1925.		
1923–24.	Liabilities.	1924–25.	1923-24.	Assets.		1924–25.
_ ~_		£ s. d. 185,813 2 2	જ. વે.	Dams, weirs, water-races, &c.—	£ S. C.	નું જ જ
20,967 13 8 229 19 2	ž Áã		49,070 0 0 96,615 11 0 12,246 11 4	na valley section— Proportion Manorburn dam and headraces Main vater-races Distribution water-races	50,507 5 3 99,452 5 5 12,608 15 3	
368 7 1 2 0 0		602 9 11 138 17 11	10,408 0 0 1,090 4 7 7,295 8 0	Galloway section— Proportion Manorburn dam and headraces Dip Creek diverting weir Main water-races	10,721 4 6 1,117 19 8 7,561 15 8	162,568 5 11
			176,725 14 11 1,140 0 0 800 0 0	Staff accommodation Telephone system Stroks of material on hand	::	19,400 19 10 1,217 11 7 800 0 0
				Interest during construction Sundry debtors (sale of water) Profit and loss—Accumulated loss to date.	: : : :	14,233 9 7 4,684 5 0 9,525 0 7
£200,113 7 9	1	£214,851 8 8	£200,113 7 9		1 <u>44 </u>	£214,851 8 8

J. J. Gibson, Accountant, Public Works Department.

APPENDICES TO THE PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT, 1925.

APPENDIX A.

AUDITED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS OUT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS FUND FOR THE YEAR 1924-25,

Prepared in compliance with Section 8 of the Public Works Act, 1908.

Sir,— Public Works Department, Wellington, 25th June, 1925.

In compliance with the 8th section of the Public Works Act, 1908, I enclose a statement of the expenditure during the preceding financial year on all works and services chargeable to the Public Works Fund.

I have, &c.,

J. G. COATES,

The Controller and Auditor-General, Wellington.

Minister of Public Works.

Statement of Net Expenditure on all Works and Services chargeable to the Public Works Fund for the Year 1924-25.

Vote.	Summary.	Appropriation.	Gross Expenditure.	Credits-in-Aid.	Net Expenditure.
	General Purposes Account—	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
43	Public Works, Departmental	134,766			
44, 45	Railways		1,992,176 12 11		1,878,728 16 11
46-53	Public Buildings	321,000			
54	Timber-supply and Sawmills for Public Works Department	2,500		42,028 13 10	
55	Acquisition and operation of Quarries	11,000	11,480 0 7	9,664 18 1	1,815 2 6
56 -5 7	Lighthouses and Harbour-works	14,400	3,275 9 4		
58	Development of Tourist Resorts	32,500	15,512 11 4	3,169 9 8	
5 9	Department of Immigration	180,000		177,566 11 8	
60 - 61	Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works	854,853		18,488 7 7	
62	Telegraph Extension			115,695 10 7	957,294 2 7
63	Motor Transport Services	5,000			5,000 - 0 = 0
64	Contingent Defence	40,000			
65	Lands, Miscellaneous	33,250			
66	Irrigation, Water-supply, and Drainage	100,000		-,	
67	Plant, Material, and Stores	30,000			Cr. 12,229 8 10
	Unauthorized—Services not provided for	٠.	95 9 17 5		
• •	Transfer to Main Highways Account, Construction Fund	••	226,000 0 0	••	226,000 0 0
	Totals, General Purposes Account	4,659,269	5,006,348 6 11	648 ,908 16 6	4.357,439 10 5
68	Electric Supply Account		879,189 6 7		
	Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvement Account		67,932 15 8	14,046 1 11	53,886 13 9
	Totals, Public Works Fund	5,792,415	5 ,9 53 ,4 70 9 2	6 94,666 3 5	5,2 58,804 5 9

This statement includes only the expenditure on works, and does not include expenditure such as interest, sinking funds, and charges and expenses of loans.

J. J. Gibson, Accountant.

F. W. FURKERT, Engineer-in-Chief and Under-Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

G. F. C. CAMPBELL,

Controller and Auditor-General.

APPENDIX A--continued.

	Name of Vote.			Appropriation.	Ex	Gro pendi		э.	Credits-	in-Aic	1.	Net Exper	dit	ure.
	Public Works Fund.			£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	General Purposes Account—			į										
43	Public Works, Departmental Railways—	••	••	134,766	186	,99 0	16	11	59,498	0	8	127,492	16	3
44	Railway-construction			1,200,000	1 246	076	18	4	110,270	8	9	1.135.806	10	2
45	Additions to Open Lines	••	• • •	800,000				7				742,922		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Public Buildings—	• •	• •	800,000	1 1 1	,000	1.2	•	9,111	•	10	142,022	0	
46	0 1			33,000	30	.898	18	3	108	3	9	30,790	14	. 6
47	G 41	• •	• •	9,600		.368		2		14	3			
48	Prison Buildings and Works	• •	• •			406			1		9			
49	B. 11	• •	• •	32,500				9					- 8	
	20 1 1 2 2 1	• •	• •	19,900		,743					0			
50	Postal and Telegraph	• •	• •	83,000		,915					9		.8	
51	Agricultural	• •	• •	7,500		,246		6			0			
52	Mental Hospital Buildings	• •	• •	87,500	68	,567		11	1		9			
53	Health and Hospital Institutions	• •		48,000		,244		0			0			
54	Timber-supply and Sawmills for Public partment	Works	De-	2,500	21	, 491	5	5	42,028	13	10	Cr.20,537	8	5
55	Acquisition and Operation of Quarries			11,000	11	,480	0	7	9,664	18	1	1,815	2	6
	Lighthouses and Harbour-works—	• •	• •		1	,	Ü	•	0,00-		_	1,010	_	v
56	Lighthouses			6.500	2	852	8	9	۵.	17	6	2,851	11	3
57	Harbour-works	••		7,900		423	0	7			0	423	-0	
58	Development of Tourist Resorts			32,500		512		4			8		ĭ	
59	Department of Immigration			180,000					177,566		8		_	10
170	Construction and Maintenance of Road	da Brid	œo.	100,000	919	, 919	12	0	177,000	11	O	100,000	U	10
	and other Public Works—	us, Dilu	ges,											
60	D . 1 . 0 .			050 605	600	000	2.1		10 055	=	_	609 060		
61	Roads, &c Roads on Goldfields	• •	• •	850,603		223		11			7	603,968	4	
		• •	• •	4,250		988		10			0			10
62	Telegraph Extension	• •	• •	900,000					115,6 9 5	10	7	957,294	2	-
63	Motor Transport Services	• •		5,000		000	0	0			_	5,000		0
64	Contingent Defence	• •	• •	40,000		288	4	0			3	27,132		
65	Lands, Miscellaneous	• •	••	33,250		404	1	4			7	34,172	6	
66	Irrigation, Water-supply, and Drainage		• • •	100,000			0	8	1,002			127,995	9	
67	Plant, Material, and Stores			30,000		258			101,487			Cr.12,229	-	10
	Unauthorized—Services not provided for	r			ĺ	959	17	5	896	10	8	63	6	9
	Transfer to Main Highways Account, Co Fund	onstruct	ion	••	226,	000	0	0	••			226,000	0	0
	Totals, General Purposes Accou	\mathbf{nt}		4,659,269	5,006	348	6	11	648,908	16	6	4,3 57,439	10	5
68	Electric Supply Account			1,133,146			6	7	31,711		0		1	7
••	Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers Improvemen	t Accour				932			14,046			53,886	13	9
• .	Totals, Public Works Fund	••		5,792,415	5,953	470	9	2	694,666	3	5	5 ,2 58,804	5	9

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS BY THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

The Engineer-in-Chief to the Hon. Minister of Public Works.

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the various works under my control completed and in progress throughout the Dominion during the period from the 1st July, 1924, to the 30th June, 1925.

RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT.

The following table shows the expenditure on Government railways in New Zealand up to the 31st March, 1925:—

	Total	Open	Expenditure
Name of Railway.	Length of Railway or	for	to
	Section.	Traffic.	31st March, 1925.
	M. ch.	M.ch.	£
Kaihu Valley	24 32	24 32	179,121
Otiria-Ngapuhi	13 45	13 45	125,987
Opua Wharf - Onerahi	58 6	58 6	615,542
Kioreroa-Waiotira	19 79	5 23	422,229
North Auckland Main Trunk Railway (from Helensville)	153 75	65 27	2,565,378
Helensville - Te Awamutu, with Branches (including Auckland-			2,000,010
Westfield Deviation)	173 3 5	160 63	3,498,809
Frankton Junction - Thames, with Branches	127 35	87 20	1,022,199
Thames Valley - Rotorua	69 33	69 33	407,889
Tauranga-Opotiki, with Branches	145 32		1,242,418
Gisborne-Opotiki	93 44	49 32	623,259
Napier-Gisborne (including Waikokopu Branch)	$231 \ 44$	23 44	1 305,304
Wellington-Napier and Palmerston North (including Te Aro		20 11	1 500,504
Extension, Greytown and Martinborough Branches, and Hutt		-	
Valley Railway)	258 62	233 12	2,787,275
Wellington-Waitara, with Branches	350 11	285 59	3,199,069
Stratford-Okahukura	112 47	47 40	
North Island Main Trunk (Marton-Te Awamutu), including	112 11	21 20	1,319,010
Raetihi Branch and Waipa Gravel-access Branch	225 79	218 39	9 000 100
Picton-Waipara (South Island Main Trunk Railway)—		210 00	3,020,130
Picton southwards	92 38	56 6	656 000
Waipara northwards	90 45	44 14	656,002
Nelson-Greymouth	177 51	125 57	377,533
Stillwater - Arthur's Pass	51 41	50 41	664,658
Rolleston - Arthur's Pass (including Whitecliffs Branch)	92 59	84 45	2,042,437
TIT b	19 56	19 56	1,021,978
TTY 1	$\frac{13}{7} \frac{30}{12}$	7 12	192,744
	3 69	3 69	••
	26 0	5 74	170:401
	3 40	3 40	170,431
	11 34	11 34	147,532
			329,888
Greymouth-Waitaha	50 32	38 68	355,735
Waipara-Waitaki, with Branches	459 34	413 70	2,815,345
Canterbury Interior Main Line—Oxford-Temuka	$\begin{array}{ccc} 83 & 0 \\ 600 & 21 \end{array}$	11 44	59,942
Waitaki-Bluff, with Branches		546 12	5,268,377
Otago Central	182 51	147 27	1,435,919
Invercargill-Kingston, with Mararoa Branch	117 4	97 44	391,240
Forest Hill Railway—Winton-Hedgehope;	12 40	12 40	23,337
Western Railways	94 8	70 31	433,412
Preliminary surveys	••	• • •	43,846
Miscellaneous	••	•••	10,337
Stock of permanent-way on hand	••	• • •	125,951
Rolling-stock	• • •		9,629,859
Suspense Account, being proportion of cost of raising loan of			
£1,000,000 at 6 per cent. for Railways Improvement Autho-			
rization Act 1914 Account	••	• • •	42,193
Total	4,215 9	3,092 59	§48,572,315
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LINES, ETC.			
Canterbury (lengths included above)			731,759
Otago and Southland			372,522
ari i o i i milioni i		::	4,975
Gisporne to Ormond Tramway	::	::	683,460
Midland Railway, valuation of works constructed by company	4,215 9	3,092 59	50,365,031

^{*} The funds for this extension—namely, £35,501 2s. 11d.—were provided by the Westport Harbour Board.
† The funds for purchase of this line, £15,745, were provided by the Westport Harbour Board.
† The expenditure on this line as a trainway was made by the Lands Department.
§ Includes expenditure on railways under Hutt Road and Railway Improvement, Railway Improvement Authorization Act, and Railway Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Accounts.

| Includes value for £150,000 paid to debenture-holders under the Midland Railway Petitions Settlement Act Amendment Act, 1903.

NORTH AUCKLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY.

Huarau Northwards.

Okoro Section (24 m. 45 ch. to 38 m. 35 ch.; length, 13 m. 35 ch.).—In anticipation of a start being made with the construction of this section north of Okaihau, a certain amount of preparatory work is being undertaken to enable workmen on the length between Huarau and Portland to be transferred on the completion of that section. This work consists of the laying-out of a temporary township, erection of huts, formation and metalling of streets, water-supply and drainage. The track is being laid from Okaihau station-yard over the already formed length to the main road, and it is proposed to complete the already partially completed formation over the next 2 miles. Surveys are being made to alter the line in several places to avoid slip country, and also to determine what measure of drainage will be necessary for bad gulleys and moving country.

Paparewa Section (90 m. 30 ch. to 92 m. 6 ch.; length, 1 m. 56 ch.).—The formation work on this section consisted principally of clearing a large slip at the north end of Huarau Tunnel, and ordinary maintenance of the track, but the access road to Paparoa station-yard was formed and metalled and the station-yard fully ballasted. The station-building, platform, loading-bank, latrines, two 6,000-gallon water-vats, and one platelayer's cottage have also been finished. Metal was supplied to the Otamatea County Council for metalling the Paparoa-Paparoa Railway Station Road, and

that work is now complete.

Mareretu Section (92 m. 6 ch. to 96 m. 20 ch.; length, 4 m. 14 ch.).—During this winter the continuous rain water-logged the country, with the result that a heavy slip occurred in cutting at 94 m. 73 ch. and necessitated the employment of a steam-shovel to remove it. In addition, a steam-shovel was employed during the year to clear slips at 92 m. 5 ch., 92 m. 30 ch., 93 m. 39 ch., and 94 m. 79 ch. A good running "top" has been obtained on the track throughout this section. At the same time a bank at 94 m. 63 ch. was slipping every night, and great difficulty was experienced in keeping the track open for traffic. Several drainage drives are being put in to tap the seat of the trouble. The metalling of the Mareretu station-yard and approach roads has been completed, and a goods-shed, station-building, latrines, and buffer-stop erected.

a goods-shed, station-building, latrines, and buffer-stop erected.

Waikiekie Section (96 m. 20 ch. to 107 m. 28 ch.; length, 9 m. 66 ch.).—A steam-shovel was employed in clearing a slip at the north end of the Mareretu Tunnel, and two work-trains have been engaged in clearing up the formation along the whole length of the section. Stone walls and drains

aggregating approximately 40 chains in length have been constructed in various cuttings.

Unfortunately, during the year under review, parts of the Waikiekie Tunnel began to show serious displacement in the lining. In the portions which when excavated appeared to be sound an invert was not provided, as was done in the obviously unsound country; this necessitated a considerable portion being relined and provided with an invert. The worst portion has been completed, 201 lineal feet of lining having been renewed with heavy section concrete lining and 260 ft. with new invert.

The metalling of the Taipuha station-yard and the 2 miles of access road has been completed, and latrines have been erected and five platelayers' cottages completed during the year. The formation of the Waikiekie station-yard has been widened, trimmed, and metalled, and the approach road metalled. Latrines have been built, and shelter-shed, goods-shed, and passenger-platform completed. The Waiotira station-yard has been thoroughly stone-drained and metalled; 1½ miles of approach road metalled, and one 6,000-gallon water-vat, turntable, and latrines constructed. Slip materials from the Kirikopuni Section were utilized to enlarge the station-yard to provide for further extensions.

Kirikopuni Section (107 m. 28 ch. to 121 m.; length, 13 m. 52 ch.).—Although progress was much impeded during the exceptionally wet weather last winter, the unusually long summer enabled an active programme of work to be carried out, the aim being to connect the two ends of the line at Waiotira and Northern Wairoa River with the permanent or temporary tracks. The work has comprised general formation, culverts, fencing, platelaying, ballasting, accommodation for staff and workmen, permanent telephone-line, erection of bridges, and completion of the Tokatoka and Omana Tunnels. Considerable trouble was experienced with slips, and ten steam-shovels were occupied in extending the formation and removing slips. Deviations had to be made over a considerable length of the line to avoid heavy slip country, and these have proved effective. At the Pukehuia end it was found advisable to continue the policy of constructing extensive stone drains and stone walls in cuttings, and of draining cuttings and slip: to prevent as far as possible any further slips. Stone for this purpose was obtained at various points on the Northern Wairoa River and barged to Pukehuia, where it was railed to the works. At the Waiotira end stone was obtained from Tauraroa Quarry. Much remains to be done in the way of drainage and the removal of slips before the formation is finally stabilized. With the exception of this the formation is practically complete to the terminus at 121 m. The rubble stone walls in the cuttings, &c., have demonstrated their value, as there has been a complete cessation of trouble where they have been erected.

The station-yards at Pikiwahine, Omana, and Pukehuia have been finished, and a large amount of formation work has been completed at the terminal station at Kirikopuni.

Considerable trouble has been experienced with the seat of various banks, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Wairoa River, where the ground is inclined to be soft and swampy. The banks have subsided into the flats, and parts of the flats alongside edges of the banks have been pushed upwards. Owing to the unstable nature of the country and its inability to withstand the superimposed weight of banks it has been found necessary to run banquettes to distribute the weight.

Without the assistance of steam-shovels little progress could have been made in completing the cuttings and deep fillings, and in the removal of the extensive slips which occurred during the year, as when the material becomes saturated and slips it assumes a consistency which renders it very difficult to deal with by hand labour.

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Numerous concrete culverts, earthenware and concrete pipes, and also reinforced-concrete pipes, have been placed along this section.

Permanent bridges have been erected at 112 m. 25 ch., 113 m. 66 ch., 115 m. 35 ch., and 118 m.

38 ch., and bridges at 113 m. 0.6 ch., and 120 m. are in course of construction.

All the materials have been procured for the Northern Waiora River Bridge (118 m. 77 ch.) which will consist of two 105 ft., two 45 ft., and fifteen 30 ft. spans, with the larger ones on cylinders and the smaller on piles. It is hoped to make an early start with the sinking of the cylinders and the driving of the pile piers, and arrangements are being made to carry out these two operations simultaneously.

Both the Omana and the Tokatoka Tunnels, which are 31 chains 72 links and 17 chains 25 links in length respectively, were completed in the early spring, and this has enabled better progress to be made with the work ahead, as all materials can now be railed through the tunnels instead of having to be hauled over two ridges by means of a jig tramway. Both tunnels were driven through very unstable country, involving great care in construction and the use of very heavy concrete lining. signs of movement have been apparent in the Omana Tunnel, but the Tokatoka Tunnel has developed some cracks for a few chains at the south end, involving a certain amount of reconditioning.

Two miles of line have been fenced on both sides, and the remainder of fencing is nearing

Permanent rails have been laid from Waiotira station-yard to 110 m. 70 ch., and a temporary track from here to 112 m. 23 ch. The permanent track has also been laid from 112 m. 23 ch. to 118 m. 41 ch. with the exception of a few small lengths of temporary track over temporary bridges and wet country, while a certain amount of platelaying has also been undertaken in Pikiwahine, Omana, and Pukehuia station-yards.

The first lift of ballast has been completed from Waiotira to the end of the permanent line at 110 m. 70 ch., and two lifts have been laid from the Omana Tunnel in short lengths aggregating half a mile in the worst places and soft banks onwards to the Wairoa River. Rough scoria ballast has been laid on the remainder of the track between 110 m. 23 ch. and the Wairoa River, as a suitable foundation for the permanent ballasting, and to enable the track to be kept safe.

Two miles and a quarter of approach road, 24 ft. wide, has been formed at the Kirikopuni

One permanent platelayer's cottage has been completed at Omana station-yard, and a second one (as well as a goods-shed) is now in course of erection. A goods-shed and station-buildings are completed at Pukehuia. Numerous extra huts for married quarters have been provided along the length, and most of them have been lined.

WHANGAREI BRANCH RAILWAY.

Oakleigh Section (5 m. 27 ch. to 7 m. 60 ch.; length, 2 m. 33 ch.).—The track has been maintained with a good running top, and walls and drains of a total length of 60 chains have been constructed in cuttings which required protection. The approaches to the bridge at 7 m. 32 ch. have been stone-pitched, and concrete wing walls and aprons were added to twenty culverts. All the above are additional to what is usually found necessary in railway-construction, and are necessitated by the particularly treacherous nature of the country.

The formation of the Oakleigh station-yard has been widened, trimmed, and metalled, and the station-building, latrines, platform, loading-bank, cattle-yards, and buffer-stop erected.

Tauraroa Section (7 m. 60 ch. to 14 m. 67 ch.; length, 7 m. 7 ch.).—The track has been maintained, cuttings cleaned out, and a total length of 37 chains of stone wall and drain constructed The metalling of the Mangapai station-yard has been completed, as well as the where necessary. crection of goods-shed, latrines, and cattle-yards. The Tauraroa station-yard is metalled, and the erection of station-building, extra platelayer's cottage, latrines, loading-bank, buffer-stop, and two

6,000-gallon vats with water-supply have been completed.

Tauraroa Quarry and Crushing Plant.—The output for the year was 5,182 cubic yards of spawls and 76,955 cubic yards of crushed metal. The greater part of the metal was used by the Department on the railway, chiefly for metalling station-yards and access and approach roads; the balance was supplied to local bodies for metalling approach roads. Another complete crushing unit, consisting of a 24 in. by 12 in. crusher, steam-engine, and metal-bin was added to the plant in December last, and a crusher in one of the other units which was found to be too small for the work was replaced by a larger one. A screen was erected for the purpose of producing fine metal suitable for blinding. The tracks in the No. 2 quarry were completely rearranged, and improved facilities provided in both quarries for loading spawls.

Waiotira Section (14 m. 67 ch. to 19 m. 75 ch.; length, 5 m. 18 ch.).—The track has been maintained, banks made up to correct width, and cuttings cleaned out. A total length of 31 chains of stone wall and drain has been constructed in various cuttings, and concrete wing walls and aprons added to ten culverts. A large slip at 16 m. 35 ch. has been cleared with a steam-shovel. The large filling at 15 m. 10 ch. has been subsiding since the commencement of wet weather, and a deep stone drain is being constructed with the object of further draining the seat of the bank.

An overbridge was previously erected at 16 m. 33 ch., but owing to a large slip carrying away the abutment pier it was considered best to re-erect it with an additional span at 16 m. 28 ch. rather than attempt to stabilize the approach. The approaches of the new bridge are practically complete, and a repetition of the trouble now seems improbable.

Through passenger and goods traffic has been run between Huarau and Portland, which comprises part of the North Auckland Main Trunk and of the Whangarei Branch, and during the twelve months under review 46,753 passengers were carried, in addition to 71,681 tons of goods carried northwards and 63,690 southwards. The latter included 1,333 wagons of live-stock from this particular section.

Numerous slips occurred between Huarau and Portland as the result of the very wet weather in the winter of 1924, and their removal necessitated the employment of a number of work-trains and the construction of heavy stone drains and walls to drain cuttings and control the slips. The work has been completed except for minor subsidences, and the efficacy of the drainage was demonstrated by the subsequent cessation of slips. The whole length should be ready for handing over at an early date.

AUCKLAND-WESTFIELD DUPLICATION.

This important duplication work was commenced in March last, and is being vigorously prosecuted. It is 9 miles 67 chains in length, and there will be a double track for the whole distance. The maximum grade will be 1 in 132 and the sharpest curve 20 chains radius. The adoption of this alternative route will materially reduce haulage costs and permit of increased speeds. It is hoped to have this duplication completed in three years.

The new formation from 1 m. onwards is being carried out by the Public Works Department, while the reconstruction of the Auckland station-yard from 0 m. to 1 m. is in the hands of the Railway Department. The work involves some comparatively heavy construction, the two outstanding features being the building of an embankment across Judges Bay, Hobson Bay, and the Orakei basin, approximately 2 miles in length, and the driving of a double-track tunnel, 27 chains in length, under the Auckland – St. Heliers Bay Road, between 4 m. 59 ch. and 5 m. 6 ch. The embankment involves the placing of nearly half a million cubic yards of earthwork, which will be obtained from the large cuttings at Campbell's Point and Orakei Neck. It will be protected from wave-action by stone protection, which is being erected in advance of the filling.

A bottom heading is being driven through the approach cutting at the north end of the Purewa

A bottom heading is being driven through the approach cutting at the north end of the Purewa Tunnel, for the dual purpose of providing earlier access to the tunnel and to cheapen the cost of excavating the approach cutting. 262 ft. of heading has been driven to date. At the south end of the tunnel a steam-shovel is excavating the approach cut, and access to both portals will be available in about three months' time. The formation work between 3 m. 20 ch. and 5 m. 65 ch. is being opened out by manual labour, which will be reinforced by steam-shovels as soon as they are available and can be got on to the site. Culverting is also in hand. The formation is lighter from the tunnel to Westfield, the main feature being the construction of station-yards at close intervals to cater for suburban traffic. All road-crossings are to be dealt with by means of overbridges or subways, so that the level-crossing menace will not exist as far as this section of line is concerned. Special attention is being paid to the accommodation of workmen employed at the tunnel, and an up-to-date construction camp is being built, with metalled access roads, water-supply, electric light, drainage, &c.

EAST COAST MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY.--WAIHI EASTWARDS.

Athenree Section (0 m. to 8 m. 68 ch.; length, 8 m. 68 ch.).—The actual formation of this section was completed prior to the period under review, but alterations and extensions to station-yards at Waimata and Athenree involved removal of 9,500 cubic yards of spoil, which was used for widening banks and completing bridge approaches. All fencing has been crected except a small gap where the branch line from Athenree Quarry joins the main line. Several cattle-stops have been provided. Girders were placed on Waiau Stream Bridge at 7 m. 7 ch., 7 m. 23 ch., 7 m. 69 ch., and 7 m. 76 ch., and the erection of bridges on this section is now complete. The permanent rails have been laid from 6 m. 19 ch. to 8 m. 68 ch., as well as sidings at Waimata and Athenree Stations.

A quarry was opened in the Athenree Gorge, opposite 7 m. 24 ch. and a branch line 16 ch. long constructed thereto, together with necessary siding, crushing plant, bins, &c. A large shot of 3,750 lb. blasting-gelatine was fired in July, 1924, with satisfactory results. About 8,300 cubic yards of ballast have been already obtained from this quarry. Ballast supplies were obtained previously from a private quarry at Karangahake. The first lift of ballast is completed throughout the section, and second lift has been placed from 0 m. to 4 m. 60 ch. and from 6 m. 60 ch. to 8 m. 40 ch.

A goods-shed, loading-bank, and shelter-shed with ramp have been erected at Waimata Station, and station-buildings, platform, latrines, loading-bank, 2,000-gallon water-vat, and three platelayers' cottages have been erected at Athenree. All temporary hutments, engine-shed, &c., have been removed from Waihi to Athenree, and the work's office previously at Waihi has been shifted to Katikati.

The Department has been running goods traffic on this section since December, 1924, with satisfactory results.

Katikati Section (8 m. 68 ch. to 16 m. 28 ch.; length, 7 m. 40 ch.).—On this section the earthworks are completed as far as 14 m. with the exception of a cutting at 11 m. 63 ch. and some bankwidening. Several culverts have been built, and side drains and stream diversion cut. Overbridges at 9 m. 19 ch. and 12 m. 59.5 ch. have been completed, and the concrete piles for bridge at 10 m. 61 ch., and for Tuapiro Bridge at 12 m., have been transported to the site. The riveting of the girders for the Tuapiro Bridge is being undertaken in the Department's workshop at The Mount and they will be barged to the site. Permanent-way has been laid from 8 m. 68 ch. to 11 m. 51 ch., and the first lift of ballast has been placed to 11 m. 51 ch.

A platform and loading-bank have been completed at Tahawai Station, and a temporary station has been provided at 11 m. 46 ch. for goods traffic, which commenced running to this point on the 1st March last. This temporary station serves the Katikati district, and so far the traffic has shown satisfactory results.

Anngatete Section (16 m. 28 ch. to 21 m. 5 ch.; length, 4 m. 57 ch.).—Earthworks have been started by hand labour at 18 m. 59 ch. to 19 m. 18 ch., and 19 m. 38 ch. to 20 m. 31 ch., while cutting at 20 m. 9 ch. and most of the excavation for the Aongatete station-yard is completed. Stream-diversion at Aongatete yard has been completed; a 12 in. earthenware pipe 22 ft. long was placed at 20 m. 60 ch., and two 12 in. earthenware pipes under the Aongatete Station access road. A 10 ft. arched concrete culvert is in hand at 20 m. 13·79 ch. The contractors have erected a small crusher and bin, with tram-line from the river-bed, to obtain metal for concrete-work, and have commenced the erection

of the main crusher and ballast outfit, including a drag-line scoop.

Apata Section (21 m. 5 ch. to 27 m. 70 ch.; length, 4 m. 14 ch.).—Short chainage due to a deviation from the original survey. The clearing has been completed, and the contractors have the section fully manned. The permanent fencing is in hand, and some side drains have been excavated on the left side of the line. The earthworks have been completed from 21 m. 5 ch. to 22 m. 60 ch., and seven cuttings are in hand between 22 m. 27 ch. and 26 m. 61 ch. The construction of a 3 ft. arched culvert at 22 m. 5.83 ch. and a 4 ft. arched concrete culvert at 22 m. 69.15 ch. is in hand, and a considerable quantity of concrete piping has also been laid. The overbridge and road diversion at 21 m. 25 ch. are practically completed, and a private overbridge at 21 m. 78 ch. is in hand. A start

has been made with the driving of the piles for the Wainui Bridge at 23 m. 3 ch.

Te Puna Section (27 m. 70 ch. to 34 m. 78 ch.; length, 7 m. 8 ch.).—Clearing has been carried out wherever necessary to enable earthworks to be commenced, and a considerable mileage of fencing has been erected. Two cuttings have been completed between 28 m. 6 ch. and 32 m. 3 ch. and fourteen others are in hand on that length. The formation is complete from 32 m. 11 ch. to 33 m. 10 ch., and four cuttings are in progress between 33 m. 40 ch. and 34 m. 33 ch. The material from the cutting at 34 m. 33 ch. is being utilized for the formation of Te Puna station-yard. A 12 ft. arched culvert is being constructed at 33 m. 15 ch. with the necessary stream-diversion, and a number of smaller culverts have been completed. Temporary overbridges have been erected at 31 m. 44 ch. and 33 m. 73 ch. The erection of the Mangawhai Bridge at 31 m. 3 ch. is proceeding. Twenty-one

piles have been driven in piers B to F, and abutment A is in course of erection.

The portion of this line from 14 m. to 34 m. 78 ch. comprising Katikati (part), Aongatete, Apata, and Te Puna Stations, is being constructed by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., under contract to the New Zealand Government. They have, in addition to the work detailed above, erected a service wharf at Mount Maunganui, and landing-stages at several tidal estuaries of the Tauranga Harbour to facilitate transfer of material. They also have a receiving and stacking yard at The Mount, where a considerable quantity of both permanent and service materials has been collected. The company has erected 100 two-men, thirteen four-men, and sixty-six six-men hutments for single men, and forty-six married quarters, three cookhouses, four bathhouses, and two recreation-rooms, besides quarters for field engineers. The firm has two steam-locomotives, six steam-navvies, six petrol-locomotives with muck-trucks, two steam-hammer pile-driving outfits, besides concrete-mixers, launches, punts, motor-lorries, ballast-trucks, &c. The total quantity of earthwork in the contract is 1,229,000 cubic yards and the contractors have removed about 345,000 cubic yards to date.

Tauranga Section (34 m. 78 ch. to 41 m. 5 ch.; length, 6 m. 7 ch.).—Fencing has been completed at Tauranga Station, and also on right between 40 m. 20 ch. and 41 m. 5 ch. Two 16 ft. gates with wickets were placed at Tauranga Station, and cattle-stops erected at 40 m. 52 ch. and 40 m. 65 ch. Twin corrugated metal culverts, 6 ft. diameter, with automatic flood-gates, have been completed at 36 m. 70 ch. All earthwork has been completed except for a small portion at 36 m. 70 ch., the

Waikareao Bridge approaches, and widening in a few other places.

A large amount of reclamation necessary for the Tauranga Station has been completed, as well

as stone pitching at this station.

The bank to connect with the Tauranga Wharf is in hand, and also the stone pitching under the wharf, the erection of which has been started by the Tauranga Harbour Board. The borrow at 40 m. 25 ch. was completed by steam-shovel which moved 10,400 cubic yards since last year, and was then transferred to the Matapihi Station.

Ninety-six 16 in. concrete piles, 40 ft. long, spliced to timber piles, have been made and driven for the Waikareao Bridge. The piers of that bridge are finished with the exception of three, and the nineteen 25 ft. girders required have been riveted up at The Mount, and some of them transported to the site. One hundred and sixty-six 14 ft. concrete piles, 40 ft. long, some of which will be spliced to timber piles, were also made for the Wairoa Bridge, and are now being driven by three pile-driving outfits. The thirteen 60 ft. girders required for this bridge are being assembled at The Mount.

Platelaying was extended from 39 m. 70 ch. back to 39 m. 66 ch. and all sidings laid in Tauranga yard. Ballasting has been completed from 39 m. 65 ch. to end of section, including Tauranga station-yard, except engine-shed siding. Metalling of approach roads is complete, and about 7 chains of the low-level road from the Strand to the station has been metalled.

The station-buildings and latrines for the Tauranga Station have been completed. Foundations have also been prepared for two tanks, and two extra platelayers' cottages have been erected, and one enlarged by the addition of a new scullery.

This section is open for all classes of traffic from Tauranga Station to 41 m. 5 ch.

Te Maunga (late Matapihi) Section (41 m. 5 ch. to 45 m.; length, 3 m. 75 ch.).—This section is open for all classes of traffic, and has been properly maintained. New work undertaken consisted of formation of station-yard at Matapihi, where a steam-shovel excavated 19,076 cubic yards of material, which was used chiefly for filling at Tauranga Station. A further 10,000 cubic yards were borrowed for low-level road and station at Tauranga. Permanent 70 lb. rails have been laid on the Tauranga Bridge, and the laying of check-rail is in hand. Two 1-in-9 and one 1-in-7½ crossings have been laid at Matapihi yard.

Te Puke Section (45 m. to 54 m.; length, 9 m.).—This section was operated for traffic and adequately maintained. New work consisted of formation and metalling of approach roads at Otaimatua Station and erection of two 12 ft. gates. An extra pile was driven in bridge at 52 m. 28 ch.. and the bridge approach banks trimmed and stone-pitched. Hot-water service was installed in three cottages at Te Puke. The Te Puke branch line was maintained. 21,688 cubic yards of crushed metal and 16,914 cubic yards of spawls were obtained from the quarry.

Paengaroe Section (54 m. to 59 m. 67 ch.; length, 5 m. 67 ch.).—This section was maintained for traffic. A 20 ft. span bridge on pile piers was erected at 55 m. 14 ch., and additional waterway

provided at 54 m. 44 ch. and 54 m. 77 ch.

Pongakawa Section (59 m. 67 ch. to 64 m. 15 ch.; length, 4 m. 28 ch.).—This section was open

for traffic and satisfactorily maintained.

Otamarakan Section (64 m. 15 ch. to 71 m. 5 ch.; length, 6m. 60 ch.).—This section was open for traffic and usual maintenance was undertaken. The formation and platelaying of Ohinepanca yard, including 18 chains of sidings and three sets of points and crossings, were completed, and further bank-widening undertaken. Formation generally is now complete on this section except for the new station at Pukehina. The deepening of the outlet drain at 67 m. 5 ch. is in hand, and 82 chains have been completed to date. 3,300 cubic yards of Matata ballast were placed on this section, and ballasting is well advanced, except for metalling at station-yards. A shelter-shed, platform with cart-dock, loading-bank, and cattle-yards were erected at Ohinepanea, and platform and loading-bank fronts, stock-yard, and latrines at Otamarakau. 625 cubic yards of sand and 335 cubic yards of pumice were obtained from this section for departmental concrete work and private sales.

Matata Section (64 m. 15 ch. to 71 m. 5 ch.; length, 8 m. 11 ch.).—This section was open for traffic and general maintenance was undertaken. A further 8,000 cubic yards of spoil from Matata pit were used for widening of banks, and about 10,300 cubic yards of Matata metal were also obtained for ballasting on this section. About 185 cubic yards of spawls were used at bridge abutments. The

formation of this section is now practically complete.

A shelter-shed and a loading-bank front were erected at Pikowai Station. A concrete sewer has been laid to drain platelayers' cottages at Matata Station, and hot- and cold-water services have been

installed in three cottages.

Matata pit has been worked continuously, and two steam-shovels are now engaged on stripping and loading ballast. The output for the year was 36,054 cubic yards of strippings, used for bankwidening, and 36,408 cubic yards metal, of which 15,248 cubic yards were sold to local bodies, and remainder used for ballasting on various sections. About four months were occupied in prospecting and proving a further seam of metal, but a large face is now exposed, and the output of metal for the coming year should be much larger than it was last year.

Rangitaiki Section (79 m. 16 ch. to 87 m. 45 ch., length, 8 m. 29 ch.).—This section has been carrying all classes of traffic, but a considerable amount of new construction work was undertaken. Thirty chains of side drains were dug, and about 22,000 cubic yards of strippings from Matata pit were used for bank widening and lifting. Piles have been driven for permanent bridge at 81 m. 28 ch. and driving at 83 m. 16 ch. is in hand, while permanent platelaying has been completed over the

Tarawera Bridge and on sidings at Awakaponga, Tarawera, and Rangitaiki Stations.

A total of 15,355 cubic yards of ballast was placed on this section—11,200 cubic yards from Matata pit and 4,155 cubic yards from Whakatane pit. The metalling of approach roads at several stations is practically completed. The whole section is partially ballasted, and ballasting is well advanced for most of the distance. This makes for easier, safer, and quicker working of passenger-trains.

Stock-yard, platform, and loading-bank have been completed at Awakaponga; stock-yards,

platform, and goods-shed at Tarawera; and loading-bank at 87 m. 25 ch.

A heavy flood—considered to be the highest on record—occurred in the Rangitaiki River on the 25th June, 1925. Several washouts occurred at temporary bridges, and traffic was disorganized. Repairs are in hand, but the continual wet weather has delayed this work. The Tarawera River also caused trouble by overflowing. When the operations of the Land Drainage Department are complete this should not occur again.

Awakeri Section (87 m. 45 ch. to 91 m. 40 ch.; length, 3 m. 75 ch.).—This section was open for all classes of traffic. New construction consists of 10 chains of feucing on right between 91 m. 10 ch. and 91 m. 20 ch., and one set of cattle-stops at 91 m. 21 ch. The formation of the Rangitaiki Bridge approach is in hand. Ten chains of trestle has been erected, while about 5,800 cubic yards of Matata strippings have been placed.

The Awakeri yard-formation has been completed with spoil obtained from road-deviation at 91 m. 10 ch., which is also completed. The formation and metalling of road-deviation for subway

at 87 m. 74 ch. are well advanced.

The driving of seventy-two 50 ft. spliced timber and concrete piles at the Rangitaiki Bridge at 88 m. completed the pile-driving. Five piers, A to E, have been concreted, and remaining piers are in hand. Temporary staging was erected across the river, and most of the girders are assembled at The Mount yard.

The platelaying in Awakeri yard is finished, and the ballasting in that yard, including read approaches, is also practically completed, while the remainder of this section has had one lift. A total of 4,400 cubic yards ballast was deposited—4,040 from the Whakatane River and 360 from Matata. A platform and loading-bank front were erected in Awakeri yard, and the buildings on this section are now completed.

The flood in the Rangitaiki on the 25th June last also caused minor washouts on this section.

Tancatua Section (91 m. 40 ch. to 100 m. 6 ch.; length, 8 m. 46 ch.)—A further 184 chains of fencing was erected, and formation of Kiwinui yard completed. 9,200 cubic yards of carthwork was shifted by steam-shovel, while 10,727 was removed by hand labour.

The Mission Flat bridge, at 95 m. 38 ch., consisting of three 20 ft. reinforced-concrete spans, was

completed.

The erection was completed of the Whakatane Bridge, at 98 m. 30 ch., consisting of two 30 ft. and nineteen 60 ft. steel-plate girder spans. The work undertaken during the year included driving 90 linear feet of temporary piles, erecting 36,000 square feet of staging, driving 5,935 linear feet of permanent concrete piles, stripping 202 pile-heads, and concreting piers A, D, and W. The total amount of concrete placed was 1,063 cubic yards, while 300 cubic yards of earth was excavated. The girders were riveted together at The Mount shops, conveyed to site on a UB wagon, and swung into position by means of derrick and wire ropes. The total weight of steel in the plate girder spans is approximately 460 tons. The pile-driving and pier-work was somewhat delayed by continuous floods, but excellent time was made with the girder-erection.

All piles for bridge at 98 m. 65 ch. have been driven and girders forwarded to site. Pile-driving is in hand for bridge at 99 m. 5 ch., and girders have been riveted-up at The Mount. The overbridge

at 99 m. 17 ch. has been completed, and formation of approaches is in hand.

The railhead has been extended from 98 m. 30 ch. to 98 m. 65 ch., and 18 chains of siding laid in

the Pekatahi yard.

A ballast-pit was opened in the Whakatane River at Pekatahi, a siding laid, and a steam-shovel installed. 21,200 cubic yards of ballast has been removed; 3,145 cubic yards of this was sold for roadworks, and the balance placed on various sections of the railway. The Awakeri Section has had 9,410 cubic yards of ballast placed, and the bottom lift is finished to the railhead.

A cableway drag-line scoop is being erected to work a further pit in the Whakatane River. This

will also help in preventing erosion on the opposite side at an acute bend.

Stock-yards, platform, and loading-bank have been erected at Pekatahi, and a commencement has been made with the station-buildings there and at Kiwinui.

This section has been opened for goods traffic throughout the year as far as Pekatahi, and it is

hoped to extend to Taneatua for all traffic in about two months.

A heavy flood, which occurred in the Whakatane River late in May, 1925, washed away a small amount of filling at 98 m. 65 ch. This was hardly repaired when a further flood—the highest for many years—happened on the 24th June, and washed out the bank again. This flood rose to within 3 ft. 3 in. of the bottom of the bridge-girders. Repairs are in hand. The bridge is 1,200 ft. long and 24 ft. above the river-bottom.

Mount Branch (0 m. to 4m. 7 ch.; length, 4 m. 7 ch.).—This section was open for traffic, and usual maintenance was undertaken. At The Mount shops a large amount of work was performed for the Department in the Tauranga district and elsewhere, and for other Departments, local bodies, and Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., railway contractors. Rolling-stock used on the several sections of railway, including 226 wagons, four passenger-cars and locomotives were kept in good repair. Twenty-five new piles were driven in the Railway Wharf, and about 38,000 C.B.M. of timber was machined, chiefly hut-lining. All huts in use on the works are now lined. Two 105 ft. steel truss spans were fabricated for Kirikopuni Bridge over the Northern Wairoa on the North Auckland Main Trunk Railway. A steel dredge hull, 70 ft. by 30 ft. was fabricated together with part deck-house, gantry-arm, and cutting-arm, and launched on the 1st December, 1924, and towed to Paeroa by the Northern Steamship Company.

Traffic.—Goods and passenger service has been maintained between The Mount and Tauranga to Awakeri, and goods traffic to Pekatahi. The time-table is a suitable one, and trains have run well

to time. The total revenue was £26,800 (approximately).

General Works akin to Railway.—Atuaroa dredge cut: Widening in hand, now practically complete. A total of 11,260 cubic yards was removed during the year.

GISBORNE - NAPIER RAILWAY (NORTH END).

Ngatapa Section (0 m. to 10 m. 40 ch.; length, 10 m. 40 ch.).—The bridges were repaired and painted, and platelaying and ballasting completed from 5 m. to 10 m. 40 ch., and the whole section generally cleaned up and handed over to the Bailway Department on the 15th December last

generally cleaned up and handed over to the Railway Department on the 15th December last.

Waikura Section (10 m. 40 ch. to 16 m.; length, 5 m. 40 ch.).—Little or no work has been done on this section during the period under review, owing to the decision to abandon the route via Waikura and Hangaroa in favour of one by a route nearer the coast, only such work as was necessary to render the work done safe has been done.

NAPIER-GISBORNE (SOUTH END).

Tutira Section (10 m. 56 ch. to 28 m. 20 ch.; length, 7 m. 44 ch.).—Fencing has been erected on the left from 15 m. to 22 m. 12 ch., and on the right from 15 m. 40 ch. to 15 m. 60 ch., and 20 m. 35 ch. to 20 m. 75 ch.

The formation work on this section is exceptionally heavy, but owing to a vigorous and concentrated construction policy very good progress has been made with the culverting and earthworks. An average of seven steam-shovels has been engaged during the period. Most of the culverts, other than sub-formation pipes, have been completed, thus enabling the earthwork to proceed without delay. Nineteen water-drives, seven pipe culverts, one flume, and two retaining-walls were constructed.

The formation, including the two large embankments at 15 m. 20 ch. and 15 m. 40 ch., on either side of the Waipunga station-yard has been practically completed to 18 m. 5 ch., with the exception of a large cutting at 16 m., which is not quite finished, but rail communication has been provided round it.

and will remain until the cutting is completed in about two months' time. The work is fully manned onward from 18 m. 5 ch. to 20 m., and by the time this portion of the formation is completed practically all other work should be finished to Waikoau at 23 m. 16 ch. The formation is also in hand over the remainder of the section.

Two tunnels, both 6 chains long, were completed during the year, at 18 m. 30 ch. and 19 m. 76 ch. respectively.

A total of 383,351 cubic yards of earthwork was shifted during the year, of which the steam-shovels were responsible for 142,604, the balance being dealt with by hand-labour and scoop teams.

The Esk River Bridge, consisting of nine 40 ft. steel spans on concrete piers, was completed in the

early part of the year.

The foundations of the Waikoau Viaduct have been tested, and aggregate delivered in readiness for making a commencement with the construction of the foundations. An access road has also been formed to the north side. Tenders have been called for the erection of the superstructure, one span of 250 ft. and two spans of 100 ft.

The bridge at 11 m. 40 ch. still remains to be completed. The piers have not been replaced since the flood of March, 1924, but twenty-eight concrete piles were cast during the year, and the line is

being carried on a temporary structure.

The permanent-way has been laid from 13 m. 30 ch. to 17 m., and at the present rate of progress it is hoped to have the railhead to Waikoau Gorge, at 27 m. 60 ch., by the end of 1926. Ballasting has been pushed on during the last few months, and is now practically complete to 16 m. A steam-shovel has been installed in the ballast-pit at 13 m. 60 ch., and is giving good service.

The Department's sawmill at the Makomako Bush has provided most of the timber required during the year. Some metalling has been done on the access road to the mill, and this should be completed shortly. The final plate-layer's cottage at Waipunga station-yard was completed early in the year,

and two cottages were erected at Waikoau.

Arrangements have been made to utilize permanent steel block moulds for the cottages on this line, and it is proposed thereby to erect all remaining cottages of concrete blocks in preference to wood.

The service road has been maintained and metal put on where required. Telephone-line has been erected from 21 m. to 22 m., and is to be pushed on to Wairoa as the material arrives.

Special attention has been paid to accommodation for employees, and 119 huts, nineteen married men's houses, and four cookhouses have been erected, as well as a recreation-hall, which has been in use for about nine months. This latter has proved popular, and is well patronized and appreciated.

Putorino Section (28 m. 20 ch. to 37 m. 35 ch.; length, 9 m. 15 ch.).—Work was commenced on this section during the latter part of the year. Generally speaking, the formation is easier than that of the preceding section, and the work undertaken has consisted principally of culverting; but four water-drives have been constructed, and scoop teams have been employed on formation between 28 m. 20 ch. and 30 m. as the culverting was completed. As much of the formation as possible is to be done with scoops, but plant and men will be moved forward as they finish on Tutira Section. It is expected that earthworks on Putorino Section will be almost completed when the Waikoau and Matahoura Viaducts have been erected.

Mohaka Section (37 m. 35 ch. to 50 m. 56 ch.; length, 13 m. 21 ch.).—On this section the line again runs into heavy formation, and three tunnels, aggregating approximately 70 chains have to be driven, and there are also two large viaducts to be erected. With a view to getting these tunnels in hand an organization has been set up and camps erected between two of the tunnels at Chimney Creek, and it is hoped to commence these tunnels in a few months. The work undertaken to date consists of clearing at 46 m. 10 ch. and a water-drive at 45 m. 57 ch.

Waihua Section (50 m. 56 ch. to 58 m. 58 ch.; length, 8 m. 2 ch.).—Arrangements are being made to start work at the tunnel approach at 52 m. 70 ch., but very little has so far been done.

Wairoa Section (58 m. 58 ch. to 70 m. 14 ch.; length, 11 m. 36 ch.).—The approaches at each end of the Waihua Tunnel, at 60 m. 61 ch. to 60 m. 77 ch., are in hand, and materials for concrete culverts are being delivered to the sites. An access road, 20 chains in length, is being constructed to the Waihua Beach for the purposes of obtaining shingle for this tunnel and for culverts. Surveys have been made of alternative sites for a bridge over the Wairoa River, and borings are in hand to test the foundations.

WAIKOKOPU BRANCH RAILWAY.

Nuhaka Section (0 m. to 17 m. 12 ch.; actual length, 18 m. 65 ch.).—One 48 in. corrugated metal culvert, 30 ft. long, has been placed at 4 m. 6 ch. The Tuhara station-yard loop has been laid and ballasted, and the formation of the yard is nearing completion. The points for the loop at the Whakaki station-yard have been laid, and about 75 per cent. of the formation has been completed. The third lift of ballast is practically completed throughout. Permanent tops have been placed on five bridges, which is as much as the available bridge gangs could do in the period.

Waikokopu Sections (17 m. 12 ch. to 23 m. 28 ch.; length, 6 m. 16 ch.).—The main-line formation has been completed to the wharf approach, and the formation of the Waikokopu station-yard is also finished. The bridge at 21 m. 23 ch. is in hand, and the concrete piers have been erected. During the year 24 chains of permanent-way was laid, and the railhead is now at 23 m. 19 ch., where the approach to the wharf begins. Two loops have been laid in the Waikokopu station-yard. The ballasting is complete except for 1½ miles of third lift. Three pairs of 12 ft. hardwood gates have been placed at private crossings.

The stone approach to the Waikokopu Wharf is well in hand, and the timber approach is complete except for the bracing. The construction of the wharf itself has been pushed on, and it is now practically complete. It is expected that the permanent double line on to the wharf, and the scissors crossing, will be laid next summer. The Harbour Board shed is being moved to a suitable position to

cope with the increased shipping. During the year fifty-one boats worked the harbour, and 3,000 tons of outward cargo and 3,400 tons of inward cargo were handled at the wharf, most of the latter being railed to Wairoa.

Waikokopu Harbour. During the year two leading beacons were erected, and the erection of two anchorage beacons is in hand for the Wairoa Harbour Board at Waikokopu. A 6 ft. track, about 25 chains long, leading to the front anchorage beacon is completed.

All the meat exported by the Wairoa Farmers' Co-operative Company was railed to Waikokopu and lightered on to Home boats, which anchored in the Waikokopu roadstead. Flax from the Wairoa Flax-mill was similarly lightered. Sand has been shipped regularly to Gisborne, and sheep have been shipped to Lyttelton (two boats) and Napier (two boats).

Goods traffic was maintained between Wairoa and Waikokopu, in conjunction with the construction work, and sheep were entrained along the line for the local meat-works.

STRATFORD MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY (EAST END).

Matiere Section (0 m. to 10 m. 23 ch.; length, 10 m. 23 ch.).—The formation of this section was practically complete last year, but slips have been cleared and banks widened between 0 m. and 2 m. 20 ch. Cutting batters have also been completed, and bank-widening between 7 m. and 7 m. 40 ch. Cattle-stops were erected at 9 m. 40 ch. and 9 m. 69 ch., and road-deviations have been constructed and metalled where necessary.

The platelaying and ballasting at the Tuhua station-yard were completed on main line and sidings, and the station-buildings there, as well as those at Matiere, are approaching completion.

Extensive damage was caused by the heavy downpours on the 15th and 22nd May last, principally at the Okahukura Tunnel. The two entrances to this tunnel are located in gullies, and vast accumulations of timber and slurry were brought down from the steep log-littered hillsides overhanging the portals, and completely blocked the approach cuttings for traffic for over a week.

The construction of this section is now complete with the exception of permanent track on bridges, the final trimming lift of ballast, and the renovation of the Okahukura station-buildings. The staff headquarters and temporary buildings, &c., have been moved from Okahukura to Matiere. Goods and passenger traffic were run on this line during the year, and a large amount of timber was carried

Ohura Section (10 m. 23 ch. to 19 m. 10 ch.; length, 8 m. 67 ch.).—The formation is complete to 15 m. 40 ch. with the exception of 2 chains of cutting. A steam-shovel is working in a cutting at 15 m. 20·30 ch. with locomotive and earth-wagons. Between 15 m. 40 ch. and 16 m. 70 ch. 45,000 cubic yards will have to be excavated to complete fillings, of which 11,000 cubic yards will be for filling between 15 m. 40 ch. and 15 m. 67 ch., and the balance principally at the Ryan Road station-yard. The formation work is well in hand between 16 m. 70 ch. and the end of the section.

The road-deviation and traffic-bridge at 11 m. 26.50 ch. are completed, and surveys are being made for road-deviations and overhead bridge-crossings at 12 m. 76 ch. and 17 m. 23 ch.

The formation of the Nihoniho station-yard is nearly complete, and a temporary loop has been laid. The earthwork at the Ohura station-yard is in hand.

Four miles of fencing was erected, and 448 linear feet of culverts, ranging from 1 ft. to 3 ft., constructed. Stream-diversions at 13 m. 15 ch. and 18 m. 12 ch. have been constructed as far as is possible at present.

The bridges at 11 m. 39 ch. and 13 m. 15 ch. have been completed with the exception, in the latter case, of the decking, which is being laid. The concrete piers of the Ohura River Bridge at 14 m. 64 ch. are complete, and the steel girder spans are riveted ready for launching. The foundations for the concrete piers of the bridge at 15 m. 47 ch. have been laid, and the timber piers of the bridge at 15 m. 68 ch. are complete and the three concrete piers are in course of erection. The piles, &c., for the Waitewhena River bridges at 17 m. 36 ch. and 18 m. 12 ch. have been received, and the manufacture of concrete piles for the Mangaroa River Bridge at 18 m. 30 ch. is proceeding.

No permanent platelaying has been undertaken this year, but the temporary service-line to Toi Toi (16 m.) has been completed, and has been in use for traffic for the greater part of the year. The first lift of ballast has been completed to 14 m. 50 ch. and the second lift to 13 m. 48 ch.

The floods of the 15th and 22nd May last considerably retarded construction on permanent bridges, and temporary bridges had to be guarded day and night to protect them from drifting logs and timber jams.

Accommodation for workers has received constant attention. At present forty single huts and forty married men's quarters (aggregating the equivalent of 177 single huts) are on the works, and more are under construction.

Freight and passengers have been carried since the 21st July, 1924, to Toi Toi, via the temporary tramway.

STRATFORD MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY (WEST END).

Tahora Section (42 m. 26 ch. to 47 m. 40 ch.; length, 5 m. 14 ch.).—As mentioned in last year's report, men were transferred from this section and Te Wera quarry to assist with the repair of damage caused to the open line by the heavy flood of April, 1924. The No. 3 bridge was repaired on the 7th July, 1924, and the Public Works train then worked the Whangamomona Tunnel, which was cleared by the 16th of that month, when the first train since the 5th April, 1924, was run through to Whangamomona. The repair to the open line was completed by the 2nd August, and the men were then transferred to repair flood damage on the unopened portion of the line and back to the quarry. The damage to fences on the unopened section was extensive, and 150 posts had to be replaced. The unopened section was fettled throughout, and 536 cubic yards of extra ballast placed. Passenger and goods service over the unopened line was recommenced on the 5th August.

The Tahora station-yard was cleared of slips and otherwise repaired on the 13th October last, and this section was handed over to the Working Railways Department on the 21st of the next month.

A room to provide for the post-office was added to the Tahora station-buildings.

Raekohua Section (47 m. 40 ch. to 50 m. 60 ch.; length, 3 m. 20 ch.).—The principal work on this section was the construction of a tramway from the railhead, 47 m. 60 ch., to the Tangarakau Flat, 50 m. 50 ch., where a main camp is to be erected for working the Heao Section. 127 chains of bushfelling and clearing were completed on the main line, tramway, and jig line. The railway-cutting was taken out full width from 47 m. 73·50 ch. to 47 m. 76 ch., and 8 ft. wide to 48 m. 1 ch., and the bank built 8 ft. wide to 48 m. 6 ch. (This chainage, 48 m. 6 ch., is 0 m. 0 ch. on the tram-line.) The tram formation was completed to the Tangarakau Stream, 3 m. 10 ch., and across the stream, 3 m. 12 ch., to 3 m. 17 ch., and slips on the tram-line, as the result of heavy rain, were removed. 3,850 sleepers were split in the district and delivered on the works: 300 were transferred from Te Roti, 1,200 were obtained from mills; and 800 hardwoods were received. Three miles of rails and fastenings were delivered, and 1 m. 6 ch. of platelaying completed. 2,043 cubic yards of ballast was received from Te Wera and dumped in convenient places along the line for construction-work ahead. The tram-line was ballasted for 66 chains.

The telephone-line was extended from Tahora to Tangarakau Flat, and a water-supply was provided by means of a water drive, 154 ft. long, to the proposed camp there. Sixty huts and ten washhouses are ready in sections for this camp, and a similar number is being constructed. No bridges were erected during the year, but timber and ironwork have been received for four road-bridges.

Heao Section (50 m. 60 ch. to 57 m.; length, 6 m. 20 ch.).—The surveys of deviations of the permanent line from 50 m. 40 ch. to 54 m. were completed, including preparation of plans. The permanent-line survey from 54 m. to 56 m. has been completed, and plans are in hand, and the trial-line

survey from 56 m. to 57 m. is in hand.

Te Wera Quarry (21 m. 60 ch.).—Operations were recommenced at this quarry on the 5th August last, when flood damage had been repaired on the open line. Additional stripping was undertaken to keep the face clear of slips. The quantity of metal crushed during the remainder of the year totalled 19,457 cubic yards, and averaged 86.8 yards per working-day. The Public Works Department used 3,288 yards of this metal on its own works, 4,907 yards were sold to the Railway Department, and 11,262 yards to local bodies. Washhouses, baths, and stoves were provided for married quarters, and all buildings were maintained in good repair.

OPUNAKE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Kapuni Section (0 m. to 7 m.; length, 7 m.).—The only earthwork carried out on this section during the year has been the widening of the Kapuni station-yard, which is now complete, and the third lift of ballast throughout the sidings. The permanent sleepers have been laid on the Mangatoki Bridge at 1 m. 49 ch. and on the Kapuni River bridge at 4 m. 69 ch. The erection of a passenger-platform and station-buildings have been completed at Matapu, Duthie Road, Palmer Road, and Kapuni Stations, and approach roads metalled. This section was open for goods traffic throughout the year. The track is being put in first-class order, gates hung, fences repaired, and the metalling of the Palmer Road and Kapuni station-yards is being completed in readiness to hand this section over to the Working Railways Department at an early date.

Auroa Section (7 m. to 12 m.; length, 5 m.).—Three sets of cattle-stops were constructed, and the permanent telephone-line was erected between 9 m. and 12 m. Girders were placed on Dunn's Creek No. 1 at 7 m. 41 ch., Dunn's Creek No. 2 Bridge, at 7 m. 62 ch., and on the Mangawhero River Bridge at 9 m. 41 ch. The laying of permanent sleepers on the last-mentioned bridge was also completed. Platelaying was completed on the main line from 11 m. 37 ch. to 12 m., and the first and second lifts of ballast from 11 m. 37 ch. to 12 m., and the third lift from 11 m. 25 ch. to 11 m. 37 ch. The erection of a passenger-platform and station buildings was completed at Mangawhero Road Station, and station buildings at Auroa Road. Goods traffic has been run on this section from

the 1st March last.

Pihama Section (12 m. to 16 m. 40 ch.; length, 4 m. 40 ch.).—All formation work in this section is now complete. All banks were brought up to full width throughout the section, and the batters of all cuttings have been completed. 39 chains of permanent telephone-line was erected, as well as cattle-stops at 16 m. 39 ch. The concreting of the piers of the Ouri River Bridge at 16 m. 10.50 ch. was completed, and girders were placed in position on that bridge as well as on the bridge over the Oeo River at 15 m. 64 ch. The approaches to the overhead bridge at 13 m. 53 ch. across the main road were completed and metalled. Platelaying of the main line from 12 m. to 16 m. 40 ch. was also completed, and the first siding of the Pihama station-yard. 4 miles 40 chains of first-lift ballasting was completed on the main line, and 2 miles 66 chains of second-lift, and also the first lift of the first siding of Pihama station-yard. Goods traffic was run on this section from the 1st June last, and a passenger-train was run on one special occasion.

Opunake Section (16 m. 40 ch. to 23 m.; length, 7 m. 40 ch.).—During the period the main-line formation and the majority of the station-yard excavation was completed. The most important piece of earthwork was the completion of cutting at 21 m., which is practically a mile in length, the spoil from which was run to bank between 21 m. 75 ch. and 22 m. 20 ch. A steam-shovel was utilized in the cutting to load into muck-wagons for transportation to the bank. Very good progress was made with this shovel. During the year 6 miles 62 chains of fencing was erected. Three 6 ft. flat-topped

and one 4 ft. arch culvert were constructed.

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The deviation of Watino Road at Punehu Station has been formed and metalled, and the excavation for the widening of the station-yard is progressing. The widening of the Opunake station-yard has been completed, as well as the formation of the approach road on the right, and one platelayer's cottage was erected.

Concrete piers were built and girders placed on the Punehu bridge at 17 m. 52 ch.; the Taungatara River Bridge, at 18 m. 48 ch.; and the Mangahume Stream Bridge, at 20 m. 75 ch. The remaining four piers of the Waiaua Stream Bridge, at 22 m. 8 ch., were also completed during the year and

girders placed in position.

The platelaying of the main line was completed from 16 m. 40 ch. to 22 m. 55 ch., and the first lift of ballast was also completed over that length. Goods traffic was run over this section from the 1st June last. Fourteen 8 ft. by 10 ft. huts were erected during the year for employees.

Wellington - Tawa Flat Railway Deviation.

The centre-line proclamation of this deviation was gazetted on the 22nd December, 1924, and the permanent survey, which was commenced in March last, is nearly finished. Tenders were recently called for the necessary stonework along the harbour-front from Kaiwarra Railway-station to the turn-off near Ngahauranga. Until this stone is placed it is practically impossible to make a start on the tunnel into which the line will enter immediately it crosses the Hutt Road.

HUTT VALLEY RAILWAY DUPLICATION.

This line was authorized last session. The survey was commenced on the 30th September, 1924, and the centre-line proclamation gazetted on the 11th December last. Preparatory work, clearing, &c., was commenced on the first mile in March, and the first sod turned by yourself on the 16th April, 1925.

Ten chains of embankment has been formed between 7 m. 10 ch. and 7 m. 20 ch. by removing a portion of the old Petone stop-bank. Bores have been sunk and test piles driven at the site of the proposed bridge over the Hutt River at 8 m. 30 ch., and a commencement made with the erection of a temporary low-level bridge, in order that earthworks may proceed while the permanent bridge is under construction. The necessary plant for vigorously prosecuting the work, including a drag-line excavator, is being procured.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Kawatiri Section (59 m. 17 ch. to 63 m. 10 ch.; length, 3 m. 73 ch.).—The earthwork on this section is practically completed. The work undertaken during the year has consisted of formation of banks at subway, 61 m. 50 ch., and construction of road-diversions between 61 m. 50 ch. and 62 m. 40 ch., and between 62 m. 60 ch. and 62 m. 69 ch. The abutments of the 35 ft. plate-girder-span railway-bridge over Sandy Creek at 6 m. 36·6 ch. have been completed, and the span is riveted ready for placing in position. A road-bridge of similar construction and span over the same water-course is complete with the exception of the handrails. The piers are erected of the Hope River Bridge at 62 m. 41·13 ch., and the three spans, each 51 ft. in length, have been placed in position and are now being fastened down. The subway bridge at 61 m. 50 ch., consisting of three spans of plate girders on pile piers, has also been completed. Rails have been laid to 61 m. 10 ch., and the first lift of ballast completed to 60 m. 60 ch.

Murchison Section.—The formation on this section has been almost completed to 64 m. 20 ch., and clearing, &c., to 65 m. 65 ch. A large 10 ft. arched culvert has been completed at 64 m. 22 ch. The permanent-line section has been completed and plans prepared to 73 m., and trial line survey

is in hand to 81 m.

Otira – Arthur's Pass Section.—A few items which were uncompleted when this section was handed over to the Railways Department on the 26th May, 1924, have since received attention. The principal ones were an auxiliary intake at the 1,660 ft. level for the pipe-line at Goat Creek; completion of a coal-ramp at Arthur's Pass, and laying of tracks to the ramp, and electric-locomotives shed; and installation at Otira of an engine and pump to return condenser-water to the lower reservoir in case of shortage of supply from Goat Creek.

Westport-Inangahua Railway.

Cascade Section (5 m. 70 ch. to 9 m.; length, 3 m. 10 ch.).—The formation on this section had, with the exception of the portion between 8 m. 70 ch. and 8 m. 74 ch., been completed some years ago. The principal work to be done in this direction, therefore, consisted of removing slips and trimming the formation ready for platelaying. The portion of new formation mentioned above will be completed shortly. A stone diversion drive, 90 ft. long, has been completed, and culverts and pipes placed.

No bridges had been erected, and, as several of these are fairly large, it has been necessary to erect staging so that the platelaying might proceed without delay while the actual bridge-work was

being carried out.

The bridge at 6 m. 37 ch., consisting of five 20 ft. steel spans on hardwood pile piers and abutments, has been finished. Excavation for the foundations of piers and abutments of the bridge at 7 m. 65 ch. has been completed with the exception of abutment A, where difficulty is being experienced in getting a foundation, and the concreting of the centre pier is in progress. A start has been made with the foundation work for the piers and abutments of the bridge at 8 m. 7 ch., and also for the bridge over Little Cascade Creek at 8 m. 40 ch. Suitable aggregate for the concrete piers of the latter bridge is being hauled to the site. Piers D and F are in hand, and the necessary pumping plant installed to deal with the water.

At Cascade Creek Bridge (9 m.) test pits have been sunk to determine the depth of foundations, and the concrete-work will be commenced shortly.

Material for the permanent-way has been supplied, and the rails have been laid to 8 m. 7 ch., and

a 1-in- $7\frac{1}{2}$ crossing, with the necessary track, has been laid into the engine-shed.

Various areas were prospected for a ballast-pit, and it was finally decided to acquire 5 acres from Section 250, Block XII, Kawatiri Survey District for this purpose. A 1-in-9 crossing off the main line, together with 8 chains of track, was laid into this ballast-pit, which is now being worked with satisfactory results.

A telephone-line has been erected between Westport and Te Kuha. A store, 50 ft. by 30 ft. fitted with office and the necessary shelving, has been erected at Te Kuha, as well as an engine-shed, blacksmith's shop, and small explosives-magazine. Twelve huts have been erected at Te Kuha for accommodation of workers, and a boardinghouse has been fitted up.

The relocation of the centre-line beyond Cascade Creek has been surveyed and pegged to 16 m.

LAWRENCE-ROXBURGH RAILWAY.

Miller's Flat Section (34 m. 70 ch. to 49 m. to 45 ch.; length, 14 m. 55 ch.).—During the year the railway formation was completed to 49 m. 59 ch., including formation of Ridd's siding at 47 m. 25 ch. and Miller's Flat station-yard at 49 m. 25 ch. The rail-head was extended to 49 m. 58 8 ch. and Ridd's siding laid, as well as two sidings and a portion of the engine-shed siding in Miller's Flat yard.

The first and second lifts of ballast are complete throughout this section, except the dead-end and engine-shed siding at Miller's Flat, and the third lift is nearing completion. A steam-shovel was

used for lifting ballast at 43 m. 65 ch.

All bridges have been completed and painted, and permanent-way has been laid over them. The approaches to bridges have been stone-pitched, and an overbridge erected at 46 m. 29 ch. A checkrail has been laid over the Corstorphine Bridge. All culverts have been completed with inlets and outlets, but a few box drains still have to be put in. Seven sets of cattle-stops were constructed; 2 miles of fencing was erected, and the telephone-line was completed to Miller's Flat.

The approach roads to both goods and passenger sides of the Miller's Flat Station have been metalled. The concrete fronts for platform and for loading-bank have been constructed, and the greater part of the filling is in position. The inside engine-pit and outside ashpit are finished, and

a temporary station office and goods-shed have been erected for the goods service.

A contract was let in December, 1924, for the erection of station-buildings at Miller's Flat, but the contractor has not made as good progress as was hoped. The goods-shed and the coal-store are nearing completion, and four platelayers' cottages are well advanced, while a start has been made with the passenger-station and the engine-shed.

A daily goods service was run between Beaumont and Miller's Flat from the 15th December to the 27th May last, when it was limited to three days a week. The inwards consignments consisted of 4 horses, 280 sheep, 814 tons of timber, 1,662 tons of general goods; and the outwards traffic, 2 horses, 6,115 sheep, 5 tons of timber, and 3,713 tons of fruit and general goods.

OREPUKI-WAIAU RAILWAY.

Orawia Section (48 m. 23 ch. to 56 m. 47 ch.; length, 8 m. 24 ch.).—All formation work on this section had been completed during the previous period. The platelaying was finished this year by the laying of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of main line and one station-yard. Ballasting is also completed, and the ercetion of bridges is finished with the exception of the permanent top on bridge over the Orawia at 55 m. This is now being placed.

During the year an additional siding at Pikopiko was decided upon, and this has been constructed complete with loading-bank and stock-yards. The shelter-shed, loading-bank, and stock-yards at

Pukemaori are also finished.

A platform, loading-bank, goods-shed, and stock-yards have been erected at Orawia Station, and a contract is in progress for the station-building, latrines, and two cottages. The turntable has been delivered, and a commencement has been made with the foundations.

 Λ goods service has been run by the Department since the 17th September, 1924, and this section should be ready for handing over to the Working Railways Department at an early date.

SURVEYS OF LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION, NEW RAILWAYS, ETC.

NORTH AUCKLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY.

Four trial lines have been run in connection with the extension of this railway from Rangiahua to Mangamuka, and estimates of costs are now being prepared. The country is of such a nature that no self-evident best route exists, and all reasonable possibilities must be surveyed in detail. A trial-line survey is also in hand at both ends for a branch line between Kirikopuni and Dargaville.

EAST COAST MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY (PAEROA-POKENO).

The trial-line survey has been completed over the whole length, and the permanent survey from 12 m. to 19 m. The preparation of the plans is now in hand. Borings have also been undertaken where necessary to determine depths of peat.

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EAST COAST MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY (WAIHI EASTWARDS).

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The permanent survey was completed to 126 m. 33 ch. on western side of the Waigeka River at Opotiki. Land-plan survey of road-deviation through the Waimana Gorge is in hand, where the road must be moved to the opposite side of the river to make room for the railway.

ROTORUA-TAUPO RAILWAY.

The trial-line survey was completed from 28 m. to 53 m. 20 ch. (Taupo), and plans plotted and paper location made. Various routes were investigated, and altogether 36 m. 20 ch. of trial line were surveyed. The permanent survey has been carried out from 0 m. (Rotorua) to 5 m. 20 ch.

GISBORNE-WAIROA RAILWAY (VIA NUHAKA).

Preliminary work for the location of possible tunnel-sites under the Wharerata Range was commenced in June, 1924, and continued into July. The main survey party went into camp in September, and continued running trial grades, &c., from the tunnel-portals. Early in November the party commenced running the trial for the location of a line up the Nuhaka Valley, and at the end of June work was completed to 30 m., leaving 2 m. 4 ch. to the main-tunnel portal at 32 m. 4 ch. still to be done. Altogether 15½ miles of trial line have been done in this valley. About the middle of March a second party went into camp in the Kopuawhara, and were engaged in continuing investigations for a line up that valley. Later they carried out an investigation for a scheme combining the Kopuawhara and the coastal valleys. At present they are engaged on the commencement of a trial line for

GISBORNE-WAIROA RAILWAY (VIA WHARERATA).

A commencement was made in April, 1925, of a survey across the flats from Ngatapa line at about 2 m. 40 ch. through Te Arai and Murawai towards Kopua Valley, and generally co-operating with the party working on the same line in the Napier district.

STRATFORD MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY (EAST END).

Location surveys beyond Ohura are in hand for the purpose of comparing rival routes into the Heao Valley. The first mile, which would be common to all routes, has been finally located, and a start is being made on permanent pegging.

MIDLAND RAILWAY (GLENHOPE-MURCHISON).

Permanent line surveyed and plans completed to 73 m., a total of 9 miles. Trial-line survey is in hand to 81 m., the trial-line plans being plotted to 79 m., but location not completed.

LAWRENCE-ROXBURGH RAILWAY.

A trial survey was run from Miller's Flat to Roxburgh following up the left bank of the Clutha River. The permanent pegging is now in hand, and has been completed up to 53 m.

OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY.—CROMWELL NORTHWARDS.

A reconnaissance survey of another route for the above railway has been made on the opposite side of the river from that on which the original survey was made. The authorization was based on the original survey, but owing to the decline of mining and the scattered nature of settlement the position has been altered, and it now seems that, if it were decided to proceed, the new survey would give a more suitable line. The estimates of the two routes are being further considered in the District and Head Offices, but until the results have been co-ordinated with the opinions of other Departments and brought to a common focus I am not in a position to express an opinion.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Kirikopuni-Parakao Road (Hobson and Whangarei Counties).--This road is being constructed to provide access for the Mangakahia and subsidiary valleys to the railhead at Kirikopuni: 5 miles 70 chains of 24 ft. formation has been constructed. It is anticipated that the road will be open for traffic on completion of the railway to Kirikopuni.

Waimamaku Donnelly's Crossing Road (Hobson County).—Surveys have been made of various possible routes, and plans and estimates prepared. Further investigations are now in hand with a

view to ascertaining the most favourable route.

Wairoa River Bridge, Dargaville (Hobson County).—The work on the original contract has been completed. Additional spans on the Dargaville and Horehore side have been added, and approaches formed and metalled. A double-leaf shifting-span has been installed, and trials have proved satisfactory. The bridge is now open for traffic.

Broadwood-Takahue Road (Hokianga and Mongonui Counties).—143 chains of widening to 12 ft. formation has been completed; 2,092 cubic yards of metal, 9 ft. by 9 in., has been placed.

Iwitaua Road (Hokianga County).—Formation to 14 ft. width and bushfelling 40 ft. wide over a length of 186 chains has been in hand. Slips have been removed, and 284 cubic yards of metal, 9 ft. by 9 in., placed.

Mangamuka to Victoria Valley (Hokianga and Mongonui Counties).—Hokianga County: Widening and removal of slips has been in hand; approximately 18,770 cubic yards of spoil has been removed. A creek-diversion through solid rock of dimensions 68 ft. by 14 ft. by 8 ft. has been completed. One bridge to first-class standard, 22 ft. by 14 ft., has been erected. Twenty 28 ft. by 12 in. and five 27 ft. by 18 in. concrete culverts have been placed.

Mongonui County: Formation, removal of slips, trimming batters, and rewidening to 16 ft. over a length of 130 chains have been completed; 6,780 cubic yards of spoil removed. Metalling: Broken metal in position, 2,170 cubic yards, 12 ft. by 9 in.; shale blinding, metal in position, 320 cubic yards, 12 ft. by 9 in.; 1,770 cubic yards of river-shingle, 12 ft. by 6 in. has been placed. Five 27 ft. by 12 in. culverts have been placed, and one first-class design, 12 ft. by 14 ft., bridge has been erected.

Mohuiti-Kohukohu Mangamuka Road (Hokianya County).—Widening of formation and raising mud embankment to 18 ft. width, involving 3,600 cubic yards of spoil, has been in hand over a length of 22 chains. Widening of formation on siding from 12 ft. and 14 ft. width to 18 ft. width and over, and improvement of sharp corners to 24 ft. width over a length of 174 chains, has also been in hand. Nine 24 ft. by 12 in. socket-pipe culverts have been placed, and lengthening culverts, involving 210 lineal feet of 12 in. pipes, has also been in hand.

Oakleigh-Waipu Road (Whangarei County).—This road is being re-formed, widened, metalled, and surfaced by the Department in lieu of the construction of the proposed Waipu Branch Railway. Operations commenced in August, 1924, with a complete engineering survey, after which construction of culverts, bridges, and formation and development of a quarry commenced. The proposed railway

route is being used to 10 m. 60 ch. from Oakleigh, and the existing road-line is being followed therefrom to Waipu Central at 16 m. 60 ch. Slight deviations have been made to obtain improved grades: 1-in-50 grades have been obtained across the tidal flats in the vicinity of Oakleigh, and a 1-in-40 grade across the divide from 2 m. onwards. The divide between 11 m. and 13 m. is crossed on a 1-in-25 grade. 1,098 ft. of 12 in., 27 ft. of 15 in., 165 ft. of 18 in., and 150 ft. of 36 in. pipe culverts have been laid. Formation has been practically completed from Oakleigh to 6 m. 20 ch., and formation over the remaining length is well in hand, and portions have been completed. 330 ft. of bridging has been completed, and materials for the remaining bridges are available. Metal is being obtained principally from the Tauraroa quarry on the Whangarei Branch Railway, and from Allison's quarry, in the neighbourhood of 12 m. 20 ch., and will be delivered on the road by means of a light railway. It is anticipated that the road will be fully metalled to Waipu by next winter.

Waiotira-Mangapai and Oakleigh (Whangarei County).—This road has now been metalled, rolled, and fully completed right through to Waiotira.

Coromandel Colville (Coast) Road (Coromandel County). 67 chains of formation to 14ft. width has been completed, involving the removal of a large number of slips. Twenty 12 in. timber box and ten concrete-pipe culverts have been installed.

Stony Bay - Holland's Road (Coromandel County) .-- 7 miles 6 chains of 6ft. track has been

reconditioned.

Kawaroa Road (Kawhia County). - 86 chains of road widened to 14 ft. width.

Te Maika (Kawhia County).-146 chains of bridle-track widened to 14ft. width dray-road.

Makomako Road (Raglan Čounty).—417½ chains of bridle-track widened to 12 ft. and 14 ft. widths. Hoteo River Bridge, Manyakura (Rodney County).— Work has been commenced on the ground; camp and cement-shed erected, and site prepared for pile-making and metal and sand dumps.

Waiteitei Soldiers' Settlement Road (Rodney County). 86 chains of 16ft. dray-road and the

necessary culverting have been completed.

Tapu-Coroglen Road (Thames County) .- 1 mile 72 chains of 14ft. road completed in very heavy country; total length completed to date, 11 miles.

Wharepuhunga Extension No. 4 Block (Otorohanga County).—191 chains of 14ft. dray-road completed during year, and erection of Mangaere Stream Bridge in hand.

Kaiaua Tologa Road (Uawa County). 95 chains formation completed and 120 lineal feet culverts installed.

Tutamoe Road (Uawa County).—60 chains formation completed and 300 lineal feet culverts installed.

Moanui Road (Waikohu County). - 80 chains formation completed, together with 95 lineal feet culverting.

Taurangakautuku Valley Road (Matakaoa County). 50 chains formation and 66 chains metalling completed; 194 lineal feet culverts installed.

Te Maire - Kokakonui Road (Kaitieke County). - Work involving the placing of 279 lineal feet of culverts and the surfacing of 1 mile 72 chains of road has been in hand.

Watershed Road (Waitotara County) .-- A 6ft. track has been formed for 5 miles 5 chains, and serves as a stock route from lands west of the Wanganui River.

Ractihi - Ohura Road (Harris's Hill Deviation), (Waimarino County).--Formation of this deviation, which shortens the road by about 1 mile and cuts out very steep grades, has been in hand.

Mohakatino Valley Road (Clifton County). -- Dray-road formation has been extended over a length of 69 chains, and three small bridges have been erected.

Retaruke River Bridge, Kouturoa East Road (Kaitieke County). Erection of one 82 ft. bridge is in hand.

Mangaohutu Stream Bridge, Wanganui River Road, Left Bank (Kaitieke County).— Erection of one 123 ft. bridge completed.

Waitawhenua Road (Ohura County). - Re-formation, culverting, and gravelling over 80 chains in hand.

Waikoau River Bridge, Purahotangahia Settlement Road (Hawke's Bay County). The erection of three 30ft. rolled-steel-joist spans on massed concrete base was completed.

Mohaka - Putere Road (Wairoa County). The formation of this road was completed.

Wairoa - Waikaremoana Road (Wairoa County).-Formation and metalling has been in hand The road has been re-graded and culverted, and 1 mile 50 chains of a 4 in. by the Department. coating of metal has been laid.

Ti-tree Point - Akitio Road, Dummy Hill Deviation (Akitio County).—The formation and culverting of this deviation over a length of 2½ miles was completed during the year. Slips, involving

the removal of 4,000 cubic yards of material, were also dealt with.

Tinui - Pakowai Road (Castlepoint County).—2 miles 24 chains of formation, 14 ft. wide, was completed, and 720 ft. of culverting installed. The maintenance of 3 miles of road was also attended to by the Department.

Otamakapua Soldiers' Settlement Road (Kiwitea County).—40 chains of formation was completed, together with 2½ chains of metalling, and 27 ft. of culverts placed. Two miles of metalling is at

present in hand.

Esk River Bridge, Waipunga Road (Hawke's Bay County).—Erection of one 240 ft. rolled-steel-

joist bridge on ironbark piles completed.

Branch River Bridge and Approaches, Blenheim - Hope Junction Road (Marlborough County).-The work of erecting five 40 ft. spans (10 ft. 6 in. roadway) on rolled-steel joists carried on pile piers and abutments is approaching completion; also protective groynes and approach embankments.

Wairau River Bridge (Upper) Blenheim-Hope Junction Road (Marlborough County). contract was let in January for erection of this bridge, consisting of span of nominally 140 ft. and three spans of nominally 80 ft. with 12 ft. roadway, carried on mass and reinforced-concrete piers

Rai River Bridge and Approaches, Bull's Ford (Marlborough County).—The work of erecting three spans of nominally 61 ft. and two spans of 19 ft. 2 in., together with necessary approaches, was completed.

Tutaki River Bridge, Braeburn - Murchison Road (Murchison County).—Bridge completed, consisting of nominally two 61 ft. Howe truss spans and two 25 ft. end spans on pile piers and abutments. Road deviated, and approach banks, with culverts, &c., now in hand and nearing completion.

Springlands Junction - Maruia Hot Springs Road (Murchison County) .- A survey has been made for a road round the large bluff at the Maruia River, and a contract let for the formation of 15 chains of this work at the eastern end. This will eliminate the crossing of the Maruia River.

Brunner Bridge, Greymouth - Reefton Main Road (Brunner Borough).—The concreting for three

new anchors is now completed, and concreting of the fourth and profiling for pier is also in hand.

Charleston to Grey County Boundary, Westport - Greymouth Coast Road (Buller County).—The survey of the section from the Church to Brighton has been completed, and an agreement has been reached in connection with the taking of the necessary land. Between Fox's River and Bullock Creek 29 chains of formation have been completed. A contract was let for metalling 1 mile of road from Bullock Creek northwards, and 14 chains were completed.

Grey Valley - Taramakau Road, Lady Lake to Bell Hill Section (Grey County). -37 chains of formation and metalling have been completed, bringing the road to within 2 miles of the Junction of the Kotuku – Bell Hill Road.

Waiho River Bridge, Ross - Waiho Road (Westland County).—A contract has been let in England The necessary hardwood and New Zealand timber has been for the supply of steel for this bridge. ordered.

Waikukupa Bridge, Main South Road (Westland County).—This bridge, consisting of five 40 ft. truss spans in New Zealand timbers, has been completed.

Biq Totara Bridge, Westport - Greymouth Coast Road (Buller County).—Bridge, consisting of seven

30 ft. ironbark stringer spans on ironbark pile piers, completed.

Double Hill Runs Road (Ashburton County) .-- A deviation between 5 m. 23 ch. and 5 m. 36 ch., covering formation, culverting, and metalling, has been completed, together with a deviation round Terrible Gully, involving formation, construction of open fords, and metalling.

Pukaki - Mount Cook Road (Levels and McKenzie Counties). - The 40 miles of road from Pukaki

to the Hermitage was maintained and improved.

Ashley Gorge Road (Ashley and Oxford Counties). - The 12 miles of road from the main Rangiora-Oxford highway to the Lees Valley was maintained and improved by clearing slips and water-tables, filling in ruts, and placing earthenware-pipe culverts.

Coalgate - Lake Coleridge Road (Selwyn County) .- 34 miles of road was maintained, and improvements effected by metalling, grading in loose shingle, and filling in ruts, together with the clearing

of slips and water-tables and repairing of bridges.

Houipapa - Kahuika Road (Clutha County) .-- Formation and metalling of 80 chains has been

Maerewhenua River Bridge, Dansey's Pass Road (Waitaki County).—The erection of two 25 ft. and one 20 ft. spans in hardwood timber has been in band.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS.

LAKE COLERIDGE.

The work in connection with the duplication of this plant, consisting of the new tunnel intake and pipe-line, together with the extensions to the power-house, has been carried on vigorously.

The tunnel, which is being carried out under contract by Messrs. J. Beban and party, has been driven for a total distance of 51.25 chains, and has been lined for a distance of 46.50 chains.

contractors have met with a considerable amount of difficulty owing to the amount of water that has been encountered in the excavation of the tunnel, particularly in the vicinity of the central shaft. Judging by the experience with the original tunnel it was not anticipated that so much water would be met with. Had it not been for this difficulty considerably better progress would have been made.

After the centre shaft had been sunk and exploratory drive put in at the foot of the shaft it was decided to alter the location of the central portion of No. 2 tunnel, as it was considered that a large amount of water encountered came from No. 1 tunnel. The contractors were then instructed to sink a new shaft approximately 1,000 ft. distant from the old one. The excavation of this shaft was completed to water-level in November, and a cross-drive approximately 20 ft. above the level of the tunnel w s driven from the shaft to connect with the exploratory drive previously mentioned. In this drive a pumping-main 1,300 ft. in length was laid, and two 8 in. centrifugal pumps were installed in a chamber near the new shaft. This enabled water to be pumped from the new shaft into the centre shaft of the existing tunnel. Much trouble was experienced in opening out into the tunnel proper, on account of the water. Eventually the difficulties were overcome, and present indications are that the maximum amount of water being pumped to date, which is approximately 1,000 gallons per minute, will not be exceeded. The length of tunnel excavated from the centre shaft by the 30th June was 3.75 chains towards the lake and 3.25 chains towards the surge-chamber. The deviation of the tunnel decided upon resulted in approximately an additional 500 ft. in the length of the tunnel.

At the intake end of the tunnel the excavation and lining have been proceeded with steadily. The excavation in rock terminated much sooner than was anticipated, and it became necessary to install pumps. The maximum amount of water being pumped is yet small, amounting to only 40 gallons per minute after excavation had proceeded a length of 3 chains in shingle. The junction of rock and shingle occurred at 0 m. 16 ch.

At the outlet end a bad slip was encountered at the end of July. This resulted in a considerable delay and loss of excavated tunnel. Otherwise steady progress has been made. Practically no water has yet been encountered at this face. The total length of the completed tunnel will be 111 chains.

The excavation of the surge-chamber has been completed with the exception of a circular core approximately 30 ft. in diameter. This core was left in so as to assist in holding the profiling for the concrete walls of the surge-chamber, which have been completed to a height of 22 ft., 750 yards of concrete being deposited. Two of the pipe-tunnels leading out of the surge-chamber have been fully excavated, and the other one partially so.

The excavation of the pipe-bench has been completed, and the excavation for anchor-blocks and supporting-piers has been completed. Concrete anchor-blocks Nos. 1 and 8 have been completed to within 6 in. of pipe invert. All concrete supporting-piers between anchor-blocks Nos. 1 and 8 have

been completed.

The excavation of the power-house site was completed by the Department early in the year, and a contract for the erection of the power-house extension was then let to Messrs. P. Graham and Son. This work is proceeding very satisfactorily. The walls of the power-house building are now practically completed, and the roof-beams and slab are at present being placed. To date 811 cubic yards of reinforced concrete have been put in. It is anticipated that the contract will be completed in September next.

A start has been made with the excavation of the tail-race by means of a drag-line excavator, and so far approximately 4,000 cubic yards have been taken out. Prior to this work the weir-basins were

completed by the same machine. No concrete has yet been placed.

A contract has been let for the manufacture and erection of the pipe-line, and a portion of the material has been delivered, and is in the course of erection.

A contract has also been let for the supply and delivery of the new unit, consisting of a 12,650 h.p. turbine and a 7,500 k.v.a. generator.

Нованова.

At the start of the period the principal work which had been carried out on the above scheme consisted of the concreting of the main portion of the power-house extension, the foundations for the transformer-house, and portion of the tail-race deepening. The power-house extension has now been completed, involving the placing of 5,876 cubic yards of concrete, mostly reinforced, including the head and tail-race walls. The head-race slope has been excavated to the correct batter to conform with the existing slopes, and sown down in grass, while the excavation of the tail-race batters is in hand.

The two new units (Nos. 7 and 8) of 3,100 h.p. turbines and 2,500 k.v.a. generators have been erected and fixed in position. No. 7 machine has been supplying power since the 14th April, and No. 8 is at present drying out preparatory to testing.

The new concrete bay in the transformer-house has been completed, and minor alterations were

carried out to the electrical workshop.

The deepening of the old tail-race was continued and completed. This work necessitated the removal of 8,753 cubic yards of material, over which there was an average depth of 7 ft. of water travelling at an average velocity of 3.5 ft. per second. The total area requiring deepening was approximately 7,000 square yards, and the depth of material to be removed varied from 2 ft. to 7 ft. The bottom of one-third of the area was composed of hard volcanic tuff necessitating drilling and blasting, and the remainder of sand and river shingle. All drilling was operated from a barge by pneumatic drills, holes being at 5 ft. spaces and charges fired electrically. After the ground had been loosened the excavation was carried out by means of a drag-line, which was erected in such a position as to command the whole of the area requiring deepening. The average lead was 570 ft., and while digging in broken tuff the output per twenty hours was 100 cubic yards, and in shingle 200 cubic yards.

A start was made on the concrete spillway weir in July last, but a considerable amount of temporary protection-work was necessary before the site was ready for excavation. The Waikato River at this point is divided into three channels, and in order to proceed with the excavation it was necessary to block the main channel with a sand-bag, timber, and stone gabion wall, 573 ft. long; this

enabled excavation work to proceed.

While the excavation was being carried on, the preliminary work of erecting the concreting-plant, storage-sheds, shingle-bins, and cableway for transporting the shingle and material across the headrace was completed. Concreting has progressed steadily, and the weir extended across two channels, a length of 400 ft. In this portion of the weir provision has been made for two gate-openings, one 42 ft. by 14 ft. deep, to receive a power-operated sluice-gate of the Stoney type, and the other 50 ft. by 8 ft. deep, for a Boving automatic crest. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out this work, owing to the great amount of work necessary to divert the water from time to time, and also on account of the very heavy floods which occurred. On the 23rd May the heaviest recorded flood in the Waikato for the last eighteen years was experienced, and generally throughout the work the average river-level was the highest recorded for a number of years.

During the year a great deal of material, including the machinery for two 2,000-kilowatt units, was transported by traction-engine and trailer from Hinuera Railway-station, a distance of 11 miles,

and repairs to the Hinuera Valley Road were carried out where necessary.

ARAPUNI.

A contract was let in July, 1924, for the main constructional works involved in the above scheme. Prior to the letting of the contract a certain amount of developmental work was carried out, and during the early part of the year the formation of the access roads was completed and metalling finished. The branch road to the power-house is also formed, and the bridges over the Waikato and headrace were completed. These access roads were then handed over to Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. for maintenance under the terms of their contract.

The Department has also commenced the formation of the deviation of the Waotu-Arapuni Road. The Waiteti Flat deviation has been located, and arrangements have been made for the land-plan survey. The Department is also putting down bores with a calyx drill for the purpose of further

investigating the nature of the rock at the spillway and at the dam-site.

Immediately the contract was let the contractors started to erect the necessary accommodation for their workmen, and excellent progress has been made with this. Sufficient provision has been made for 325 single men and 82 married men. The staff cottages and hostel are well in hand. Satisfactory progress has been made with the sewerage systems, and water-supply pipes are now being laid, and the construction of the reinforced-concrete reservoir is in hand. A commodious recreation-hall has been provided, and a regular moving-picture entertainment is supplied twice a week.

The erection of the poles and cables for the permanent reticulation of the village is in hand, a

temporary service having been provided in the meantime.

The most important work on this contract during the early stages of construction is the driving of the diversion tunnel, through which the river will be turned, in order to enable the dam to be erected in the present bed of the river. A start was made in October with the clearing of the talus from the outlet, and the excavation of the arch section of the tunnel was commenced at the outlet end in January, and at the intake in April. In February a start was made to cut an incline at the outlet end down to the invert level, but considerable trouble was experienced with water, and after trying out several methods it has been found necessary to install a 10 in. centrifugal pump. Better progress would have been made with this diversion tunnel had it not been for three floods occurring, two in May and one in June, which held up the work to a considerable extent.

At the dam-site and cut-off walls excavation work was carried down as far as possible pending the completion of the diversion tunnel and consequent lowering of the water-table. The contractors are now installing a cableway for use in the erection of the dam proper, as well as for the completion of the excavation and cut-off walls. It was at first proposed to put in a series of large blasts in the gorge in order to form a temporary dam to divert the river through the diversion tunnel, but the contractors, after investigation, decided that the work was unsuitable, and they therefore now propose

to construct a needle dam.

A start was made with the excavation of the head-race at both ends, but so far not very much progress has been made. The excavation for the penstock gates and for the spillway weir is in hand. The excavation for the power-house was commenced in November, and fair progress has been made. The spoil from this excavation is being dumped into the river and carried away by the current.

The construction of the anchors and piers for the suspension-bridge across the Waikato River is

approaching completion.

After considerable investigation, the contractors opened up an outcrop of greywacke about 60 chains down the river from the Muku Creek quarry-site. The rock proved to be of good quality, and will be quite suitable for the work. In order to transport this metal from the quarry to the dam-site (a distance of approximately 10 miles), the contractors are erecting a cableway capable of transporting 40 tons per hour. The wooden towers of this are now being erected.

At the quarry itself accommodation has been built for the workmen, and a portion of the quarryface has been stripped, while the foundations, &c., for crushers and machinery generally are being

prepared.

Stores, cement-sheds, workshops, and offices have been erected at Putaruru and at the sites of the various works, while temporary substations have been installed at various points of the work; power transmitted electrically from Horahora is being utilized to drive most of the contractors' plant.

WAIKAREMOANA.

The preliminary plant which was installed to supply Wairoa and district has been in operation satisfactorily during the period, and the Wairoa Power Board has added 18½ miles of distribution-line to their system. The workshop at the power-house has been completed, and the transmission-line to the Waikaremoana Hostel has been surveyed and is under construction. The work of the major scheme has been wholly confined to the survey and boring for alternative pipe-lines. Foundations at the intake and the power-house are being tested.

Mangahao.

This scheme was officially opened by the late Right Hon. W. F. Massey on the 3rd November, Between the end of the previous period and that date a very strenuous construction programme was carried out, and the general finishing-off and final details had still to be completed after that date.

The lining of No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels was completed. The concreting of the control shafts in the by-pass tunnel and No. 2 tunnel was finished, and the Stoney sluice-gates and operating mechanism installed and housed. Similar work was completed at the intake to the No. 2 tunnel and the outlet from the surge-chamber, where in each case two independently operated screens and gates The grillage at the entrance to No 1 tunnel and the outlet portal of No. 1 tunnel were built, and cement grouting was systematically carried out at the outlet end of No. 2 tunnel. The slipjoints in the tunnel pipes leading from the surge-chamber were electrically welded as an additional precaution against leaks, and an examination of the tunnels after a full head test disclosed

no evidence of any weakness.

The concreting of the central gap in the Mangahao dam, which had been purposely left as an opening, necessitated by local construction conditions, was commenced in July, and by the end of August the concrete level was sufficiently high to enable water to be supplied to the power-house; this was made possible by an accumulated reserve of 8,000 cubic yards of crushed aggregate and sand. Prior to filling in the gap referred to, all plant, material, construction lines, and buildings on the up-stream side were removed, together with a multiple-cable suspension bridge. A lighter bridge was erected across the gorge slightly below the dam. Of a total of 21,848 square yards of concrete in the dam, the balance carried to completion during the year was 5,829 cubic yards. This included two automatic tilting-gates, each 64 ft. wide and 10 ft. high, from the pivot-line axis, with associated siphon-chambers, water-ports, lower operating chambers and tunnels, counter-weights, and sill slabs. were experienced during the completion of this work, but fortunately very little material loss occurred. 6,716 cubic yards of selective filling was placed in the earth-fill part of the dam during the year, giving a completed volume of 13,450 cubic yards.

The Tokomaru dam was completed in August, and of the total concrete volume (22,600 cubic yards), 3,900 cubic yards were placed after the 30th June. Other works included a reinforced handrailing on each side of the top, extending full length, together with concrete steps near the east and west abutments. Back filling at the retaining-walls on the west abutment was also completed, and

all plant, buildings, and material removed from the reservoir area.

General finishing-work on the surge-chamber was carried out, which involved 30 yards of concrete. During July and August, 919 ft. of pipe-line was completed, being the balance of a total length of 4,366 ft. placed under contract by the Dunedin Engineering Company. Repainting and caulking were also carried out over the full length. A concrete portal was erected where the pipe-lines emerged Other work included the completion of 264 pedestals, and the placing of a balance from the hillside. of 84 cubic yards in the anchor-blocks. The ground surface under the pipe-lines was graded, and trimmed and sown in grass, and cross-drains provided to prevent scour on the steep slopes.

At the power-station various minor works were completed, including the roof balustrades, internal partitions, floor-plastering, entrance steps, stairways, interior painting, and the laying-down of a

waterproof roofing-material.

The major part of the substation building was carried out during the present year. substations at Bunnythorpe, Dannevirke, Mangamaire, and Masterton, were completed, also the switching-station at Woodville. A cottage and stable were erected at Otaki. The substation at Waipukurau is nearing completion, while preparations are being made for commencing those at Wanganui and Napier. The substations include switch-room, workshop, garage, stable, and oilstore in brick or concrete, together with staff cottages in timber.

Upper Mangahao Dam.—The construction of an additional dam higher up the river forms an essential part of the completed development, and it has been considered advisable to proceed with this work now. A considerable amount of exploration and survey has been carried out in order to decide the most convenient location for the access road to this upper dam. The work involved the construction of 3½ miles of road, the first mile of which has now been formed and metalled, while the

formation of the balance is nearing completion.

For the preliminary work of roading and general construction at the upper dam, advantage has been taken of the 2 miles of waterway formed by the reservoir of the No. 1 dam, for the transport of workmen, plant, and material, a tram-line, on road formation level, having been constructed and

ballasted from the head of this reservoir to the upper dam.

The geological formation at the upper-dam site is being thoroughly investigated by means of a Extensive contour surveys of the upper-dam basin and of the dam-site have been completed, and the bush has been felled and cleared in order that the erection of the workers' accommodation, service buildings, and cookhouse (which are now in hand) might proceed. also being cleared on the line of the permanent transmission and telephone line, and from the dam-site and general layout.

A light access suspension bridge and a ropeway for the transport of material across the Mangahao River has been completed. A considerable amount of repair work has been carried out to miscel-

laneous articles of plant, stores, &c., which have been transferred to other districts.

RIVERS IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTIVE WORKS.

WAIROA RIVER.

Tokatoka Stop-banks.—Good progress has been made with the construction of new stop-banks down the Wairoa River from Ruawai, to prevent damage by flood-waters and high tides. A mechanical excavator has been used, and has worked two shifts. This machine has excavated 118,000 cubic yards of material to date, and 6 miles of stop-bank are completed.

WAIHOU AND OHINEMURI RIVERS.

Upper Waihou River.

Mangaiti-Tirohia.-Left bank: 2 miles 48 chains of stop-bank were completed during the year by the Waihou dredge No. 1, which worked two shifts throughout the period. Soiling and sowing of 2 miles 50 chains of stop-bank have been completed, and four flood-gates were installed, comprising one 12 in. concrete culvert and three 4 ft. corrugated-metal culverts.

Tirohia-Ngararahi.—Right bank: The raising of stop-bank to final level on section between

4 m. 50 ch. to 5 m. 12 ch. was completed by means of a drag-line excavator.

Left bank: A total length of 5 miles 78·5 chains of bank has been raised to final level and section by two drag-line excavators between 0 m. and 4 m. 27.50 ch. and 4 m. 30 ch. and 6 m. 1 ch.

Lower Waihou River.

Ngahina-Netherton.—Right bank: Preliminary bank between 0 m. and 3 m. has been strengthene d by hand-labour. The spoil-banks on each side of railway outlet-drain have been trimmed over the total length of 40 chains of drain.

Left bank: The preliminary bank from 0 m. and 2 m. 26 ch. was raised and strengthened by a drag-line, and from 2 m. 26 ch. to 3 m. 4 ch. by hand-labour. The erection of the concrete retainingwall at Netherton Dairy Factory is in hand, and 77 chains of drain have been widened and deepened, and a 20 ft. M.A.H. bridge erected over it at Pukahu Road.

Netherton-Wharepoa.—Right bank: Alexander's drain has been completed by the dipper dredge, which dug 1 mile 51.60 chains during the year. A 20 ft. span hardwood bridge was also erected over this drain at its crossing with the Netherton Ferry Road, and a temporary 4 ft. corrugated metal culvert installed at the mouth of the drain.

Ohinemuri River.—Right bank: The preliminary stop-bank has been raised to final level and section, and soiled and grassed over a total length of 1 mile 66.5 chains, from 0 m. to 0 m. 13.50 ch., 0 m. 26 ch. to 0 m. 31 ch., and 0 m. 55 ch. to 2 m. 23 ch.

Left bank: Stop-bank has been built to final level and section over a total length of 1 mile 29 chains, from 3 m. 56·50 ch. to 3 m. 64 ch., 4 m. 68 ch. to 5 m. 30 ch., 5 m. 73 ch. to 6 m. 6 ch., 6 m. 28·50 ch. to 6 m. 40 ch., and 7 m. 46 ch. to 7 m. 71 ch., and is now complete except for gaps at Criterion traffic and Paeroa railway bridges.

Ohinemuri River (Willow-clearing).—The stump-extractor has completed the clearing and stacking of willows over a length of 3 miles 61 chains of river, commencing from the new junction and working

Hikutaia Creek.—Ringbarking of willows has been completed.

General.—A total of 489,110 cubic yards of material was removed by machinery during the year. Waihou Dredge No. 2.—The construction of the Waihou No. 2 dredge is almost completed. The steel hull, 80 ft. by 29 ft., was built in this Department's workshops at Tauranga, and erection of superstructure, machinery, &c., has been undertaken on these works. This dredge will be driven electrically, current at 11,000 volts, from the Thames Valley Power Board transmission-line, being brought on board by means of an armoured cable, and transformed on board down to 400 volts. A 250 h.p. motor, connected direct to a 12 in. gravel-pump, will provide the main power. Two 25 h.p. service motors are provided to work winches, service-pumps, &c., and a 16 h.p. oil-engine provides stand-by power to work winches in event of failure of the current. A 48 ft. towing-barge has been built, and pontoons erected for discharge pipe-line.

Surveys.

A considerable number of surveys have been made, of which chief items are as follows:---

Mangaiti - Te Aroha: River traverse completed.

Ngahina-Netherton: 11,000-volt transmission-line survey completed for a length of 3 miles.

Ngahina-Wharepoa: Contour survey of lower Waihou completed for 12 miles.

TAIERI RIVER.

This work which is designed to protect the fertile Taieri Plains from periodical inundations such as have occurred in the past, is now being actively prosecuted. In order to determine and provide for the necessary waterways a great deal of survey work and investigation has been necessary. This portion of the work is now almost complete, and in addition detailed surveys have been carried out at particularly important places, such as Outram Railway-bridge, Allanton and Otokia Railwaybridge, in order to determine the flood capacities at these places and to try out alternative lines for the stop-banks.

Headquarters for the construction works have been established at Allanton, where an office, store, carpenter's shop, and garage have been erected, as well as accommodation for workmen and staff.

The erection of the stop-bank by means of ploughs and scoops was commenced at the lower end of the plain, 15 m. 54 ch. to 17 m., in September, 1924, and has been continued with increasing numbers of teams, with the result that the work to be undertaken by this method is nearing completion. The length of stop-bank completed to date with ploughs and scoops totals approximately 4 miles. A total of approximately 120,000 cubic yards of material has been placed by this method.

Since January, 1925, a steam-shovel with locomotive and trucks has been operating at Outram, widening the existing stop-bank. Some 13,000 cubic yards have been placed in the bank, which is

in varying stages of completion between 0 m. 6 ch. and 0 m. 65 ch.

A drag-line with 60 ft. boom has been obtained for the erection of the bank between Allanton (5 m. 52 ch.) and Henley (13 m. 63 ch.), and this machine is now being assembled on the job.

A suction-dredge with 10 in. gravel-pump is being erected on the Waipori River for stop-bank

erection and river-improvement round the shores of Lake Waipori and in the Waipori River.

The Taieri River has been cleared of willows in places by means of a traction-engine to give improved waterway. So far this work has been confined to the vicinity of Outram and at the Outram Railway-bridge, but operations will be commenced at Allanton at an early date.

MARINE.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Three Kings Islands.—A further series of direction-finding tests was carried out in Auckland Harbour in the presence of members of the Shipmasters' Guild and representatives of the Harbour Board and other interested bodies. The tests fully demonstrated the efficiency of the apparatus, and convinced all parties that it was a much more efficient aid to navigation than any auditory fog-signal. Arrangements are being made to procure the necessary equipment for establishing a direction-finding station at Cape Maria Van Diemen. This installation will then be operated by the personnel employed at the lighthouse, and will, it is considered, give better aid to navigation than a light and fog-signal on the Three Kings Islands themselves.

Cape Brett.—A new landing-crane has been erected at this station to replace the one which was destroyed by the phenomenal storm experienced here some time ago. This crane is exposed at times to very violent wave-action, and a special design had to be adopted to overcome the difficulties

inherent to this place.

Tiritiri.—This light has been converted from a watched oil-burning light to an automatic flashing It was originally an important making-light for vessels approaching the coast, but owing to the diversion of trade through the Panama Canal and the provision of other powerful lights its importance is not so great as formerly. For this reason arrangements were made when converting to reduce the range of the light somewhat. The apparatus as converted is highly efficient, and is giving full satisfaction.

Piako River Leading-lights.—It is now proposed to replace the existing oil-burning lights with a

single automatic flashing light, and details are being prepared to that end.

East Cape.—The new lenses required to replace the damaged ones in the old light have been received and placed in position. Improvements to the existing access road and landing have been also carried out. A special telephone-line has been erected and a toll station established here to serve the requirements of the light station and to enable the necessary meteorological information

to be supplied.

Matakaoa Point.—The apparatus for this new light has been received and landed at the site. Suitable arrangements have been made for the land and access road, and a commencement with the work of erection is to be put in hand immediately. This light will serve a twofold purpose. Owing to the shifting of the East Coast lighthouse from the island to the mainland. There is a small dark section to the northward. The new light at Matakaoa Point will be of great assistance to ship-masters coming from the north for turning the Matakaoa Point before they come actually within the range of East Cape light; secondly, it will act as a port light in connection with the port of Hicks Bay, where a new wharf is now being constructed by the Hicks Bay Harbour Board.

Cape Palliser.—A new water-supply has been provided for this station. The original provision consisted of rain-water tanks only. Considerable storage is required here, and, as the existing tanks required renewal, it was decided to provide a concrete reservoir fed by pumping from a nearby spring

and providing a gravity supply to the various cottages and utilities.

Cape Foulwind.—Orders have been placed for the supply of the necessary apparatus for the conversion of this light from a watched oil-burning light to an automatic flashing gas light. Portion of the apparatus has been already received, and the remainder, consisting of the lens and lantern, is expected very shortly. Immediately the whole outfit is received the construction of the tower will be put in hand. This lighthouse will be the first one in this country to be equipped with the Dalen incandescent acetylene burner with automatic mantle-exchanger. The operation of this light will be wholly automatic, including the changing of the incandescent mantles in case of breakage, and it will be the most powerful unattended light so far installed on the New Zealand coast. The annual saving as a result of its use will amount to several hundreds of pounds per annum.

Puysegur Point.—Additions have been carried out to the buildings at this station, and work in connection with the installation of a radio transmitting and receiving outfit will be put in hand

shortly to obviate the present difficulties of communication.

Dog Island.—An examination of the optical and illuminating apparatus of this lighthouse has been made, and it has been decided to dismantle the existing light system and replace it with a standard second-order dioptric lens and incandescent oil-burner. This plant is now in stock, and the alterations will be put in hand shortly. The present apparatus, the only one of its kind in New Zealand, has been in continuous use since 1868.

Chatham Islands.—A fifth-order dioptric lens fitted with two incandescent electric lamps has been, with the permission of the Post and Telegraph Department, erected on the wireless mast at Waitangi. This light, which is lit from the batteries of the wireless station, has proved to be of great assistance to shipmasters trading to this port.

Anglem Point.—A small automatic acetylene-burning light has been erected at this point to replace the oil-burning light which has been established here for some time. This light is used principally by fishermen, but the difficulty and expense of getting any one to give it regular attention

resulted in the alteration.

Kahurangi Point.—This lighthouse, which is isolated, and a difficult one to tender, is now being converted to automatic operation. It is not proposed to leave the light wholly unattended, one keeper being retained in place of the three now required. It is anticipated that the alteration will show a considerable economy. During the year the question of automatic control for a number of other lights has been investigated, and after careful consideration it has been decided to increase the gas-storage capacity at some of the more inaccessible automatic installations, with a view to reducing the number of times per year that these lights must be tendered. The s.s. "Tutaneka;" which is the sole tender for all lighthouses, is at present hard pushed to keep up to schedule, and with the increased number of lights it will be a considerable advantage if the interval between tendering can be increased.

HARBOUR-WORKS.

Gisborne.—Plans in detail in connection with this harbour have been the subject of very considerable discussion between myself and the Board's Engineer, and the whole question of inner versus outer harbour has been thrashed out, as a result of which the Board quite recently decided by a very large majority to proceed with the works of an outer harbour in accordance with plans prepared

by their Engineer some years ago, and which plans I have approved.

Napier.—In accordance with instructions, I reported fully on the question of harbour facilities at Napier, as the result of which report the Board ceased operations in connection with the inner harbour, and has made arrangements to obtain a further comprehensive report from the Engineers who reported on harbour questions at this port in 1913. To enable the Engineers to report more definitely, borings are being taken, both in the area which will be enclosed if the outer harbour is completed and also in the channel leading to the inner harbour, and throughout the area of the inner harbour which would require to be dredged if that harbour were adopted.

Westport.—The most important work at this port is the maintenance of an adequate depth on the bar, and (except when weather conditions were unsuitable) the Eileen Ward has been constantly at work to this end. During the year she dredged and conveyed to sea 589,410 tons. A satisfactory depth has been maintained throughout to adequately serve all shipping wishing to use the port. Last year repairs were carried out to the breakwater, additional stone being tipped at the ends. work was well done, and has given very satisfactory service, consequently no further maintenance

has been necessary during the year.

Waikokopu Harbour.—During the year the new wharf has been practically completed. This wharf, including piled approaches, is 376 ft. long, and, together with the formation of stone-protected earth access bank, has been erected by the Public Works Department. The traffic over this wharf, which is considerable and increasing, has been handled by the Public Works Department, but arrangements are being made to hand the control over to the Wairoa Harbour Board, under agreement with the Minister of Public Works.

GENERAL.

A large number of applications has been received from local bodies and private individuals for the approval of works involving Marine interests. Each of these has been carefully investigated and,

where desirable, approved; among these various applications were the following:

Wharves.—Wharf and tram-line, Maori Beach, Port William, Stewart Island; Tolaga Bay; Port Ahuriri, Napier; Rattray Street Wharf, Dunedin; Whananaki, Whangarei; Sandy Bay; Bayswater, Auckland Harbour; Big Omaha; Te Kopura; Rona Bay and Queen's Wharf, Wellington; King's Wharf, Auckland; Whangaroa, Chatham Islands; The Mount, Tauranga; Whangaparaoa; Tokatoka; Rawene, Hokianga; Maraetai; Paritu Bay, Coromandel; Tiritiri, Auckland Harbour; Island Bay, Wellington; Devonport, Auckland; Opotiki; Foxton.

Wharf-sheds.—Tokatoka; Rawene, Hokianga.

Boat-sheds and Landings.—Matawhi Bay, Russell; Paremata Boating Club.

Foreshore Licenses.—Paremata; Mangawhare, Wairoa River; Murray's Bay, Hauraki Gulf; Rawene, Hokianga River; Half-moon Bay, Stewart Island; Opononi, Hokianga; Purakanui; Mercury Island cattle-race; Rawene, Hokianga; Wade River; Hauraki Gulf; Tangawahine; Bragg's Bay, Stewart Island; Pahi River, Kawhia; Kokimarama, Hauraki Gulf; Golden Bay; Te Kopuru; Rapuke River, Whangaroa; Waiaro, Coromandel.

Harbour-works.—Gisborne; Wanganui; Thames; Napier; Whangarei; Nelson; Tauranga;

Opunake; Bluff.

Electric-power Cables Crossing Navigable Rivers.—Thames Valley Power Board, Piako River; Wanganui Power Board, Wanganui River.

Boat-slips.—Port Jackson; Wade River; Bragg's Bay, Stewart Island; Mill Bay, Mongonui Harbour; Rocky Bay, Waiheka; Bravo Island, Stewart Island.

Timber Booms.—Dargaville; Tangawahine Creek, Kaipara.

Bridges over Navigable Waters.—Turanganui, Gisborne; Oputuru Creek, Raglan; Wairoa River, Dargaville; Avon River, New Brighton. Reclamation.—Evans Bay, Wellington.

DEFENCE WORKS.

NGARUAWAHIA MOBILIZATION BASE.

Good progress has been made with the construction of the railway-siding into the camp. Plate-laying and ballasting have been completed at the railway end, and 27 chains of the camp end of the siding have been laid and partly ballasted, and the balance will be completed shortly. The single-men's quarters, which consist of twelve rooms, kitchen, mess-room, and ante-room have been creeted, but require plastering, papering, and painting. Married-men's quarters No. 5 and 6, which are concrete-block houses, are in course of construction. Two temporary cookhouses, together with the necessary benches, &c., were creeted for the Territorial camp held in January last. The excavation of sites for four concrete magazine buildings is completed, and good progress has been made with the excavation for seven other magazines. The erection of No. 1 and No. 2 magazines has also been completed, with the exception of the installation of electric light. The foundation for No. 3 magazine has been laid, and the concrete walls and roof of No. 5 are built and the foundation for No. 3 is complete.

Approximately 100 acres of gorse and scrub have been cleared, and 30 acres of the land deeply ploughed. Materials are on hand for fencing the magazines area, and most of the fence-line has been cleared. A portion of the old Ngaruawahia-Taupiri Road has been sanded, and cleared of gorse and blackberry.

A water-supply is to be obtained from the Waikato River. A concrete settling-tank has been constructed alongside the river, 10 ft. below low-water mark, and a six inch cast-iron main leads from it to a concrete reservoir of 80,000 gallons capacity in the camp. Water percolates from the river into the settling-tank, and will be pumped from the tank to the reservoir by a motor-driven pump. The excavation around the settling-tank, and for the motor and pump, is almost finished, and the pump and motor are on the works. A satisfactory test has been made of percolation of water from the river to the settling-tank.

DEVONPORT FUEL-OIL DEPOT.

In June, 1924, sites were chosen near Calliope Dock, Auckland, for two large steel tanks with a combined capacity of 2,250,000 gallons for storage of fuel oil for naval purposes. Foundation work was commenced almost immediately, and No. 1 tank was erected and tested in January of this year. The reinforced impounding-wall, with a diameter of 131 ft. and height of 11 ft. above ground-level, also the foundation for tank No. 2, were completed by the end of February; the construction of the second tank will be commenced as soon as the necessary materials are delivered. A galvanized-iron building, 95 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, was also erected and fitted up for holding Admiralty stores.

IRRIGATION.

No new works were commenced during the year, and the Department's operations have been confined to surveys and investigation of new schemes, and the vigorous prosecution of those under construction. The Ida Valley and Galloway schemes have been completed, and most of the others are nearing completion. All settlers requiring water were supplied last season. The area of land being irrigated under Government schemes is 19,897 acres, occupied by 239 settlers, as compared with 14,677 acres and 200 settlers last year. The development to date has involved the construction of approximately 380 miles of race.

Progress of Individual Works.

Ida Valley Scheme.—Three miles of the German Hill Race, between Moa Creek and Poolburn Weir, have been enlarged, and the Syndicate Race extended ½ mile, and 3 miles 32 chains of distributary races constructed. A large amount of work, consisting mainly of concrete-lining and stone-wall rebuilding, has been done on the Upper Bonanza Race, from the Manorburn to Moa Creek, to reduce leakage. The replacement of the Bonanza flume with a twin siphon is in hand, and will be completed before next season. A concrete measuring-weir has been installed at the head of the Lower Bonanza Race, and one is being constructed at the end of the Upper Bonanza Race. The flumes at Moa, Maori, and Dovedale Creeks have been tarred, including all woodwork, and numerous sheep-crossings, &c., installed. During the past season water was supplied to forty-six irrigators on 7,929 acres.

Galloway Scheme.—Work has been confined to the completion of the distribution races. Two miles of old mining race were reconditioned, and a measuring-weir installed, and these are now in use; 47 chains of distributary race were constructed, and 120 ft. of 15 in. siphon and 100 ft. of fluming installed. Traffic and stock bridges have been placed over races where required, as well as face culverts under roads. Of the 2,250 acres commanded, 1,949 were irrigated last season by twenty-four settlers.

Manuherikia Scheme.—6 miles 51 chains of distributary race, with all necessary crossings and culverts, were completed during the year. A concrete floor has been laid throughout the intake tunnel, portions of the sides concreted, and the intake gates overhauled and improved. The concrete race in the gorge has been overhauled and leaks patched, and 593 ft. of metal flume installed. The installation of the new 36 in. pipe-line at Chatto Creek siphon is in hand, and will ensure a full supply

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for future requirements of all irrigators. The scheme is practically completed, and will serve all parts of the area commanded next season. Last season fifty settlers had 2,462 acres under irrigation.

Earnscleugh Scheme.—The extension to this scheme has not been long authorized, but the erection of the pipe-line, which comprises the major portion of the work, is in hand. In addition, 13 miles of race has been enlarged, and 13 miles of distributary race completed. A special section, comprising 2 miles of race and 20 chains of pipe-line, to supply three settlers, is nearly completed. the first portion of the scheme has mainly consisted of installation of additional gauge-boxes. seven irrigators were supplied with water, the total area under irrigation being 1,194 acres.

Ardgour Scheme.—This scheme was in working-order throughout last season, and only maintenance

work has been undertaken. 1,416 acres were irrigated by thirteen settlers.

Last Chance Scheme.—This scheme is nearing completion, and will be finished by next season with the exception of the distribution to some unoccupied Crown land, which has not yet been opened for settlement. Five miles of main race, 31 of distributary race, and 1,200 ft. of siphon were completed, and 30 chains of small flume is in hand. Five measuring-weirs and all necessary stockcrossings, &c., have been completed. Twenty-one irrigators watered 1,217 acres.

Tarras Scheme. This scheme is nearing completion, and it is anticipated that nearly all the settlers will be supplied with water next season. A limited number of settlers received a partial supply this season. During the year $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the main race was completed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this being concretelined. Three siphons, of 34-in.-diameter pipe, of a total length of 1,970 ft., have been constructed in the gorge. Numerous concrete culverts and stock-crossings have been installed, and 44 miles of the lower main race built.

Teviot River Scheme.—This scheme is practically completed, and will be finished before next irrigation season. Water was supplied throughout last season, except that during the first part it was not possible to run a full supply through the upper race owing to slips. This was remedied as the season progressed. 5 miles 6 chains of main and distributary races have been constructed, and also 6,200 ft. of pipe siphon, in addition to the detail work necessary for the distribution of water. Water was supplied to thirty-four irrigators for 2,506 acres, and the combined irrigation and power scheme has worked very satisfactorily.

Bengerburn Scheme.—Maintenance work only has been done. Fourteen irrigators were supplied, for 104 acres.

Hawkdun Irrigation Scheme. — Repairs to Eweburn reservoir are nearly completed. This scheme, which absorbs Mount Ida Water-race, has been further investigated.

GENERAL SURVEYS.

A survey has been made of the Upper Manuherikia dam reservoir for the purpose of determining its correct capacity. A detail survey has also been made of the dam-site and its surroundings, and the access road to the dam-site. The plans of these surveys are in course of preparation. of the Roaring Meg survey are being prepared, and a survey is in progress for a scheme out of the Luggateburn to serve Crown lands. A scheme for the Miller's Flat district, out of the Minzionburn, has been surveyed, and the details are now being worked out, and the measure of public demand investigated. A survey of the Arrow irrigation scheme is in hand, and will be far enough advanced to enable agreements to be obtained and work commenced next summer.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Rotorua.—The new water-supply system has now been completed. 262 chains of 12 in. cast-iron mains were laid during the year, and all the old wooden pipes were removed, trenches filled in, and tunnel at 3 m. packed with stone. Considerable survey and investigation work was done during the year in connection with drainage works at this tourist and health resort, and plans and specifications were prepared and tenders invited recently.

Tokanui Mental Hospital.—A 6-in.-diameter concrete pressure pipe-line, 3 miles 72 chains in length, has been laid from the Te Awamutu Borough Council's main on Frontier Road, to provide an improved water-supply to Tokanui Mental Hospital, and a 21 m. line of galvanized piping, with regu-

lating-valve, has been run from the main pipe to the hospital reservoir.

Hanner.—A new water-supply is being provided at Hanner, and practically all the materials required have been delivered. Concrete anchor-blocks and supporting-cradles have been erected, and the 12 in. main has been laid for a distance of 2 miles 33 chains with suitably constructed roadcrossings over it where necessary. A commencement has also been made with the laying of the 6 in. and 4 in. pipes for the reticulation of the township: this is to take the place of the wood-stave pipes which were originally laid and are now past their usefulness.

TRAMWAYS.

Auckland.—The Auckland City Council has duplicated 54.75 chains of single track between Vincent Avenue and Upland Road, on the Remuera line. The first section of the Edendale Extension, 76 chains in length, as far as Parrish Street, was completed, passed by the Department, and opened for traffic on the 9th February last; and the second section, 59 chains in length, from Parrish Street to the terminus at Calgary Street, was completed, passed, and opened for traffic on the 2nd March last. Nine new cars were tested by the Department and passed for use.

New Plymouth.—A loop was constructed in Devon Street, between Hobson and Watson Streets, and passed by the Department on completion. One new car was tested and passed for use.

Wellington.—The main works completed by the City Council were the Johnston Street loop line, Thorndon Quay duplication, siding in Kent Terrace with cross-over from Elizabeth Street, and siding at Clyde Quay. Fourteen new cars were added to the plant after being tested and passed.

Christchurch.—The principal works undertaken by the Christchurch Tramway Board were the Moorhouse Avenue duplication, track alteration in Westerna Street, and the construction of the New Brighton Racecourse, Barbadoes Street, and Barrington Street loops.

Dunedin.—Five new cars were tested and passed for traffic.

GENERAL.

For details of the public-building works and electrical operations see separate reports by Govern-

ment Architect and Chief Electrical Engineer.

The past year has been one of great activity for all branches of the Department, and the prompt and loyal response of all officers has been reflected in the successful results attained. I therefore take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the excellence of the service rendered by the whole staff.

F. W. Furkert, M.Inst.C.E., Assoc.M.I.Mech.E.,

Engineer in Chief.

MILES.

NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS COMBINED.

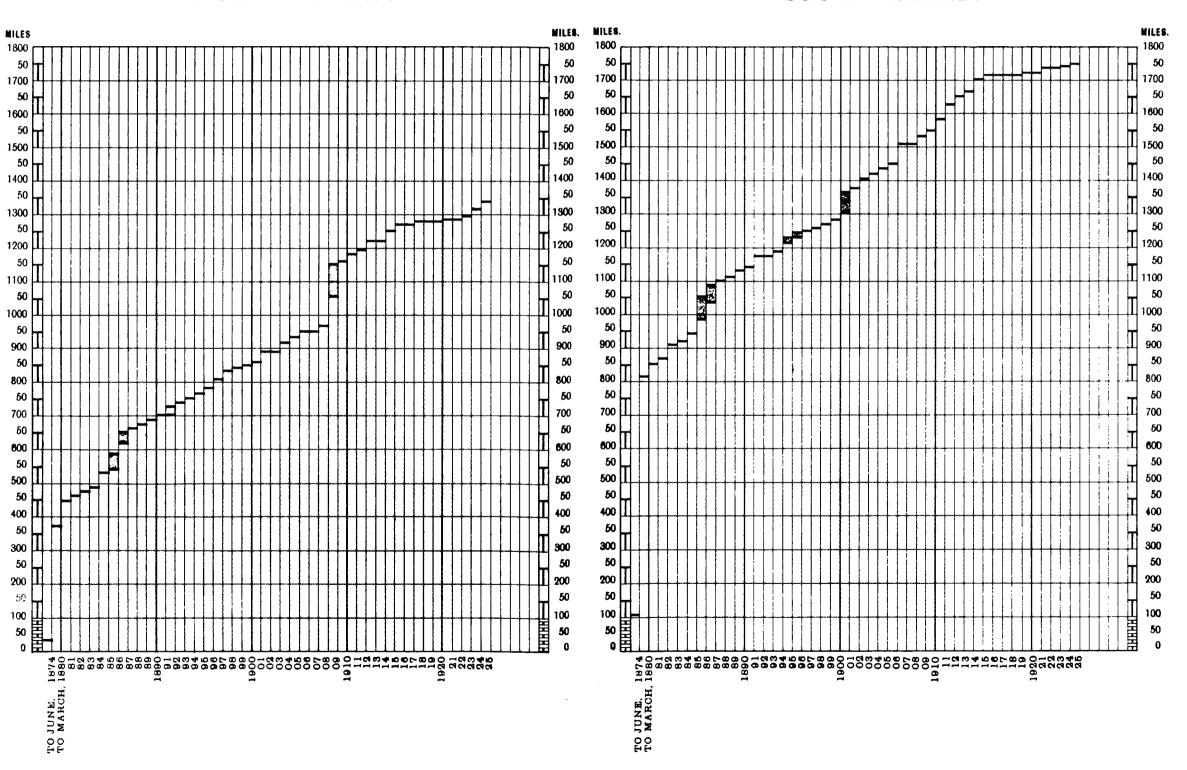
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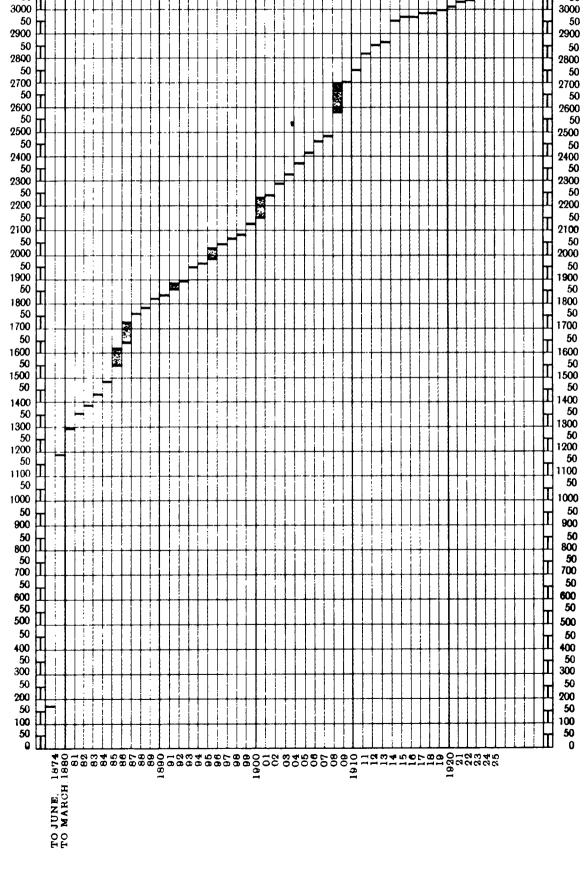
NORTH ISLAND.

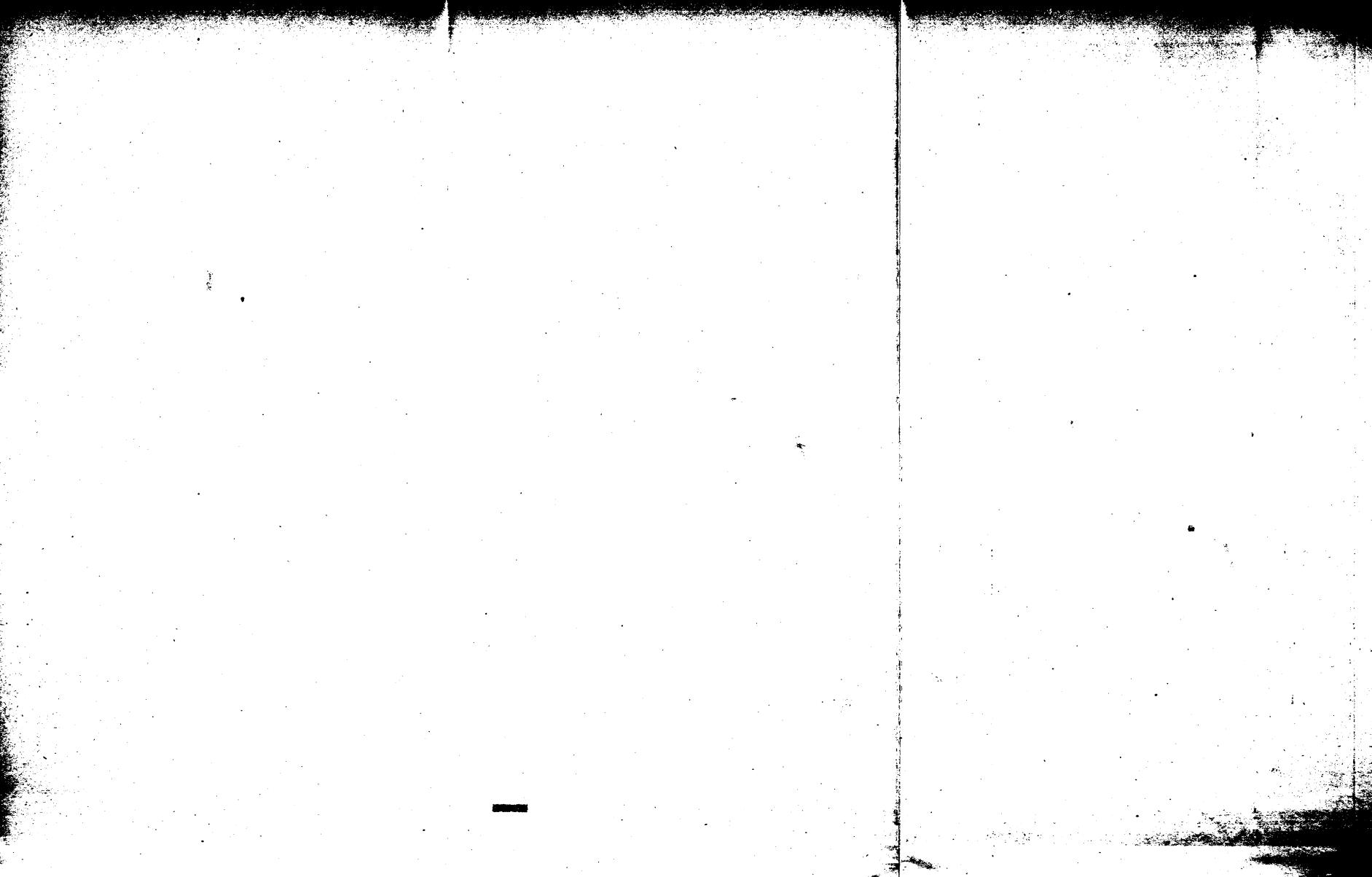


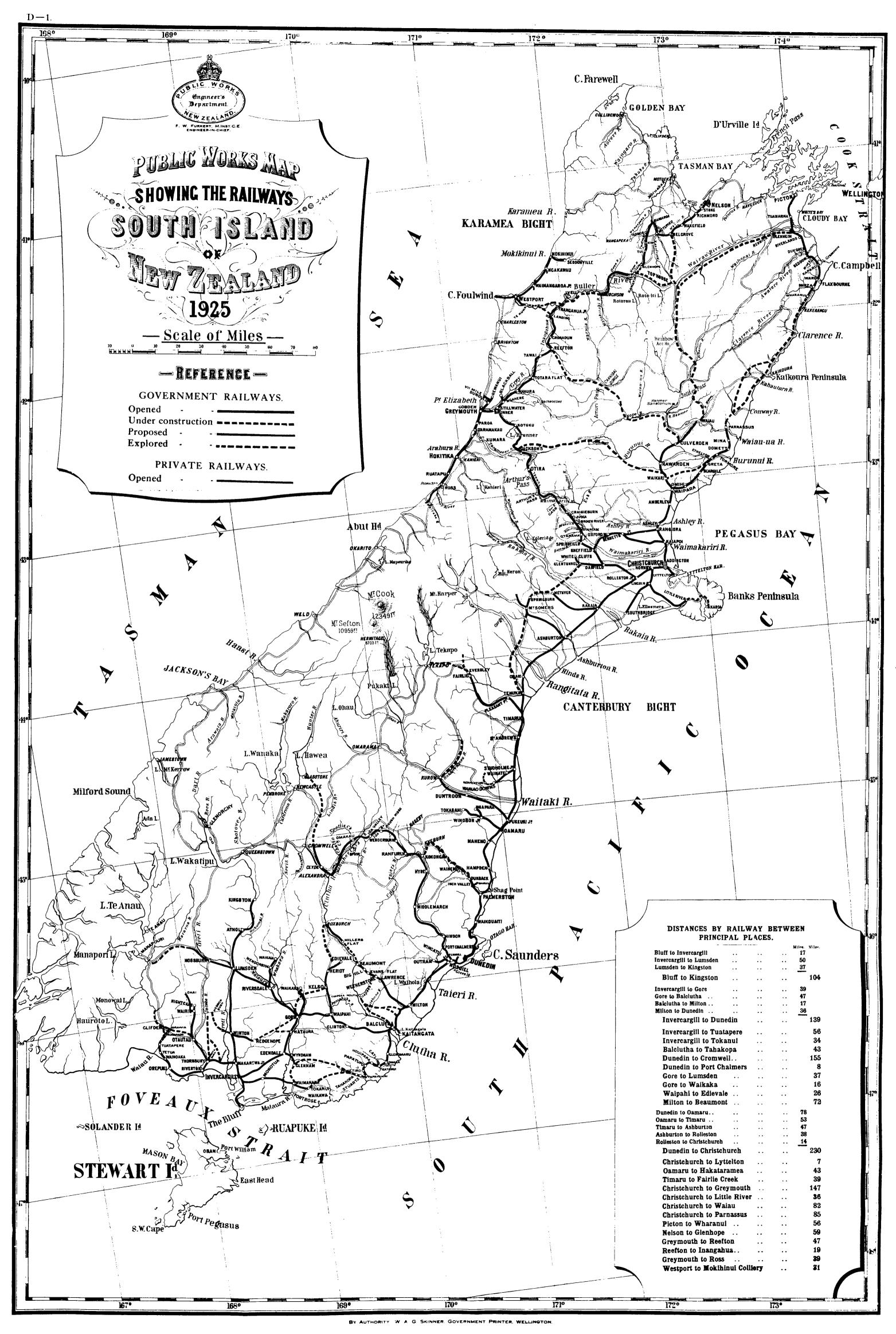


MILES.









ANNEXURE I TO APPENDIX B.

TABLE OF LENGTHS OF GOVERNMENT LINES AUTHORIZED, CONSTRUCTED, AND SURVEYED UP TO 31st MARCH, 1925.

NORTH ISLAND.

Nors.—Column 11: For detail information as to dates of openings of such portions of lines as are not given in this table see tables of lengths of lines in Public Works Statements, 1904-21.

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											State of Line.	ine.				
Appropriation,	Division.	Mileag e.	Section.	Main Line.	Sldings.	Total.	·bed.	Under	Under			ďo	Opened.			
		: 					oams	forma- tion.	Plate- laying.	Date.	1920-21.	1921–22.	1920-21. 1921-22. 1922-23. 1923-24. 1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Total.
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Kawakawa- Graham- town (Onerahi)	Kawakawa	M. ch. 7 16	Opua Wharf - Kawa- kawa	M. ch. 7 16	M. eh. 0 57	M. ch. 7 73	M. ch.	М. сh.	M. ch.	:	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	М. ch.	M. ch. 7 16
	Каwакаwа-Като	41 48	Kawakawa-Towai				:	:	:	12 April,1911 9 Mar. 1910	:	:	:	:	:	21 18
	,			16 0 16 0	9 73 3 73	19 29	::	::	::	Z May, 1910	::	::	::	::	::	27 2
	Kamo-Grahamtown	9 22					:	:	:		:	:	:	:	;	
	Kawakawa-Hokianga	48 38	Aloreroa-Unerani Otiria-Kaikobe				::	::	: :	1 May, 1914	::	::	:	::	::	2 50 16 25
)								:	29 Oct., 1923	:	:	:	8 20	:	
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Teams and	·· Kailey alloy	† 7	Booms-Tarawhati				: :	: :	: :	1 June, 1914	: :	: :	::	: :	: :	19 58
			Tarawhati-Donnelly's				::	: :	: :	5 Feb., 1923	:	:	:	4 54	:	4 54
North Auck-	Kaipara Northwards	83 76		23 57		26 41	:	5		:		:	:	:	:	:
land Main				4 16			:	:	4 16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trunk Rail-			Paparoa-Huarau			2 15	:	:	1 43	:		:	:	:	:	
way			Huarau-Maungaturote	27 7	0 38	C1 n	:	:	:	1 April, 1920	22 4	:	:	:	:	61 z
			nni nni				:	:	:	1 April, 1920		:	•	:	:	
			Ranganui-Kaiwaka.				:	:	:	1 Aug., 1914	:		:	:	:	2 35
			Kaiwaka - Te Hana	8 65	ສ ⊓	89 6	:	:	:	18 Mar. 1913	:	:	:	:	:	_
			Te Hana-Wellsford				:	:	:	16 May, 1910	:	:	:	:	;	
			Wellsford-Wayby				:	:	:	1 April, 1909	:	:	:	:	:	
			Wayby-Hoteo				:	:	:	13 May, 1908	:	:	:	:	;	
			Hoteo-Kaipara Flats	. 45 . 45			:	:	:	11 June, 1907	:	:	:	:	:	\ 4 5 42
			F'Iats-				:	:	:	17 Nov., 1905	:	:	:	:	:	
			cock's Woodcock's-Ahuroa	2 41	0 16	2 57	:	:	:	18 May, 1905	:	:	:	:	:	
			Aburoa-Helensville			20 36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_

Table of Lengths of Government Lines Authorized, Constructed, and Surveyed up to 31st March, 1925-continued.

NORTH ISLAND—continued.

Properties Pro											ž.	State of Line.	ле,				
Partial Parameter 1979 Partial Parameter 1970 Partial Parameter Partial Parameter Parameter Parameter 1970 Parame	priation.	Division	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	sgaible.	Total.	-yed.		Under			Ope	ned.			
Managaret Branch 14			Į.					Alus		Flate- laying.	Date.				1923–24.	1924–25.	Total.
Managarei Bandel. 19 79 Krosteoa-Portland M. 64 M. 6	1	62	8.	या	5	9	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1.7
Kajanta-Newmarket 55 73 Helensville-Nowmyrkt 56 73 10 78 968 968 10 70	ngarei anch Iway		M. ch 19 79	Kioreroa-Porth Porthand-Waio		_			M. ch.	M. ch.	3 April, 1920 		M. ch.	cp. :	М. св.		M. ch. 5 23
Auckinal-Wakator 100 13 W. Maland TeA. Augmatu 100 13 16 66 116 79 19 68 1.0 10 78 9 68 1.0 9 68 9 68 1.0 9 68 9 68 1.0 9 68 9 68 1.0 9 68 9 68 9 68 1.0 9 68	para- ikato	Kaipara-Newmarket Onehunga Branch	35 73 2 73					::	::	; :	::	::	::	::	::	::	35 73 2 78
Variation Vari		Auckland-Waikato Auckland-Westfield Auckland City Branch —Kingsland Station	100 13 9 68 2 60	Whart Auckland-TeAwamutu Deviation via Orakei Auckland City Branch	00 6 8			9 68 2 60	9 68 Prelim.	:::	:::	: : :		:::	:::	:::	100 13
y, new Railway Waikokowai Branch 8 25 Waikokowai Branch 8 25 Waikokowai Branch 8 25 Waikus	uku Branch	to Auckland Station via Western Park and Freeman's Bay Waiuku Branch Railway Huntly-Awaxoa	8 8					:::	:::	: : :	10 Dec., 1917 10 May, 1922 16 June, 1924	::::	:::	7 65	:::		5 4 7 65 8 75
Rallway Pactoa-Pokeno 40 15 Pactoa-Pokeno 40 15 10 17 12 75	aroa y, new	Waikokowai Branch				:			:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:
R ato- mes Waikato-Thames C 58 Frankton Junction- Thames 62 58 Frankton Junction- Thames 12 10 Te Pushes 12 Te Pushes	ss ys, new	Kallway Paeroa-Pokeno	40 15			:		40 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hamilton-Cambridge 12 Ranaluss Junction 12 4 15 6	kato-		65	Frankton				:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	62 58
Paeroa Waihi 12 40 Paeroa-Waihi 12 40 130 13 70 9Nov.,1905 12 40 13 40 13 70 9Nov.,1905	ilton-			Ruakura				:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	12 2
Waini Obotiki, or Late 28 Waihi-Tauranga-Te Maunga 38 33 1 39 39 72 25 46 12 Iway East Coast Railway Tauranga-Te Maunga 3 75 0 17 4 12 3 Junction Te Maunga Junction 9 0 1 38 10 38 9 Te Puke Te Puke Te Puke-Paengaroa 5 67 1 16 7 3 4 Rawa Pongakawa-Otamara 6 70 0 52 7 42 6 kau Ota:narakan-Matata 8 11 0 46 8 57 6	noriage roa-	Paeroa Waihi	12	Campringe Paeroa-Waihi				:	:	:	9 Nov., 1905	:	:	:	:	:	12 40
Tauranga-Te Maunga 3 75 0 17 4 12 3 Junction Te Maunga Junction 9 0 1 38 10 38 9 Te Puke-Paengaroa 5 67 1 16 7 3 5 Rawa Pangakawa-Otamara 6 70 0 52 7 42 6 kau Ota:narakana-Matata 8 11 0 46 8 57 8	Walhi Coast Iway	Waihi - Opotiki, East Coast Railw						:		12 67	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1. 9 0 1 38 10 38 5 67 1 16 7 3 5 67 1 16 7 3 4 4 28 0 56 5 4 4 4 1. 6 70 0 52 7 42 6 6 8 11 0 46 8 57 8	Î.			Tauranga-Te Maunga				:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
6 70 0 56 7 3 4 28 0 56 5 4 4 4 6 70 0 52 7 42 6 6 8 11 0 46 8 57 8				Te Maunga Junetion-				:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
6 70 0 52 7 42 6 8 11 0 46 8 57 8				Te Puke-Paengaroa Paengaroa - Ponga-				: :	::		::		::	::	: :	::	::
8 11 0 46 8 57 8				Õ					:		:	:		:	:	:	:
				kau Otamarakan-Matata				:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table of Lengths of Government Lines Authorized, Constructed, and Surveyed up to 31st March, 1925 --continued.

NORTH ISLAND- continued.

				:			: :									
										S	State of Line.	ne.				
Appropriation.	Division.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	sgnibis.	Total.	skeq.	Under	Under			Ope	Opened.			and the second s
-	i.								riave- laying.	Date.	1920-21.	1921–22.	1921–22. 1922–23. 1923–24. 1924–25.	1923–24.	1924-25.	Total.
I	5	e 	4	õ	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
- - -	a)	M. ch.		M. cb.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.		M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. cb.	M. ch.
East Coast	Waihi-Opotiki-etd.	:	Matata-Kangitaiki Ranoitaiki Awakeri	8 4 8 2 8 8	1 77 0 65	10 26 4 67	•		8 4 9 6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
contd.			Awakeri-Taneatua	8 47		9 6	: :	1.57	02 9	; :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	Dunnah Timan		Taneatua-Opotiki	26 26	0	26 26	26 26	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	branch Lines	:	Te Mannea Innetion	4		#T 0	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			Te Puke Quarry		0 20	3 20	:	;	3 0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			Moturiki Quarry §	~ t	0 10	1 10	: :	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
			Whakatane Ballast		: :	. 6	то :	0.33	0.55	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	::	: :
			Siding				:	}	} }		•			•		: 0
Thames val- ley - Roto-	rua rua	66 88 89	Morninsville-Rotorua	09 පට		04.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	69 8 3
rua	Dotomo Monno						£9.90*									
Gisborne-	Gisborne-Opotiki	92 44		13 10	2.45	15 55	. ne ee	: :	::	:::	::	::	::	::	::	:
Rotorua										:				**		
			Kaiteratahi-Karaka		0 71	5 76	:	:	:	13 April, 1905	:	:	:	:	:	
			Puba. Waikohn Bridge				:	:	:	28 May 1908	:	:	:	:	:	
			Waikohu Bridge-Wai-		0.32		::	: :	: :	1 April, 1909	: :	: :	::	::	: :	49 32
			kohu Otobo	7 75						6 Anril 1919						
			Otoko-Rakanros	09 9		12	: :	: :	: :	2 Nov., 1914	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	
			Rakauroa-Matawai	5 65	0 20		: :	: :	::	2 Nov., 1914	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	
			Matawai-Motubora	4 c		5 59	: ;	:	:	26 Nov., 1917	:	:	:	:	:	
			Motunora-Motu	41 2	:	41 9	41 Z	Fetim	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gisborne.	Napier-Wairoa	71 39		11 73	1.31	13 24		: :	: :	23 July, 1923	: :	: :	: :	11 73	: :	11 73
Napier				17 52	0 71		:	13 12	4 40	:	:	: :	: :	:	: :	:
•			Tutira-Putorino	9 15	:	9 15	7 35	1 60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			Putorino-Mohaka	13 21	:		13 21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			Waihua Wairoa	11 36	: :		10 56	0	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
	Gisborne-Wairoa	72 42		3 5	:		:	:	::	:	: :	:	:	:	:	: :
			Makaraka Mekaraka Neetana	11 53	1 29					15 Dea 1094					11 51	7.
			Ngatapa-Wharekopae		:	4 69	0 19	3.0	1 50		: :	: :	: :	: :		:
			Wharekopse-Waikura	5	:		5 40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			* Trial survey. †1	Prelimin	† Preliminary survey.		† Perman	† Permanent survey.		Reils taken up.			ļ			

TABLE OF LENGTHS OF GOVERNMENT LINES AUTHORIZED, CONSTRUCTED, AND SURVEYED UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1925 --- continued

115 79 83 37 120 44 Total. 6521M. ch : 17 က 96 17 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, ::: : : 16 Ä с р : : 15 Ä : : ::: : : : : : : 14 Opened. Ä cp. 13 Ä State of Line сþ. ::: : : : 12Ä Date. 11 # Date of purchase. Under Plate-laying. 18 65 6 7 18 65 6 11 ::: : : ::: 10 Prelim. M. ch. Perm. Prelim, NORTH ISLAND—continued Prelim Prelim. Perm. : :::: 6 : : .: 67 40 0 0 .50 **6**5* 30 0 0 Surveyed. † Preliminary. 6 4 Η $\frac{2}{31}$ 52 11 0 Total. 9911 72 00 33 39 67 40 09 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 62 0 8 0 10 4 17 9 20 80 20 ಬ ಬ 6 10 16 16 111 17 137 3 $\frac{9}{21}$ 52 70 99 135 ĸ. 61 55 61 49 $\tilde{5}1$ 73 0 64 $\frac{15}{14}$ 75 siqings. : : : 0 15 21 * Trial survey. Main Line. 99 9 83 37 120 44 11 67 7 40 cb, $^{0}_{11}$ 0 65 7 11 00 09 65 79 30 40 50 62 2 10 6 M. 18 9 8 9 38 96 17 115 ಯ ಉ 3 Napier Spit-Woodville nai 1wi - Okenu Nukumaru- Waitota a Woodville-Palmerston Woodville-Wellington Turakina-Matarawa Aramoho-Goat Valley Te Reinga-Marumaru Nuhaka Gisborne ... Waikokopu, to junc-tion with Nuhaka-Waikura-Waterfall .. Marumaru-Wairea ... Greytown-Martin-Upper Hutt-Woodside Petone-Pigeon Bush Petone - Pigeon Bush Petone-Carterton, via Wellington-Longburn Featherston - Martin-Hangaroa-Te Keinga Kaitoke-Featherston Waterfall-Hangaroa Nubaka-Waikokopu Nuhaka-Waikokopu Woodside-Greytown Gisborne Route Wairoa-Nuhaka Martinborough Wairoa-Nuhaka Kai Iwi - Okehu Section Foxton-Patea borough borougb Tunnel North 92 0 50 00 83 37 120 44 26 7 M. ch. $\overline{72}$ 17 21 4 62 0 30 40 65 5 Mileage. ന 54 115 3 24 24 $\frac{9}{21}$ 25 96Wairoa - Gisborne (Nuhaka Route) ... Wairoa - Gisborne (Waikokopu Route) Woodville-Palmerston : Woodville-Wellington Wellington-Manawatu Route Improvement Wairoa-Waikokopu.. : Waikokopu Branch.. Greytown Branch .. Featherston - Martin-Greytown-Martin-Wainui-o-mata Tauberenikau Route Gisborne - Wairoa Coach road Route Napier-Woodville Division. Foxton-Patea Route Coast Route Coast Route continued. borough North Napier. Gisborne-Wellington -Woodville New surveys merston Foxton-New Plymouth Rimutaka Appropriation. ncline Deviation Surveys Napier North and

Table of Lengths of Government Lines Authorized, Constructed, and Surveyed up to 31st March, 1925-continued

NORTH ISLAND-continued.

										80	State of Line.	ne.				TOOODING THE PROPERTY OF
Appropriation.	Divisi on.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	eyed.	Under	Under			Opc	Opened.			
							AJNS		riave- laying.	Date.	1920-21.	1921-22. 1922-23. 1923-24. 1924-25.	1922-23.	1923-24.	924-25.	Total.
-	63	භ	च	5	9	_	s	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Foxton-New	Patea Waitara and	M. ch. 72 29		M. ch. 72 29	M. ch. 11 52	M. ch. 84 1	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	:	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch.	M. ch	M. ch.	M. ch. 72 29
rlymoutb contd.	New Flymouth Bull's Branch Wanganui Branch	3 79 3 29	Bull's Branch Aramoho-Wanganui	3 29	. 23	3 79 5 52	8 79 	Prelim.	::	• •	::	::	::	::	::	3.29
Stratford. Main Trunk	Stratford-Main Trunk	91 50			0 40		::	::	::	1 Mar., 1905	::		::	::	::	
	~		Ururu-Huiroa Huiroa - Te Wera Te Wera - Pohokura Pohokura - Whansa.	8 55 6 13	0 35 1 16 0 65 0 45	8 13 9 40 58	:::	::::	: : :	1 April, 1908 20 June, 1910 1 Aug., 1912 1 July 1914	::::	: : :	:::	• • •	:::	× 47 40.
			whangamomona-Ko-				: :	:	: ;	7 Jan., 1918	: :	:	: :	: :	:	
			huratahi Kohuratahi-Tahora Tahora-Raekohua	5 14 3 20	0 37	5 51 3 20	2.67	0.33	: :	21 Nov., 1924	::	: ;	::	; ;	5 14	:
			Raekohua-Ohura	21 60	:	21 60	5 0 60 3 13 0	Prelim	:	•	:	:	:	:		;
			Ohura-Matiere Matiere-Okahukura	8 67 10 23	1 21	10 8 11 33	; :	4 40	4 27	::	: :	::	: :	: :	: :	: :
	Stratford - Ongarue— Deviations	33 40 14 0	Mangaroa-Puketutu Aramatai-Hangatiki	33 40 14 0	::		33 40 14 0	Prelim. Prelim.	::		: :	::	::	: :	::	:::
	Puketutu - Mangaroa	30 0	:	30 0	:	30 0	30 0	Prelim.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Opunake-Mountain Rd.	23 10	Opunake-Eltham	23 10	:	23 10	23 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Te Roti-Moturoa	55 65	Te Roti - Kapuni Kapuni-Auroa	7 5 0	1 19 0 33		::	::	7 0 5	: :	: :	: :		::	::	::
			Auroa-Pihama Pihama Opunake	4 40 5 70		4 67 6 73	::	0.75	4 40	::	::	::	::	::	::	: :
			Opunake-Stony River	18 70 14 45	:		18 70	:	:	•	:	:	: :	:	:	:
	Manaia Branch	5 50			0.78		:	4.25	1 25		: :	: :	: :	:	: :	: : ;
	Mount Egmont Branch	xo	Quarry Section		09 0		: ::	1.58	1.25	1 April, 1905	::	::	::	::	::	c ;

Table of Lengths of Government Lines Authorized, Constructed, and Surveyed up to 31st March, 1925-continued.

NORTH ISLAND—continued.

Appropriation.	Division.	Mileag e.	Section.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	-yed-	Under	Under			Ĭ0	Opened.			
		[AJng	tion.		Date.	1920–21.	1920-21. 1921-22. 1922-23. 19 23-24 . 1924-25.	1922–23.	1923-24.	1924–25.	Total.
1	63	ಣ	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
North Island	Marton-Te Awamutu	M. ch. 209 69	,≥≃	M. ch. 31 67	M. cb. 4 61	M. ch. 36 48	М. ch.	M. ch.	M. cb.	:	M. cb.	М. сh.	M. ch.	M. ch.	М. ch.	M. ch.
Main Trunk Railway			Mangaweka Mangaweka-Taihape Taihape Mataroa		1 61	14 62 6 51	: :	: :	::	10 Sep., 1904 1 June, 1907	:	• •	•	: :	* 1	50 58
			Mataroa Wajouru	18 10	· -		: :	: :	::	30 June, 1908	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	
			Erua-Taumarunui	95 65	7	, ,	::	: :	::	9 Nov., 1908	: :	: :	::	: :	: :	84 58
			Taumarunui-Te Awa-	74 33	6 20	80 53	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	•		74 33
	Waipa Gravel Access	7 40	\circ	7 40	:	7 40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Baetihi Branch		Raetihi Sectio	8 50	1 7	9 57	:	:	:	18 Dec., 1917	:	:	;	:	:	8 50
	Central Route Devia-	30 0	Ohakune to Mokau-	30	:	30 0	30	0 Prelim.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	tion Surveys	34 0	0 Makatote Gorge - Ma-	34 0	:	34 0	34	0 Prelim.	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
		20 C	o Marae-Kowhai-Ohura	20 0	:	20 0	20 0	Explor.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Ngaire-Ongarue	103 58		38 73	:	38 73		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	
			Tangarakan Section				26	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	: :
			Heao Section		:	10 70	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		44 07			:		7 7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Wantara-Tangarakau Urenui Route	12 0	Urenui to Tangitu	12 0	: :	12 0	12 0	Prelim.	::		: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	:
	Hastings-Te Awamutu	11	River Hastings-Te Av	170 0	:	0 021	170 0			:	:	:	:	:		: :
	Totals	2796 9	;	9612	226 69 3022	3022 78	78 1099 73	75 70	223 57	:	11 50	:	7 65	24 67	18 40	1341 75

Table of Lengths of Government Lines Authorized, Constructed, and Surveyed up to 31st March, 1925-continued.

Norm.—Column 11: For detail information as to dates of openings of Such portions of lines as are no given in this table see tables of lengths of lines in Public Works Statements, 1904-21. SOUTH ISLAND.

										, ø2	State of Line	ne.				
Appropriation.	Division.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.			Under			Ope	Opened.			· Si Louis, si
		I					Surve	fion.	Flate- laying.	Date.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1920-21. 1921-22. 1922-23. 1923-24. 1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Total.
1	ପ	60 F	4	,	9 %	7 A	8 8	6 7	10	11	12 N	13 13	41.4	15 V	16	17
Neil son	Nelson-Belgrove	22 73	Nelson-Belgrove	22 73	2 52	25 45	:	j .	:	:		; ;	: :	. :	: :	22 73
Midland Midland	Stillwater - Belgrove 146	146 75	Stillwater-Reefton S.			42 29	:	:	:		;	:	:	:	:	,
Railway	(via Tadmor)		Reefton SReefton N. Reefton NCronadun	5 38 88	0	2 30 6 14	::	::	::	31 Mar., 1907 7 Aug., 1908	::	: :	::	::	:	57 32
	w		Cronadun-Landing	s 40		9 5	1.96	:	:	June, 1914	:	:	:	:	:	
		,	Inangahua-Murchison		, : 		23 53*	: :	: :	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	:
			Murchison-Kawatiri	22 70	:	22 70	(13.70*		•	:	:	:	:	:	:	: ;
			Kawatiri-Glenhope			4-8	:	1 73	5.0	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :		: :
				9 42	0	10 17	:	:	:	2 Sep., 1912	:	:	:	:	:	
·			Kiwi-Tadmor				: :	: :	· :	18 Dec., 1908	::		: :	: :	: :	. 37 61
			Tadmor Kohatu		0		: :	:	: :	7 Aug., 1906	:	:	:	: :	: :	
	D	00 60	Kohatu-Belgrove	9 44		10 26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Drunner-Springneid	92 00			4 10		: :	:	:	26 May, 1924	: :	: :	:	:		
			Arthur's Pass - Cass		0		: :	: :	: :	1 July, 1914		: :	::	: :	:	
			Cass - Broken River Broken River - Ota	15 22 7 40	1 29	16 51 7 70	:	:	:	10 Dec., 1910 99 Oct., 1906	:	:	:	;	:	× 9 2 68
			rama				:	:	:		:		:		:	
			Otarama-Springfield	4 58	0 16	4 74	:	:	:	29 Oct., 1906	:	:.	:	:	:	
Blackball	Ngahere-Blackball	3 40	Ngahere-Blackball	3 40	1 20	₹ 60	•	:	:	16 July, 1910		:	:	:	:	3 40
Greymouth. $\tilde{N} \in I s \circ n$	Greymouth - Nelson Creek	7 51	Greymouth-Brunner- ton-Stillwater	7 51	6 18	13 69	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7 51
Oreek Westport-	Westport-Ngakawau	19 56	Westport-Ngakawau	19 56	8 12	27 68	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19 56
Westport- Ngakawau	Ngakawau - Moki- hinui	7 12	Ngakawau-Mokihi- nui	7 12	1 18	8 30	:	;	:	•	•	:	;	:	:	7 12
Extension	Mokihinui Golliery Line	9 69	Mokihinui-Seddonville	3 69	0 25	4 14		:	:	•	:	:	:	•	:	8 69
Westport.	Westport Inangahua	26 0		5 74	0 10	400	:	:	: `	1 April, 1912	:	:	:	:	:	5 74
Inanganua	notion e		Junction		:		⇒ 20	41 ⊃	— ວ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
				*	* Preliminary.	ary.	† Permanent	nept								

Table of Lengths of Government Lines Authorized, Constructed, and Survexed up to 31st March, 1925-continued.

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						v. proposanski ma	•			Ø2	State of Line	ine.				
Appropriation.	Division.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	sguibis.	Total.	eyed.	Under	Under			Ope	Opened.			
-							Surv	tion.	laying.	Date.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922-23,	1923-24. 1924-25.	924-25.	Total.
п	ભ	80 %	41	70	9	7	ω;		10	11	12	13	14	,,,	16	17
State Colliery, or	Greymouth . Point Elizabeth Collieries	, e	Greymouth-Runanga Colliery	5 1	2 10	7. 20.		cu.	ia. cn.	1 Dec., 1904	es :	H. ch.	M. en.	. cp. :	. db :	й. en. 5
Railway	Extension	3 69	Runanga Colliery-Point Elizabeth Collieries	3 69	2 20	6 9	•	:	:	21 Jan., 1914	•	:	:	:	:	3 69
Greymouth-	Greymouth-Hokitika	2 44 24 37	কু উ	2 44 24 37	1 40 2 10	4 4 26 47	::	::	2 44	3 Sept., 1923	• •		:::	::	2 44	2 44 24 37
Kumara Kumara Pungh	Kumara Branch	4 10	Kumara Branch	4 10	:	4 10	4 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Dranen Hokitika- Ross	Hokitika-Ross	15 75		7 10 7 21	0 61 0 69	7 71 8 10		::	::	9 Nov., 1906 1 April, 1909	: :	: :	::	: :	::	7 10
			Survey to Ross Town-		:		1 44	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	
New survey	Ross-Waitaha	10 0	Ross-Waitaha	10 0	: 6	10 0	2 54	•	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vaipara Waipara	ricton - raikoura	92 99		53 45 6 30	3 20 0 76	36 71 7 26	::	::	: :	19 Amil 1011	::	::	::	::	: ;	
			Kaparu-Ward		1 20	9 35	:	:	:	10 April, 1911		:	:	:	:	56 6
			ward-Mirza	22 4 23 88	0 34	2 4 2 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	: :	: :	: :	4 Dec., 1915	: :	: :	: :	: :	::	
					:	0 20	0 6	1 18	3 20	•	:		: :		: :	:
			nekerangu - napuka River	23 32	:	29 32	28 82	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:
	Hapuka River- Mendin Hills	40 50	Hapuka River-Lime- stone Greek	23 0	:	23 0	23 0	Prelim.	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1 1		Limestone Creek-Con-	0 4	:	0 4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:
			Conway River - Men-	10 50	•	10 50	:	:	•	•	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Mendip Hills - Par-	5 61	Mendip Hills	5 61	:	5 61	0	3 61	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Parnassus-Waipara	44 14	Parnassus-Mina	8 43	1 14	9 57	:	•	:	1 Sept., 1912	:	:	:	:	:	
			: :	3 10			::	: :	::	1 Aug., 1910 14 Nov., 1906	: :	: :	: :	::	::	7
			Formore-Ethelton Ethelton	ο ο 28 128	3 12		:	:	:	21 Mar., 1907	:	:	:	:	:	
			Scargill-Waipara	0 51 14 59	1 2	9 22 15 61	::		::	CORT ,	::	: :	: :	: :	::	
Hurunui- Waitaki	Main Line.	206 7	Culverden-South Wai- taki	206 7	89		:	:	:		:	:	:	•	:	206 7
		13 0	Culverden-Achray Achray-Rotherham	5 23 1 75	0 10	5 33 2 38	::	::	::	15 Dec., 1919	:	:	:	:	:	13 0
	-	_	Rotherham-Waiau				:	:	:	10					-	

Table of Lengths of Government Lines Authorized, Constructed, and Surveyed up to 31st March, 1925 -continued.

		-	-		002	SOUTH		ISLAND—continued	ntinued								
												State of Line	ine.				
Appropriation.	Division.		Mileage.	Section,	Main Line.	.agaibi8	Total.	eyed.	Under	Under			ФO	Opened.			
								Surv	flon.	riace- laying.	Date.	1920–21. 1921–22.		1922–23.	1922–23. 1923–24. 1924–25.	1924-25.	Total.
			3 M. ch.	4	M. ch.	6 M. ch.	7 M. ch.	8 M. ch.	9 M. ch.	10 M. ch.	11	12 M. ch.	13 M. ch.	14 M. ch.	15 M. ch.	16 M. ch.	17 M. ch.
Waitaki —contd.	Branches,— Rangiora - Eyreton	Oxford (from	21 76 20 7	Rangiora-Oxford West Main Line - West	21 76 20 7	2 36 1 61	24 32 21 68	::		::	::	::	::	• •	::	::	21 76 20 7
	Main Line) Lyttelton	:	6 26	Eyreton-Bennett's Lyttelton - Christ-	6 26	:	6 26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	6 26
	Southbridge Little Ri	e River-	25 31 42 10	cnuren Hornby-Southbridge Lincoln - Little River	25 31 22 46	3 17 2 5	28 48 24 51	::	::	::	:;	::	::	::	::	::	25 31 22 46
	Springfield	:	30 60	Reconnaissance Rolleston-Springfield	$\frac{19}{29}$		19 44	19 44	Prelim.	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	30 60
	Whitecliffs	:	11 38	Springfield-Coal-mine Darfield-Whitecliffs	_	70		: :	: :	: :	: :	:	: :	:	: :	:	11 38
	Rakaia - A	Ash.	22 20	Whitecliffs to Bridge Rakaia-Methven	0 p 22 20			:	:		:	:	:		:	:	
	burton Forks Ashburton	:	29 46	Tinwald-Springburn		1 52		: 1	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	27 29
	Opawa and Albury to Fairlie Creek	Ubury Creek Pass	55 8	Extension Washdyke-Eversley	2 17 36 5	2.45	2 IV 38 50	Z 1.7	::	::	::	• •	::	::	::	: :	36 5
	Waimate	2 : 8 :	17 43	Preliminary survey Studholme-Waimate Waimate - Waihao	19 3 4 42 8 21	 1 3 0 54	19 3 5 45 8 75	19 3	Prelim.	:::	:::		:: :	:::	:::	:::	12 63
					2 65	:	2 65	:	2 65	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canterbury Interior Main Line	Canterbury Oxford-Temuka Interior Main Line	:	83 0	pentine Serpentine-Kelcher's Oxford-Sheffield Surveyed Reconnaissance	1 75 11 44 21 7 50 29	0.27	1 75 11 71 21 7 50 29	21 7 50 29	1 75 Prelim.	::::	::::	::::	::::	::::	:::::	::::	 11 44
Waitaki-	Main Line	:	246 69	South Waitaki - Bluff	246 69	59 13	306 2	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	246 69
Branches	Duntroon - teramea	Haka-	37 33	Pukeuri-Duntroon Duntroon - Hakatera-	21 75 15 38	1 35 1 5	23 30 16 43	::	• •	::	::	• •	::	• •	::	::	21 75 15 38
	Ngapara Livingstone	::	14 76 16 40	Wajareka-Ngapara Windsor-Tokorahi Survey (trial)	14 76 12 0 4 40	1 31 0 50	16 27 12 50 4 40		0.5 Prelim.	:::	:::	:::	:::	::::		:::	
	Palmerston - Wai- hemo	Wai-	8 55 0 65	Palmerston-Dunback Surveyed	8 55 0 65	0 54		0.65	::	::	::	• •	::	::	::	::	8 55

TABLE OF LENGTHS OF GOVERNMENT LINES AUTHORIZED, CONSTRUCTED, AND SURVEYED UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1925 -continued. SOUTH ISLAND Continued

										92	State of Line	ine.				
Appropriation	Division.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	sgaib i ë.	Total.	yed.	Under	Under			do ,	Opened.			
		I			!		eurve	forma- tion.	Plate- laying.	Date.	1920-21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1922-23. 1923-24. 1924-25	1924–25.	Total.
	631	3 M. ch.	4	5 M. ch.	6 M. ch.	7 M. ch.	8 M. ch.	9 M. ch.	10 M. ch.	17	12 M. ch.	13 M. ch.	14 M. ch.	. 15 M. cb.	16 M. ch.	17 M. ch.
Waltaki. Bluff and	Branches—contd. Inch Valley Railway	2 29	Inch Valley-Lime Kiln	2 29	0 23	2 52	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	2 29
-contd.	Port Chalmers	1 9	9	1 9	3 40	4 49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 9
	Green Island Creen Island to	2 44 4 65	Burnside-Saddle Hill Surveyed	2 44 4 65	0 52	3 16 4 65	4 65	::	::	: :	: :	::	::	::	::	2 44
	Ernhill Colliery	1 60	Abbotsford t	1 60	0 24	2 4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 60
	Kaikorai Valley	2 60	Surveyed	2 60	:	2 60	2 60	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:.
	Outram		Mosgiel-Out	8 78	89 0		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	8 78
	Lawrence Lawrence - Rox-	21 76 37 44					::	::	::	1 Aug., 1910	: :	: :	::	: :	::	34 65
	burgh		Big Hill - Beaumont Beaumont - Miller's	5 36 14 55	0 45	6 1	::	: :	14. 55	15 Dec., 1914	; :	: :	: :		::	· :
							10 0	Prelim.	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	: :
	Lovell's Flat - Tua-	23 20	burgh Surveyed	23 20	:	23 20	23 20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	peka Mouth Balclutha - Tua-	22 0	Surveyed		:		:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
	peka Mouth Crichton-Tuapeka	11 60		15 0 11 60	::	15 0 11 60	11 60	::	::	::	::	: :	:	: :	::	::
3 e	Stirling Hill End	11 43	Trial Survey	11 43	:	11 43	11 43	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:
11. -	(via Stoney Creek) Balclutha - Appleby	105 49					:	:	:		:	:	:		:	
	Junction or Cat-		Owaka-Catlin's	988			:	:	:	1 Aug., 1904	:	:	:	:	:	
	Bush		Houipapa-Puketiro				::	::	::	Feb.,	• •	: :	::	::	::	42 67
			Puketiro-McLennan McLennan-Tahakona	5 29 5 19	0 59	6 r 8 r	:	:	:	1 Feb., 1915	:	:	:	:	:	
			Tahakopa-Marinui				23 63	Prelim.	::	:::	: :	: :	: :	::	::	:
•			Marinui-Tokanui			0 0 0		:	:	90 Con + 1011	:	:	:	:	:	
				24 52	1 50	26 22	::	: :	: :		::	::	::	::	::	32 79
	Waipahi - Heriot Burn	76 23					:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26 23
	The foresion to Don	00 10	Heriot-Edievale	6 20	0 45	6 65	. 00	D1	:	15 Feb., 1905	:	:	:	:	:	_
	burgh, via Rae's Junction and				:			T Termin.	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Ettrick Via Spylaw		25 70 Surveyed	95 70				ok 70 Dualim								

TABLE OF LENGTHS OF GOVERNMENT LINES AUTHORIZED, CONSTRUCTED, AND SURVEYED UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1925-continued.

SOUTH ISLAND—continued.

				SCOIL	101	ІЗПАІЛО—сопитива	contini	rea.								
										σ2 .	State of Line.	ine.				
Appropriation.	Division.	Mileage.	Section.	Main Line.	Sldings.	Total.	eyed.	V 14	Under			Ope	Opened.			•
							AIng	tion.	riace- laying.	Date.	1920-21.	1920-21. 1921-22. 1922-23. 1923-24. 1924-25.	1922-23.	1923–24.	924–25.	Total.
1	5	.3 M. ch.	स	М. св.	6 M. ch.	7 M. ch.	8 M. ch.	9 M. ch.	10 M. ch.	11	12 M. ch.	13 M. ch.	14 M. ch.	15 M. ch.	16 M. ch.	17 M. ch.
Waltaki-Bluff and Branches	Branches—conta. Waimea Plains	36 39	Gore-Lumsden	36 39	1 34	37 73	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	36 39
-contd.	—	24 0	Surveyed	9 58	:	9 58	9 58	 Duolim	:		:	:	:	•	:	:
	Gore-Waikaka Riversdale-Switzers	12 65 13 70		12 65 13 70	1.51 1.40		9 : :	::	: : :	26 Nov., 1908 1 Oct., 1909	: : :	:::	:::	:::	: : :	ii 65 13 70
	Edendale-Toitois	19 30			0 72	10 28	: 6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9 36
Otago Cen-	Waitaki Bluff	182 45	Surveyed Wingatui-Ida	98 18	5 62		9 . 4 :	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	:
tral	Line to Lake Hawea		Ida Valley - Omakau Omakau-Chatto Creek	13	-0	14 36 7 70	::	::	::	1 Sept., 1904 14 July, 1906	::	::	::	: :	::	
			Chatto CkAlexandra		<		:	:	:	15 Dec., 1906	:	:	:	:	::	147 27
			Alexandra-Ulyde Clyde-Cromwell		0		::	::	::	27 Mar., 1907 10 July, 1921	::	12 29	::	::	::	
Invercar-	Invercargill-Kingston	87 4	ΩH	35 18 87 4	5 15	35 18 92 19	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	87 4
ston and	Lumsden-Mararoa	30 0	Whart Lumsden-Mossburn	10 40	1 0	11 40	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 40
Lumsden- Mararoa	-		Surveyed	8 20 11 20	:	8 20	8 20	Prelim	:	. 4	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Winton . Heddon	11 0			: :		90	:	: :	• •	::	::	: :	: :	::	: :
Forest Hill	Winton to Hedge	12 40	40 Winton-Hedgehope	12 40	0 65	13 25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 40
Western Railways	nope Orepuki-Waiau	60 64	60 64 Makarewa-Orepuki	35 41	6 37	41 78	:	:	:	•	:	:	::	:	:	
Orepuki Waiau River			Orepuki-Waihoaka Waihoaka-Tuatapere Tuatapere-Orawia	8 48 8 7 8 8	0 58 1 10	5 26 9 17 8 8	: ;: :	:::	: : œ	1 Oct., 1909	:::	:::	::	:::	:::	48 16
	,				:		4 40	::	:	::	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	
	Otautau Branch Orawia Branch	22 15 11 0	Surveyed		::	11 0	11.0	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	::	22 15
	Totals	2351 25	:	2351 25	25 226 12	2616 37 875	875 79	18 57	33 47	:	:	12 29	:	:	10 58 1	1750 64
								- [-			

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT ON BUILDINGS BY THE GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

The GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT to the Hon. MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SIR,-

I have the honour to submit the following report on the activities of the Architectural Branch

of the Department for the year ended 30th June, 1925.

During the period plans and sketches were prepared for new works of a total estimated value of £548,000, and tenders were accepted for buildings, since completed or under construction, of a total value of £269,849. Of the latter amount £166,944 represents works designed and estimated for prior to the 30th June, 1924, and £92,905 works designed since.

In addition, a large amount of minor alterations and repairs and general maintenance has been carried out through the District Offices, and a considerable quantity of furniture and fittings has been

manufactured in the Public Works workshops for other Government Departments.

I have to report that the arrangement whereby this Department designs and erects secondaryschool buildings for the Education Department is working very satisfactorily, and the above totals include £111,540 estimated cost of schools designed, and £75,413 for work carried out or under construction.

During the year a number of Hospital Boards elected to have their plans prepared in this office, and hospital buildings of an estimated value of £41,060 were designed for seven Boards, and contracts

let of a total value of £13,987 on their behalf.

There has been keen competition for Government work in the majority of cases, and the standard of workmanship has been satisfactory. The position with regard to the supply of timber and bricks has somewhat improved, but there is still difficulty in obtaining sufficient thoroughly seasoned timber. Labour generally has been sufficiently available, except for plastering-work, and delay in completion of buildings has been caused in many cases through lack of plasterers.

The following is a schedule of the works carried out during the year:-

GOVERNMENT HOUSES.

Auckland and Wellington.—General repairs and maintenance as required.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

Maintenance and general upkeep of buildings, including renovations, repairs, fittings, &c., to

departmental buildings in larger towns.

A contract has been let for a large extension of the Departmental Buildings, Wellington, consisting of a four-story temporary wooden building in the courtyard at the back of the main building, connected thereto by corridors. The top floor will consist of a large dining-hall, with kitchen, &c., for the use The other three floors will contain office accommodation. of the staffs of the various Departments.

Post-offices, etc.

Whangarei District.—Repairs and renovations have been carried out to ten post-offices.

Auckland District.—General repairs, renovations, and alterations have been carried out to thirtytwo post-offices; new post-offices have been erected, and fittings supplied, at Ngatea, Pokeno, Pukemiro, St. Heliers Bay, Silverdale, Te Uku, and Waikino; a large two-story brick post-office is in the course of erection at Paeroa; and extensions have been made at Chief Post-office, Auckland, Matamata, Netherton, and Thames. Extensive additions and alterations have been made to eight automatictelephone exchanges.

Taumarunui.—Renovations have been carried out to four post-offices; and a new post-office

erected at Mokauiti.

Tauranga District.—Repairs and renovations have been carried out at ten post-offices; at Whakatane additions have been made, and furniture and fittings provided.

Gisborne District.—Extensive additions in brick and reinforced concrete are being made to Gisborne Post-office, and fittings are being supplied. A new building has been erected at Motu, and fittings supplied. Renovations were carried out to seven post-offices.

Stratford District.—Additions and alterations were made to post-offices at Wanganui, New

Plymouth, and Horopito, and general maintenance work done to thirty-four post-offices in the district.

Napier District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to twenty post-offices, and a large addition made to the garage at Napier Post-office.

Wellington District.—The new Automatic-telephone Exchange, Stout Street, Wellington, is completed, and the fittings, including a large air-conditioning plant, are being installed. A two-story post-office, in brick and rough-cast, is nearing completion at Eastbourne; a wooden-frame building with cement-plastered exterior at Pongaroa, and a wooden building at Ohau, are completed. Extensive renovations and repairs have been carried out to nine post-offices, and general maintenance work to a large number of others.

Nelson District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to twelve post-offices, and a small

post-office was erected at Flat Creek.

Christchurch District.—New post-offices have been erected at Springburn, Orari, Hawarden, St. Andrews, and Darfield, and a new post-office in brick is in course of erection at New Brighton. Extensive internal alterations and renovations have been carried out at the Chief Fost-office, Christchurch, and renovations and repairs to eleven other offices.

Greymouth District.—Renovations and repairs carried out to fourteen post-offices. A new garage

and store in brick has been erected at Greymouth Post-office.

Dunedin District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to fifty-two post-offices, and a new post-office erected at Tarras.

COURTHOUSES, ETC.

A new Courthouse has been erected at Whakatane, and a new Courthouse is being erected in brick at Balclutha. Alterations, renovations, and repairs have been carried out to about fifty Courthouses throughout the Dominion.

Police-stations and Gaols.

Whangarei District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to four police-stations, and a new

building completed at Rawene.

Auckland District.—General maintenance work has been carried out to Mount Eden Gaol and Waikeria Reformatory. New police-stations have been erected at Kawhia and Mercer, and one is in course of erection at Morrinsville. Additions, repairs, and renovations have been carried out to forty-one stations.

Taumarunui District.—Renovations were carried out to police-stations as required.

Tauranga District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to three police-stations.

Gisborne District.—Renovations were carried out to six police-stations.

Stratford District.—A new residence was erected at Rahotu, and renovations and general maintenance carried out to seventeen police-stations.

Napier District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to fifteen police-stations.

Wellington District.—A new police residence and office in brick has been erected at Foxton. Additions and alterations are being carried out to the prison at Watts Peninsula (between Point Halswell and Miramar). Two new ranges of cells are nearing completion, and an extensive reinforced-concrete boundary-wall is being built. The work is being carried out principally by prison labour under the direction of this Department.

Nelson District.—Repairs, &c., were carried out to twelve police-stations; a new brick building at

Port Nelson has been completed.

Christchurch District. New station and quarters were erected at Leeston, and renovations and repairs carried out to eleven stations. At Paparua Prison the eastern range of cells has been practically completed, and the administrative block is in the course of erection. Exercise-yards, drainage, water-supply, and roading have been carried out, as well as general maintenance and repairs. Concrete blocks have been manufactured extensively for the administrative block, and a large area of ground has been planted in trees.

Greymouth District.—Repairs and renovations were carried out to twelve police-stations.

Dunedin District.—Repairs and renovations were carried out to thirty-three police-stations, and to the Borstal Institute, Invercargill, where a cottage has been built, a bathhouse is in the course of erection, and water-supply and sewerage have been installed as required.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Avondale.—Extensive alterations, painting, renovations, and repairs have been carried out, and electric light installed throughout.

Tokanui.—New administration block, stores, &c., have been completed, and the female admission block is nearing completion. A new water-supply main has been laid to the institution, and extensive

alterations and repairs made as required.

Porirua.—Two large day-rooms, lavatory accommodation, large verandas, and sun-rooms in brick and concrete have been added to the main building. Five complete villa blocks, each to accommodate thirty-four patients, are in course of erection, in accordance with the Department's new policy, two being completed. A wooden building to accommodate eleven workmen, and a block containing a kitchen, kitchen offices, and dining-room, have been erected during the year.

kitchen offices, and dining-room, have been erected during the year.

Nelson.—Good progress is being made with the erection of a "closed villa" (two-story) in brick and concrete, at Stoke. General maintenance, drainage, &c., has been carried out. A large new store has been built at Nelson, electric light installed, extensive alterations and renovations carried out,

and furniture supplied.

Sunnyside.—New quarters for male attendants have been completed. General maintenance works have been carried out, and the brickwork for the latrine block completed on up-to-date lines. Owing to the existing buildings having become obsolete, this institution requires rebuilding.

Hokitika.—Unit No. 1 of the new scheme is completed. Furniture and fittings are being made in the hospital workshops. The attendants' quarters have been moved to a new site, and renovated. The Medical Superintendent's house and the night purses' cottage are completed.

Medical Superintendent's house and the night nurses' cottage are completed.

Seacliff.—No new buildings have been erected, but a large amount of general maintenance work

has been carried out.

Education.

New teachers' residences are being erected at Waikeri and Karakanui.

Whangarei District.—Renovations, alterations, and repairs were carried out to ten Native schools. Good progress is being made with the erection of a new high school in brick and concrete at Whangarei. The plans provide for what will be a very extensive two-story building when eventually completed, but only a portion, comprising ten class-rooms, &c., is being built at present.

but only a portion, comprising ten class-rooms, &c., is being built at present.

Auckland District.—Maintenance work, &c., has been carried out to Ponsonby Receiving Home,
Auckland Seddon Technical College, and Hamilton High School; additions are being made to Thames
High School. A Native school and residence are in course of erection at Makomako, and renovations
and repairs were carried out to five Native schools.

Tauranga District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to five Native schools, and a school and residence are being erected at Huiarau.

Gisborne District.—New Native schools have been erected at Whakawhitira and Tokamaru Bay Renovations were carried out to four schools. A large addition, in brick and concrete, consisting of eight class-rooms, is being made to the Gisborne High School, and renovations to the main building have been completed.

Stratford District.—A new music-room was erected at New Plymouth Boys' High School, and extensive repairs made here and at Wanganui Technical School. Repairs and renovations were carried out to several other schools.

Napier District.—Repairs were carried out to the Greenmeadows Receiving Home, and two Native schools. A technical high school is in course of erection at Hastings. It consists of a two-story administration block, with class-rooms, laboratories, cloakroom, and lavatory accommodation in two wings, connected to the main building by covered ways; the whole of the buildings being of brick and concrete.

Wellingon District.—A contract has been let and work started on a new high school for Hutt Valley. The completed building, of which only a portion is being built at present, will consist of a central block, containing administration rooms, library, and class-rooms, and two wings, containing class-rooms, laboratories, &c. The whole building will be two stories high, and is being built in brick and concrete. Two class-rooms and corridors, in brick, have been added to Palmerston North Boys' High School, and improvements affected to the ventilation of existing building. A caretaker's cottage has been built at Wairarapa High School.

Christchurch District.—Alterations and improvements have been carried out at Timaru Girls' High School, and additional class-rooms, with verandas and corridors, are being built in brick at Timaru Boys' High School.

Dunedin District.—Good progress has been made with the Southland Boys' High School, the work being practically completed. Fittings and furniture are being installed. Renovations, drainage, &c., have been carried out at Anderson's Bay Probation Home and Otekaike Special School.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Auckland District.—Fittings have been supplied for the St. Helens Hospital, Auckland, and renovations carried out there and at Motuihi Quarantine Station.

Rotorua.—Alterations are being made at King George V Hospital in preparation for the new steam-laundry, machinery for which has been ordered.

Gisborne.—Extensive additions in brick are being carried out to St. Helens Hospital, and are nearing completion.

Stratford District.—Extensive alterations and renovations were carried out at St. Helens Hospital, Wanganui.

Napier District.—A contract has been let for extensive additions and alterations at Pukeora Sanatorium, and general maintenance and repairs have been carried out during the year. A new incinerator was built. At Waipukurau Hospital a new Nurses' Home, in brick, is in course of erection. The building will provide complete accommodation for thirty nurses.

Wellington.—An addition to the Nurses' Home was erected at Otaki Sanatorium.

Christchurch District.—A large new hospital for women is in course of erection, in reinforced concrete, at Hanmer, and a residence for the Medical Superintendent has been completed. Additions, repairs, and maintenance have been carried out to St. Helens Hospital, Christchurch. Two cottages are being erected at Ashburton Hospital.

Greymouth District.—An extension of the male ward, in brick, is in course of erection, and a contract has been let for a laundry at Grey River Hospital, Greymouth.

Dunedin District.—Renovations were carried out to St. Helen's Hospital, Dunedin. General maintenance and repairs were carried out to buildings as required. Alterations and repairs were carried out at St. Helens Hospital. Invercargill.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Whangarei District.—Various works were carried out to rifle range and drill-hall at Whangarei.

Auckland District.—Repairs, alterations, and renovations were carried out to eight drill-halls, and to buildings at five forts. Repairs and renovations were carried out at Narrow Neck Camp and several depots.

Tauranga District.—Repairs were carried out at Rotorua and Tauranga.

Napier District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out at three drill-halls at Napier Artillery Barracks, and at Roy's Hill rifle range.

Nelson District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out to several drill-halls, and rifle ranges at Nelson, Stoke, and Blenheim.

Christchurch District.—At Burnham Camp three staff cottages have been built; a large concrete ammunition-store and a 15,000-gallon reinforced water-tower are in course of erection. Various buildings have been renovated and repaired, and improvements made to drainage, septic tank, &c. Renovations and repairs were carried out to eleven drill-halls, rifle ranges, &c.

Greymouth District.—A large addition has been made to Greymouth Drill-hall, and repairs and renovations carried out to Westport and Reefton Drill-halls.

Dunedin District.—Renovations and repairs were carried out at six drill-halls.

GENERAL.

Various works, alterations, repairs, &c., were carried out in a large number of offices for different Departments, including Defence, Public Trust, Marine, Tourist, Valuation, Agriculture, Customs, Electoral, Internal Affairs, Government Life, State Fire, and Mines; also to Ministerial residences.

A large quantity of furniture and fittings was made, and supplied to various offices.

In conclusion, I again desire to place on record my appreciation of the efficient and loyal manner in which the members of the staff have carried out their duties.

JOHN T. MAIR, A.R.I.B.A., Government Architect.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

The CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to the Hon. the MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sir,—

I beg to report on the position of the development of electric power in the Dominion for the past year as follows:—

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

LAKE COLERIDGE ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The year ending 31st March, 1925, marks the tenth year of operation of the plant, and the most successful since its inception, there being a very satisfactory credit balance shown. Tables C, D, and E show the analysed results of operation of the scheme, and records of the connected load are shown in Table F.

Financial Results.

The capital outlay at the close of the year was £1,008,491, as against £892,801 for the year previous, an increase of £115,690. Details of capital expenditure are shown under Table D. The total revenue for the year was £92,163, and after payment of all charges, including interest and depreciation, but not sinking fund, an excess of £5,434 was shown. The accumulated deficiency on the Profit and Loss Account has been reduced from £23,172 to £17,738. Under Table C will be found particulars of financial results and load records.

The power-house maximum output was 13,180 kw., an increase of 2,380 kw., or 21.9 per cent., in excess of the previous year's maximum, and representing an overload of approximately 10 per cent. on the normal capacity of the plant—viz., 12,000 kw. Units output for the power-house totalled 59,528,216, as against 50,614,955 for the preceding year, an increase of 17.6 per cent. The annual load-factor was 51.8 per cent., slightly lower than that for last year.

The total costs per unit generated are 0·349d., being a reduction of 0·033d., due to the fact that the plant has been operating up to its full capacity. Operating-costs have increased by £2,493, mainly accountable by the increased staff and maintenance of transmission-lines. Particulars of operating-costs will be found under Table E.

Connected Load.

The total connected load at the end of the year was 74,231 kw., being an increase of 18.8 per cent. on the previous year. Details of connected load will be found under Table F.

Operation.

The repairs to No. 6 unit were successfully carried out, and the set was recommissioned in April. Despite the overload experienced during the year, the plant has operated successfully, and no trouble has been experienced. Opportunity was taken during the summer load of overhauling the sets in anticipation of next winter's load, the condition of the machines being good. During the year two siphon pipes were installed and put into commission at the intake; the results obtained have been very satisfactory, as an appreciable gain in head was accomplished.

Transmission-lines.

No extensions were made to the transmission-lines during the year, but arrangements were made for the erection of a second transmission-line to Timaru. This line will run from Hororata to Timaru and thence to Oamaru, and will be suitable for operation at 110,000 volts at a later date. Suspension inculators will be used throughout, the object being not only to provide an alternative supply to Ashburton and Timaru, but also to provide a trunk line to connect the several stations in the south and north.

Interruption, Christchurch Line.

During the year there were seven interruptions to supply of over one minute, the total duration of these being 4 hours 32 minutes. The longest period of interruption occurred on Tuesday, 27th May, at 4.27 p.m. The weather at the time was very bad, with strong north-easterly wind and driving misty rain. Both lines failed simultaneously, due to insulator breakdowns and flashovers, in one case resulting in the wire being burned through. The Tramway Board's standby plant was called upon, and supply was restored after an interruption of 4 hours 12 minutes. The insulator failures were definitely traced to one particular make which, though good electrically, developed mechanical faults after erection. Steps were immediately taken to remove as many of these insulators as was possible, and temporarily to make available the third transmission-line (pending the permanent connection). A repetition of the above is not likely to occur. The total number of insulators replaced during interruptions was twenty.

Timaru Line.

There were eighty-nine interruptions during the year on this line, of a total duration of 90 hours 8 minutes. While the majority of these interruptions were of short duration, a certain number extended to some hours. The most serious of these occurred on the 30th December, when a pole was washed out in the Orari River during the excessive floods experienced. Supply was not restored for 18 hours 55 minutes. The majority of the outages were due to bark, branches of trees, magpies, and defective insulators. These troubles are being dealt with, and the insulators for replacing those of defective manufacture arrived at the close of the year, and will be erected as soon as possible. The erection of the second line to Timaru should reduce the total interruptions to a minimum.

GENERAL.

A third bank of transformers, of 12,000 K.V.A. capacity, was ordered in May for the power-house. This bank, now being erected, will be of similar capacity to the two existing banks, and will bring the transformer capacity of the station up to 36,000 K.V.A., equal to total generator capacity in the

station when the present duplication works are completed.

The extensions to Addington Substation are practically completed, and the work of installing the third bank of 4,500 kw. transformers has commenced. A contract was let in August for the supply of a 6,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser. Shipment of this machine has been made, and it should be in operation before the close of the present year. With the projected increased capacity of the generating plant, and the additional 11 k.v. feeders required at Addington Substation, it was found necessary to increase the capacity of the switchgear, and tenders were called for the supply of this equipment, and a contract let on the 2nd June, 1925.

The South Canterbury Power Board commenced the reticulation of Geraldine County, and supply was given at the close of the year to Temuka. It is anticipated that the Board will be in a

position to supply Geraldine County and Waimate during the coming year.

Arrangements were completed with the Springs-Ellesmere Power Board for the purchase of the Department's reticulation in Paparua County, this area being taken over by the Board in December.

Lake Coleridge Duplication.

The civil-engineering portion of the duplication works is being reported on separately by the General Branch.

In July a contract was let to Messrs. Andersons Limited for the supply and erection of Nos. 5 and 6 pipe-lines. These pipe-lines will supply the water for the two 7,500 kw. turbines and generators. At the close of the year practically all the material was to hand, and the contractors have made good progress with the manufacture of the pipes, and arrangements had been made to commence erection.

progress with the manufacture of the pipes, and arrangements had been made to commence erection. A contract was let in September to Messrs. Vickers Limited, for the supply of two 12,650 h.p. turbines, and to Messrs. Bruce Peebles and Co. (Limited) for two 7,500 kw. generators. A contract for the necessary switch-gear was let in January to Messrs. Metropolitan-Vickers (Limited), and delivery dates of this equipment are such that the additional plant capacity of 15,000 kw. should be available by about June, 1926.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at the power-house for the year was 36.53 in., a record for the ten years during which readings have been taken. The highest daily rainfall and the highest monthly rainfall were both in April—2.30 in. and 6.59 in. respectively.

WAIKATO ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Capital Outlay.

The capital outlay at the end of the year was £522,973, as compared with £474,817 at the end of last year, an increase of £48,156. This is analysed in Table J herewith. Of this outlay, £128,550 represents assets not in operation, principally extensions to the power-station.

Financial Results of Operation and Future Prospects.

The year ended with a profit of £17,053, after paying working costs, interest, depreciation, and sinking fund. The annual revenue increased from £59,924 last year to £65,184 this year, an increase of £5,260, or slightly under 9 per cent.

Table H gives the financial results of operation and operating figures, and the revenue from different classes of consumers is shown in the following statement:—

		1:	923.	1924.	1925.
Revenue from—			£	£	£
Large mining companies		20	,177	24,635	18,086
Power Boards	• •	14	,728	26,007	35,302
Hamilton Borough		2	,911	4,621	5,461
Other wholesale consumers	• •	2	,565	3,281	4,264
Miscellaneous	• •	1	,437	1,380	2,071
		£41	,818	£59,924	£65,184

It will be seen from the figures that the revenue from mines has decreased by about £6,600, due to the stoppage of the Grand Junction Company's operations. The increase of over £9,000 in revenue

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from Power Boards (over 35 per cent.) and of £2,500 from other sources has more than made up for the decrease from the mines.

The growth in revenue from the Power Boards (35 per cent.) has been accompanied by a growth in the sum of their maximum loads from 3,038 kw. (4,050 h.p.) to 4,523 kw. (6,050 h.p.), or 49 per cent.

For the present year it is estimated that the mining load will be about the same; there will be an increase in the load and revenue from Power Boards and other consumers. On the other hand, there will be a considerable increase in capital charges on the extensions at Horahora, and additional transmission-lines, so the net revenue in this year will probably be about the same as in the year just ended.

It is intended that supply will be given during the present year to the Auckland, Waitomo, Franklin, and Waitemata Power Boards, and to Rotorua Borough.

Working-costs during the year are shown in Table K. These show-

- (1.) Decrease in generating-costs per unit, owing to less work done on maintenance of powerhouse machinery and headworks:
- (2.) Decrease in transmission costs per unit:

(3.) Increase in costs per unit at main substations, due partly to increased maintenance, and

partly to the fact that this is the first full year of operation of one of the substations:

(4.) Increase in cost of management. This is due principally to increase in general office expenses, largely owing to a fire in the office, and to increase in the amount of work done for consumers and paid for by them, but included for the accounts under the heading of "Management."

Extensions during the Year and Future Extensions.

General, Additional Consumers, and Connected Load.—No additional large consumers have been supplied during the year. The total system supplied from Horahora (on 31st March) consisted of 86 miles of 50,000-volt lines and 38 miles of 11,000-volt lines belonging to the Department, and 403.5 miles of 11,000-volt lines, 469 miles of 3,300-volt lines, and 398.5 miles of 400-volt lines belonging to local authorities. The above are "route miles" of lines. If account is taken of lines of different voltage on the same poles—i.e., of circuit miles—the total would be considerably increased.

The connected load has increased during the year from 25,123 kw. to 31,757 kw., an increase of

6,634 kw., or 26.4 per cent.

The increase in maximum load has been 200 kw. on Horahora and 900 kw. on the system (supplied by Horahora and the Grand Junction plant). The diversity has increased from 3.395 to 3.83.

Arrangements have been made to get additional power (1,800 kw. for eight hours a day) from the Tauranga Borough's new plant at McLaren's Falls. This, with extensions at Horahora to 10,300 kw. capacity, should provide for a maximum load of 12,100 kw. on the system at ordinary times, and of 10,300 kw. in case of extreme low water at Horahora.

Arrangements have also been made whereby power, if available from the Auckland Power Board's steam plant, will be purchased by the Department for general distribution over the system to the point where it may be required; and by the end of the year 1925-26 all plants in the district, at Horahora and Auckland, with smaller plants at Thames, Te Aroha, McLaren's Falls, and Rotorua, should be connected together by 50,000-volt and 11,000-volt or 6,600-volt lines, giving supply at the following points: Horahora, Waikino, Waihou, Ngongotaha, Hamilton, Te Awamutu, Hangatiki, Bombay, Penrose, Takapuna, and one other point in the Waitemata Board's district.

Extensions at Horahora.—The extensions to the power-house building, and alterations to the head-

race and tail-race, were completed during the year, and one of the two new 2,000 kw. units was installed and ready for service in November. Owing to the breakage of a casting on the Auckland wharf, which casting had to be replaced by the makers in England, the other unit has only recently

been completed.

Delay in the arrival of the switch-gear prevented its being installed until towards the end of March, preventing any use being made of the new unit until that time,

The erecting of two motor-driven exciters, a new bank of 5,000/50,000-volt transformers, and

new 50,000-volt switch-gear, was completed during the year.

Considerable progress has been made on the construction of a new concrete weir across the river above the head-gates, to ensure making the whole low-water flow of the river available for power

Additional Transmission-lines.—The wood-pole 110,000-volt line, Hamilton to Penrose (to be operated at 50,000-volt to supply the Auckland and Franklin Power Boards) was almost completed during the year, and has since been put into operation, enabling Horahora to run in parallel with the Auckland Power Board's steam plant.

Considerable progress has been made on the 50,000-volt lines to Ngongotaha (Rotorua) and Hangatiki (Waitomo), which should both be completed at a very early date.

Surveys are in hand of the following lines: Arapuni-Penrose steel-tower line, 110,000 volts; Katikati-Waikino (completed), 50,000 volts; Penrose-Takapuna (almost completed), 50,000 volts; Waikino-Bombay (commenced), 50,000 volts; Bombay-Pukekohe, 11,000 volts; Hangatiki-Waitomo, 11,000 volts.

The future line-construction programme is as follows: Te Awamutu-Hangatiki (completion, September, 1925), 50,000 volts; Arapuni-Rotorua (completion, September, 1925), 50,000 volts; Katikati-Waikino (completion, October, 1925), 50,000 volts; Penrose-Takapuna (completion, June, 1926), 50,000 volts; Waikino-Bombay (completion, June, 1926), 50,000 volts; Arapuni-Penrose (completion, August, 1927), 110,000 volts.

Substations.—Penrose (110,000 volts): A contract was let for the building (two bays of the complete substation), and it has been erected. The transformers (four 5,000 K.V.A.) arrived in February,

and have since been erected and are now in operation.

Hamilton Substation (50,000 volts): Arrangements have been made and transformers ordered to substitute three 500 K.V.A. transformers for the six 250 K.V.A. transformers now in service, and to allow for increasing the substation to 3,000 K.V.A. capacity when required.

Ngongotaha, Hangatiki, Arapuni, and Bombay Substations (50,000 volts): Transformers and

most of the switch-gear are to hand or on order for these substations.

Operation.

Headworks and Power-house.—Until the new 2,000 kw. unit was placed in service in March, 1925, some difficulty was experienced in carrying the total load on Horahora, and from October, 1924, onwards it was found necessary to get the Grand Junction steam plant to run, first in the afternoons (3.30-7.30 p.m.) only, and later on both mornings and afternoons, in accordance with their contract with the Department, supplying power up to 700 kw., as a rule. In addition, the Grand Junction plant was called on for emergency or overhaul purposes on eleven occasions during the year, supplying 97,200 units, with a maximum of 1,800 kw. On eight out of these eleven times the power was required to enable the Horahora plant to be shut down and the race emptied to remove part of the old headrace wall and enlarge the head-race for the extended power-house.

As for last year, this co-operation between the two plants was of great value, and credit is due to the Junction Company and their staff for the manner in which it has been carried out. Credit is due also to the Superintendent and staff at Horahora for having maintained good service on a plant which

has now been on almost daily overload for nearly three years.

Transmission-line, Horahora-Waikino (50,000 Volts):—There were eleven accidental stoppages on this line, for a total time of 44 hours 33 minutes. The worst of these was for 27 hours 25 minutes, on the 27th May, when a gale of exceptional severity blew the roof off the half-way switch-house. A temporary connection was made, with the assistance of men lent by the Thames Valley Power Board, over the top of the remains of the building until more permanent repairs could be effected. Eight of the stoppages were for two minutes each or less.

On this line during the year four insulators were replaced on breakdown, and five pin and one strain disc on overhaul. On the Waiorongomai-Waihou section no insulators were replaced on breakdown, and four were replaced on overhaul.

Horahora-Hamilton Line (50,000 Volts).—There were seventeen accidental interruptions on this line, for a total time of 15 hours 10 minutes. Fourteen of these were of duration of nine minutes or less. One insulator was replaced on breakdown during the year and twelve on overhaul. A considerable number of insulators on this line are showing slight cracks, and new insulators of different make have been ordered to replace these. The possibility of getting supply from the Auckland Power Board to Hamilton in the near future will minimize the inconvenience to consumers involved in shutting down this line to replace insulators.

50,000-volt Substations.—Owing to increase of load at Hamilton, the capacity of this substation was increased from 750 K.V.A. to 1,500 K.V.A. by connecting three additional transformers of 250 K.V.A. each in parallel with the three existing. Arrangements have now been made for installing new transformers—three of 500 K.V.A. each. Waihou Substation also has been overloaded, and arrangements are being made to double its capacity.

11,000-volt Lines and Substations.—Little trouble has been experienced on these during the year, except that two poles have had to be replaced. In one case a tree fell across the line, breaking the wires, but all other interruptions have been momentary only. One or two insulators, damaged probably by being shot at, have been replaced, but there have been no interruptions due to defective

Power purchased.—During the year, at times of interruption or overload, power to the amount of 573,014 units was purchased, at a total cost of £1,256. Of this amount the Grand Junction Company supplied 547,500 units, with a maximum of about 1,500 kw., and the remainder was supplied by the dairy companies.

MANGAHAO ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The past year has seen the scheme brought into operation, the plant having been officially opened by the late Prime Minister on the 3rd November, when supply was given to the Horowhenua Power Board.

Construction.

Headworks.—Mangahao No. 1 and Arapeti dams, both tunnels, surge-chamber, pipe-lines, and power-house were completed, as detailed in the report of the Engineer-in-Chief.

Power-house.—In the power-house the erection of bus-pipes and valves was completed, and, although the valves at present are not satisfactory, they have operated without mishap. The contractor for this section is supplying new operating mechanism for these, and this will be to hand shortly and installed. The five turbines and generators were erected, and have operated satisfactorily. Switch-gear was completely erected, and instruments and relays tested out. Transformers were dried out and successfully put into operation. During the year the work inside the power-house was practically completed, the only work remaining to be done being the drying-out of the spare 110,000/11,000-volt transformer, painting of machines, and efficiency tests on the machines. The power-house roof has been covered, and the floors painted.

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Substations.—At Khandallah Substation the buildings were completed, transformers dried out, and switch-gear erected. The only work remaining to be done is the drying-out of the spare transformer, repairs to windows, and further fencing. The substation was put into operation on the 24th December, when power was supplied to the Hutt Valley Power Board.

Bunnythorpe, Masterton, Mangamaire, and Dannevirke Substations and Woodville Switching Station have all been completed and are in service. On all these substations the air-break switches caused several shut-downs owing to insulator-failure. It was found necessary to dismantle all these

defective insulators and convert the switches into disconnecting switches.

At Waipukurau Substation the outdoor steelwork is erected, and the buildings are nearing completion. It is anticipated that supply will be available from this substation in August. Tenders have been invited for the erection of Wanganui Substation, and plans are ready for Napier Substation.

Transmission-lines.—During the year seventy-six miles of main transmission-lines and thirty-three miles of telephone-lines were erected, making a total of 276 miles of transmission-line and

196 miles of telephone-line erected.

The double lines to Khandallah and Bunnythorpe, and single lines to Woodville, Masterton, and Dannevirke, were completed and put into service. The line from Dannevirke to Waipukurau is completed and ready for service, but the substation is not yet completed. Beyond Waipukurau nine miles of lines are completed. On the Bunnythorpe-Wanganui line nineteen miles of line are completed.

It is anticipated that the line to Napier will be completed by December, 1925, and the line to Wanganui by October, 1925. In addition to the above 110,000-volt lines, the following 11,000-volt lines have been built: Mangaore to Shannon, three miles; Khandallah to Petone, four miles and a

quarter; Khandallah to Ngahauranga, three-quarters of a mile.

Power-supply Contracts.—Contracts for the supply of power have been signed with Wellington City Corporation, Hutt Valley, Horowhenua, Manawatu-Oroua, Wairarapa, Tararua, Dannevirke, Central Hawke's Bay Power Boards, and Wellington Meat Export Company; and, although the contract is not yet signed, agreement has been reached with the Wanganui-Rangitikei Power Board. Negotiations are under way with the Hawke's Bay Power Board. Arrangements have also been made to supply the Railway Department at Petone Workshops.

In practically all cases the loads are greater than was anticipated, and until the second Mangahao dam is built it may be necessary to call on Wellington steam plant in dry weather. It is also probable

that in three years' time the plant will be overloaded, and Waikaremoana will be required.

Dates of Operation.—The following gives the dates on which apparatus was put into operating service: Pipe-line valves, October, 1924; No. 5 unit and its L.T. switch-gear, November, 1924; No. 4 unit and its L.T. switch-gear, November, 1924; No. 3 unit and its L.T. switch-gear, December, 1924; No. 2 unit and its L.T. switch-gear, February, 1925; No. 1 unit and its L.T. switch-gear, June, 1925; Mangaore-Shannon line and switch-gear, November, 1924; main transformers and switch-gear December, 1924; Wellington east and west lines, December, 1924; Hutt Valley line, December, 1924; Khandallah Substation, December, 1924; Bunnythorpe west line (at 11,000 volts), December, 1924; Bunnythorpe east line (at 110,000 volts), March, 1925; Bunnythorpe Substation, March, 1925; Bunnythorpe-Woodville line, 6th April, 1925; Woodville-Mangamaire line, 7th April, 1925; Mangamaire-Masterton line, 17th May, 1925; Woodville-Dannevirke line, 19th May, 1925; Woodville switching-station, 6th April, 1925; Mangamaire Substation, 7th April, 1925; Masterton Substation, 17th May, 1925; Dannevirke Substation, 19th May, 1925; 11,000-volt regulators, 27th May, 1925.

Operation to 31st March, 1925.

The power-house equipment during this period operated on the whole satisfactorily. It was found necessary to repair the main valve on No. 3 machine, and minor generator and governor troubles occurred. Considerable welding was required on the main-transformer tanks.

The apparatus at Khandallah Substation functioned satisfactorily; the only trouble was a

leaky transformer bushing, which was replaced by a sound one.

At Bunnythorpe Substation the air-break switch insulators gave trouble, as mentioned before. It was also found necessary to change the current-transformers, on account of the light loading on them.

The 110,000-volt lines operated satisfactorily during the period. The only interruption on these (other than prearranged ones) was in January, when the leakage relay tripped. The switch was closed again and the line held in. Subsequent experience points to the fact that the relay is not properly set.

The 11,000-volt line to Shannon operated without trouble, and on the Hutt line one insulator failure occurred on an air-break switch.

Considerable trouble was experienced with the telephone system.

Supply of power was given to the Horowhenua Power Board on the 3rd November, 1924, and supply maintained throughout the period under review, except for a prearranged shut-down of 8 hours 38 minutes to remove the chimney on the steam plant.

The Manawatu-Oroua Power Board was given supply on the 19th December. There was one interruption of seven hours' duration due to a faulty insulator on an air-break switch, and one prearranged shutdown of three hours and a half to change current-transformers and to alter main-

transformer taps.

Supply of power was given to the Hutt Valley Power Board on the 24th December. 10th March this was only night supply, on account of work on Hutt Valley 11,000-volt line. Excluding the daily shut-downs, there were seven interruptions, totalling fourteen hours. One of these (for thirteen hours) was due to a flash-over on an insulator on an air-break switch on Hutt line; four, totalling thirteen minutes, were due to switching operations when an air-break switch insulator broke down; one of four minutes, due to a mistake in switching; and one of forty-three minutes, due to turbine trouble.

Power-supply for testing purposes was given to Wellington City Council on the 26th March, and continued to the end of the period. During this period there was one interruption of eight minutes, due to a mistake in switching.

Up till the 31st March, 1925, the following are the operating figures:—

Maximum load (in kilowatts)—					
Power-house			 		7,160
Khandallah Substation			 		6,700
Horowhenua Power Board			 		41 0
Manawatu-Oroua Power Box	ard .		 	• •	360
Hutt Valley Power Board			 		46 0
Wellington City Council			 		5,856
Units—					
Power-house	• •	• •	 		1,640,940
Horowhenua Power Board			 		411,645
Manawatu-Oroua Power Bo	ard		 		429,289
Hutt Valley Power Board			 		111,500
Wellington City Council			 		194,000
Local lines			 		173,379
Testing and losses					321,127

The revenue from sale of power during the same period was £3,237. This has been credited to capital, as for accounting purposes the system was not put on to an operating basis until the 1st April, 1925.

Operations from 31st March, 1925, to 30th June, 1925.

During this period the power-house equipment and headworks have operated satisfactorily. On the 110,000-volt lines there has been no trouble, but the telephone system has been unsatisfactory, and the help of the Post and Telegraph Department is being sought. At Khandallah Substation the scaling-bells on the low-tension side of the main transformers gave trouble, three of them breaking down. These have all now been refilled.

At Woodville switching-station and Mangamaire Substation the air-break switch insulators gave trouble, and it was necessary to dismantle them from all substations pending alterations. Of the 11,000-volt lines, the Mangaore-Shannon one has operated without trouble. On the Khandallah-Petone line a piece of wire on one of the lines caused an interruption, and during a heavy gale a pair of wires came into contact, causing another interruption.

Supply to Horowhenua Power Board was maintained. There were three small interruptions totalling three minutes, due to faults on the Power Board's system, and one prearranged interruption of nine minutes.

The Manawatu-Oroua Power Board's supply was subject to one interruption of twenty-six minutes, due to a faulty connection at Woodville switching-station, and there were three prearranged shut-downs, of a total duration of eight hours and three-quarters. During part of this time Palmerston Borough carried the Power Board's load.

Hutt Valley Board's supply suffered six interruptions, totalling one hour and three-quarters. Two of these were due to faulty relays at the power-house, two due to sealing-bell failure at Khandallah, and the other two respectively were due to a piece of wire on a line and to a heavy gale swinging the lines together on the Hutt line. There were also three prearranged shut-downs, of eleven hours and three-quarters total duration.

Supply to Wellington City Corporation was discontinued on the 31st March on account of having to examine a tunnel-gate. Regular supply under the contract was started on the 14th April. There were four interruptions during the period, totalling twenty-four minutes; two were due to faulty relays at the power-house, and two due to sealing-bell failures at Khandallah Substation. The Wellington Corporation steam plant at Evans Bay has been paralleling each day for peak-reduction purposes, and has on four occasions supplied power back to Khandallah Substation.

The Tararua Power Board was supplied with power on the 7th April, but, on account of trouble with the air-break switch insulators, it was night supply only, and subjected to many interruptions. Supply under contract was given on the 1st June.

The Wairarapa Power Board was given supply for the first time on the 17th May, but, on account of adjustments necessary on the Power Board's switchboard, supply under the contract was not started until the 10th June.

Dannevirke Power Board was given supply on the 19th May, the contract dating from the 1st June. The following table gives approximate operating figures from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1925:—

				laximum	
				emand in	Units.
			F	Cilowatts.	
Power-house (generated)	 			9,080	9,463,375
Power-house (local consumption)	 			118	137,335
Wellington City Council	 			6,336	6,263,360
Hutt Valley Power Board	 			700	866,370
Horowhenua Power Board	 			530	511,298
Manawatu-Oroua Power Board	 			492	440,684
Wairarapa Power Board	 			120	9,500
Tararua Power Board	 • •			140	9,600
Dannevirke Power Board	 • •			140	8,600
Losses and testing	 				1,216,628

79 D.— 1

WAIKAREMOANA POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Preliminary Scheme.

The plant installed preliminary to the major scheme has been running satisfactorily, and has been supplying Wairoa and district and helping to build up the load for the major scheme. The total connected load has been 1,565 kw. and the observed maximum load 588 kw., equal to four-fifths of the power-house plant.

The lessees of the plant, the Wairoa Power Board, have added eighteen miles and a half of distribution-line to their system, and the total number of connected consumers now is 565.

A transmission-line to the Waikaremoana Hostel has been surveyed, and is under construction. The total length will be about four miles and a half.

During the year the workshop at the power-house has been completed, and has proved invaluable to the power-house staff when undertaking repairs.

The financial results, considering the plant simply as an operating station, are not very satisfactory, but, as the plant is really an advance portion of the large scheme of development at Waikaremoana, the capital investment is considerably greater than would have been necessary if the scheme had been put in purely for its present purpose of supplying power to the Wairoa Power Board. The capital outlay at the end of the financial year was £77,314, in addition to which there has been an accumulated loss of £7,160. Capital charges (interest and depreciation) amounted to £5,735, and the revenue to £2,440, resulting in a loss of £3,295 for the year.

Major Scheme.

Work on this scheme has been confined to survey. An alternative pipe-line and bores on same have been completed. Pits and bores at the intake and power-house to test foundations are in hand.

ELECTRIC-POWER BOARDS.

It is gratifying to note the interest that is being taken in Power Board business throughout the country, and the substantial progress made by the various Boards during the year. The attached coloured map shows the various Power Boards at present constituted.

The total area covered is 62,520 square miles or 61 per cent. of the total area of the Dominion. The total population concerned is 776,510, or 59 per cent. of the total population of the Dominion; and the unimproved value of the land included in the electric-power districts and outer areas is £231,485,074, or 70 per cent. of the total unimproved value of the Dominion. Considerably more than one-half of the Dominion is thus covered.

So far, many of the Boards have been engaged solely on preparatory and construction work and have not begun their all-important function of supplying power. It is felt that the recent completion of the Department's hydro-electric generating-station at Mangahao, and the extensions which are in hand at Lake Coleridge and at Horahora, and the prospect of large additional power at Arapuni, will make an extra amount of bulk power available which will greatly stimulate the Boards' activities.

The Boards already formed are carrying out their functions energetically. Fifteen Boards—viz., Thames Valley, Cambridge, Central, Te Awamutu, Banks Peninsula, Springs-Ellesmere, Ashburton, Hutt Valley, Horowhenua, Manawatu-Oroua, Dannevirke, Tararua, Wairarapa, Malvern, and South Canterbury—have carried out fairly complete reticulation of their areas, and are distributing power taken in bulk from the Public Works Department's hydro-electric-power plants at Horahora, Mangahao, or Lake Coleridge. The Auckland Board has taken over the city steam-power station, and is providing for extensions both of plant and mains. It has also entered into a contract to take the whole of its power, with a minimum of 15,000 kw., from the Government when the Arapuni Station is completed, which is estimated to be in 1928; meanwhile it is using power from Horahora to the extent to which this is available. Taranaki, while pushing on with its reticulation in anticipation of a general supply of hydro-electric power, is giving a partial supply from smaller stations in the meanwhile. Wairoa is taking power in bulk from the Department's station at Lake Waikaremoana, and supplies the borough and a few consumers in the neighbourhood. Three—viz., Southland, Opunake, and Teviot—have local water-power stations in operation. Eight others—viz., Rangitikei, Waitemata, Central Hawke's Bay, Poverty Bay, Waitaki, Franklin, Hawke's Bay, and Waitomo—are arranging to take power in bulk from the Government hydro-electric sources, and are preparing their systems of reticulation with this end in view. The Grey Power Board is erecting a steam station of its own; the Wairere and Marlborough Power Boards are each erecting local water-power stations. The Tauranga, Otago, and Otago Central Boards have arranged to purchase power in bulk from other authorities. The other four—viz., Buller, Westland, Reefton, and Hobson—are making arrangements which have not yet been finalized.

Table N herewith gives details of the dates of construction, the area, population, and rateable value included in each of the thirty-nine power districts already formed, also the amounts of the loans already authorized, and the voting on each poll taken. The total amount of the loans authorized by the thirty-four districts which have already taken their polls is £9,372,238. The population of the districts concerned is 701,036, so that the loans authorized amount of £13·3 per head of population, as compared with £15·2 last year. The unimproved valuation of the districts is £260,990,882, so that the loans authorized amount to 3·6 per cent. of the unimproved rateable value of the lands

pledged as security for the loans. The voting at the polls amounted to 37,606 to 5,016—i.e., a majority

of 87 per cent.

Table O herewith shows the capital expenditure incurred by each Board up to the end of the financial year, the revenue and expenditure, and the amount of rates struck and collected. The total capital outlay by the twenty-eight Boards which have started construction is £6,002,092, but a great part of this is on works not yet in service. The gross revenue from the sale of electricity by the twenty Boards which had commenced supply was £538,615, of which 59 per cent. was received by the Auckland Board. The general result is a profit over the whole business of the Power Boards of £22,802. A substantial portion of the interest on lines still under construction was charged to capital, so that the total amount raised by rating in order to cover the initial losses of those Boards not yet in active operation was only £11,289. With many of the schemes in the very early stages of supply this result is quite satisfactory.

During last year eight of the Boards struck a general rate, which was only collected in three cases; and twelve of the Boards struck special rates for the security for loans, none of which was collected

Several of the Boards are passing through a critical stage owing to the high cost and high interest rates ruling in 1921 when they started construction work, and to the fact that they have undert ken the construction of many lines without requiring the guarantees from consumers authorized by clause 7 (d) of the regulations. But costs and rates of interest are now substantially lower, and the other Boards are profiting by such experiences, and much better results will be attained by the Power Boards generally in future as the result of the experience of these earlier districts.

LOCAL ELECTRIC-SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

Including the Government plants, there are now fifty-six public electric-power stations in the Dominion, as detailed in Tables P and Q herewith.

The total installed capacity has increased during the year by 15,922 kw., or 24 per cent. (from 65,954 kw. to 81,876 kw.), while the sum of the maximum loads has increased by 13,976 kw., or 26 per cent. (from 54,112 kw. to 68,088 kw.).

The proportion of installed plant is now as follows:--

			Stations.	Kilowatts.	Proportion per Cent.
Water-power	 		33	38,354	46.8
Steam-power	 		7	38,925	47.5
Gas-power	 		14	3,491	4.3
Oil-power	 • •	• •	\dots 2	1,106	$1 \cdot 4$
			56	81,876	100.0

Next year the proportion of water-power will be considerably increased owing to the completion of the Government station at Mangahao and by additional plant under construction at the Coleridge and Hora Hora stations.

The number of consumers supplied has increased from 124,705 to 148,699, an increase of 23,994 or 19 per cent., for the year.

The total population included in the various areas of electric-power supply is 930,980, or over 70 per cent. of the total population of the Dominion; so that the ideal of a supply being available to every home in the Dominion is well on the way to realization.

The maximum demand per head of population in the areas supplied is 0·073 kw., practically one-half of the allocation of 0·15 kw., or 0·2 h.p. per head of population, which is the basis of the design of the Government schemes. The units sold per head of population supplied were 214 as compared with 211 last year.

The total length of distributing-line is 6,011 route-miles, as compared with 4,878 last year, an increase of 1,133 miles, or 23 per cent. The number of consumers per route-mile is 24.8, as compared with 25.6 last year, the reduction being due to the large mileage of new lines erected during the year to which the full number of services are not yet connected and to the increased proportion of country lines.

The power-demand per route-mile of line is now 11.4 kw., the sales 33,200 units, and the revenue £276. These are substantially smaller than last year, for the same reasons, but are still remunerative returns over the whole business.

The revenue per kilowatt of output of all stations was £24·4, as compared with £26·3 last year. The water-power stations show a revenue of £23·6 per kilowatt, steam stations of £24·1 per kilowatt, and gas stations of £37 per kilowatt. These are valuable figures for use in forecasting the revenue from systems of various descriptions. The water-power systems include the largest proportion of large consumers, and the gas-engine stations the largest proportion of small consumers.

Out of the eighty-seven distributing authorities, fifty-nine showed a profit for the year amounting to £162,376, and twenty-eight showed a loss amounting to £36,492. The general result is a net profit for the whole Dominion of £125,884 after paying working-costs (£780,826) and capital charges (£732,086) at the rate of 7.6 per cent. on the total capital outlay of £9,566,589. This shows a net profit of 1.31 per cent., as compared with 1.85 per cent. last year. The business on the whole is thus a thoroughly sound and remunerative one, as well as supplying a public necessity to 70 per cent. of the population of the Dominion.

Table A. -Electric-power Supply of New Zealand for the Year ended 31st March, 1925.

	Water.	Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Total.
Number of stations	33	7	14	2	56
Average capacity (kilowatts)	1,160	5,560	249	553	1,462
Number of consumers	84,134	50,993	10,234	3,338	148,699
Installed capacity (kilowatts), (main plant only)	38,354	38,925	3,491	1,106	81,876
Maximum load (kilowatts)	38,813	26,016	2,504	755	68,088
Units generated	163,786,074	82,342,500	5,812,643	1,858,701	253,799,918
Annual load factor (per cent.)	48.2	36.2	26.5	28.1	42.5
Units sold	128,766,428	64,296,213	4,679,052	1,570,210	199,311,903
Total capital outlay*	£6,181,893	£2,755,505	£528,277	£100,914	£9,566,589
Total capital per kilowatt installed*	£161	£71	£151	£91	£117
Total annual working-costs	£384,162	£319,120	£62,829	£14,715	£780,826
Total annual working-cost per unit sold	0.72d.	1·19d.	3·22d.	2.25d.	0.94d.
Total annual working-cost per kilowatt, maximum	6.63	£12·2	£25·1	£19·5	£11.5
Total annual capital charges	£449,011	£244,115	£31,507	£7,453	£732,086
Total annual capital charges per unit sold	0.84d.	0.91d.	1.62d.	l·14d.	0·88d.
Total annual capital charges per kilowatt, maximum	£11.6	£9·4	£12·6	£9·9	£10·8
Total annual capital charges, percentage of capital outlay	7.3	8.9	6.0	7.4	7.6
Total annual costs	£833,173	£583,755	£94,336	£22,168	£1,533,432
Total annual cost per unit sold	1·56d.	2·10d.	4·84d.	3·39d.	1·85d.
Total annual cost per kilowatt, maximum	£21·5	£21·6	£37·7	£29·4	£22.5
Total annual revenue	£913,638	£627,158	£92,683	£25,836	£1,659,315
Total annual revenue per unit sold	1•70d.	2·34d.	4.76d.	3·95d.	2·0d.
Total annual revenue per kilowatt, maxi- mum	£23-6	£24·1	£37·0	£34·2	£24·4
Net profit	£80,466	£43,403		£3,668	£127,537
Net loss		••	£1,653		£1,653
Total net profit					£125,884

^{*} Includes distribution.

Daily Load Curves.

The question of the daily load curve and the ratio of the average load to the maximum load or the load-factor is an important one in determining the selling-price of electric power. Each station must ascertain its own load-factor and determine its selling policy accordingly. As a general guide the daily load curves of fourteen of the larger stations of the Dominion have, by the kind co-operation of the engineers to these places, again been obtained for two days of the current year—viz., Friday, 13th March (representing equinoctial conditions), and Friday, 26th June (representing midwinter conditions). Friday has been selected as the late-shopping night in most places, thus representing the most extreme conditions of loading. These fourteen stations have an installed capacity of 74,313 kw., or 91 per cent. of the total installed capacity of the Dominion, so that the resultant curves may be taken to represent quite accurately the shape of the load curve of the combined output of the whole Dominion. Water-power and fuel stations are proportionately represented, including all the large stations of each type, and the diagram includes not only the total output, but the water-power and fuel-power outputs separately. The summation curves are plotted in Fig. 3, and the results are as follows:—

Table B.—Summer and Winter Typical Loads.
(Fourteen Power-stations.)

			Installed Capacity.	Maximum] Load.	Units.	Daily Load- factor.
March 13th, 1925-			Kilowatts.	Kilowat		Per Cent.
Water-power		 	32,925	29,072	497,794	71.3
Fuel-power		 	40,988	24,315	219,380	37.6
	Totals	 	73,913	48,001*	717,174	62.3
June 26th, 1925						
Water-power		 	32,925	32,890	537,720	68.2
Fuel-power	• •	 	41,388	32,120	266,305	34.6
	Totals	 	74,313	56,325*	804,025	59.5

^{*} Combined maximum.

These are daily load-factors. The annual load-factors are, of course, substantially lower, being 48.2 per cent. for water-power, 36.2 per cent. for steam-power, and 42.5 per cent. for the whole output of the Dominion.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the erection of electric lines have been under revision during the year, and the revised draft has been submitted to the different supply authorities' engineers for criticism. Much helpful advice has been received in this way, particularly at the general conference of supply authorities' engineers held recently in Wellington. In previous issues of regulations this Department has not issued detailed rules dealing with the installations on consumers' premises, but has been content to embody in its regulations the rules issued by the Council of Fire Underwriters' Association. Some dissatisfaction with this action has been expressed from time to time by supply authorities, who consider that all regulations relating to electrical apparatus should be issued by the one authority. Negotiations are now taking place with the authorities concerned to see if the Rules for Wiring now being revised, and which would shortly be reissued, cannot be issued by the Public Works Department as part of our regulations covering the other sections of work.

Another matter somewhat allied with the regulations is the question of testing and approving of all kinds of apparatus brought into the country for use by consumers. A certain amount of this inspection is being done by the local authorities and by the fire underwriters, but the electrical development in the past few years has been so great that it is extremely doubtful if this important matter has been receiving the attention that is necessary to maintain a high standard of installation throughout the country. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a central testing laboratory and Approval Board, specially to deal with all types of appliances imported into the country, to carry out tests on plant and apparatus for local authorities, and at the same time to do a certain amount of experimental and research work on problems peculiar to electrical development in the country.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTRIC WIREMEN.

The Bill which was prepared for the last session of Parliament, but which it was not possible to introduce last year, has been revised and is ready for introduction this session. There has been such an enormous increase in the number of electrical installations throughout the country that the question of maintaining a proper and uniform standard throughout the country has become of the utmost importance. The fact that all wiremen after the passing of this Act will be required to work to the same standard, and be subject to inspection by registered Inspectors, should do much to improve the general standard of installation.

GROWTH OF LOAD.

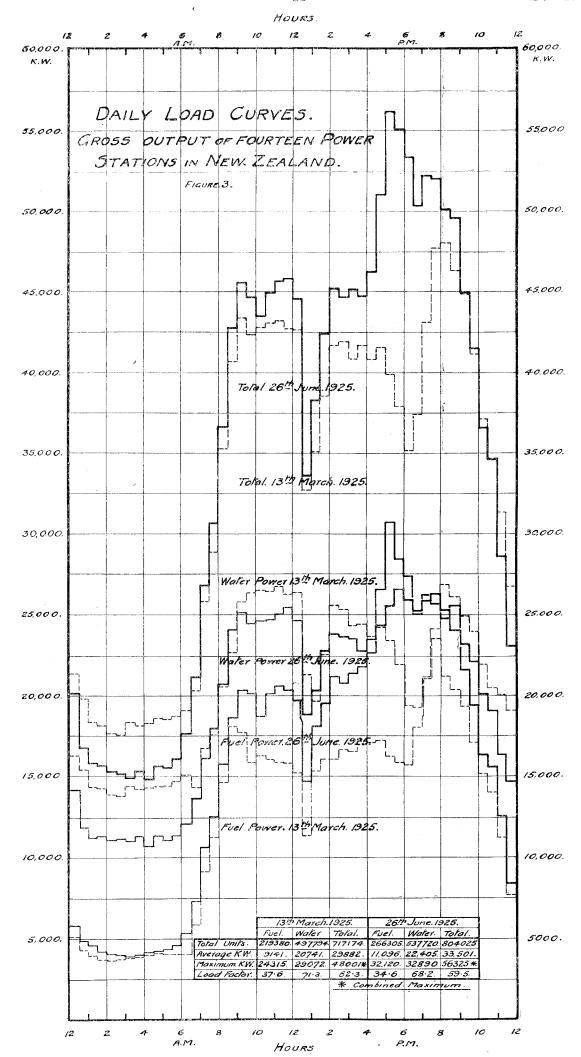
Most of the newly formed Boards, particularly on the Mangahao system, are building up their loads at a faster rate than was contemplated, and the loads will considerably exceed the amounts they have guaranteed. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable increase in the domestic loading, particularly in electric ranges and hot-water heaters. Returns have been obtained of the electric ranges in service in the areas of the different electric-supply authorities. The total number of ranges connected is 1,526, which means that 1.02 per cent. of the total number of consumers are enjoying the advantages of electric cooking. The total number of supply authorities is eighty-seven, and of these fifty-five, or 62.5 per cent., have electric ranges connected to their systems. One supply authority has no less than 475 ranges connected. The total number of consumers in this district is 22,491, which gives a figure slightly in excess of two ranges to every 100 consumers. Three other supply authorities, however, have figures corresponding to over five ranges to every 100 consumers.

When it is realized that some of the largest percentages are being obtained in districts in which power has only been available for a few months, it is evident that a large increase in demand can be looked for in this direction once the authorities embark on an active canvas for this type of load. It is also particularly gratifying to see that the advent of electric power is bringing conveniences to the rural districts which should greatly improve the conditions of living therein.

A return of the number of electrified milking-machines in different districts gives an indication of the extent to which electric power is being utilized in this most important New Zealand industry. In the Thames Valley Power Board district there are already 1,083 electrified machines in operation, or one to every three consumers in the district. The total number of milking-machines throughout the Dominion in 1923 was 14,553, and allowing for an increase equivalent to that of previous years, the number for 1925 should be approximately 18,750. Of this total number no less than 3,581 were electrified at March, 1925, or a percentage of 19 per cent. compared with 9 per cent. in 1923; and this percentage will be still further increased during the present year.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS.

With the very rapid increase in the length of lines and uses of electric power it is inevitable that there must be an increase in the number of accidents resulting from electric shock. Supply authorities are required to supply to the Department reports of all electrical accidents occurring in their districts. The particulars of these accidents are considered in detail with a view to making any amendments in the regulations, &c., which may be indicated as being necessary to safeguard consumers and the general public. During the past year there have been seven fatal accidents. Of these three were to workmen working on electric lines, and four were due to persons coming into contact with fallen or broken wires or material made alive by contact with power wires.



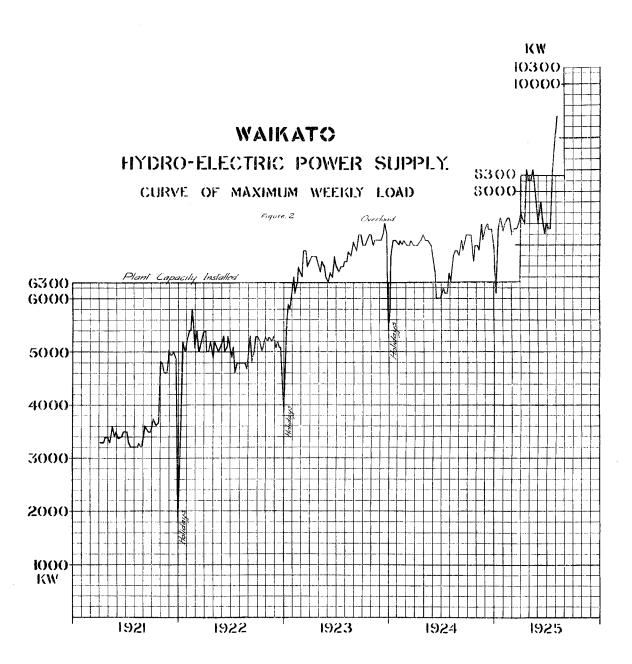


TABLE C.—LAKE COLERIDGE ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—RESULTS OF OPERATION.

		Seventh Year, March, 1922.	Eighth Year March, 1923.	Ninth Year, March, 1924.	Tenth Year, March, 1925.
	1	£ 671,608	£ 848,033	£ 892,801	£ 1,008,491
Capital outlay		071,008	040,000	092,001	1,008,491
TTT 1		25,911	19,271	20,777	23,270
T . E		20,981	35,275	44,444	47,780
Depreciation	••	8,424	9,307	12,584	15,679
Total costs		55,316	63,853	77,805	86,729
Accumulated Depreciation Fund .		54,537	61,275	72,594	88,631
1 1 1 6 1		29,175	23,876	$\frac{12,001}{23,172}$	17,738
Revenue—					
010)		18,890	21,641	26,055	28,925
	• • •	$\substack{7,957\\26,019}$	$8,909 \\ 34,344$	$9,189 \\ 39,280$	9,477 $49,822$
7) (1)		1,880	2,118	2,289	1,880
3.61 13		2,068	2,141	1,695	2,059
Miscenaneous	•				2,000
Total revenue Maximum load (kilowatts)—	. , , , ,	56,814	69,153	78,508	92,163
D. I		7,600	9,390	10,800	13,180
0.1.12		6,720	8,420	9,490	11,190
on o		3,750	4,290	5,344	6,216
		2,120	2,480	2,740	2,760
Average load (kilowatts)—		4 459	E 094	z 700	e von
0.1.1.11	••	$\substack{4,453\\3,875}$	5,024 4,528	5,722 5,158	6,820 $5,680$
an a n		1,760	2,006	2,438	2,930
m *		702	842	870	897
Units output—					
" 1		38,419,102	44,008,106	50,614,955	59,528,216
		427,921	556,446	1,837,069	1,865,344
		37,929,750	43,451,660	48,777,886	56,935,840
	••	33,947,100	39,665,420	45,778,007	53,261,142
Units sold— City Council		15,419,100	17,575,610	21,664,830	25,616,445
713	•• ••	6,499,258	7,360,035	7,623,900	7,851,060
Wholesale consumers and local bodie		10,746,697	12,449,239	14,198,034	17,420,138
75 (47		278,879	76,743	305,608	399,390
		32,943,934	37,561,627	43,792,372	51,287,033
Losses— Transmission-line losses	.,	3,982,650	3,786,240	2,999,879	3,676,518
70 /		10.5	8.7	6.2	6.4
The same of the sa		1,003,166	1,977,256	1,985,635	1,973,199
		3.0	5.2	4.3	3.7
A verage load-factor (per cent.)—		00.0	~~~	×0.0	×1.0
	••	62·9 62·0	53.5 53.6	53·0 54·3	51·8 50·8
024 0 0 1 1		53.6	47.0	45.6	47.1
Working-costs—			3.1 (200	211
Per kilowatt (power-house maximum))	£3·40	£2·05	£1.92	£1.76
Per kilowatt (substations maximum)		£3·85	£2·29	£2·19	£2.08
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0·161d.	0·106d.	0·102d.	0.094d
	••	0·188d.	0·123d.	0·113d.	0·109d
Capital charges— Per kilowatt (power-house maximum)	`	£3·87	£4·74	£5·28	£3·63
Per kilowatt (power-nouse maximum) Per kilowatt (substations maximum)		£4·37	£5·29	£6.00	£4.27
***		0·184d.	0.246d.	0.280d.	0·193d
		0·214d.	0·284d.	0.313d.	0.224d
Total cost					<u> </u>
Per kilowatt (power-house maximum		£7.27	£6.80	£7.20	£6.58
Per kilowatt (substations maximum)		£8·23 0·350d.	£7.58 0.352d.	£8.20	£7.78
Per unit generated	••	0.403d.	0.408d.	0·382d. 0·426d.	0·349d 0·406d
Revenue—	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	O TUBE.	0 2000.	0 ±200.	0 4 000.
Per kilowatt (power-house maximum)	£7-47	£7·36	£7.27	£6.99
Per kilowatt (substations maximum)		£8·45	£8·21	£8.27	£8.23
Per unit generated		0·354d.	0·382d.	0·386d.	0·372d.
		0·414d.	0.441d.	0.430d.	0.431d.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.295d.	0.295d.	0.288d.	0.271d
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.293d.	0.290d.	0.289d.	0.290d.
Per unit sold (wholesale consumers)		0·585d. 1·61d.	0.662d. 2.88d.	0.664d. 1.80d.	0.686d. 1.13d.
Per unit sold (retail consumers)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	r.ora.	4.000°	1.90a.	1.190

TABLE D.-LAKE COLERIDGE ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.-ANALYSIS OF CAPITAL OUTLAY.

14				Capital	Outlay.	Expenditure during
ltem.				31st March, 1924.	31st March, 1925.	Year.
				£	£	£
Land, roading, and fencing				17,537	20,704	3,167
Harper diversion				21,432	22,996	1,564
Tunnel and headworks				154,486	171,884	17,398
Second tunnel				10,333	71,112	60,779
Power-house and machinery				120,975	128,695	7,720
Staff village				14,709	23,463	8,754
Fransmission-lines	• •			259,694	262,022	2,328
Addington substation				44,640	49,920	5,280
Primary distribution				57,910	55,946	-1,964
Secondary distribution				72,460	67,777	-4,683
Service transformers and mete		, .		9,329	8,910	419
Vehicles and loose tools				18,384	22,149	3,765
Telephone-lines				1,903	1,903	
Office furniture	• •			250	253	3
Surveys, preliminary expenses				55,935	64,242	8,307
Interest during construction				32,824	36,515	3,691
mores during consultation	• •	• • •		172,024	90,010	0,001
Totals				892,801	1,008,491	115,690

Note.—Reduction in primary and secondary distribution is accounted for by sale of Darfield line to Malvern Power Board and part southern line to Springs-Ellesmere Power Board in former, and Paparua reticulation in latter case

TABLE E.—LAKE COLERIDGE ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—OPERATING OR WORKING COSTS.

			1	1924.	1	925.
Expenditur	е.		Cost	Per Unit sold.	Cost.	Per Unit sold
			£	d.	£	d.
Harper diversion	• •	••	683	0.003	991	0.004
Generation			5,774	0.032	6,390	0.030
Transmission-line			1,523	0.008	3,162	0.015
Main distribution			2,106	0.011	2,249	0.011
H.T. distribution			2,852	0.016	1,952	0.009
L.T. distribution			2,026	0.011	2,607	0.012
Standby plant			1,421	0.008	1,377	0.007
Management and genera			4,392	0.024	4,542	0.022
Totals			20,777	0.113	23,270	0.110

Table F.—Lake Coleridge Electric-power Supply.—Connected Load in Kilowatts at 31st March, 1925.

	Light.	Heat.	Power.	Total.
Local Bodies.				
Ashburton Power Board	848	498	1,929	3,275
Banks Peninsula Power Board	310	602	272	1,184
Eyre County Council	37	57	84	178
Halswell County Council	61	110	41	212
Heathcote County Council	299	781	98	1,178
Kaiapoi County Council	120	180	60	360
Kowai County Council	80	142	43	265
Lyttelton Borough Council	250	233	443	926
Rangiora County Council	109	167	240	516
Rangiora Borough Council	185	141	111	437
Riccarton Borough Council	448	880	305	1,633
Springs Ellesmere Power Board	440	859	470	1,769
Sumner Borough Council	218	320	97	635
South Canterbury Power Board	1,314	496	942	2,752
Waimairi County Council (Hillmorten)	10	18	3	31
Direct Wholesale Consumers.				
וב כד וידו ביו בוויר	o۳		7 075	# 100
Christchurch Tramways Board	85 164		7,075 2,278	7,160
at)a(43		2,485
	5	9	179 291	193
Dairy Factories (2)	77	123		491
Bye Products (1)	$\frac{3}{29}$	3 11	26 635	32
Fanneries, &c. (5)				675
Seed-cleaning (4)	3	1	147	151
Brickyard (1)	4	1	122 291	127
Railway workshops (1)	34			325
Railway-stations (4)	67	10	57	134
Harbour Board (1)	59	2	814	875
nstitutions (4)	141	362	136	639
Soapworks (1)	3	1.000	32	35
Steelworks (1)	3	1,200	26	1,229
dlueworks (1)	4	1	103	108
Woollen-mills (2)	9	•••	82	91
$fwine-mills \qquad \qquad (1) \qquad \qquad \dots$	2	1	118	121
Chemical-works (1)	15	11	317	343
Substations, Stores, &c	17	78	106	201
Electric signalling (N.Z.R.)	6	• •	41	47
Totals	5,459	7,340	18,014	30,813
hristehureh City Council	·	· • •		43,068
Lake Coleridge village, &c	••	••		450
			1	

Power-house maximum, 13,180 kw.

Diversity factor, 5.6.

Table G.-Lake Colbridge Electric-power Supply: Gross Financial Results of Distribution of Energy for Year ended 31st March, 1925.

				Revenue.	ne.				Expenditure.	iture.			Balance.	.eo.
Distributing Authority.	Number of Consumers.	Capital Outlay.	Consumers.	Rates.	Trading Account.	Other Sources.	Paid for Electricity.	Main- tenance.	Interest.	Depreciation.	Sinking Fund and Other Ex- Reserve penditure.	Other Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.
•		C+1	C+8	ਖ਼	ુ	ભા	વ્યક	ું	 	4 }	4 }	વ્ય	વ્ય	ુ
Public Works Denartment	119	1.008.490	37.246*	:	:	2,059	:	23,270	47,780	15,679	:	:	5,434	:
Ashburton Power Board	1.870	161,495	13,493	:	24	196	3,740		1,851	. :	1,000	:	3,529	:
Banks Peninsula Power Board	837	91,354	8,202	4,550	322	69	1,344	3,271	5,729		882	:	1,917	:
Christohurch City Council	22.491	559,143	144,306*	:	2,499	2,494	27,359+	33,561	21,690	46,688	15,606	:	4,395	:
Exre County Council	124	5,888	1,462	:	:	•	654	160	272		20	:	326	:
Halswell County Council	174	6,482	1,171	:	:	14	999	268	263	:	20	:	:	262
Heathcote County Council	840	20,329	5,066	:	:	236	2,520	1,328	280	:	421	25	428	:
Kaianoi Borongh Council	465	4,500	2,457	•	:		1,016	929	236	19	45	•	523	:
Kowai County Council	236	17,561	1,849	:	:	18	242	149		:	161	305	1,010	:
Lyttelton Borough Council	421	5,000	3,606	:	49	:	1,305	1,572	235	:	901	:	443	:
Rangiora Borough Council	391	8,626	2,773	:	183	15	488	662	349	408	75	:	689	:
Rangiora County Council	384	23,878	4,013	:	:	:	1,613	575	1,271	:	255		599	:
Ricearton Borough Council	945	13,147	5,539	:	:	633	1,563	1,091	451		132	:	2,935	:
Springs-Ellesmere Power Board	1,278	74,099	6,696	237	497	30	1,379	2,728	3,655	211	009	520	:	1,633
Sumner Borough Council	715	10,435	3,833	:	:	:	926	571	449	204	81	270	1,282	. :
Tai Tanu Dairy Company	193	8,756	3,141	:	18	:	1,438	822		212	;	387	:	65
Timari Borongh Conneil	2.009	91,688	19,972		:	207	4,115	7,619	4,658		2,016	36	1,735	:
Waimairi County Council	2,235	48,493	12,841	80	:	4	2,240	4,606	2,012	:	400	ಣ	3,664	;
Totals	35,727	2,159,364	277,666	4,867	3,592	5,975	52,858	86,722	91,481	63,828	21,874	1,546	28,609	1,960
	•						_		-					

† After deducting amount paid by other * After deducting amount of sales to other distributing bodies, totalling—Public Works Department, £52,858; and Christchurch City Council, £2,240. £ 26,649 4,867 : : : Gross profit Raised by rates

.. £21,782

Net profit

TABLE H.—WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—RESULTS OF OPERATION.

					Third Year, March, 1923.	Fourth Year, March, 1924.	Fifth Year, March, 1925.
apital outlay	••				£ 395,022	£ 474,817	£ 522,973
osts— Working-costs					9,721	12,474	14,106
Interest (capital costs)	• • •	• •	• •		19,208	21,231	20,129
Depreciation (capital costs)				[6,620	10,393	9,757
Sinking Fund	• •	• •	• •		• •	• • •	4,139
Total costs				[35,549	44,098	48,131
evenue	_			-			
Cambridge Electric-power Board		• •	••		1,837	$^{2,319}_{4,426}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,527 \\ 6,202 \end{array}$
Central Electric-power Board Te Awamutu Electric-power Bo	ard	••		.,	$\frac{2,216}{2,119}$	$\substack{4,436\\3,196}$	$\frac{6,202}{4,251}$
Thames Valley Electric-power E		••			8,556	16,056	21,322
Hamilton Borough Council		• •			2,911	4,621	5,461
Waihi Gold-mining Company	••	• •	• •	• •	15,927	15,305	16,649 $1,437$
Waihi Grand Junction Gold Cor New Zealand Railways, Frankto				• • •	$^{4,250}_{450}$	9,330 $1,590$	2,887
Other consumers		• •		::	2,115	1,691	1,377
Miscellaneous (rents, &c.)	••				1,437	1,380	2,071
m				-	41.010	70.004	GF 104
Total revenue	• •	• •	• •	••	41,818	59,924	65,184
ofit				[6,269	15,826	17,053
ecumulated surplus (Reserve Fund					386	3,494	20,547
cumulated Depreciation Fund	••	• •			16,605	24,832	31,681
ecumulated Sinking Fund aximum load (kilowatts)—	• •	• •	• •		• •	12,718	16,988
System for year (Horahora and	Grand J	unction)					8,300
Power-house for year		••			6,900	7,400	7,600
Power-house, average weekly		••			5,382	6,852	6,96
its output—							45,643,664
System total Power-house total	• • •	• •			33,732,150	45,077,150	45,070,650
Substations total	• • •	• •			30,435,036	40,614,013	41,461,299
nits sold—							
Cambridge Electric-power Boar		• •	• •		519,450	780,370	1,367,000
Central Electric-power Board Te Awamutu Electric-power Bo	ord				$657,000 \\ 622,040$	$1,320,827 \\ 887,570$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,439,978 \\ 1,660,05 \end{bmatrix}$
Thames Valley Electric-power I		• •		::	3,776,065	7,019,366	10,185,19
Hamilton Borough Council					860,000	1,500,818	1,796,454
Waihi Gold-mining Company		••			19,116,114	18,776,851	21,399,225
Waihi Grand Junction Gold Con		••	• •		4,079,700	8,957,300	1,379,200
New Zealand Railways, Frankto Other consumers	on	••		••]	400,000	$247,613 \\ 424,139$	485,059 569,009
Other consumers	••	• •	• •	••			
Total units sold	••	••			30,030,369	39,914,854	41,281,159
Osses—					3,297,114	4,463,137	4 100 26
Transmission losses (units) Percentage	• •	••		::	9.8	9.9	4,182,368
Distribution losses (units)					3,701,781	5,162,296	4,362,50
Percentage		••			11•0	11.3	9.0
ead-factor—							62.
System, annual (per cent.) Power-house, annual (per cent.))	• •	• •	• • •	 55·8	69.6	67.
Power-house, average weekly (• •		71.2	75.3	71.
orking-costs (less power purchased	1)			·			
Per kilowatt (power-house annu	ıal maxin	num)			£1.41	£1.69	£1.6
Per kilowatt (power-house aver					£1·81 0·069d.	£1,·82 0·067d.	£1.8 0.068d
Per unit generated Per unit sold	• •	••			0.078d.	0.075d.	0.076d
pital charges—							
Per kilowatt (power-house annu	ıal maxim	um)			£3.76	£4.28	£4.4
Per kilowatt (power-house aver	age weekl				£4.80 0.184d.	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds 4.62 \\ 0.168 \mathrm{d.} \end{array}$	£4.8 0.181d
Per unit generated at Horahora Per unit sold (less power purcha	ased)	• •			0·206d.	0·194d.	0.20 0 d
tal costs							
Per kilowatt (power-house annu	ıal maxin	ium)	• •		£5·15	£5.96	£6·1
Per kilowatt (power-house aver					£6·61 0·253d.	£6·4 0 0·2 3 5d.	£6.7 0.250d
Per unit generated at Horahora Per unit sold (less units purchas	sed)	• •			0·283d.	0·277d.	0.277
tal costs on system—							
Per kilowatt (system annual ma		• •	• •			• •	£5.8
Per unit generated and purchas		• •	• •		• •		$0.253d \ 0.279d$
Per unit sold	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	0.2790
Per kilowatt (system annual ma	ximum)				• •		£7·8
	ıal maxim	um)			£6.07	£8·10	£8.5
Per kilowatt (power-house annu	age weekl	y maximum)			£7•77	£8.73	£9.3
Per kilowatt (power-house annu Per kilowatt (power-house aver-		• •	• •	••	0·298d. 0·334d.	0·319d. 0·360d.	0·343d 0·379d
Per kilowatt (power-house annu Per kilowatt (power-house aver Per unit generated and purchas							
Per kilowatt (power-house annu Per kilowatt (power-house aver- Per unit generated and purchas Per unit sold		 Board	• •		0·849d.	0·712d.) U·n2On
Per kilowatt (power-house annu Per kilowatt (power-house aver- Per unit generated and purchas Per unit sold	ic-power l ower Boa	Board rd	• •		0·849d. 0·810d.	0·712d. 0·806d.	
Per kilowatt (power-house annu Per kilowatt (power-house aver- Per unit generated and purchas Per unit sold	ic-power l ower Boa etric-powe	Board rd r Board	• •		0·810d. 0·818d.	0·806d. 0·865d.	0.610d 0.614d
Per kilowatt (power-house annu Per kilowatt (power-house aver- Per unit generated and purchas Per unit sold Per unit sold Cambridge Electri Per unit sold Central Electric-p	ic-power lower Boa etric-power ectric-pow	Board rd r Board	• •		0.810d.	0·806d.	0.620d 0.610d 0.614d 0.506d 0.730d

TABLE J.—WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—ANALYSIS OF CAPITAL OUTLAY.

manacing.		31st March, 1924.	31st March, 1925.	Expenditure during Year.
		£	£	£
Land, roading, and fencing at Horahora		3,208	3,208	
Headworks		134,842	158,113	23,271
Generating-station transformers and machinery		97,588	113,559	15,971
Staff village, Horahora	:	11,054	11,354	300
Transmission-lines		113,245	114,817	1,572
Distribution-lines		€5.705	705	
Main substations		41,123	41,266	143
Distribution substations		7,414	7,406	8
Vehicles and loose construction equipment		8,418	7,291	-1,127
Land, stores, and railway-siding, Ruakura		11,342	11,342	·
Staff residences, Ruakura		3,521	3,512	_9
Office furniture, Hamilton		494	867	373
Surveys, supervision, and preliminary expenses		17,639	19,667	2,028
Interest during construction		24,224	29,866	5,642
Totals		474,817	522,973	48,156

TABLE K.—WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—OPERATING OR WORKING COSTS.

Expenditure.				1924.		1925.
Expenditure.			Cost.	Per Unit sold.	Cost.	Per Unit sold
			£	d.	£	d.
Generating			5,583	0.034	5,239	0.031
Fransmission			2,495	0.015	2,068	0.012
Main substations			1,805	0.011	2,339	0.014
H.T. distribution			265	0.002	346	0.002
Management and general			2,238	0.013	2,858	0.017
Miscellaneous and stand-by	expense	8	88		1,256	0-007
Totals			12,474	0.075	14,106	0.083

TABLE L.—WAIKATO ELECTRIC-POWER SUPPLY.—CONNECTED LOAD IN KILOWATTS.

	Light.	Heat.	Power.	Total.
Waihi Gold-mining Company	100	103	5,717	5,920
Waihi Grand Junction Gold Company	38	38	2,452	2,528
Cambridge Co-operative Dairy Company	2	1	184	187
New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Com- pany, Frankton	15	18	560	593
State Farm, Ruakura	10	1	5	16
New Zealand Railways, Frankton	57	27	667	751
Cambridge Electric-power Board	270	1,074	480	1,824
Central Electric-power Board	844	1,199	1,165	3,208
Te Awamutu Electric-power Board	354	830	853	2,037
Thames Valley Electric-power Board	1,595	2,984	5,591	10,170
Hamilton Borough Council	1,610	909	1,065	3,584
Public Works Department, Horahora	12.15	153.50	90.10	255.75
Public Works Department, Arapuni	4.50	102.00		106.50
Public Works Department, Hamilton	3.60	10.50	42.15	56.25
Armstrong-Whitworth Company, Ara-	30.00	180.00	311	521.00
puni —	4 048	* 400	70.700	^*
Totals	4,945	7,630	19,182	31,757

Power-house maximum load, 8,300 k.w. Diversity factor = 3.8.

Table M.—Waikato Electric-power Supply.—Gross Financial Results of Distribution of Energy for the Year ended 31st March, 1925.

	Number of			Revenue.	nue.				Expenditure.	iture.			Balance.	ø.
Distributing Authority.	Consumers.	Outlay.	Consumers.	Rates.	Trading Account.	Other Sources.	Paid for Electricity.	Mainten- ance.	Interest.	Deprecia- tion.	Sinking Fund.	Other Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.
		င္မႈ	3	વ્ય	ધ	4 }	વ્યકે	ಳ	৸	વ્ય	વ્ય	ધર	टम३	વ્ય
Public Works Department	12	522,973	22,350*	:	•	2,071	1,256	12,175	20,129	9,757	4,139	675	17,053	:
Cambridge Power Board	903	95,188	11,219	:	32	328	3,527	2,904	5,778	100	984	:	:	1,714
Central Fower Board	2,102	195,257	23,525	:	086	:	6,202	4,617	2,730	8,200	1,560	340	856	:
Hamilton Borough Council	2,582	51,570	24,712	:	19	:	5,461	7,555	3,380	2,130	1,697	:	4,508	:
Te Aroha Borough Council	578	16,681	5,385	:	:	443	1,372	1,497	402	•	55	98	2,109	:
Te Awamutu Power Board	1,018	131,610	14,581	2,132	198	398	4,251	5,061	9,182	•	1,400	:	:	2,585
Thames Borough Council	957	29,306	8,682	:	:	351	2,112	2,297	1,059	:	209	482	2,874	:
Thames Valley Power Board	4,894	530,289	55,512*	4,000	7,000	2,862	17,793*	4,984	32,166	:	6,385	5,574	2,472	:
	13,046	13,046 1,572,874 165,966	165,966	6,132	8,229	6,453	41,974	41,090	75,133	20,187	16,429	7,157	29,872	4,299

* After deducting amount of sales to other distributing bodies totalling-Public Works Department, £40,763; and Thames Valley Power Board, £3,489.

	£19,441	::::	::::	es Net profit	Raised by rates
Gross profit 25,573 Raised by rates 6,132	£19,441	:	:	profit	Net
:	6,132	:	:	:	Raised by rates
	25,573	:	:	:	Gross profit

Table N.—Blectric-power Boards of New Zealand as constituted on 31st March, 1925.

Proclamation constituting	Number	Approximate Ar (Square Miles)	nate Area Miles).	Populati on	stion.	Value of Rate	Value of Rateable Property.	:	Amount		Voting for Loan Poll.
Power Board Area gazetted.	or Board.	District.	Outer Area.	District.	Outer Area.	District.	Outer Area.	Valuation Basis.	of Loan authorized	id. For.	Against.
			,			લ્સ	ુ પ ્		43		
7/11/21	2 2	1,193	1,349	17,224	533	9,346,863 50 491 865	700,181	Unimproved	296,500	0 1,590	98 88
8/1/20	11-	387	::	4,000	: :	5,089,798	: :	··· root ···	100,00		8
11/5/22	S.	1,987	;	9,197	:	696,374	:	Unimproved	Poll not yet	t take	
23/6/20	x 0 0	137		6,000	:	2,650,705	:	Capital	113,238	80 474	77
07/1/8	0 0	1 305	:	8,980 8,980	:	4,170,999 6,830,051	:	Unimproved	200,00		£ 14
11/8/21	91	568	105	11.648	433	4.177.743	488.970	2 :	175.00		95
25/9/24	œ	628	194	13,610	834	6,763,874	997,523	Capital	200,00	٦,	145
26/10/22	6	640	810	10,000	2,000	514,694	100,000	Unimproved	80,000		134
19/6/24	%	1,679	ıΩ	29,260	11,725	14,223,258	3,008,057	Capital	4,000*		67
$\frac{29/9/29}{1/12/21}$		630 630	: :	11.795	: :	3,403.255	: :	cnimproved	Fou not yet	уег такен. 0 973	26
(6/7/22)	- =	530	:	26,725	:	3,119,920	•	: :	240,000	Ή.	146
28/6/23	9	308	1.833	3,550	1,500	2.433.080	1.458.588	: :	40.00		22
1/12/21	12	1,301	•	38,000		13,955,493			500,00		96
25/10/23	1 00	3,198	:	14,696		9,442,042	:	Capital	300,000		වූ දි
$\frac{9/8}{21}$	- 9	197	1.605	4,000 10,604	13.478	1,727,168	2.813.458	Unimproved	200,000	0 I/0	162
26/10/22	6	232	2,452	3.085	2,085	528.839	1,270,106	Canital	50,000		111
$\frac{\pm}{12/23}$	Ħ	1,900	:	23,986	:	16,502,852	•	;	Poll not vet	vet taken.	
30/6/21	10	24	:	1,850	:	220,042	•	: :	Poll not yet	t take	
$\frac{26}{10}$	12	1,673	3,429	35,618	6,000	12,946,839	2,536,815	Unimproved	145,000		299
8.77/20	1	412	660.60	11,270	ه :	6.540.577	610,161	Canital	114.00		41
18/5/22	7	218	1,419	10,000	12,000	5,238,319	5,344,111	***	350,00		190
23/3/25	21	702	558	10,122	1,800	2,824,292	1,136,986	Unimproved	200,00		8 8
8/1/90	- 92	920	no -	4,656 8,500	3,400	962,424	517,597	Comito!	190,00	0 421	30
22/7/20	7	120	500	1.800	009	45,910	165.657	Unimproved	38.50		27
8/1/19	12	2,300	•	30,000	:	13,000,000	:	Capital	700,000	Τ,	114
25/3/20	چې ا	305	1,694	17,500	1,000	7,282,726	5,457,271		310,00		225
$\frac{18}{1}$	7 01	1 954	560	1,500	1,000	392,434	480,000	Unimproved	38,50	00 82	× 5
9/8/23		1,504	2,813	17,113	933	6,562,673	255.558	Capita!	135,000	Ţ	124
18/10/23	6	630	67	19,860	1,565	6,933,364	347.005	:	200,000		1,196
6/3/24	-1	160	1,000	5.000	3.500	1.066.152	2 500 000	Thimproved	02		38
1/12/21	12	1,648	972	47,364	650	22,099,627	1,408,210	Capital	375,000	1,	214
28/10/20	6	750	:	3,272	:	196,268	:	Unimproved	Poll not	yet taken.	-
:		38,758	23,762	711,465	65,045	269,063,903	31,123,606	•	9,372,238	38 37,606	5,016
									_		

* For part area only.

Table O.—Electric-power Boards,—Return for Year ended 31st March, 1925.

Board, or	2	:		The course.			Expendince.				General Rate.	d Kate.	Special	Special Eates.	Volumetion
	com- menoed.	Capital Outlay.	Sale of Electricity. (Gross.)	Sale of Materials. (Profit.)	General.	Capital Charges.	Power.	General.	Profit.	Loss.	Levied,	Collected.	Levied.	Collected.	A sudanou Basis.
		c ₁	વાર	ಆ	сH	4	ᅄ	ړپې	વ્ય	4 }	d.	ત્મ	G	લ્ય	
Ashburton	1923	161,495	13,494	24	195	2.851	3.740	3.594	3.528		:	•	:	:	Unimproved.
Auckland		1,618,368	318,573	:	9,489	165,063	150,507	. :	12,492	•	:	:	1.05	Nil	Capitāl.
Banks Peninsula		91,354	8,177	322	94	6,611	1,344	3.271		2.633	0.1	4,550	0.14	Nil	Capital.
Cambridge	1921	95,188	10,790	32	758	6,761	3,527	3,004	•	1,712	:	. :	1.06	Nil	Capital.
Central	1921	195,257	22,283	:	2,222	12,490	6,202	4,957	856	:	;	•	:	:	Unimproved.
Central Hawke's Bay	:	90,000	. :	:	87	56,186	. :	:	:	:	0.4		:	:	Unimproved.
Dannevirke	:	85,961	;	:	159	6,032	;	174	:	:	:	:	1.03	Ē	Unimproved.
Franklin	:	783	:	•	:	:	•	:	•	•	:	:	:	:	Capital.
Grey	:		•	:	:	:	:	3,404	•	:	:	:	1.03	ΙΝ.	
Hawke's Bay	:	885	:	:	:	:		605	•		0.02	ΪΞ	1.37	Z —	Capital.
Hobson	:	153	:	:		:	:	131		:	0.10	345	:	:	Unimproved.
Horowhenua	1924	117,321	4,358	241	444	:	1,758	876	:	:	:	:	:	:	Unimproved.
Hutt Valley	1925	128,233	864	:	202	:	562	245	:	:	:	:	:	:	Unimproved.
Malvern	:	8,629		:	:	:	:	1,352		:	0.25	Nii	:	:	Capital.
Manawatu-Oroua	1924	272,869	8,911	964	352	1,119	2,646	2,313	4,149	:	:	:	:	:	Unimproved.
Marlborough	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	864	:	:	:	:	:	:	Capital.
Opunake	1923	69,236	5,292	192	54	4,790	:	1,747	:	666	:	*098		: j	Capital.
Otago	• 6	18,947	:	:	:	:	:	:	•		0.12	TIN.	1.25	ĮĮ.	Capital.
Otago Central	1925	26,901	:	Ŋ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	Capital.
South Canterbury	:	34,300	000		1.00	1.0RB	10 616		: 7	:	:	2,300	:	:	Unimproved.
Southland		1,386,419	12,822	5,404	1, (95	1,950	10,010	1,202	4,244	020	:		:	:	Conitol our
Springs-Ellesmere	1922	100 576	9,036	184	∂° -	4,400	1,379	3,248	:	1,870	:	*986	:	:	Capital. Canital
Taranaki	:	100,010	4 160	120	1 70 1	197	034	020	:	066	:	3	∴0.1	: 5	Thimproved
Toursness	:	92,019	4,103	413	POT	1,401	4,0,4	016	•	670	:	:	27		Unimproved.
Te Awamitii	1661	131,610	14 174	198	804	10.286	4.251	5 357	:	4 718	0.14	2.132	: :		Capital.
Teviot	1924	34,395	2,472)		3.325	10161	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	853	1 0	Nil	4.00	Nil	Unimproved.
Thames Valley	1921	530,289	59,001	7.000	2.862	38,550	21.282	10.559		1.528	: :	479*	0.25	Nil	Capital.
Wairarapa	1924	229,601	12,340	3,779	631	4,266	762	3,654	8.068		:	:	96.0	ΙΊΝ	Capital.
Wairoa	1920	54,381	6,761	754	224	2,614	2,440	3,252		567	:	:	:	:	Capital.
Waitaki	1918	46,461	11,020	54	53	5,684	3,212	2,207	24	:	:		:	: ;	Capital.
Waitemata	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	0.56	Z	Capital.
Wanganui-Rangitikei	1908	204,181	14,322	:	38	3,090	5,337	1,283	4,650	:	:	:	:	:	Capital.
Totals	:	5,993,028	538,615	18,469	20,600	337,621	222,830	59,062	38,011‡	15,209†	:	11,289	:	Nil	

Buller, Poverty Bay, Reefton, Wairere, Waitomo, and Westland Boards not yet in operation.

* Arrears. † Boards capitalizing whole of interest and sinking funds not included.

Table P.—Electric-Supply Stations of New Zealand at 31st March, 1925 (G = gas; O = oil; S = steam; W = water.)

lead, et.	H oldste H	::::::	:	::	:::	: :	8 : :	::::		.: 27	:
Boute-	miles of Lines.	135 33 111 9 9 150	673	20	6 11 11	08 9	15	1110	226	33	58
	Supply Voltage.	460/400/230 440/220 400/230 400/230 400/230 400/230 400/230	:	460/230 400/230	400/230 460/230 400/230	460,230 400/230 460,930	400/230 400/230	400/230 400/230 460/230 400/230	:	460/400/230 250/110	-
1	System of Supply.	D.C./A.C. D.C. A.C. A.C. A.C. A.C.	:	D.C. A.C.	A.C. A.C.	D.C.	A A A CCC	A.C. C.C.C.	:	D.C./A.C. A.C./S.P.	·
ial retor tage.	nanA st-bsod fasored Percent	41.1 28.8 41.3 38.6 27.3 12.0 33.1	36.2	28.0	16.0 19.8 14.4	31.2 26.3	20.24 20.24 20.24	13:3 13:7 22:9 26:8	26.5	28·5 27·1	28.1
-	Percentage Non- productive.	21.9 19.0 9.9 20.4 33.5 24.4	21.9	28·3 20·0	32·2 23·1 31·7	13.7 23.4	17.7 32.1	17.0 16.5 23.6 11.2	19.5	9.5	15.5
	Non-productive.	10, 254, 072 254, 780 506, 701 4, 487 216, 443 295, 800 6, 514, 004	18,046,287	220,889 13,127	13,555 26,000 17,568	302,298 298,245	49,850 61,170	8, 160 16, 475 66, 100 23, 074	1,133,591	132,747	288,491
Units.	Sold.	36, 599, 488 1, 085, 441 4, 591, 499 17, 487 430, 201 1, 383, 770 20, 188, 327	64,296,213	560,291 52,510	28,595 86,500 37,846	1,907,031	232,085 232,085 129,238	39,800 83,200 214,407 183,792	4,679,052	1,264,213	1,570,210
	Generated or purchased.	46,853,560 1,340,221 5,098,200 21,974 646,644 1,679,570 26,702,331	82,342,500	781, 180 65, 637	42,150 112,500 55,414	2,209,329 1,268,282 170,800	281,935 281,935 190,408	47, 960 99, 675 280, 507 206, 866	5,812,643	1,396,960	1,858,701
	Diversity Factor.	. 	:	6.7	9.9.9 7.1.1	10 10 10 10 1- 0	သေး ကော် က သေလ်းလာ လေ	3.6.4.0 6.4.0 6.0.0	5.3	6·1 5·8	0.9
Connected		3,419 6,918 1,692 7,200	:	2,116	81 138 93	4,468 3,155	423 535	215 319 590 494	13,333	3,415 1,135	4,550
watts.	Maximum Load.	13,000 530 1,410 6 270 1,600 9,200	26,016	318 58	30 44	809 550	0110	83 140 88	2,504	560 195	755
Capacity, in Kilowatts.	Standby Plant.	450	450	30 (G)	:::	::	: : :	::::	30	::	:
Cap	Main Plant.	26,000 650 1,525 Bulk 600 1,650 8,500	38,925	400	47 99 52	830 1,000	215 150	105 170 80	3,491	826 280	1,106
to 16 ners.	Numbe Consun	22,208 2,571 3,491 1,169 2,850 18,500	50,993	1,563	130 301 235	2,815 2,103	495 518	353 590 402	10,234	2,449	3,338
	Population supplied.	150,000 27,000 10,000 47,364 105,000	354,132	9,480	600 1,100 1,490	14,100	2,300	2,350 2,350 2,000	60,056	10,000	19,000
oly need.	eommoo gabb	1908 1912 1913 1917 1923 1908 1888	:	1915 1918	1922 1914 1921	1913	1917	1909 1918 1913 1923	:	1912 1898	:
	ė.	:::::::		::	:::	: :	:::	::::		::	
	Ownership.	Power Board Borough Borough Borough City Power Board	:	Borough Company	County Private Borough	Borough Borough Remough	Borough Road Board	Fower Board Borough Borough	:	Borough Borough	:
	Title.	Steam Stations. 1. Auckland 2. Gisborne 3. Invercargill 4. Kaitangata 5. Nelson 6. Wangaaui-Rangitikei* 7. Wellington	Totals	Gas Stations. 1. Devonport 2. Franklin Electric Supply Co. (Wainku)	3. Kaikoura 4. Letts Bros. (Opotiki) 5. Motueka	6. Napier 7. Palmerston North 8 Pieten		11. Israrua (Eketanuna) 12. Te Kuiti 13. Waipukurau	Totals	Oil Stations. 1. Hastings 2. Stratford	Totals

* Returns for six months only.

Table P.—Electric-supply Stations of New Zealand at 31st March, 1925—continued.

(G = gas; O = oil; S = steam; W = water.)

Неад, еѓ.	Static of al	:	480		310	:	: :	:	:	: ;	:	:	:	:	:	: :	: :	700	23	50	225	1.0	250	48	99	25.7	23	105	120&	38 :
Route.	miles of Lines.	∞	376	448	189	201	55	26	S &	င္ င ်	î.	51	38	105 of	27.	52	130	415	34	17	C71 6	57	18	37	9	7	25	14	230	10
AlaanS	Voltage.	400/230/440/	11,000	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	466/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/930	440/220	400/230	400/230	400/230 460/230
System	of Supply.	A.C./D.C.	Ą	A.C.	A.C.	A A	A.C.	A. C	Y.⊂	Α Ο	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	¥.		V	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	Ö.	A .C.	A.C.	A.C./D.C.	A.C.	Ą	A.C./S.P.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C. D.C.
actor	nn A 1-bsoJ 190194	56-1	49.3	26.6	35.6	6.1.6	25.4	39.3	34.6	32.6	30.0	21.7	42.6	27.73 27.03 27.03	90.7*	35.4	39.6	44.7	54.9	42.5	22.0*	78.4 4.82	49.7	19.3	23.9	8.01	13.7*	25.8	40.5	41.6
	Percentage Non- productive.	35.6	6.6	10.2	47.6	90.0%	*0.02 20.03	5.0	*0.0%	91.0	20.0	*0.02	14.6	40.0	*0.02	26.6	20.0	25.4	10.0	43.0	*0.03	14.0	17.8	4.7	11:2	86.5	16.0	36.9	42.1	25.4 29.6
	Non-productive.	63,048	5.648.837	134,998	280,501	6, 148, 949 43, 743*			81,080*				(74	06 226*	4	- '	7		=	·	199,019	447,970	4,448	5,639	999, 615+	9.247	64.200	2,072,629	71,918
Units.	Sold.	113,968	51, 287, 003	1,191,852	308,385	174 971*	152,785*	686,408	324,320*	408,184	186,400	305,969*	500, 193	268,861	385 373*	1.298.470	975,200	23,120,676	432,306	237,981	23,840*	932, 795	2,074,730	90,415	44,519	46 385	48.342	110,000	2,855,161	$211,209 \ 58,051$
	Generated or purchased.	177,016	56.935.840	(1,326,850)	(588,886)	(25,050,150)	(190,981)	(722,534)	(405,400)	(434.700)	(233,000)	(382, 461)	(585, 610)	(503, 754)	(442,905)	(1.769.180)	(1.219,000)	30,987,230	480,340	410,300	29,800*	1,091,770	2,522,700	94,863	50,158	346.000	57,589	174,200	4,927,790	(283, 127) $(82, 500)$
Diversity	Factor.	12.6	5.6	o ro So	1 ? 9	 	2.5	5.6	7.5.7	7.01	5.1	5.6	10.4	٠٠ ٢٠	4.0 6.0	2 6	10.5	3.4	 	:	:1	., .,	1.8	3.8	6.7	6.5	; :	9.1	4.3	10.9
ed	Load (Kilowatts).	452	74, 231	(3,275)	(1,184)	(45,008)	(212)	(1,178)	(360)	(956)	(437)	(216)	(1,633)	(1,769)	(099)	(3.539)	(3,678)	26,698	840	:		5,462	10,258	215	117	190	:	136	7,097	(852) (162)
	Maximum (1 Load.	36	13, 180	(570)	(189)	(0,400)	(88)	(210)	(134)	(152)	(88)	(201)	(157)	(202)	(181)	(570)	(351)	7,910	220	110	91	458	580	56	24	37	48*	87	1,400	(78)
Capacity in Kilowatts.	Standby Plant.	:	500 (S)	160 (0)	30 (W)	(c) ne	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:		475 (S&G)	(5 m 2) 2 :	(0) 098	:	:		135 (U)	150 (S)	:	:	(0) 88	\`.\`.		:	120 (W) 85 (G)
Capac	Main Plant.	Bulk	2,000	<u>.</u>	Bulk PII.	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk Pn-	Bulk Rully			000,6	240	176	15	GZ9	200	140	40	- 04	75	1001	3,000	Bulk Bulk
to 19 mers.	Mumb Consun	315	119		837	194	174	840	465 936	421	391	384	945	1,2/8	103	600	2,235			267	2.5	2,084	366	312	154	109	237	901		398
opulation	supplied.	1,800	210.000		G		(1,800)	(5,000)	(1,800) (9,000)	(3,840)	(2,000)	(3.135)	(4,640)		(5,250)	(34.500)			3,750	1,500		0,248	2,500	800	1,900	370	1.280	450		(1,300) $(1,500)$
	oomme gubl	1903	1915	1908	1920				1917				1916	1351					1905	1915	1918	1903	8061	1916	1922	1913	1913	1922		1905
		:	Dent.	:	:	:	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	: :	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	 :		:	-	:	::
;	Ownership.	Borough	Public Works Dent.	Power Board	Power Board	County	County	County	Borough Coupty	Borough	Borough	County	Borough	Power Board	Company	Borongh	County	City	Borough	Town Board	Town Board	Company	Company	Town Board	County	Town Board	Borough	County	Borough	Borough Borough
		:		: :	:	:	: :	:	:	: :		:	:	e.r.	: 2	; ;	: :	:	:	:	: ;	etric	Ti-	:			:	:	:	::
	Title.	Hydro Stations. 1. Bluff	2. Coleridge		Banks Peninsula	Evre	Halswell	Heathcote	Kalapoi	Lyttelton	Rangiora	;	Ricearton	Springs-Ellesmere	Tai Tanu Daire Co	Timaru	Waimairi	3. Dunedin (Waipori)	4. Gore	5. Havelock North	6. Havelock South	7. nawera County Electric Co. (Limited)	8. Kanieri Electric mited (Hokitika)	Kaponga† .	10. Mackenzie County	(Fairlie)			14. New Plymouth	Inglewood Waitara

* Assessed from incomplete returns.

† Last year's figures, this year's not available. † Includes units used for street lighting.

Trass years "gures, our year sinc available.

NOTE.—Higures in parentheses not included in totals.

Table P.—Blectric-supply Stations of New Zealand at 31st March, 1925—continued.

(G = gas; O = oil; S = steam; W = water.)

Head et.	oltste Tul	9	42	9 0	0 0	020	900	ā	30	22	110	:	14	27	:	:		260		150	:=	7	435 &	280		250	9	976	130		:	:	:	:
Route-	Lines.	ç	815	3:		# 00	0 0	0	91	15	89	6	30	132	123	310	67	er	297	ar,	499	3	291	75	<u> </u>	; ;;;	9	30	31		ĸ	#	īĊ	5,054
Supply	Voltage.	000,000	400/230	400/290 100	100	400/290	400/200 930		460/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	200/115	11,000	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230		700/400/	400/230	007/004	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230	400/230		400/230	400/230	400/230	
System	of Supply.		A.C.	A. A. C. A. C. A. C.	A.C./3.F.	; c		;	D.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	.∵.\A.∵.	A.A.	; •	A.C.	A.C.	Ą	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.	A.C.		A.C.	A. C.	A.C.	
actor	ипА 1-bso.1 19979Ч	9	8.01	0.47 0.47 0.07	0.77	2 6	20.0*	7	18.0	15.2	64.4	25.4	35.2	62.7	40.5	37.8	30.T	0.07	30.4	# 1	19.9	1	:	31.8	6.44	29.8	25.6	31.8	52.6		16.8*	31.6	:	48.2
	Percentage Non- productive.	1	0.01	0.70	19.0	0.#0 0.#0	\$0.06	0.00	12.2	29.0	32.4	16.2	31.8	9.6	22.5	21.5	% 5 5 8 8	12:3	9.61	0.01	0.02	0.07	:	13.8	15.0	16.7	9.1	49.7	19.3		\$0·0*	18.3	12.0	21.4
	Non-productive.	56° I	13, 172	174,029	30,000	90,100	28,000	. 007,12	34,240	162,051	1,250,735	23,423	259,416	4,362,505	307,950	529,322	391,450	40,241	325,486	604.07	2,039,338	22,000	•	226.481	64,350	123,566	3,067	193,800	1,958,249		8,223*	161,265	4,865	35,019,646
Units.	Sold.	0	112,012	161 400	101,480	10,450	164 800*	10±,600°	247,690	396,406	2,607,490	121,077	556,708	41,281,159	1,059,050	1,933,251	1,405,004	323,370	1,334,565	000,723	8,157,350	000,000	•	1,412,818	364,660	617,489	30,673	196,170	8,189,710		32,892	717,745	35,836	128,766,428†
	Generated or purchased.		125, 184	401,000	180,980	080,82	230,000	200,000	281,930		3,858,225	(144,500)	816,124	45,643,664	(1,367,000)	(2,462,573)	(1,796,454)	(308,010)	(100,090,1)	(10, 201)	(10, 190, 688)	200,011	:	1.639.299	(429,010)	741,055	33,740	389,970	10, 147, 959		(41,115)*	(879,010)	40,701	163,786,074
)iversity	Factor.	1	က် (၁)			υ. Συς	77	:	3.8	2.5	3.7	4.7	5.7	တဲ့	4 .		رن نن و	000	00 r		0.0) 1	:	2.7	œ.	6.9	8.0	10	:		es io	7.5	:	4.1
þ	Load (Kilowatts).	9	236	294 160	201	120	100	:	673	945	2,542	(304)	1,512	31,757	(1,824)	(3,208)	(3,584)	(838)	(2,037)	(1,2/0)	(10, 170)	067	:	1,565	(736)	1,950	147	485	:		97	2,294	117	159,814
atts.		1	g g	222	67	27 0	8 9	3	179	420	684	(99)	265	8,300	(381)	(744)	(089)	(801)	(536)	(210)	(2,862)	6	470	588	(601)	284	155	140	2,200		(58)	(318)	:	38,813
Capacity in Kilowatts.	Standby Plant.	6	113 (0)	:	:	:	:	:	•	•		:	20 (O)	.,500 (G)	:	•		(M) net	N	(0 % W) enz	(E)	(S)	837 (W)					: :	:			:	•	7,163
Capa	Main Plant.	6	801	320	130	3 6	3	8	175	425	800	Bulk	350	6,300	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	Bulk			Palk 100	3	Bulk	200	Bulk	270	40	240	2,000		Bulk	Bulk	Bulk	38,354
er of mers.	Mumb Sonsur		351	96	4/2	701	175 176	# # 7	483	550	880	189	1,071	12	903	2,102	2,582	826	1,018	901	3,361	0.4	1,847	9	475	1.272	175	330	34		89	1,445	187	84,134
Jonnlation	supplied.	1	2,500	4,000	1,750	0//	4,500 1,500	1,200	2,145	2,800	4,300	(006)	3,886	79,000	(6,000)	(11,700)	(15,000)	(2, 250)	(8,500)	(000°C)	(30,000)	#,000	17,500	4 800	(9, 100)	17, 113	650	1 700	6,680		(480)	(000,9)	008	497,792
nceq.	dug dumoo		1914	1921	1901	1974	1917	1991	1912	1924	1915	1921	1901	1913	1921	1921	1913	1906	1920	1914	1921	1181	1923	1093	1013	1918	1916	1029	1916		1923	1915	1914	:
	·		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Dept.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	: :		:	:	:	
	Ownership.	,	Borough	Fower Board	Borough	Borough	Borough	Company	Borough	Borough	Borough	Town Board	Government	Public Works Dept	Power Board	Power Board	Borough	Borough	Power Board	Borough	Power Board	Company	Power Board	Power Roard	Rorough	Power Roard	Town Board	Roromeh	Company	fI	Town Board	Borough	$\mathbf{Borough}$:
	Title.		_			•		20. Keerton Electric Light [7] and Power Co. (Ltd.)	21. Taihapel		:		Tourist Dept. (Rotorua)	25. Waikato (Ĥorahora)	Cambridge	Central	Hamilton	Te Aroha	Te Awamutu	Thames		zo. waimea Eiectric Supply Co. (Brightwater)	27. Wairarapa	99 Woine (Woileannoune)		\geq	20 Wayerley	_	32. Wilsons (N.Z.) Portland		·	hangarei	:	Totals

*Assessed from incomplete returns. † Units retailed.

Note.—Figures in parentheses not included in totals.

Table Q.—Summary of Returns of Operating Results for the Year ended 31st March, 1925.

Figure 1, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18		Capital	Gross	Working	Ownita	Total							i			_			
Secretary (1.6.5.38) (1.6.5.38) (1.6.5.2) (1.6	Title,	31st March, 1925.	(not includ- ing Rates),	expenses.*	Charges.	Amual Costs.	Profit.				1.0			<u> </u>	Per Unit sold.	Per Kw. of Max.	Lighting.	Heating.	Power.
Newlord Wagging 16, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	Auc Gisk Inve	£ 1,618,368 61,157 146,478			$\begin{array}{c} \texttt{£} \\ 165,063f \\ 2,452a \\ 13,479c \end{array}$	2 315,570 19,125 34,407	27 6 8	क् : : :	d. 2.09 2.22 2.22	£ 24.5 24.5 30.1	d. 0.99 3.69 1.09	£ 111·6 31·5 14·8	d. 1.08 0.54 0.70	£ 12·7 4·6 9·6	d. 2.07 4.23 1.79	£ 24.3 36.1 24.4	-		s. d. 0 2½ 0 3
		69,981 204,181 653,703		7,807 $6,620$ $116,149$	7,034b 3,090d 52,997b	14,841 9,710 189,666‡	4,558 19,945	4,835	2.47 2.47 2.41	36.3 22.2	4.35 1.15 1.38	28.9	3.92 0.54 0.63	26.1	8.27 1.69 2.01	55.0 55.0 18.4		:	. 0
Property State Prop		2,755,505	627,158	319,120	244,115	583,755		4,835	2.34	24.1	1.19	12.2	0-91	9.4	2.10	21.6	:	:	:
Chicago Chic		52,003 26,518		$\frac{8,670}{1,856}$		$\frac{11,425}{2,404}$	•	548	8.48	35·0 32·3	3.71	27·2 32·0	1.18	8.7 9.5	4.89 10.98	35·9 41·5			0 & 4
Nameter No. 106, 213 30, 228 30, 2		9,493 6,722 14.095		1,374 2,828 1,719	562a 227i 1 497f	1,936 3,055	American a service representation of	581	7:80	45·2 43·0	11.53 7.85 10.90	45.8 43.5	4.71 0.63 9.50	18·7 3·5	16.24 8.48 20.40	64.5 47.0 73.9	0 10		
Publiche 25, 584 5, 584		106,213	m =-	15,650 10,057	8,014e 10,133a	23,664 20,190	6,564	4,963	3.70 3.40	25.3 25.3	1.97	18:3	2.51	18. 18.4	2.98 5.00 5.00	29.5 36.7		: "	
Tarking Retethuma 7.685 1.653 1.571 505a 2.677		15,906 35,994 28,002		3,588 3,588 3,006	$^{704}_{2,394a}$ 1,362b	2,684 5,982 4,368		529 637 534	989 0 99 0 99 0 99	31:2 45:7 42:8	3.55 5.50 5.50	22 22 22 23 23 24 24 24	2.53	9-0 21-7 15-1	4.66 6.18 8.12	8 70 4 8 4 8 2 6 5 5 3 6 5 5			
Wappukuran 14,164 4,600 3,565 4,450 16,24 4.76 16,26 4,62 4,63 16,24 4.76 370 322 251 167 581 365 1 0 0 Totals 7018 2018 3,688 16,289 31,507 94,386 7,991 9,644 4.76 370 322 251 162 18,9 688 17 7 7 7 7 Stratford 26,085 7,103 4,567 15,246 2,977 3,45 32,6 29,1 18,9 689 18,9 689 18,7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 2,1 9 8 9 1,1 9 4 8 9 9 9 1,1 9 4 9 9 9 1,1 9 9 9 1,1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 <td< td=""><td></td><td>7,685 15,382 16,196</td><td></td><td>1,371 1,700 5,225</td><td>505a 975a 886a</td><td>1,876 2,675 6,111</td><td></td><td>223</td><td>9.98 7.38 5.87</td><td>37.2 30.8 37.5</td><td>8.27 4.91 5.85</td><td>23 20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30</td><td>3.04 2.82 0.99</td><td>12:3 11:7 6:3</td><td>11.31 6.73 6.84</td><td>45.8 32.2 43.6</td><td></td><td></td><td>000 1044</td></td<>		7,685 15,382 16,196		1,371 1,700 5,225	505a 975a 886a	1,876 2,675 6,111		223	9.98 7.38 5.87	37.2 30.8 37.5	8.27 4.91 5.85	23 20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	3.04 2.82 0.99	12:3 11:7 6:3	11.31 6.73 6.84	45.8 32.2 43.6			000 1044
Oil Stations. 74,829 18,223 4,667c 15,246 2,977 3,45 32.5 201 18.9 9.8 2.72 0.8 0 Stratford 26,085 7,163 2,786 6,922 691 7,28 201 18.9 0.89 8.3 290 27.2 0.8 0 Stratford 26,085 14,716 7,486 2,786 2,977 3,608 2,925 19.5 11.4 9.9 39.9 29.4 7.7 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Waipukurau Totals	14,154	4,660		$\frac{945a}{31,507}$	4,450	7,991	9,644	5-50	48.2 37.0	3.22	39.8	1.23	10.7	5.81	37.7		:	:
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oil Stations. Hastings Stratford			10,579 4,136		15,246 6,922	2,977	::	3.45	32.5 39.0	2.01 3.24	18.9	0.89	8.3	2.90 5.43	27.2			0 0
Hydro Stations. 6,722 3,506 2,793 420a 3,213 2294 728 96-0 5-88 77-6 0-89 11.7 6-77 89-3 0-74 0-74 Ashburton. 161,496 12,713 7,333 2,55h 10,184 3,529 272 23-6 1-8 0-58 5-0 2-06 17-9 0-8 Ashburton. 161,496 13,713 7,333 2,85h 10,184 3,529 27-2 23-4 5-16 2-06 17-9 0-8 0-11 1-8 0-58 5-0 2-06 17-9 0-8 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-11 1-8 0-9 0-14 0-14 0-16 0-14 0-14 0-16 0-14 0-14 0-14 0-18 0-14 1-18 <td>Totals</td> <td>100,914</td> <td></td> <td>14,715</td> <td></td> <td>22,168</td> <td>3,668</td> <td>:</td> <td>3.95</td> <td>34.2</td> <td>2.25</td> <td></td> <td>1.14</td> <td>6.6</td> <td>3.39</td> <td>29.4</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td>	Totals	100,914		14,715		22,168	3,668	:	3.95	34.2	2.25		1.14	6.6	3.39	29.4	:	:	:
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Blui	6,722		2,793				; :	7.28	0.96 0.80	5.88 0.11	77.6	0.89 0.30	11.7	6.77	89·3	0 71	4 :	0 :
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ashburton Banks Peninsula Christohurch (CC)	161,495 91,354 559 143		7,333 4,615 63,160				2,633	2.72 6.36	23.6 43.3	1.48 3.59	12.9 24.4 0.8	0.58 5.15	35.0 35.0	2.06 8.74 7.57	17.9 59.4	_		000
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fyre Halswell	6,482		814 1,134			1		2.00 1.85	12.5	1.12	9 9 9 9 7 8	0.44 0.49	3.57.2	1.56	9.6 16.8	•		> .
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heathcote Kajapoj Kovaj	20,328 4,500 17,561		3,8/3 1,592 696			428 523 1 011	::	1.81	24·1 18·4	1.35	18:1 11:9 1:36:1	0.35 0.45 0.45	4 61 6 8 6 6	1.43 2.45	23.3 14.5 29.9	ထ ထ	o ge c	·
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lyttelton Rangiora (Berough) .	5,000 8,626				ର ି ବୌ	443 689	: : :	3.57	23.5 4.5 5.5 5.5	1.69	18-9	0.20	9 69	1.89	21·1 26·6			
74,099 7,223 4,627 4,466b 9,093 1,870 5.97 26.6 4.13 18.4 3.99 17.7 8.12 36.1 0 8 0 10,435 3,834 1,817 734b 2,551 1,283 2.60 38.3 1.23 18.2 0.50 7.3 1.73 25.5 0 6 0 8,756 3,159 2,647 577d 3,224 65 1.96 16.8 1.65 14.2 0.36 3.1 2.01 17.3 Flat	Rangiora (County)	23,878					299 2,935	: :	3.15 2.65	20.0 35.3	1.72	10.9 16.9	1.20	3.7	$\frac{2.92}{1.55}$	18.5		:	00
	Springs-Elleamere Sumner Tai Tapu	. 74,099 . 10,435 . 8,756					1,283	1,870	5.97 2.60 1.96	26.6 38.3 16.8	4.13 1.23 1.65	18:2 18:2 14:2	3.99 0.50 0.36	17.7 7.3 3.1	8·12 1·73 2·01	36·1 25·5 17·3	တတ		00

Table Q.—Summary of Returns of Operating Results for the Year ended 31st March, 1925—continued.

	Capital	Gross		-	Total	Net Results.	esults.	Average Revenue.	evenue.	Working-costs.	-costs.	Capital Charges	harges.	Total Costs.	Costs.	Ret	Retail Selling-rates	tes.
Title.	Outlay at 31st March, 1925.	Kevenne (not includ- ing Rates).	Working- expenses.*	Capital Charges.	Annual Costs.	Profit.	Loss.	Per Unit sold.	Per Kw. of Max.	Per Unit sold.	Per Kw. of Max.	Per Unit sold.	Per Kw. of Max.	Per Unit sold.	Per Kw. of Max.	Lighting.	Heating.	Power.
Hudro Stations—continued.								-		-	-				-			
i. Coleridge—continued.	£ 6	43 G	43 F	43 G	¥,	42 i	♀ }	ن وب	GH (d.	બ	d.	다. 다	ď.	એ <u>લ</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s d
Waimairi	91,088	12,845	6.846	0,0/4a 2,415a	18,444	1,735	: :	3.16	34.0 36.6	2.7 1.68	20.5 19.5 19.5	0.59	6.9	2.27	32.3 26.4	0 G) 4 %	0 es
3.	907,869	130,186	47,328	68,963	116,291	13,895	: :	1.33	16.5	0.49	0.9	0.72	8.1	1.21	14.7		0	0 2
	27,057	7,255	4,731	1,646a	6,377	878	:	3.75	30.7	2.63	21.5	0.92	10 c	3.55 2.55	29.0	0 0	e 0	en 4
6. Havelock North	1,950	3,249	357	1,7340	2,844	604	: :	3.27 4.27	29:0 27:4	3.59	23:0	G).T	s.c1	3.50	5.0.5 73.0		at o	ه د
7. Hawera County Electric	81,392	21,392	8,370	6,5566	14,926	6,466	: :	5.50	44.7	2.15	16.8	1.69	14.9	3.84	31.7	$0 7\frac{1}{4}$	0 24	0 34
Co., Ltd. 8. Kanieri Electric Limited	34,256	5,716	4,229	1,325d	5,554	162	:	0.65	9.7	0.49	7.3	0.15	5.3	0.64	9.6	9 0	0 13	0
		1	,	1	1	1				1			6	···-	1		٠.	•
9. Kapongat	16,342	2,115 1,300	1,199	581a 644a	1,780	335	:	5.34 6.30	36.0 10.1	3·19 0·86	21.4 6.7	1.55	10.3 8.96	4.74	31.7	သာ ဝ ၁ င	4 4	0 4
	14,784	672	640	301a	941	OGF :	269	86. 69. 69.	17.9	3.31	17.5	1.56	8 8 9	4.87	25.7	0 0	0 44	ξ.
	4,379	1,173	1,009	120	1,129	4:	:	5.09	20.5	2.00	20.2	0.59	20.0	5.59	22.7	,	۰.	$0 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
13. Murchison	15,200	1,455	570	834a	1,40 4	51		25.55 26.50 26.50 26.50	15.7	1.24	ာ တ	1.82	9-6	3.0e	7.91		lat o	•
	11,500	2,999	1,971	29, 190e 750a	2,721	278	4,010	3.16	35.8 35.8	2.25	25.3 25.3	0.86	 9-6 9-8	3.11	34.9	0	0 0	00
	9,168	2,233	1,404	570a	1,974	526	:	8.24	38.4	5.81	25.5	2.36	10-4	8.17	35.9	_	0	0 3
	15,873	2,925	1,682	1,052f	2,734	191		5.59	30.7	3.61	8.61	2.26	12.4		32.5	6 0	0 4	9 0
10. Upwake	99,230	9,058 851	1,747	4,7902	0,037	030	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	4.45 4.93	23.8 0.33.8	1.40 9.38) 0 0 0 0	4·10	2.5 5.6	00.00	5.82 6.4.9	:	: 0	. 0
	6,375	201	183	349a	532	:	331	4-60	ော်	4.19	5.7	7.99	10.0	12-18	16.6	9 0	90	9 0
	22,467	3,727	1,067	1,841b	2,908	818	:	4.28	46.5	1.27		5.16	23.8	3.46	37.6	œ	o .	$0 - 2\frac{1}{2}$
20. Reciton Electric Light and Power Co. (Limited)	0,816	3,212	2,265	:	2,265	947	:	4.39	20.2	98.80 8.80	%1.%	:	:	9.30	8.78	±i	Flat rates	
Ξa	13,692	4,523	2,912	653a	3,565	928	:	4.01	23.4	2.82	16.3	0.63	3.6	3.45	19.9		0 14	0
	61,530	5,604	2,199	2,678a	4,877	727	:	3.25	12.8	1.33	5.5	1.62	6.4	2.95	11.6		: 3° O	6
23. Tauranga Te Puke	134, 143 9, 730	12,276 2,041	3,426	4, 198a 975h	7,624	4,652	:	3 <u>4</u>	31.1	0.32	5.0	0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00	1.05	0.7I	1.1.1	0 0	#7 E	310
24. Tourist Dept. (Rotorua)	52,654	10,293	4,997	4,7396	9,736	557	: :	4.29	37.2	2.15	6.81	2.04	17.9	4.19	36.8	•		*************
M	522,973	65,185	14,106	34,025b	48,131	17,054	: 1	0.33	7.9	80.0		0.50	4.1	0.28	8.0		: (: 6
Cambridge	95,188	94 505	0,431	19,400	13,293 93,640		1,713	2.44 9.76	28.3	1.28	6.9	1.55 2.75	0.81	3.01	9.1.6 9.1.6	э Э с	n [;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
Hamilton	51,570	24,731	13,016	7,207a	20,223	4.508	: :	4.22	30.98 30.98	25.52	1.61	1.23	10.6	3.45	29.7		20	0 0
Te Aroka	16,681	5,828	2,955	764a	3,719	2,109	:	3.87	33.0	2.19	18.7	0.57	4.8	2.76	23.5		0	0
Te Awamutu	131,610	15,177	9,312	10,582a	19,894	: 0	4,717	2.5I	26.1	1.67	17.4	1.90	19.7	3.57	37.1		00	en e
Thames Valley	530.289	68.863	31.840	1,200a 38,551a	70,391	#10,7	1.528	1.73	20.7	0.94	25.0	1.14	13.5	2.08	24.7	9 8	0 en	0 e0
26. Waimea Electric Supply	16,873	2,284	1,780	833%	2,613	•	$^{-329}$	6.20	22.1	4.86	17.3	2.27	8.1	7.13	25.4	6 0	4	0 4
Co. (Brightwater)	109 666	16 749	4 416	4 9660	8 689	8 067			35.6		0.4		ė		18.5	-	0 31	6
	54,381	7,739	5,695	2,614a	8,306		567	1.15	11.5	0.97	# L-6	0.44	4.4	1.41	14.1		š :	:
	12,936	4,329	2,631	817a	3,448	881	:	2.76	38.5	1.73	24.2	0.54	7.5	2.27	31.7	90	en e	en e
29. Waitaki (Uamaru)	40,401	11,127	0,419	94.00	11,103	42,5	:	7.75	58.8 69.7	21.7	1.66	27.7	20-0	4.34 6.00	1.65		n 4	9
31. Whakatane	47.500	2.810	1.112	3.357a	4.469	721	1.659	3.43	20.1	1.36	6.7	4.11	24.0	5.47	91.6		800	. 0
	87,909	12,099	6,322	4,734d	11,056	1,043	:	0.36	5.5	0.19	5.0	0.14	2.5	0.33	5.1		0 25	0 23
Cement Co. (Wairua) Kamo	6 885	507	10	9180	733		196	4.35	91.3	9.76	18.4	1.50	ą.	10 60 10	6.96			4
Whangarei	38,553	11,552	5,495	1,469c	6,964	4,588	oa :	3.40	32.0	1.84	17.3	0.49	4.6		21.9	0 0	0 0	* es
	4,632	1,094	740	4736	1,213	:	119	6.64	:	4.95	:	3.17	:	8.12	:		:	0 4
Totals	6,181,893	913,638	384,162 449,011	449.011	833,173	102,479	22,013	1.70	23.6	0.72	6.6	0.84	11.6	1.56	21.5	:	:	:
* Includes wages, fuel, and maintenance.	intenance.	+ Last vear's	+ Last year's foures, this vear's not available	moon's not av	oilable	" Includes	a Includes interest and sinking funds	"inbing fin		h Includes interest deriverietien	-towart day	- vototion	ond sinking funde	£ com A	o Tnofné	To a find an interest	sintring and and	Sec ner

* let describe and maintenance. † Last year's figures, this pear's figures, this year's figures, this pear's figures, the control of the cont

Table R.—Available Water-power in New Zealand: Schemes of 1,000 Horse-power and over.

Source of Power.		Position of Power-house.	Available Flow: Cubic Feet per Second.	Available Head.	on 50-	ge Power per-cent. Factor.	Nearest City, Port, or Deep Water.	Distance.
		Nor	TH ISLANI).				
North Auckland District-			1	Ft.	H.p.	Kw.	!	Miles.
Wairua Falls		Wairua Falls	150*	130	3,200	2,400	Whangarei	18
Omapere		Utakura Stream	11*	550	1,000	750		
South Auckland District							:	
Kaituna		Kaituna River	500†	784	65,000	50,000	Tauranga	25
10.		137	4.3034	00	- 400		Auckland	125
Wairoa River	• •	Wairoa	420*	80	5,600	4,200	Tauranga	20
Waikato River		Aratiatia Rapids	4,400†	170	136,000		Auckland	154
Waikato River		Orakeikorako Rapids	4,400	35	14,000	10,000	Auckland	148
Waikato River	• •	Aniwhaniwha Falls	4,400	80	32,000	24,000	Auckland	142
Waikato River		Atiamuri Rapids	4,400†	25	10,000	7,500	Auckland	139
Waikato River		Arapuni Gorge	5,300†	165	163,000	120,000	Auckland	105
Waikato River		Horahora Rapids	5,300†	27	13,000	10,000	Auckland	97
Pokaiwhenua River		Horahora Rapids	165*	170	4,600	3,400	Auckland	97
Marakopa Falls		Marakopa	90	420	3,100	2,300	Te Kuiti	27
Wairere Falls	• •	Wairere Falls	160*	60	1,600	1,200	Te Kuiti	22
Hawke's Bay District			İ					
Waikaremoana		Upper Waikaretaheke	530†	1.100	97,000	75,000	Gisborne	50
Waikaremoana		Lower Waikaretaheke	530+	360	32,000	24,000	Napier	60
Te Reinga Falls		Te Reinga Falls	124	125	1,300	1,000	Gisborne	35
Waikohu River		Waikohu	45†	847	6,000	4,500	Gisborne	28
Wanganui District					ĺ			
Mangawhero River		Raukawa Falls	125	90	1,000	750	Wanganui	45
Mangawhero River		Wanganui River	125	680	7,100	6,950	Wanganui	24
Rangitikei River		Makohine	1,500†	300	75,000	56,000	Wanganui	48
Wangaehu River	• •	Wangaehu River	260	70	1,500	1.100	Wanganui	25
Karioi		Karioi	300*	180	8,800	6,600	Wanganui	60
Taranaki District—							_	
		Waitara River	400	140	4,600	3,600	New Plymouth	12
	• •	WWW 1 2 43		250			New Plymouth	12 4
Waiwakaiho Manganui River		Waiwakaiho Waitara River	150† 415†	$\frac{250}{340}$	$6,200 \\ 26,000$	4,800 19,400	New Plymouth New Plymouth	25
G	• •		110	010	20,000	10,100	1.00 Liyinoudi	
Wellington District—		C1	100	00=	24 000	10.000		
Mangahao River		Shannon	160†	895	24,000	18,000	Wellington	65
Makuri River	• •	Makuri Gorge	100*	384	6,400	4,800	Pahiatua .	20
Waiohine		Woodside		120	2,400	1,800	Masterton	15
Hutt River		Mangaroa	200†	330	11,000	8,300	Wellington	24
Tauherenikau		Featherston	150*	440	11,000	8,300	Wairarapa	<u>::</u>
Kourarau	• •	Kourarau	20	755	2,680	2,000	Masterton	12
Totals-North Isl	and				776,080	582,650		

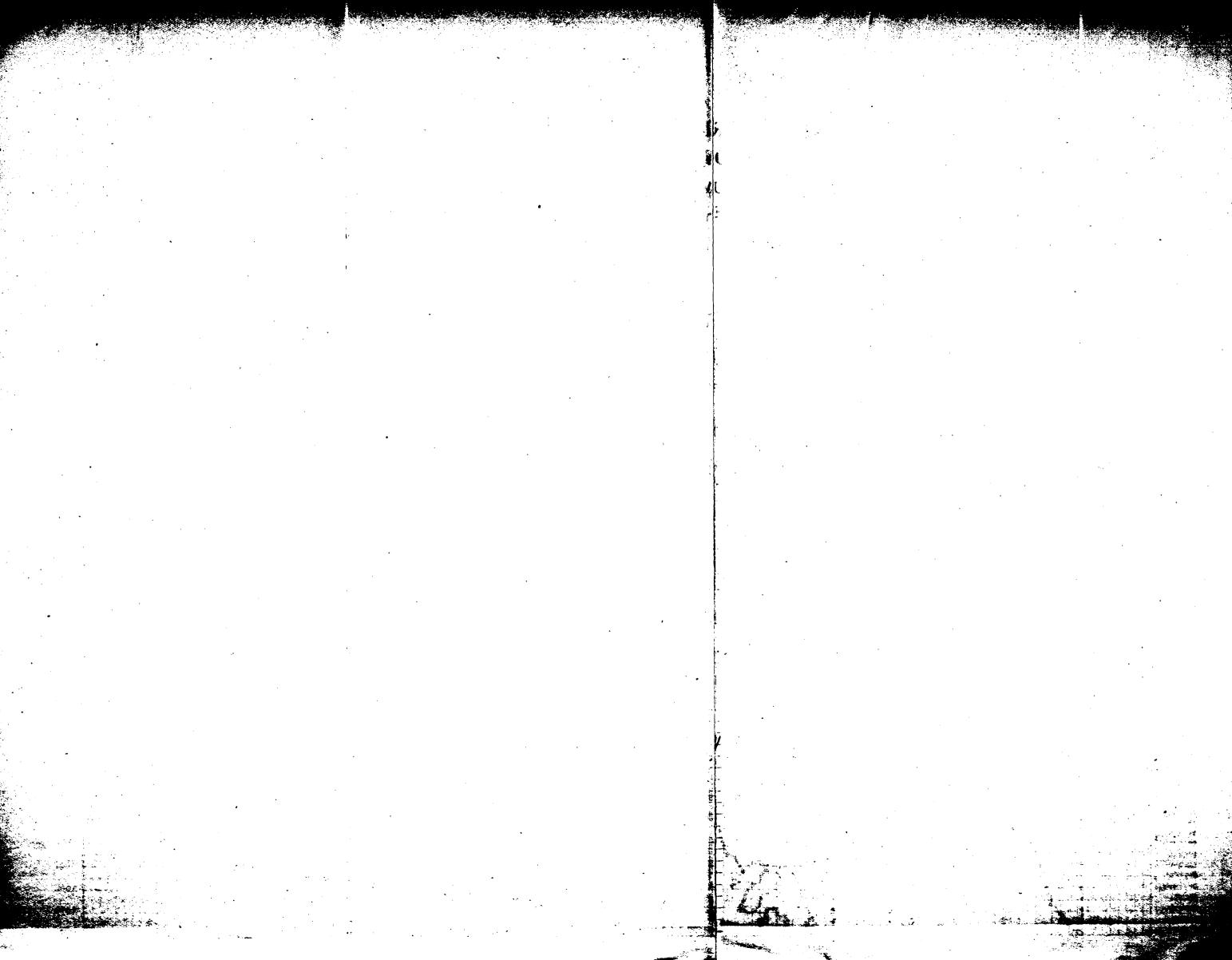
^{*} Signifies daily storage available to utilize 50-per-cent. load factor.

[†] Signifies seasonal storage made available.

TABLE R.—AVAILABLE WATER-POWER IN NEW ZEALAND—continued.

Postion of Power-house.				Available					
Marbicrough District—	Source of Power.		Position of Power-house.	Flow: Cubic Feet per	Available	on 50-1	per-cent.	Port, or	Distance.
Marbicrough District—			_			1			
Clarence	T		Sot	TH ISLAND		1.7	7.5		. 3.51.
Waihopai River			Writes berry	840		H.p.		Blonhoim	
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^{*} Signifies daily storage available to utilize 50-per-rent. load factor. † Signifies seasonal storage made available.



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APPENDIX E.

OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY: EXTENSION BEYOND CROMWELL.

REPORTS BY DISTRICT ENGINEER MARKS, INSPECTING ENGINEER BAKER, AND THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF RESPECTIVELY.

DISTRICT ENGINEER TO ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

CROMWELL TO HAWEA.

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY.

Object of the Report.—Improved facilities for transport in the Upper Clutha Valley were asked for by the settlers, some of whom suggest the provision of an improved hard-surfaced highway, and others an extension of the Otago Central Railway beyond Cromwell. The object of this report is therefore to consider fully the merits and costs of each proposal, and to deduce therefrom—

(a) Whether either or both are justified at the present state of settlement and production, and, if so, to what extent; (b) whether the future prospects of increased settlement and production will warrant either, and when.

Description of District.—The district concerned comprises the extensive flat lands along the Clutha Valley extending northward of Cromwell and widening to the south of Lake Hawea, and in the region of Mount Barker, Pembroke, and the Cardrona Valley, together with the Tarras flats and downlands and Ardgour Settlement in the Lindis Valley. The total flat country comprises about 65,000 acres. In addition there are about 1,300,000 acres of high sheep-country bordering the valley and around the lakes which have no other outlet.

A fair amount of very old settlement exists scattered throughout the district, being more concentrated about Hawea Flat and Mount Barker.

Practically the whole of the flat area must rely upon irrigation for its usefulness as country suitable for close settlement. This has been practised in a very small way by private enterprise, but of recent years the Government has started to give attention to this region by providing extensive irrigation schemes. Of these irrigation schemes, Ardgour (2,000 acres) has just been completed, and Tarras (7,000 acres) is nearing completion. Quite extensive irrigation development is now being resorted to by private enterprise about Pembroke and in the Cardrona Valley.

Preliminary investigations also show that Government works may provide irrigation for some 20,000 acres about Hawea, 1,000 acres between Luggate and Queensbury, 2,000 acres about Bendigo, and 2,000 acres between Queensbury and Lowburn. Summarizing, it would appear that at least half of the total flat area of 65,000 acres may be brought under irrigation. These irrigation-works, if pursued, might have a tremendous bearing upon the subject of transport by increasing the production of the district to an incredible extent.

Dairying is likely to take a very prominent place in the industries of the district, together with the export of large quantities of lucerne and other hay, while sheep raising and fattening will also become tremendously increased. The sheep-carrying capacity of the hill lands will also be very largely increased by the provision of winter feed produced on the irrigable lands.

General.—Altogether this district offers such possibilities for increased settlement and production that its claims to consideration by the Government in regard to improved transport facilities cannot be ignored. To those people like myself who, from intimate knowledge, have realized what this district is likely to attain there would not be any hesitation in recommending the Government to proceed steadily onwards with a railway, purely as a national developmental work, at such annual rate of expenditure as the national finances might permit. It would, of course, be a great many years before such a railway would pay directly on the present very liberal railway transport tariff. This fact is unfortunately very evident with respect to most branch railways, but though some of these may now prove to have been unwarranted in most cases, and particularly in respect to the present Otago Central Railway, when the amount of settlement and production is realized, it is not possible to view them other than as sound assets in the development of the Dominion. However, realizing that in the matter of national development the Dominion has reached a stage when further immediate extension might be considered to be too far ahead of a sound rate of progress, it appears necessary to take a full and careful consideration of the present and immediate future situation before a decision is made with respect to committing the Dominion to any considerable increase in its national indebtedness.

The matter of the alternative method of transport by improved highway must also be analysed in comparison with a railway.

Terminating-point, Luggate. To enable a fair comparison to be made between the merits of a railway and an improved highway a terminating-point must first be decided upon. This point will be fixed first for a railway, as the limit of its extension into a district is likely to be shorter than for a road, which latter might be carried on farther or on divergent lines to lower standards of construction.

There seems to be no doubt that the vicinity of Luggate should mark the permanent terminus of a railway or specially constructed highway. At this point the lands on each side of the Clutha River are connected by a permanent heavy traffic-bridge, and roads radiate from it to the open lands both sides of the river. The greatest distance from the Luggate Bridge to the extremities of the open lands is about 9 miles, being about the same for the flats on both sides of the river. An extension beyond Luggate would slightly benefit one side without improving the situation for the other side. Therefore, for the purposes of comparison between road and railway, the length considered will be taken as ending at Luggate, and any road improvements beyond that point may be considered separately.

The distances between Cromwell and Luggate are approximately 27½ and 29 miles by the proposed routes of railway and road respectively.

SECTION II .- PROPOSED EXTENSION OF OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Having made an exploration survey and a study of the country in the Upper Clutha Valley from the point of view of the most suitable and economical location for any possible future extension of the above railway, I beg to report as follows:-

Previous Trial Survey.—From the present terminus at Cromwell a very old survey shows a proposed railway on the district lithos terminating at the north-west end of Hawea Flat, near the outlet of Lake Hawea. This location adheres throughout to the east side of the Clutha River, being fairly close to the river to opposite Luggate, and then diverging and following up Lagoon Creek and diagonally across Hawea Flat. This route entails fairly heavy rock formation from Cromwell to Rocky Point (near Bendigo), and again gets into fairly heavy work and grades in following up Lagoon Creek and grading down again on to Hawea Flat.

Proposed Terminus (Luggate).—I am of opinion that if any extension is made it should never at any time proceed beyond Luggate. This would cut out the heavier work and grades in Lagoon Creek, and would end at a point sufficiently near to the farthermost good land and most suited to both

sides at the river.

Recommended Route.—Cross to the right bank at Cromwell, follow right bank to Bendigo, recross

to the left bank, and follow same to opposite Luggate.

Referring to the litho Dunedin No. M.R.S. 5, forwarded under separate cover, the original survey is shown in black, a more suitable deviation thereof in green, and the recommended alternative route in red. The latter, notwithstanding the heavy cost of crossing the Clutha River twice, shows a saving of £87,740 (see comparative estimates). It also traverses the open flat lands along the front of Mount Pisa Settlement, instead of following the useless rocky country on the opposite side.

Length and Estimated Cost.—The distance, Cromwell to Luggate, by the recommended route is

27½ miles, and the total estimated cost £333,920, or an average of £12,120 per mile.

Although these figures appear particularly low, they are calculated from a close exploration of the ground throughout, and are believed to be reliable. Most of the route is flat in cross-section and requiring practically no earthwork. Where the slope is sidelong, quantities have been allowed for liberally from typical cross-sections. After crossing the Clutha River at Cromwell not a cubic yard of rock will be met with for the entire length, but such light formation required will be entirely in light soil and loose gravel, which may be handed generally with ploughs, scoops, and graders. Suitable ballast can be obtained almost anywhere along the line. Cost of permanent-way materials and buildings has been based on current values.

For the purposes of an estimate Cromwell Bridge has been regarded as a steel structure of about

100 ft. spans on high concrete piers and cylinders.

Bendigo Bridge.—At this point the river is wide and does not rise much in flood. The bed is apparently gravel, and provision has been made for short-span rolled-steel joists or plate girders on timber or concrete pile piers.

Proposed Extension, Cromwell to Luggate. Estimate of Cost.

Recommended Route (shown red on map forwarded).

Cromwell-Bendigo Section					£	£
General construction, \(\frac{1}{2} \) mile at £45,000 \(\)					22,500	
Clutha River Bridge at Cromwell, 400 ft.					-18,000	
General construction—					,	
1 mile at £25,000					25,000	
$11\frac{1}{2} \text{ miles at } £11,000 \qquad \dots \qquad \dots$				• •	124,760	
Clutha River Bridge at Bendigo, 600 ft. a		••	• •	• •	12,000	
Chama triver bridge at bendigo, 000 it. a	0.220	• •	• •		12,000	202,260
D. Jima I manata Castian						202,200
Bendigo-Luggate Section—					51 950	
General construction, 10 ¹ / ₄ miles at £5,000	• •	• •	• •	• •	51,250	
Lindis River Bridge	• •	• •	• •	• •	3,000	
General construction—					10.050	
$1\frac{1}{3}$ miles at £12,200		• •	• •	• •	16,270	
$2\frac{1}{3}$ miles at £6,000		•,•		• •	14,000	
3 mile at £10,000			• •		7,500	
						92,020
Stations—						
Cromwell (two additional cottages)					2,000	
Lowburn (siding, shelter-shed, and stock-	yards)				2,000	
Bendigo (siding, shelter-shed, and stock	z-yards, plus	goods-sh	ed and	$_{ m three}$		
cottages)		-			7,000	
Tarras (same as Bendigo, but with four co					8,000	
	••				2,000	
Luggate (terminus station: Goods-shed,					-,	
nine cottages)			nou, coo.	,	16,000	
inne cottages)	• •	• •	• •	• •	10,000	37,000
						51,000
Land—440 acres at £6	• •	• •	• •			2,640
Grand total						£333,920
•						

Total length, 27½ miles. Average estimated cost per mile, £12,140.

Note.-"General construction" includes earthwork, permanent-way, culverts, fencing, and small bridges :-

Estimate of Cost.

(Route shown green on map forwarded, and not recommended.)

(Troute amount gr	teen on	map torn	arucu, a	ince wor re	COmmenc	icu.,		
Cromwell-Bendigo Section— General construction— 1 ² / ₃ miles at £45,000								£ 75,000
8 miles at £25,000								200,000
3 miles at £5,000				• •				15,000
Estimated for same section by recon	nmendec	i route		• •	1 t	• •	٠.	290,000 202,260
Difference in favour	of recor	nmended	route			• •		£87,740
		Commer	ce.					
The length of the section, Cromwell-Average cost of maintenance and sig Car and wagon expenses per train-m Average cost of traffic and general expenses.	gnals on lile	Otago Co				••	$27\frac{1}{2}$ m £250 g 67d. 45d.	iles. per mile.
Assuming one train each way p Cromwell-Luggate Section:—	oer day,	the follo	wing rep	oresents t	the total	annual c	xpense £	s for the
Maintenance and signals							6,875	
Locomotive car and wagon				• •	• •		4,790	
Traffic and general							3,218	
Trame and general	• •		• •	• •		• •	J,210	
Interest at 5 per cent. on c	apital co	ost (£333,	920)				14,883 16,696	
Total and	nual exp	enditure				£	31,579	

Estimate from Revenue from Cromwell-Luggate Railway at Present Stage of Development of Upper Clutha Valley.

(From Railways Statement: Estimate based on Ordinary Railway Rates.)

It is assumed that half the present passenger traffic and two-thirds of the present goods traffic to and from Cromwell would be carried over the Cromwell–Luggate Section. Three-quarters of this traffic would be carried over the full section and the remainder for a distance of 17 miles.

GOODS.

	Unit.		Quantity.	Distance carried.	Rate per Mile.	Revenue	•
Grain	Ton		700	Miles. $27\frac{1}{2}$	d. 1·32	£ s. 107 17	d
Wast	 ,,		700 700	$\frac{17}{27\frac{1}{2}}$	1·32 4·40	66 1 353 0	
	 100 C.B.M.		$700 \\ 1,260 \\ 1,260$	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 27\frac{1}{2} \\ 17 \end{array}$	4•40 0•40 0•40	$ \begin{array}{rrr} 218 & 3 \\ 59 & 15 \\ 35 & 14 \end{array} $	
Class A	Ton		$\frac{370}{365}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\frac{1}{2} \\ 17 \end{array}$	6·90 6·90	292 10 180 16	
· · ·	 ,,		365 365 360	$rac{27rac{1}{2}}{17} \ 27rac{1}{2}$	5·56 5·56 4·48	232 10 143 15 184 14	
Class C . Class D .	 ;; ···		360 360	$\begin{array}{c} 27\frac{2}{2} \\ 17 \\ 27\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	4·48 3·66	114 6 150 16	(
Cattle	Truck of 8		360 170	$\frac{17}{27\frac{1}{2}}$	3·66 7d.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 93 & 6 \\ 17 & 0 \end{array}$	(
Sheep and pigs :	Truck of 60		$ \begin{array}{c} 170 \\ 7,390 \\ 7,380 \end{array} $	$17 \ 27 \frac{1}{2} \ 17$	7d. 7d. 7d.	10 10 98 14 61 0	(

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

					Number.	Distance.	Rate.	Revenue.
First class	• •				1,333	Miles. $27\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 4 8	£ s. 6
Second class		• •		• •	$\begin{array}{c} 445 \\ 3,276 \end{array}$	$\frac{17}{27\frac{1}{3}}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cc} & 72 & 6 \\ & 532 & 7 \end{array}$
,,	• •				1,092	17	2 3	122 17
Parcels, luggag	ge, mails	s, &c.	• •				••	$\begin{array}{c} 1,038 \ 10 \\ 203 \ 3 \end{array}$
		Total ye	arly reve	nue fron	n goods and	passengers		£3,662 0

SECTION III.—EXAMINATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF HIGHWAY COMMUNICATION.

ROUTE OF THE HIGHWAY.

As was shown in Section II of this report, it is expedient to terminate any specially constructed highway at Luggate for the purposes of comparison.

From Cromwell to Bendigo there are two alternatives: (a) Cromwell to Lowburn by the right bank, crossing the Clutha at Lowburn, thence along the left bank; (b) Cromwell to Lowburn and on to opposite Bendigo along the right bank, crossing the river near Bendigo, and thence following the left bank as in (a). The latter is undoubtedly the better of the two.

Route (a) traverses easy and well-settled country to Lowburn, but the left bank from Lowburn

to Bendigo would entail heavy rock formation through sparsely settled land.

The bridge over the Clutha River at Bendigo would be about 600 ft. long, while that at Lowburn would be only 350 ft. long, both bridges being of the same type. The difference between the costs of the two bridges is more than compensated by the extra cost of construction on the left bank between Lowburn and Bendigo.

Route (b) traverses flat, easy country all the way to Bendigo, and would serve a district with a

rapidly rising population, including the newly subdivided Mount Pisa Settlement.

From Bendigo to Luggate the eastern route is the only feasible one. The Clutha would be crossed at the point previously chosen for the railway-bridge. As the Lindis River must in any case be bridged, there is no advantage in continuing farther up the right bank of the Clutha before crossing over. Should the construction of the railway-bridge be authorized, it will be seen that with little extra expense the bridge at Bendigo could be made to serve both road and railway. The same might apply to the Lindis River Bridge; but, being much shorter, it is likely that two separate bridges would be preferable. From the Lindis to Luggate the route traverses comparatively flat country which is likely to be more closely settled in the future.

TYPE OF ROAD.

The question of a tar-scaled or tar-grouted road as compared with a gravel road is in this case not difficult to decide.

Tar-grouted Road.—For the construction of a road of the above type the present surface would require to be scarified, surface metal screened and re-rolled, then, after consolidation, bitumen-grouted in the usual way.

The approximate cost per mile of a 20 ft. tar-grouted road, assuming that about 4 in. of gravel will require to be added to bring the thickness of metal up to that required for heavy traffic, is as follows:—

£ s. d.

				£246	0	0
Annual maintenance			٠.	100	0	0
Annual cost per mile— Interest on capital at 5 per cent. and renewal f	und at 2	per cent.		£ 146		d. 0
				£2,074	13	4
Labour and rolling	• •			160	0	0
332 cubic yards screened fine gravel at 10s.				166	0	0
18,560 gallons bitumen at 1s. 2d.				1,082	13	4
1,332 cubic yards screened gravel at 10s.				666	0	0

This road is capable of carrying over 2,000 motor-vehicles per day, including heavy motor-lornes. Tar-sealed Road.—The extremely low temperatures experienced in Central Otago during the winter months preclude the use of a tar-sealed surface. The expansion of water when freezing lifts the coat of tar and sand, particularly along the edges of the seal. Low temperatures have the effect of denaturing the tar or bitumen in that its cohesion disappears and the bond becomes brittle. This

effect appears to be permanent; the bond does not regain its former tenacity when the temperature rises to normal. For these reasons a tar-scaled surface is considered unsuitable for the purpose under consideration.

Gravel Road:—							£
Forming, per mile						 	250
Annual cost—							
Interest at 5 per	cent.	and renew	al fund	at 2 per c	ent.	 	15
Maintenance						 	60
							£75

A well-made gravel road will carry up to 500 vehicles per day, two-thirds of these being motor-driven. The present traffic along this road amounts to thirty vehicles per day, twenty being motor-driven.

From the foregoing it appears that the gravel road is the better of the two from the financial aspect; and, since it will cope with the traffic until it is sixteen times greater than it is at present, and the materials for its construction are conveniently available throughout its length, it is undoubtedly superior from the point of view of economy with reasonable service.

The following is an estimate of cost of a road, 20 ft. in width, from Cromwell to Luggate; 27 of the 29 miles will be gravel road; the remaining 2 miles—i.e., from the Railway-station at Cromwell for a distance of 2 miles towards Lowburn—a bitumen-grouted road has been allowed for. The first 2 miles from Cromwell extend across a sandy flat, and, besides overcoming any difficulties that might be experienced with a gravel road on sand, a tar-surfaced road is advisable within the Borough of Cromwell.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF PROPOSED HIGHWAY, INCLUDING BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

					£	s.	d.
20 ft. tar-grouted road at £2,075 per mil	.e				4,150	0	0
Gravel road: 27 miles forming at £250 p Bridges—	per mile	• •	••		6,750	0	0
Clutha River at Bendigo					12,000	0	0
Lindis River					2,250		0
Small bridges and culverts				٠.	7,000		0
					£32,150	0	0
Annual cost—					£	s.	d.
Interest on above at 5 per cent.					1,607	10	0
Renewal fund at 2 per cent.				٠	643	0	0
Maintenance, gravel road, 27 miles	at £60				1,620	0	0
Tar-grouted, 2 miles at £100	• •	• •	• •	٠.	200	0	0
					£4,070	10	0

COMMERCE.

Goods.

(An examination of the traffic to and from Cromwell Railway-station for the year ended 31st March, 1923.)

The second second	 		Cattle.	Sheep.	Timber in 100 ('.B.M.	General Goods.
Inward Outward Totals	 	 • •	96 413 509	3,305 18,847 22,152	3,708 3,774 3,782	Tons. 4,651 4,906 9,557

Assume that only two-thirds of this traffic may be attributed to the Upper Clutha north of Cromwell, which gives the following amended table:—

					Cattle.	Sheep.	Timber in 100 C.B.M.	General Goods.
Inward Outward Totals Equivalent	 weight	 s in tons			64 275 339 301	2,203 $12,565$ $14,768$ $1,576$	2,472 49 2,521 504	Tons. 3,100 3,271 6,371 6,371

Grand total in tons, 8,752.

Passengers.

Cromwell Railway-station returns for the year ended 31st March, 1923, show that the following tickets were sold (single and return): First class, 1,778; second class, 4,368: total, 6,146. These figures represent the number of people who left Cromwell by train during the year, and it is reasonable to assume that the same number returned, making a total of 12,292 passengers. Of this number it is estimated that half can be attributed to the district distinctly north of Cromwell, or 6,146 passengers.

The present cost of conveying passengers and goods between Cromwell and Luggate (21 miles) is estimated as—Goods, 33s. per ton; passengers, 16s. per passenger (single). Some of the goods and passengers are picked up *en route*, and it is reasonable to assume that 75 per cent. of the traffic is over the whole distance. The remaining 25 per cent. is assumed to originate at Bendigo.

	Сомм	ERCE.			
Goods—					£
Three-fourths of 8,752 tons at 3	3s.				 10,831
One-fourth of 8,752 tons at 25s.					 2,735
Passengers					
Three-fourths of 6,146 at 16s.			•,•		 3,688
One-fourth of 6,146 at 12s.	• •		• •	• •	 922
Annual maintenance, 29 miles at £20)				 $ \begin{array}{r} \hline 18,176 \\ 580 \end{array} $
					£18,756

The total cost of conveying the present traffic between Cromwell and Luggate is therefore

If the proposed highway is adopted the improved surface will probably reduce the transport charges to 20s. per ton for goods and to 10s. each for passengers; from Bendigo to Cromwell, 15s. and 7s. 6d. respectively.

The annual cost of transport would then be-

Goods—				£
Three-fourths of 8,752 tons at 20	s.	 	 	6,564
One-fourth of 8,752 tons at 15s.		 	 	1,641
Passengers—				
Three-fourths of 6,146 at 10s.		 	 	2,305
One-fourth of $6{,}146$ at $7s.$ $6d.$		 	 	576
			-	
			j	E11,086

The total annual cost of transport with present-day business on the proposed improved gravel highway will therefore be £11,086.

Capital cost of 29 miles of improved highway (including bridges), £32,150.

· L	1		J	., .	O	O	£	R	d.
Annual cost of improved highw	-	, .					4,070 $11,086$	10	0
Annual cost of haulage	• •	• •			• •	• •			
Total annual cost of t	ransport						£15,156	10	0
As shown, the total cost of tran	nsport o	n the	pres	sent r	oad is			18,7 15,1	
								£3,6	300

An improved highway will therefore reduce expenditure by about £3,600 yearly.

SECTION IV.—COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES.

It appears that for one train a day an annual expenditure of £31,579 is necessitated, assuming that the present traffic does not increase. The advent of the railway would mean a saving of—

						£
	Cost of haulage at present					18,176
	Railway revenue	• •			 • •	 3,662
						£14,514
to the	district each year, and a loss	to the	nation o	of		£
	Total annual expenditure of				 	 31,579
	Less total cost of present r	oad tra	$_{ m insport}$	• •	 	 18,756
						£12,823

yearly. However, every indication points to rapid development and closer settlement of this country in the future. Hence it is to be expected that business on the proposed section in a few years will be several times as much as at present, and may increase perhaps tenfold in fifteen years. shows what might be expected as business develops.

There will be practically no increase in the cost of rail transport until traffic reaches the capacity of one train per day each way, or four times the present business. After that the cost of rail transport will increase proportionally to the goods carried. From a national point of view, when the annual tonnage reaches 18,800 the railway will be as economical as a tar-grouted road, and when business reaches 22,400 tons yearly a gravel road will be no cheaper. It is clear that for annual tonnages beyond 22,400 the railway rapidly increases its superiority over both types of highway.

With the present concessions and preferential rates sheet B shows that a railway would always It appears, however, unfair to consider the railway on these tariffs, as the concessions are presumably made in the general national interests, and should be corrected, as far as the

Working Railways are concerned, by credits from the Consolidated Fund.

Plotted on the same graph are two curves representing flat-rate charges of 4.08d. and 4.36d. per ton-mile. These rates are arrived at by dividing the total maintenance costs of the New Zealand railways, together with the interest on capital cost of open lines at 3\frac{3}{4} and 5 per cent. respectively, by the number of ton-miles per annum. These figures represent the rates which evidently should be received by the Working Railways either from actual freight charges or by credits from the Consolidated Fund. On such corrected basis the proposed line would begin to show a profit when the traffic reached 28,500 tons per annum, adopting the 4.36d. per ton-mile rate, and at 30,500 tons per annum with a rate of 4.08d. per ton-mile.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a.) That the most rapid and ultimately the most efficient development of the latent assets of this district will be realized by the extension of the Otago Central Railway from Cromwell to

(b.) That if such extension be now authorized and proceeded with at a moderate rate, by the time it reaches Luggate, or shortly after, the annual commerce may reasonably be expected to have increased so as to make the railway the most economical means of transport from a national point of view.

(c.) That in the meantime the route of the main highway at present gazetted be altered to the route recommended herein.

(d.) That the first 2 miles of such amended highway route be immediately laid down as a targrouted highway, and the remainder of such amended route, where already constructed, be slightly improved as a gravel road.

(e.) That a bridge be erected over the Clutha River near Bendigo as a combined road and railway bridge, and such new roads as may be necessary to connect same with existing roads be constructed.

(f.) That a separate road-bridge be erected on the highway at the Lindis River.

(g.) That the County's suggestion to erect road-bridges over the Clutha River at Maungawera, and over the Hawea River near Camp Hill, to eliminate the present ferries, is not inconsistent with the probable future transport arrangements of the district.

J. D. MARKS, District Engineer.

CROMWELL TO HAWEA: PROPOSED RAILWAY.

Mr. Furkert,-

I have carefully examined Mr. Marks's report on the Cromwell to Hawea Railway proposal. His report is divided into four sections: Section I (two pages), general; Section II (six pages) deals with the location of the railway Cromwell to Luggate, its estimated cost, its annual charges and anticipated revenue, based on Cromwell Railway-station returns for the year ended 31st March, 1923; Section III (four pages) deals with road alternative, its location, cost, and annual charges and cost of handling transport by road; Section IV (two pages) compares railway and road alternatives and makes recommendations. I comment as follows:—

Section I.—Mr. Marks advises that the logical terminus for a railway-station is at the Luggate,

on right bank of river, for reasons which he details. His conclusions are sound.

Section II.—Mr. Marks's conclusion in favour of putting the first section of line on right bank of Clutha River and crossing the river twice is justified by an estimated difference in cost of the two alternatives of £87,740, and by the fact that the country on the right bank (the Lowburn and Pisa Run side) would help to serve a railway, and the rocky sidling on the other side of valley would not. However, I think his estimate is on the low side, and 15 per cent. should be added to it, though the comparison between right- and left-bank alternatives would still hold.

His estimate of revenue per annum from the Cromwell to Luggate Railway, based on splitting up and taking a definite fraction of traffic actually handled at Cromwell Station for year ended 31st March, 1923, arrives at a figure of £3,662 for the total revenue to be derived on that basis; but in view of the fact that nearly all goods would be on through consignment—that is, to or from Dunedin—his mileage rates are too high, and the figure of £3,662 should be reduced by £1,439 to

I have also computed the revenue that would be received off the extension were the same amount of goods freighted on the separate mileage basis, and the result is £5,686—this, of course, including passenger-fares and mails as before. The annual charges in respect to constructing this railway and operating one train each way per day are given by Mr. Marks as £31,579 (this would be higher if his estimate of cost is low, on account of greater interest charges).

Section III.—I do not think exception can be taken to the conclusions come to in discussion of Section III.

Section IV.—Works lately completed in this district—Clyde-Cromwell Railway, Ardgour and Tarras irrigation, and the recent cutting-up of Mount Pisa Run—have not had scope yet to very materially increase transport to or from the Upper Clutha Valley, but these developments will have material effect. It is interesting to note that total inwards and outwards tonnage for the year ended 31st March, 1924, was 11,511 tons, as against 9,557 for the previous year. Apparently the increase was in cheap-freighted goods, as revenue did not increase, and, of course, the increase may or may not have mainly come from the upper valley.

Mr. Marks, in his brief reference to probable future development, suggests that, as the proposed railway-extension becomes an accomplished fact, freight business may increase perhaps tenfold in fifteen years. I am not so optimistic. It is interesting to note the table on page ix of the Public Works Statement for 1924, giving the increase in railway business handled at Oturehua, Omakau, and Alexandra consequent on irrigation development in a period of nine years. Particulars there shown are appended, viz.:—

ar appointed,			1913-14.	1922-23.	per Cent.
Sheep	 	 	 46,000	70,700	54
Goods (tons)	 ٠	 	 3,010	6,200	106
Passengers	 	 	 5,900	7.452	26

I am convinced, however, as in the case of the Miller's Flat-Roxburgh Railway proposition, that the railway-extension proposal to Luggate should be contingent on the district bearing a special freight tax—for instance, such as a separate mileage tariff. If that were agreed to it will probably not be difficult to justify the railway-extension in the near future. For instance, we say that in 1923 the revenue on that basis on the Luggate Extension might have been £5,686; then production has only to increase sixfold and this railway-extension would just about pay, even without taking into account the added business on the existing opened line.

In the meantime the district urgently needs better communication, and a fair all-the-year-round road is the first step. The proposed Hawea irrigation scheme alone warrants it. Whether or not the route of main highway is immediately altered as recommended under "C" of the District Engineer's report, I consider that the road-construction, estimated at £32,150, including £12,000 for Clutha River Bridge, on the route recommended by the District Engineer, should be arranged for; and, considering that this work will be a developmental work, which the settlers, in as yet a thinly peopled back district, have been waiting a long time for, I think the Department could favourably consider finding a very big proportion of the cost. The merit of the location of road as proposed is that it directly serves all parts of the valley that are worth anything at all, and the District Engineer's analysis of cost in Section III of his report indicates that the improved road, even with 1923 thin traffic, would pay the country (viewed in the broad sense) well, and better than any other of the alternatives.

17th March, 1925. A. J. Baker.

OTAGO CENTRAL RAILWAY: EXTENSION BEYOND CROMWELL.

HON. MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

With reference to the attached report by the District Engineer, Dunedin, into the economics of the proposal to extend the Otago Central Railway to Hawea: The report has been criticized by Mr. Baker, Inspecting Engineer, and his comments are also attached.

With a great many of the conclusions I am in agreement, but one of the principal points on which there is room for a difference of opinion is the basis on which to assess the division, as between the extension and the whole railway system, of the freights received on goods and passengers carried over the extension. If one simply took the difference between the tariff rates for the distance from Dunedin to Cromwell, and Dunedin to, say, Luggate, the amount which would thereby be credited to the extension would be extremely small; but the chief point is that the construction of the railway will result in a great deal more traffic being carried on the whole railway than what is carried at present. If the railway is not built, progress in the Clutha Valley above Cromwell must necessarily be slow. The full effects and benefits of irrigation cannot be realized unless there is a means of transit both fairly rapid and reasonably cheap, so that if the railway were not built it would not be possible a few years afterwards to prove by the development of the country whether the railway would have paid or not. It appears to come back to a question of judgment on general principles as to the stimulating effect which the railway-extension, if made, would have on development generally.

If we take the total receipts for outward goods and passengers at a number of stations in Central Otago, including the terminus, we find that the same has doubled in the past ten years, and the tendency is for the rate of improvement to increase, so that, if a rate of development approximating to the past is continued, the business will double again within ten years, and probably in less than ten years.

If all the irrigable land in the Upper Clutha Valley could be brought into a state of productivity rapidly the rate of development suggested by the District Engineer might eventuate, but experience, not only in New Zealand but everywhere else, shows that it takes time, and a considerable time, for irrigated land to be fully developed. Even now, after a number of years during which water has been

available on Central Otago lands, these lands are not yet fully irrigated, and probably will not be for many years yet. Of course, if the railway is not built, then the land will lie undeveloped still longer—in fact, it may safely be stated that it will never be developed to its full capabilities with a railway not nearer than 30 miles.

I have always held the opinion that the railway should not be extended beyond a point adjacent to Luggate, and any extension beyond that should not, in my opinion, be considered. As has been done with other railways, I think the question of the train service necessary and the cost of operating the line should be referred to the Railway Department, and the developmental possibilities to the Agriculture Department, and when these reports are obtained the whole matter should be again

considered, after which I will prepare a full report on the subject.

I gathered from railway statistics that on quite a number of branch lines the revenue does not equal the expenditure. Although the Otago Central Railway is not quite in this position, nevertheless the amount of net revenue after paying all charges of operation is inadequate to meet the interest; and, while this is an unsatisfactory condition from the point of view of the railway considered only as a commercial concern, it is not necessarily unsatisfactory from the point of view of the country as a whole. There is no doubt that the removal of any of these railways will be a severe blow to the business life of the country served by them, and in the case of the Otago Central district the railway is an absolute necessity. Were it not in existence the greater part of the population would have to leave, as the transport charges on anything but wool would render the other industries of the district unprofitable. In cases where such a condition obtains I do not think any extension of the railway which cannot be shown clearly to be certain to improve the financial condition should be undertaken, unless arrangements are made whereby the further funds necessary to pay all charges and interest will be secured to the Railway Department, either by special tariff, special rate over the area served, a direct grant annually from the consolidated revenue, or a combination of some or all of these methods.

Meanwhile the Department's hands are very full, and the construction programme very extensive, so that I do not recommend any fresh authorization during the current session. When an officer is available I consider that the new line should be surveyed, so that a closer estimate of the cost can

be obtained.

F. W. FURKERT,

20th August, 1925.

Engineer-in-Chief.

APPENDIX F.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAIN HIGHWAYS BOARD.

The Chairman of the Main Highways Board to the Minister of Public Works, Wellington.

Sir ---

In accordance with the terms of section 24 of the Main Highways Act, 1922, we have now the honour to submit to you the first annual report on the main highways of the Dominion.

The report sets forth the operations under the Act for the year ending 31st March, 1925; but, as the first instalment of main highways was not declared till the 9th June, 1924, the period covered by the report amounts only to nine and two-thirds months.

Introductory.

The advent of the motor-car entirely changed the complexion of the roading problem in New Zealand, as elsewhere, and the cry for better roads arose very shortly after motor transport became an appreciable factor. Later on, with the rapid increase in the use of motor-vehicles, particularly heavy ones, the position became acute, and it was soon quite evident that the type of road that was suitable for slow-moving horse-drawn traffic was inadequate.

Prior to the Main Highways Act coming into operation it was usual for the Public Works Department, and to a lesser degree other Departments, to open up, form, bridge, and culvert new roads, and, when these were in a fit state to do so, to hand them over to the care and control of the local authorities, which in rural districts consist of County Councils, Road Boards, and Town Boards.

There were districts, particularly in the South Island, where a great deal of developmental work was done by the local authorities, with the assistance of 10 per cent. of proceeds of land sales. As a rule there was little expenditure of Government moneys on roadworks within cities and boroughs. The latest statistics show the length of roads under the control of these bodies to be as under:—

	Number.	Length of Roads.	
County Councils Road Boards Town Districts	$122 \\ 41 \\ 73$	Miles. 56,098 4,245 738	
	••	61,081	

In addition to the mileage of roads above shown there are also 3,544 miles of streets in the cities and boroughs, thus making a total length of roads and streets in the Dominion of 64,625 miles, of which at date 28,553 miles are metalled, 17,223 miles are unmetalled, and the balance largely undeveloped.

In counties where the country was sparsely populated, and the revenue derivable from rates was low, a certain number of roads have in the past been maintained more or less by means of grants or subsidies from the Government. It was found in New Zealand, as in other parts of the world, that under the strain of motor traffic the roads were deteriorating, while the popular clamour that they be improved to meet modern conditions was insistent. This led in 1921 to the introduction of a Main Highways Bill, which provided that all works of construction and maintenance on certain specified highways were to be carried out by the Government without any contribution from local authorities. The mileage then proposed was about 2,000 miles, but the Bill provided that these could from time to time be extended.

Main Highways Act, 1922.

It was contended, however, by the local authorities that the creation of these main highways under direct Government operation would lead to dual control and overlapping supervision, and also that it was undesirable to deprive the local authorities of all powers over roads within the areas under their jurisdiction. Further, it was claimed that the scheme by not covering a sufficient length of roads, consequently did not give adequate relief to the local authorities. In addition the scheme proposed to spend all the money derived from then proposed motor-taxation on a limited length of roads, a great proportion of which were running parallel with railways, and depriving the roads that brought the produce of the country to the railways of any assistance. For these reasons this Bill did not become law; but in 1922 a modified Bill again came before Parliament, and was finally passed as the Main Highways Act, 1922.

MAIN HIGHWAYS BOARD.

For the purposes of the Act (under section 5) a Board called the "Main Highways Board" was provided for. This Board was duly appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th June, 1923, and consisted of—

Chairman—F. W. Furkert (Wellington), Engineer-in-Chief and Under-Secretary, Public Works Department.

Members—G. C. Godfrey (Wellington), Assistant Under-Secretary, Public Works Department; G. T. Murray (Wellington), Inspecting Engineer, Public Works Department; A. E. Jull (Waipawa), representing the New Zealand Counties Association; J. D. Bruce, (Akaroa), representing the New Zealand Counties Association; M. H. Wynyard (Auckland), representing the motor-owners.

111 D.-1.

Owing to his appointment to the position of Secretary to the Marine Department, Mr. Godfrey resigned from the Board in April, 1924, and Mr. P. S. Waldie, Chief Clerk, Public Works Department, Wellington, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

HIGHWAY DISTRICTS.

Section 8 of the Act required that New Zealand should be divided into a suitable number of highway districts, having regard to geographical situation, community of interest, and other relevant considerations. To conform with the above requirement the Main Highways Board decided to divide the Dominion into eighteen highway districts. In the majority of cases the constituent local authorities acquiesced in the proposed grouping. In the remaining cases some slight adjustments were made to secure agreement. Counties in the several highway districts as finally adjusted and gazetted on the 4th October, 1923, are shown in schedule attached.

DISTRICT HIGHWAY COUNCILS.

Section 8 of the Act also required District Highway Councils to be set up in each highway district, these Councils being constituted to include a Public Works Engineer, and one person to represent each constituent county, with an executive of three to be appointed by the members of the Council. The personnel of these District Highway Councils was approved by the Main Highways Board on the 26th September, 1923.

DECLARATION OF MAIN HIGHWAYS.

Section 11 of the Act defined the functions of the District Highway Councils, which are to make recommendations for each year as to which roads within the several districts should be declared main highways, and what works should be done and what expenditure incurred on these highways during

that period.

The Board, in a circular letter to the District Highway Councils, advised that they should be guided by the following considerations when recommending roads for declaration as main highways:

- (a.) As to whether the roads may be regarded as arterial in that they carry appreciable volumes of through as well as local traffic:
- (b.) As to whether the roads connect large centres of population within the highway district:
- (c.) As to whether the roads carry appreciable traffic to and from seaports or railway centres within or without the highway districts.

For the purpose of gauging the respective volumes of through and of local traffic the District Highway Councils were informed that it would be advisable to obtain tallies or estimates of traffic, and this was done in the majority of cases.

The recommendations of the District Highway Councils were carefully looked into by the Board. It was found that the total length of highways so recommended was greater than could be adequately financed. In order to make a final decision, members of the Board visited quite a number of localities throughout New Zealand, and made a selection from the recommendations. By Order in Council dated 9th June, 1924, and appearing in *Gazette* issued on the 12th June, 1924, 5,931 miles were declared to be main highways. In terms of the Act the declaration should have been as from the 1st April, 1924, but the necessity for harmonizing the recommendations of the District Highway Councils with the Board's financial limitations, and the visits to the districts referred to above, resulted in the unavoidable delay indicated by the above date of gazetting.

DECLARATIONS OF GOVERNMENT ROADS.

On the same date 1,046 miles of main highways were gazetted Government roads, this action being in terms of section 22 of the Act, whereby the Board could declare any main highway to be a Government road, and provide a greater proportion of the cost of works of construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or repair of any main highway than prescribed by sections 18 and 19 of the Act. The highways that were so declared as Government roads were chiefly those in districts where settlement was sparse, and where the revenue from rates collectable by the local authorities was insufficient to meet the expenditure necessary for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of the high-ways therein. On the west coast of the South Island (Highway District No. 12) all the main highways were declared to be Government roads, but on the distinct understanding that the local authorities were to continue contributions towards the maintenance of these highways on at least the same scale as their average maintenance expenditure during the previous three years.

In the Rotorua district (Highway District No. 3), where tourist traffic predominates, and where

settlement is sparse, most of the highways have also been declared Government roads.

Under sections 18 and 19 of the Act the basis of payment by the Board is specified as being £1 for £2 for repairs and maintenance, and £1 for £1 for construction and reconstruction. There being some doubt as to the meaning of the term "reconstruction," the Board defined it as—"Where work on a road is of such a character that it simply restores the road to its original character and standard, this shall be considered as maintenance; but where the work is of an additional character, thereby improving the character and bringing the works up to a more permanent standard, then such extra work shall be considered as reconstruction, even though there may be no alteration in the location.'

EXTENSION OF MAIN HIGHWAYS THROUGH BOROUGHS.

Under section 23 of the Act the Board has power to contribute towards the maintenance and repair of any street in a borough which is a continuation of a main highway. Payment under this section is limited to a rate equal to that paid in respect of the maintenance and repair of the adjoining main highway.

Numerous requests were received from boroughs throughout the Dominion asking for assistance towards maintenance of their streets which were extensions of main highways, and in a small number of cases, where the traffic was overwhelmingly foreign to the borough, the Board agreed. It did not feel justified in widening the scope of this provision until the financial results of its first year's working had been demonstrated. At the 31st March, 1925, however, it decided that in all cases where the population of the borough did not exceed six thousand inhabitants assistance would be given under section 23. The length of road involved is approximately 180 miles.

FINANCE.

The Main Highways Account is subdivided as under:	
(a.) Revenue Fund, which includes—	£
Transfer from Consolidated Fund of at least	35,000
Proceeds of tax on tires and tubes, as collected through Customs	
Department (approximate)	150,000
Registration and license fees of motor-vehicles to cover period to	
31st March, 1926, estimated to produce	200,000
Probable approximate total per annum	£385,000

The net expenditure out of the Revenue Fund for the nine and two-thirds months ending 31st March, 1925, was £138,962, although when the Act is in full operation it is anticipated that this will rapidly advance. This sum was expended on maintenance and repair of main highways, administration charges, and fees relative to registration of motor-vehicles and annual licenses as scheduled below.

(b.) Construction Fund, which includes—

All moneys borrowed by the Minister of Finance as may be required for purposes of construction and reconstruction, to a limit of £3,000,000. This sum is intended to extend over a period of ten years. Annual amount available being thus 300,000 Transfer from Public Works Fund, not less in any year than . . . 200,000

The net expenditure out of the Construction Account for the nine and two-thirds months ending 31st March, 1925, was £233,305, though when the Act is in full operation it is anticipated that the payments necessary for works of construction and reconstruction will entail an expenditure up to the full amount available.

The estimates of amounts required for maintenance and repairs, construction and reconstruction, and all other items are forwarded by the District Highway Councils, and after review by the Board are incorporated in the Consolidated Fund Estimates and Public Works Estimates respectively, which in turn are submitted for approval to both Houses of Parliament, for inclusion in the annual appropriations.

For the year ending 31st March, 1925, the appropriations and expenditure under construction were as under:—

	Available for Authorization.	Appropriated.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Expenditure to Appropriations.
North Island South Island Administration charges and compensation for accidents to workmen	£ 486,980 111,014 21,500	£ 397,463 90,607 21,500	£ 186,716 35,706 10,867	47·00 39·50 50·70
Totals	619,494	509,570	233,289	46.00

while under maintenance the figures were,-

North Island South Island Administration charges Commission paid to Postal Department for collection of motor registration and license fees	£ 107,115 72,454 5,431	£ 107,115 72,454 5,431	£ 79,766 43,909 7,787 7,500	74·20 61·00
Totals	185,000	185,000	138,962	

The details of the appropriations and expenditure in the various highway districts, under both construction and maintenance, are shown in an appendix.

In addition to the moneys indicated in the two accounts above, there will be available for expenditure on highways under the Revenue Account a sum of approximately one and a half times the Board's contributions, which sum will be found by the local bodies. Under the Construction Account, if all work were carried out under the conditions of section 19 there would be approximately half a million derivable from local-body sources, but owing to the fact that a considerable amount of developmental work will be done on Government roads it is unlikely that this sum will exceed £400,000 per annum.

APPORTIONMENT BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH ISLANDS.

Under section 21 of the Act the revenue from licensing of motor-vehicles and from taxes on tires and tubes is to be apportioned between the North Island and the South Island in the discretion of the Board, but generally so that the amount apportioned to either Island shall be fixed by reference to the number of motor-vehicles in that Island. In the first instance the Board received a very much greater number of applications for the inclusion of sums on the estimates from the North Island than from the South Island, and later on, similarly, received many more proposals from the North than from the South. Now that the expenditure is known, it is noted that, excluding works being carried out by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Board, the expenditure in the South Island is disappointingly small.

When the estimates were being considered in August, 1924, the relative numbers of motor-vehicles in the two Islands were not known, but were conjectured to be approximately in the ratio of three to two. Now that the actual numbers are known—approximately sixty-one thousand in the North Island and thirty-nine thousand in the South Island—it will be seen that the forecast was very close to the mark.

Up to the 31st March, 1925, the North Island authorities submitted final detail construction proposals for £418,000, as against £42,000 for the South Island. The provisional proposals to the same date totalled £450,000 for the North as against nil for the South Island. The South Island's expenditure under the maintenance heading was much more satisfactory. In accordance with section 21 of the Act immediately the number of motor-vehicles in each Island is known an allocation of the funds in hand will be made in accordance therewith, and brought up to date each year, taking the increase as at 31st March as the basis.

Motor-vehicles Act.

Before the Main Highways Act was passed the Government recognized the reasonableness of motor-vehicle owners contributing towards the cost of the construction and upkeep of the road-surfaces which were required principally for them.

Amongst the funds laid down in the Main Highways Act as being available for the Revenue

Amongst the funds laid down in the Main Highways Act as being available for the Revenue Fund, in addition to Customs duties on tires and tubes, was a sum to be derived from the licensing of motor-vehicles. When the Main Highways Act was passed it was expected that a Motor-vehicles Act dealing with the registration and licensing of motor-vehicles would be simultaneously passed, but owing to the difficulty of co-ordinating all interests it was not until November, 1924, that the Motor-vehicles Act came into being.

This Act provided for the registration and annual licensing of all motor-vehicles, the fees payable for registration to be as follows:—

	£	s.	\mathbf{d}_{ullet}
Motor-cycle	0	10	0
Any other motor-vehicle	1	0	0
The annual fees payable for licenses to be as follows:—			
(1.) For every motor-cycle	0	10	0
(2.) For every private motor-car	2	0	0
(3.) For every public motor-car	2	0	0
(4.) For every motor-coach or motor-omnibus	5	0	0
(5.) For trade motors—			
(a.) For every 1-ton truck fitted with pneumatic tires on all wheels	2	0	0
(b.) For every motor-lorry fitted with solid tires	5	0	0
(c.) For every motor-lorry fitted with pneumatic tires on all wheels	3	0	0
(6.) For every traction-engine	5	0	0
(7.) For every trailer with three or more wheels	3	0	0
(8.) For every other trailer	1	0	0
(9.) For every other motor-vehicle	$\bar{2}$	ŏ	Ŏ
In addition, the following fees are payable:—	_	Ŭ	Ü
All drivers to be licensed—fee	0	5	0
All changes of ownership to be notified	ő	5	•
Special fees for manufacturers and dealers in motor-vehicles—	0	U	U
In respect of motor-cycles, each registration-plate	0	5	Λ
In respect of any other motor-vehicle, each registration-plate or set	U	J	J
	0	10	0
of plates	U	10	U

All the above fees, except that for a driver's license, which is payable to the local authorities, have in terms of the Motor-vehicles Act to be credited to the Main Highways Revenue Account. In respect of each annual license fee a deduction of the sum of 1s. 6d. is made, which amount is credited to the Post Office Account to cover the expenses of administration.

The Board, realizing that the position with regard to local-body by-laws and heavy traffic had drifted into a somewhat chaotic condition, made certain proposals to the Government with a view to dealing with the matter. After consideration of the position the Public Works Amendment Act of last year was passed, the result of which, while giving security to the user of heavy traffic, will provide additional funds to local bodies towards their share of the maintenance of main highways. The Board receives no portion of these fees, which are divided among the local authorities—cities, boroughs, counties, and town boards.

FINANCE ACT, 1924.

Under section 33 of this Act local authorities are empowered to raise loans for the purpose of providing the whole or any portion of their contributions towards the cost of construction or reconstruction of any main highway. This section was rendered necessary as it was held by the Crown Law Office that a local authority could not raise loans to meet its contribution towards the cost of works on roads that had been declared main highways. The same section provided that contributions could be made towards maintenance of any main highway out of the general rates for the whole county, or for any riding or ridings thereof, or by special rate over the whole or any portion of the county.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MAIN HIGHWAYS ACT, 1922.

In the course of the administration of this Act a number of difficulties, mainly in respect to the construction of the provisions of the Act, have been encountered. In order to overcome these difficulties the Board proposes to recommend certain amendments.

TOLL-GATES.

In the Taranaki District there have been seven toll-gates in existence since dates ranging from 1906 to 1915. These toll-gates were instituted in order to raise revenue for the construction and maintenance of roads, and the County Councils naturally placed them on those roads on which the traffic and the maintenance charges were greatest. The proceeds from these toll-gates were mainly used in paying interest and sinking funds on loans raised by the local authorities for reconstructing the principal roads, including tar and bituminous surfacing.

The revenue from these toll-gates exceeded all expectations. This was due to the extraordinary increase in traffic, especially of motor-vehicles, which took place, largely as a result of the better road-surfaces provided.

The following table shows the chief figures in connection with toll-gates, and is of interest as an instance of the manner in which revenue has been procured by this means:—

Cour	nty.	Locality.	Established.	Total Funds collected since Inception.	Funds collected, 1924.	Approximate Cost of Collection, 1924.
				£	£	£
Clifton .		 Waihi	 1906	16,974	1,895	150
Taranaki .		 Puniho	 1908	20,918	2,583	232
Eltham . Eltham .		 Mangatoki Riverlea	 $\frac{1908}{1908}$	35,660	3,408	410
Hawera . Hawera .		 Riversdale Okaiawa	 1909 1909	$24,245 \\ 2.778$	2,081	317
Stratford .	•	 Waipuku	 1915	19,745	3,604	240

As it is not legally possible for a toll-gate to operate on a main highway, the important routes affected could not be declared main highways until some equitable financial arrangement had been arrived at so that the toll-gates could be abolished without inflicting undue hardship upon the local authorities interested.

After much negotiation and discussion it was agreed to recommend to you-

(1.) That in the interests of the public generally the toll-gates in the Taranaki District be closed.

(2.) That the roads upon which the toll-gates are situated be declared main highways as from the 1st April, 1925, thus automatically closing these toll-gates.

(3.) That the local authorities controlling the toll-gates be compensated by the Board, the compensation to be in the form of annual payments equivalent to half the interest and sinking funds upon loans raised by these local authorities and expended on the roads in question, and the annual payments to be continued until the expiry of the respective loans, or alternatively until an equivalent lump-sum payment is made.

respective loans, or alternatively until an equivalent lump-sum payment is made. Upon your approval the toll-gates were closed on the 31st March, 1925, and the roads in question were declared to be main highways. The question of a further payment to the Taranaki County in respect of certain other payments made prior to the taking-over of the road as a highway is still under consideration.

Rules and Regulations.

In September, 1923, a circular setting forth the rules of procedure for District Highway Councils was issued by the Board. This dealt with terms of office, election of executives, quorums, minutes, resolutions, and correspondence.

In May, 1924, a further circular was issued for the guidance of the District Highway Councils, treating particularly with the methods in which proposals for works of construction or reconstruction were to be forwarded to the Board.

The District Highway Councils were also advised that the standards of construction recommended for adoption should be such as are warranted by the present or early prospective traffic. To ensure uniformity in construction as far as possible throughout the Dominion the following standards for first-class, second-class, and third-class roads were laid down:—

Item.	Unit.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.										
Formation	Minimum widths in feet	22	17	1.4										
Curvature	Chains radius	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	$0\frac{3}{4}$										
Grades		1 in 15 to 1 in 20	1 in 15	1 in 12										
Metalling	Feet and inches	$16' \times 9''$	$12' \times 8''$	$10' \times 6''$										
Surfacing		Concrete; bitumen;	Macadam or gravel	Macadam or gravel.										
		tar; macadam	 											
Bridges	Widths in feet	18	12	9										
Bridges	Types	According to sites, dimensions, convenience of materials, but generally to provide for permanent materials in substructures. In all cases standard information to be supplied.												
Culverts	Types To be of concrete, earthenware, Armco, or hardwoods.													

SKELETON SPECIFICATIONS.

As a guide to local authorities in the preparation of proposals, the Board drew up, and in January, 1925, issued, skeleton or outline specifications, dealing with formation; subgrades of pavements; gravelled roads; two-course water-bound macadam roads; tar or bituminous surfacing of water-bound macadam roads; tar or bituminous penetration roads; bituminous concrete roads; Portland-cement concrete roads.

These specifications are not laid down as hard-and-fast rules which local authorities must in every case adopt, but are to be regarded as standard practice, the following of which will result in satisfactory work. The standard of construction in all cases should, of course, be regulated by local conditions, and should be commensurate with the traffic requirements.

As practically all extensive construction work is generally financed wholly or in part by loan, it is essential that the character of the work should be such as to ensure a life at least equal to the period of the loan.

All proposals are examined by the Board to determine—(1) Whether the proposal is sound from an engineering point of view; (2) whether the proposal is justified as to cost having regard to the existing surfaces; (3) whether the proposal is economically sound, having regard to the value to the district concerned, and the capacity of the district to pay the cost; (4) whether the proposal fits into and forms part of a comprehensive plan.

Some proposals have been of altogether too elaborate a nature to agree with the principles above stated, and have had to be returned by the Board to the local authorities for amendment to designs more suited to the conditions.

There has been a general feeling that the Board would insist upon high-class and expensive surfacing on all arterial highways, and even on highways of secondary importance, but this is far from being the case, for the Board, on the other hand, has consistently encouraged the adoption of the simplest construction suitable for the present or early prospective traffic and the conditions obtaining in the particular locality.

The Board, however, has adopted the principle that bridges should, wherever practicable, be on the best possible alignment, and constructed of the most permanent materials available.

MAINTENANCE.

In all works, whether formation, bridges, culverts, ditches, surfacing, or any other form of construction, the Board requires provision to be made for continuous and up-to-date maintenance. The patrol system is encouraged. By dividing the highways into suitable patrol sections, by the selection of suitable patrolmen, and by the provision of satisfactory supplies of material and efficient plant, it is considered by the Board that a very much improved standard of maintenance can in most cases be obtained without fundertaking expensive reconstruction. Moreover, the Board is emphatically of opinion that improved methods of maintenance will result in better and quick returns being obtained from the expenditure of the Board's funds than will be the case by the piling-up of large sums of borrowed money on elaborate construction which is possibly not warranted.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Early in the life of the Board an inventory of all plant and machinery in the hands of the local authorities was made, as well as a list of additional plant and machinery which the local authorities considered as being still required. It was then found that the estimated value of the plant and machinery in hand was £425,217, and that the local authorities considered that further plant to the aggregate amount of £140,367 was still required.

In many cases it was noticed there were items that were quite unsuitable for the purposes intended, and that, on the other hand, quite a number of local authorities had little plant of any kind. Throughout the Dominion there was a noticeable want of road-rollers.

In some instances where the local authorities are unable to finance the purchase of necessary plant the Board has agreed to purchase such plant and let it on hire-purchase terms to local bodies so that the whole cost, plus interest and contingent expenses, will be fully refunded by instalments within a period of four years.

The Board, in making the purchases, will take every precaution to ensure that the plant is capable of doing the work for which it is intended, in an economical and efficient manner.

At all times the Board is willing to advise local authorities in regard to the purchase, use, and repair of plant, but naturally it cannot adopt as a standard the machinery of any particular maker.

EXPERIMENTAL LENGTHS OF ROAD.

The Board has decided to arrange for the laying-down of short lengths of surfacing of various kinds in several localities as experiments, not only for its own information, but also for the information of any local authorities interested. It is hoped in this way to ascertain the initial cost of construction, and subsequently the annual cost of maintenance, of the various types under varying conditions.

In order to be continually under close supervision, and also to be in localities where the traffic

conditions are severe, such lengths are to be laid in the vicinity of Wellington.

Between Paremata and Porirua there is a length of 5 miles which the Board is having re-formed to a width of 24 ft. with minimum curvature of 2-chains radius. A portion of this length is to be simply gravelled, but it is to be maintained by the Public Works Department, under the direction of the Board, in such a way as to demonstrate that an ordinary gravelled road will, when properly looked after, carry a large traffic without deterioration and with reasonable expenditure. A portion of this section of road will also be used for demonstration purposes with other types of surfacing.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

It is the intention of the Board to build up a Bureau of Information, so that all facts relating to the construction and maintenance of highways will be systematized and made available for public information. Such facts would include, *inter alia*, information on the following subjects: Initial costs of formation, culverts, bridges, surfacing of all types; cost of maintenance of all types of pavements and bridges; results of tests of rocks, sands, cement, bitumen, tar, &c.; results of experimental lengths; results of experience with various kinds of plant and machinery.

GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

A large number of quarries have been examined in order to ascertain the localities in which high-grade and sound material could be found in sufficient quantities and sufficiently accessible to warrant the opening-up and subsequent operation of these quarries. Reports upon these investigations have been submitted to the Board by a Geologist attached to the Public Works Department, and copies of these reports have been sent to the interested local authorities. The principal reports submitted deal with quarries in the Auckland, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, and Wellington Districts.

TESTING OF MATERIALS.

A petrological laboratory has been established in Wellington. The installation of the machinery required for testing the various properties of roadmaking-materials is now almost completed, and it will soon be possible to give full reports on the various materials submitted by local authorities for use as road-metal as well as for other purposes throughout the Dominion. The machines being installed are—Deval abrasion machine for testing wearing qualities of rocks; diamond-core drill for cutting test pieces; diamond-saw and grinding-lap; Dorry hardness machine; Page impact machine.

test pieces; diamond-saw and grinding-lap; Dorry hardness machine; Page impact machine.

The following important properties will be ascertained—(1) Specific gravity; (2) porosity;
(3) resistance to abrasion or attrition; (4) resistance to friction or hardness; (5) resistance to impact

or toughness.

Tests for bitumens, tars, &c., are carried out by the Dominion Analyst, Wellington.

The testing of steel has been carried out by the machines already in use by the Public Works or

Railway Departments, or at the Canterbury School of Engineering.

It has been decided in the public interest that no charge shall in the meantime be made by the Board to local bodies for any testing by the above machines, though any information regarding tests will be at the disposal of any who are interested in the subject.

Examinations of Foremen, Overseers, etc.

The nature of surfacing now rendered necessary by modern traffic requires such knowledge and experience on the part of those laying such surfacing that a class of foremen and overseers with special experience and knowledge of modern road requirements superior to that which formerly was found sufficient is now necessary. On such surfacing all the men in charge should have some experience, and should possess knowledge of the use of the modern methods of construction and up-to-date machinery.

In order to afford some guarantee of experience and reliability, and to ensure that all high-class work is properly supervised, the Board has decided to arrange for examinations, oral or otherwise, of any persons who desire to qualify themselves for positions as foremen or overseers of works coming under that category. Successful candidates will be granted certificates of competence.

A syllabus was prepared and issued by the Board on the 24th October, 1924. There have already been a number of applicants for examination, but when the system becomes known, and when it is found that it is of advantage to have certificates of experience and proficiency, it is expected that more advantage will be taken of this proposal. It is hoped to make the business of road-construction and maintenance a cult which will attract young men to adopt it as a life work.

COSTING.

It is very necessary to collect cost data so that works in different districts may be compared. Such data is also invaluable when future estimates are being compiled. The Board has accordingly arranged that all vouchers for final payments shall provide sufficient data to enable the unit rates in every case to be ascertained. In this way the results of operations in all districts can be compared, and in all cases where the costs have been unsatisfactory steps can be taken to ensure the elimination of defects and to ensure greater future efficiency.

DANGER AND DIRECTION SIGNS.

Throughout New Zealand danger signs have been very generally creeted, largely through the effort of the automobile and kindred associations, but owing to the lack of uniformity, and owing to the desirability of securing such uniformity on all roads, the Board gave this matter consideration, and issued a circular urging the adoption of standard danger signs, together with a general description of the sign that appeared to be most suitable. Following English precedent, the Board recommends "that standard forms be introduced as and when opportunity occurs, and with due regard to economy."

"that standard forms be introduced as and when opportunity occurs, and with due regard to economy."

At a later date the Board will probably assist in the design and erection of a uniform system of direction signs, and will encourage the local authorities to obtain continuous mileages from the main centres and indicate these on the direction signs. In the meantime it has placed its views before the Internal Affairs Department, which is drawing up regulations under the Motor-vehicles Act, 1924.

The Board is obtaining information as to the administration and installation of a system of highway lighthouses, which it is hoped can be carried out without cost to the Government by utilizing the value of such lighthouses for advertisement purposes.

TALLIES OF TRAFFIC.

In order to determine the class of road that is in any case to be adopted, reliable data as to the character and volumes of traffic are required, as well as the finances that are available for the work. To obtain proper traffic tallies, not only the numbers of vehicles but also the classes of their loads, their origins and destinations, are necessary.

Tallies of traffic were taken on many roads that were claimed to be suitable for declaration as main highways, and these tallies were duly considered when the Board was making its decisions as to which roads it should recommend be declared main highways.

Although the tallies showed fair volumes of traffic, running up to five or six hundred vehicles per day in some cases, still, in no instance was the traffic comparable to that obtaining in the older countries. In fact, if we measure by mere numbers and by American experience there are no roads in this country upon which high-class pavements are really justified. Nevertheless the tallies show such rapid increases in volume that superior surfaces on certain selected sections are already warranted, especially when it is considered that improvement of the road invariably leads to an increase in the traffic.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.

Throughout the Dominion there are many railway level-crossings, and at many of these there is positive danger to road traffic. In the majority of cases the elimination would be a difficult and costly matter; still, there are some that could be eliminated either by detours or by overhead bridges at reasonable costs. The danger of these crossings has been intensified by the rapidly increasing motor traffic. Having this in view, the Board is obtaining reports as to the localities, the suggested means of elimination, the approximate costs, and the relative urgency of each case.

In connection with the elimination of level-crossings, the Board will endeavour to obtain some agreement with the Railway Department and the local authorities, whereby the respective contributions to be made by each of the three parties towards the costs of elimination may be determined.

HIGHWAY MAPS.

Highway maps showing the location of all declared main highways have been prepared and circulated. For ease of reference and easy description the highways are intended in future to be known by numbers in preference to names. The numerals are shown in red figures, within red circles, at suitable intervals, along the whole lengths of the highways. Thus No. 1 highway extends from Waipapakauri, in the far north, to Wellington, at the extreme south of the North Island system, a length of 680½ miles; while No. 101 highway, in the South Island, extends from Picton to Bluff, a length of 627 miles.

To date the North Island highways numbers run from 1 to 80, and those in the South Island from 101 to 147. As additional highways are added from time to time further numbers will be allotted.

Between every junction of highways, or important centres on highways, the mileages to the nearest quarter of a mile are marked in black figures.

It is intended that the direction signs will in future show the main-highway numbers, and also the distances to the adjacent centres, and thus obviate the present uncertainty and confusion both as regards directions and distances.

LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS OF MAIN HIGHWAYS.

The Board has also in course of preparation reduced longitudinal sections of all highways. These will show the distances on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, and the elevation on a scale of 400 ft. to an inch. From inspection of these sections the nature of the country as regards grades can be fairly well estimated by the experienced traveller.

LOCATION.

Large areas of New Zealand being mountainous, many of its roads have steep grades and sharp curvature. These defects are frequently unavoidable; nevertheless, in some cases careful relocation has resulted in elimination. With a view to standardizing the methods of location or relocation the Board issued circular instructions, accompanied by a typical plan, indicating the proper course to be pursued by engineers in improvements of this nature.

DEVIATIONS.

Various difficulties in the past have resulted in the local authorities not carrying out many deviations which are desirable, if not indispensable. It is undoubtedly wrong to surface a road, especially in such a high-class manner as is required for modern traffic, when the road itself is in the wrong position, and when possibly all this work will be lost through eventually having to carry out a deviation that should in the first case have been adopted.

The Board carefully considered the matter, and resolved to make an effort to provide a more liberal scale of subsidies to cover such cases, and thus encourage the adoption of really desirable deviations. Consequently, on the 5th August, 1924, the Board issued a circular to the effect as

under :-

Where particular circumstances warrant such action-

(1.) The Board will carry out at its own cost all engineering and land-plan surveys of deviations in alignment that are wholly outside the existing road reserve.

(2.) The Board will contribute £1 for £1 towards the cost of all engineering and land-plan surveys of approved deviations which are almost entirely within the existing road reserves

(3.) The Board will contribute £1 for £1 towards the cost of compensation for land, new fencing, shifting fences, severances, and other expenses of a like nature incidental to the legalization of any deviation not declared a Government road, provided it approves of the financial arrangements entered into by the local authority.

(4.) The Board reserves the right to enter into negotiations concerning the compensation

 $\operatorname{direct}.$

GENERAL.

Representations were made to the Government with reference to the difficulty that local bodies are experiencing in raising the funds necessary to find their quota to meet the Board's £1 for £1 subsidies, and suggestions have been made as to how the difficulties might be overcome.

During the year the whole Board or a considerable portion of it has visited practically every part of the North Island and a good part of the South, and it is proposed before long that the whole Board should make a comprehensive tour through the South Island.

Signed on behalf of the Main Highways Board

F. W. Furkert, Chairman.

SCHEDULE SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF HIGHWAY DISTRICTS AS ON 4TH OCTOBER, 1923.

- Highway District No. 1: All that area comprised within the Counties of Mangonui, Hokianga, Bay of Islands, Whangaroa, Hobson, Whangarei, Otamatea, Rodney, Waitemata, and Eden.
- Highway District No. 2: All that area comprised within the Counties of Manukau, Franklin, Waikato' Raglan, Waipa, Coromandel, Thames, Hauraki Plains, Ohinemuri, Piako, and Matamata.
- Highway District No. 3: All that area comprised within the Counties of Tauranga, Rotorua, Whakatane, Opotiki, and Taupo.
- Highway District No. 4: All that area comprised within the Counties of Matakaoa, Waiapu, Uawa, Waikohu, and Cook.
- Highway District No. 5: All that area comprised within the Counties of Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Patangata, Dannevirke, Weber, and Woodville.
- Highway District No. 6: All that area comprised within the Counties of Waitomo, Taumarunui Ohura, Kaitieke, Kawhia, and Otorohanga.
- Highway District No. 7: All that area comprised within the Counties of Clifton, Whangamomona, Taranaki, Inglewood, Egmont, Stratford, Waimate West, Eltham, and Hawera.
- Highway District No. 8: All that area comprised within the Counties of Patea, Waitotara, Waimarino, Wanganui, and Rangitikei.
- Highway District No. 9: All that area comprised within the Counties of Kiwitea, Pohangina, Oroua, Kairanga, Manawatu, Horowhenua, Hutt, and Makara.
- Highway District No. 10: All that area comprised within the Counties of Pahiatua, Akitio, Eketahuna, Mauriceville, Castlepoint, Masterton, Wairarapa South, and Featherston.
- Highway District No. 11: All that area comprised within the Counties of Collingwood, Takaka, Waimea, Sounds, Marlborough, and Murchison.
- Highway District No. 12: All that area comprised within the Counties of Buller, Inangahua, Grey, and Westland.
- Highway District No. 13: All that area comprised within the Counties of Awatere, Kaikoura, Amuri, Cheviot, and Waipara.
- Highway District No. 14: All that area comprised within the Counties of Tawera, Oxford, Ashley, Kowai, Rangiora, Eyre, Waimairi, Heathcote, Paparua, Halswell, Mount Herbert, Akaroa, Wairewa, Springs, Ellesmere, Malvern, and Selwyn.
- Highway District No. 15: All that area comprised within the Counties of Ashburton, Geraldine, Mackenzie, Levels, Waimate, and Waitaki.
- Highway District No. 16: All that area comprised within the Counties of Maniototo, Vincent, Lake, Waihemo, and Waikouaiti.
- Highway District No. 17: All that area comprised within the Counties of Peninsula, Taieri, Tuapeka, Bruce, and Clutha.
- Highway District No. 18: All that area comprised within the Counties of Southland, Wallace, and Fiord.

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TABLE 1.—MAIN HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT.

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CONSTRUCTION	
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* Interest on this amount is paid from Consolidated Fund

£238.729 7 4

TABLE 1.—MAIN HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT.—continued.

REVENUE FUND.

1925.
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TABLE 1.—MAIN HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT—continued.

General Balance-sheet as at 31st March, 1925.

			T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	THE PROPERTY	OENEKAL DALANCE-SHEET AS AL OISI MAKCH, 1929.			
Liabilities.		Revenue Fund.	Construction Fund.	Total.	Assets.	Revenue Fund.	Construction Fund.	Total.
Excess of income over expenditure— 1922-24 1924-25	::	£ s. d. 256,791 14 4 339,103 3 8		si g	Cash in Treasury— At call Temporarily invested until required	£ s. d. 54,373 7 5 527,000 0 0	£ s. d. 545 15 3	p
Sundry creditors	:	19,548 2 8	22,384 19 11	595,894 18 0 41,933 2 7	Sundry debtors	314 2 5	617 13 4	581,919 2 8 931,15 <u>0</u> 9
Writings off Suspense Account: Material and stores as per contra	J and	128 3 0	17 0 9	145 3 9	Motor-registration fees: Collected but still in hands of Postal Department Due but unpaid	10,279 9 6	::	d
		- NOLL VIEW		and the second s	Tue-tax: Collected but still in hands of Customs Department	14,929 13 4		10,779 9 6 14,929 13 4
					Interest from investments— Due but unpaid Accrued	764 7 6 3,073 10 2	::	1
					Material and stores	2,858 15 4	13,932 9 8	3,837 17 8 16,791 5 0
			7.0	100 010	i	128 3 0	17 0 9	145 3 9
					Furniture and fittings 264 11 1 Less depreciation 18 16 1	245 15 0	:	245 15 0
					Plant and equipment 1,109 12 6 Less depreciation 5 12 6	1,104 0 0		1,104 0 0
					Construction Fund: Excess of capital expenditure over capital income	:	7,289 1 8	7,289 1 8
		£615,571 3 8	8 £22,402 0 8	8 £637,973 4 4		£615,571 3 8	8 £22,402 0 8	8 £637,973 4 4

I hereby certify that the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance-sheet has been duly examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit and correctly state the position as disclosed thereby.—J. H. Fowler, Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.

J. J. Gibson, Accountant, Public Works Department. F. W. Furkert, Chairman, Main Highways Board

TABLES.

TABLE No. 2.—Statistics of Highway Districts as gazetted May, 1924.

Number and Name of Highway District.	Number of Counties.	Area.	Population.	Capital Value in Thousands.	General and Special Rates collected.	Metalled Roads.	Un- metalled Roads.	Tracks and Un- formed Roads.	Total Roads
<u> </u>		Sq. m.	!	£	£	Miles.	Miles.	Miles,	Miles
1. Auckland North	9	$\hat{5},966$	42,297	19,622	146,401	978	2,481	1,624	5,083
2. Auckland South	12	5,566	72,360	40,584	235,900	1,414	2,369	1,368	5,150
3. Tauranga	$\tilde{5}$	7,400	13,105	8,226	42,018	321	1,283	1,322	2,926
4. Gisborne	5	3,079	12,889	18,297	122,146	352	706	412	1,471
5. Napier	8	4,992	27,945	29,476	131,211	2,054	653	733	3,440
6. King-country	6	3,984	15,710	11,288	63,059	550	1,474	486	2,510
7. Taranaki	9	2,485	31,370	20,611	147,221	1,244	661	394	2,299
8. Wanganui	5	4,084	20,625	21,825	117,003	1,131	859	673	2,663
9. Wellington West	8	2,427	33,035	25,908	112,842	1,861	142	281	2,284
10. Wellington East	8	3,260	17,500	18,996	109,871	1,350	471	317	2,138
Totals, North Island	75	43,243	286,836	214,833	1,227,672	11,255	11,099	7,610	29,964
11. Nelson	6	6,710	23,180	11,001	44,105	1,458	425	1,327	3,210
12. West Coast	4	8,600	18,710	4,328	27,837	1,125	75	1,145	2,345
13. Canterbury North	5	5,555	9,885	12,602	45,046	786	295	1,272	2,353
14. Canterbury Central!	17	4,155	46,896	29,195	95,358	2,690	537	685	3,912
15. Canterbury South	6	9,977	44,655	34,520	111,529	3,586	1,406	1,222	6,214
16. Otago Central	5	8,289	13,815	5,734	30,075	1,025	1,068	1,117	3,211
17. Otago South	5	3,808	24,100	10,304	67,945	1,056	1,321	1,356	3,733
18. Southland	3	10,511	35,097	18,484	101,459	2,260	742	3,040	6,042
Totals, South Island	51	57,605	216,338	126,168	523,354	13,987	5,869	11,167	31,020
Totals, Dominion !	126	100,848	503,174	341,001	1,751,026	25,242	16,968	18,777	60,984
Average, Dominion	7 ,	5,603	27,954	18,944	97,279	1,402	943	1,043	3,388

Table No. 3.—Lengths of Main_Highways.

Number and Name of Hig	ghway Dis	triet.	Ordinary Highw		Main Hig declared Go Roa	vernment	Total all M way	
			М.	ch.	M.	ch.	м.	ch.
1. Auckland North			462	5	92	0	554	5
2. Auckland South			373	51	30	55	404	26
3. Tauranga			157	40	240	0	397	40
4. Gisborne			122	60	124	20	247	0
5. Napier			393	70	36	50	430	40
6. King-country			110	10	123	50	233	60
7. Taranaki			127	40	99	70	227	30
8. Wanganui			271	0	40	60	311	60
9. Wellington West		[270	22	23	8	293	30
0. Wellington East			303	70	14	0	317	70
Totals, North	Island	• •	2,592	48	824	73	3,417	41
1. Nelson			169	76	113	64	283	60
2. West Coast					331	5	331	5
3. Canterbury North			265	0	38	20	303	20
4. Canterbury Central			288	0	54	0	342	0
5. Canterbury South			430	40			430	40
6. Otago Central			240	40			240	40
7. Otago South			196	20	1		196	20
8. Southland			409	61			409	61
Totals, South	Island	•	1,999	77	537	9	2,537	6
Totals, Domir	ion		4,592	45	1,362	2	5,954	47

TABLE No. 4.—Engineering Surveys.

Number and Name of High District.	way	Length of Survey in hand.		of Survey bleted.	Plans i	n h and.	Plans co	mpleted
	Ì	M. ch.	M.	ch.	М.	ch.	M.	ch.
1. Auckland North		6 9	28	79	20	1	4	6
2. Auckland South	1		14	31			3	10
3. Tauranga		••	0	58			0	58
4 Gisborne			25	47			23	2
5: Napier		0 24	5	38	0	24	5	38
6. King-country			21	21			21	21
7. Taranaki			20	14			20	14
8. Wanganui			28	27	15	58	17	49
9. Wellington West		5 0	5	22	5	0	5	22
0. Wellington East		9 40	2	0	2	0	2	0
1. Nelson								
2. West Coast		• •	. 2	1			1	1
3. Canterbury North			1	46			1	46
4. Canterbury Central			0	69			0	69
5. Canterbury South			1	20			1	20
6. Otago Central		• •						
7. Otago South			1	0	1	()	į.	
8. Southland	• •	• •	0	20			0	20
Totals	•••	20 73	159	13	44	3	107	56

TABLE No. 5.—FORMATION.

Number and Name of Hi	ghway Dis	trict.		rovisionally oved.	Proposals	in hand.	Proposals o	ompleted.
			Length.	Cost.	Length.	Cost.	Length.	Cost.
			M. ch.	£	M. ch.	£	M. ch.	£
1. Auckland North			9 21	7,892	3 62	1,893	6 38	4,722
2. Auckland South			0 24	225	0 14	157		
3. Tauranga			1]	0 55	212	5 37	1,537
4. Gisborne					1 0	763	4 26	4,909
5. Napier			2 14	2,036	1 59	1,682	1 0	1,061
6. King-country					0 61	1,800	0 50	213
7. Taranaki					• •			
8. Wanganui								
9. Wellington West					• •			
10. Wellington East			0 12	1,500			1	
11. Nelson			0 17	200			1	
12. West Coast			0 32	220	• •		0 32	212
13. Canterbury North			0 47	3,533	0 5	1,000	0 37	1,694
14. Canterbury Central				1				
15. Canterbury South			1					
16. Otago Central								
17. Otago South								
18. Southland	• •	• •						••
Totals	• •		13 7	15,606	8 16	7,507	18 60	14,348

TABLE No. 6.—Gravelling and Metalling.

î	Number and Name of High	ıwa y Dis	triet.		provisionally roved.	Proposal 	ls in hand.	Proposals	complete d
				Length.	.Cost.	Length.	Cost.	Length.	Cost.
1.	Auckland North			M. ch. 52 66	£ 64,952	M. ch. 29 77	£ 44,905	M. ch.	£ . 31,232
	Auckland South			7 62	3,958	29 49	39,640	10 53	11,660
3.	Tauranga					9 11	9,889	4 50	5,716
4.				14 0	54,747	$21\ 65$	54,160	4 61	4,413
5.	Napier								
6.	King-country			3 79	6,170	17 21	30,324	3 12	6,786
7.	Taranaki			11 40	25,468	11 40	25,468		
8.	Wanganui			11 49	14,475	11 49	14,475	0 28	1,534
9.	Wellington West			9 40	13,000	7 61	26,045	6 48	6,504
10.	Wellington East			9 40	12,000	2 20	[-2,900]	1 20	1,050
11.	Nelson			0 45	738	0 45	738	·	
	West Coast								
	Canterbury North			1 40	900	1 40	900		
14.	Canterbury Central			0 30	238			0_30	120
	Canterbury South			1 17	800				••
16.	Otago Central					• •		3 10	751
	Otago South					• •			
18.	Southland	• •	• •				•••	2 0	991
	Totals			124 28	197,446	142 78	249,444	62 76	70,757

TABLE NO. 7.—TAR, BITUMINOUS, AND CONCRETE SURFACING.

North to the second of the sec	1,1111111111111111111111111111111111111		Proposals provisionally approved.	risional	ly approved			roposale	Proposals in hand.		A.	oposels	Proposals completed.	
Number 6.114 A6.116 of righway Listings.	guway District.		Nature.		Length.	Cost.	Nature.		Length.	Cost.	Nature.		Length.	Cost.
1. Auckland North	:	Concrete	:	:	M. ch. 5 19	£ 50,612	Concrete	:	M. ch. 5 19	£ 50,612	;		M. ch.	વ્ય ;
2. Auckland South	:	Bitumen a	Bitumen and concrete	:	34 6	83,776	Bitumen and concrete	-uoɔ	16 48	57,687	Bitumen	;	2 40	7,016
	:		:		:	:	:		 : t	: 11	:		:	:
5. Napier	: :	Bitumen	::	:	7 111	8,654	Bitumen Bitumen	: ;	3 61	11,200 5,007	Bitumen	:	3.40	3,647
6. King-country 7. Taranaki	: :	Bitumen	::	:	15 20	31,253	Bitumen	:	12 47	24.113	Bitumen	•	2.53	7.320
	:	Bitumen	:	:		11,637	Bitumen	 :	5 27	11,637	:		•	. :
	:	Bitumen	:	:	135 21	405,751	:		• •	• •	Bitumen	:	1 31	657
10. Wellington East	:	Ritumon	•			6	Tar	:	23 88 88	4,775	Bitumos.		: 0	
12. West Coast	: :	принце	:	:	≥ :		• •		: :	: :	Distance	:	76 n	1,043
-	•	E	:		: (•		:	:	;		:	• 6
14. Canterbury Central	:	rar	:	:	n n	900	:		:	:	Lar	:))	301
_	: :		: :		: :	: :		_= =	: :	: :	: :		: :	: :
	:		:		:	:	:		:	:	•		:	:
18. Southland	:		:		:	:			:	:	:		:	:
Totals	:		:		206 17	595,042	:		53 0	165,031	:		12 36	20,020

Table No. 8.—Construction of Bridges.

		Proposals provisionally approved.	ally approved.		Proposa	Proposals in hand.		Proposals completed.	leted.	Expenditure
Number and Name of Highway District.	и мау Distri ct.	Nature.	Length.	Estimated Cost.	Nature.	Length.	Estimated Cost.	Nature.	Length.	for Period.
			F) t	વ્ય		F.	વર		Ħ.	વન
1. Auckland North	:	Reinf. conc. and R.S.J	430	11,203	Reinf. conc. and	249	6,367	Reinf. conc. and	181	4,920
2. Auckland South	:	Reinf. conc. and R.S.J	09	2,326	Reinf. conc. and	386	13,841	Reinf. conc. and R S I	291	4,670
3. Tauranga	:	Reinf. conc. and timber	1,007	29,700	Dinf one	182	1,000		:	
4. Casborne 5. Napier	: :	Concrete	540	6.200	timber Concrete	91.6	1.300	Timber and con-	768	5.204
6. King-country		•	•	:	oo pa	3 60	909	crete Timber	848	450
7. Taranaki	:	Reinforced concrete	134	4.833		134	4.833		:	
		Reinf. conc. and timber	111	2,050	ત્તું	8	1,500	Concrete	27	563
9. Wellington West	:	Reinforced concrete	508	4,150	timber Concrete	49	280	:	:	:
10. Wellington East		Reinf. conc. and timber	200	15,658	Concrete	19	674	Concrete	290	4,711
	:	Concrete	142	3,987	Concrete	7.5	1,722	Concrete	16	994
12. West Coast	:	Timber	2,888	37,350	Timber and con-	2,093	45,247	Timber and con-	218	6,302
	:	Timber	517	9,090	Timber	:	•	Timber	355	5,882
 Canterbury Central Canterbury South 	::	Timber Timber and reinf. conc	25 119	$\frac{400}{1,532}$	Timber and reinf.	:#	1,172	Timber	. 25	4 00 :
16. Otago Central	:	:	:	:	conc.	:	:	Timber	140	1.408
17. Otago South	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	. :
	:	•	:	•	:	:	•		:	:
Totals	:	:	6,938	130,580	:	4.345	107.564	•	-2, 434	35,504

TABLE No. 9.—Appropriations and Expenditure.

Number and Name of	Cons	truction.	Main	tenance.
Highway District.	Available for Authorization.	Expenditure.	Available for Authorization.	Expenditure.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Auckland North	67 207	26,689 14 7	14,680	$9,128\ 11$ 7
2. Auckland	70 207	35,916 7 10	11,138	6,739 16 8
3. Tauranga	94 150	$6,576\ 17\ 4$	9,600	6,687 6 10
4. Gisborne	66 057	23,326 11 0	9,091	4,802 12 8
5. Napier	51,740	18,650 0 6	13,045	11,481 16 6
6. King-country	21,400	21,794 5 7	6,277	$6,718 \ 13 \ 7$
7. Taranaki	53,936	26,388 4 7	12,228	10,110 10 4
8. Wanganui	21,796	7,588 10 2	10,274	6,376 15 3
9. Wellington West	59,731	17,650 9 5	8,715	10,199 4 0
0. Wellington East	31,558	2,135 0 9	12,067	$7,520 \ 12 \ 5$
1. Nelson	16,465	495 13 5	10,512	6,761 4 6
2. West Coast	35,161	9,674 18 10	27,385	16,478 16 4
3. Canterbury North	35,968	22,689 0 3	4,241	5,360 9 6
4. Canterbury Central	7,311	$685 \ 3 \ 2$	6,234	$5,002 ext{ 4 } ext{ 4}$
5. Canterbury South	6,650	550 - 0 - 0	9,574	4,579 2 4
6. Otago Central	4,272	$1,078 \ 11 \ 4$	3,014	846 14 10
7. Otago South	1,125	• •	3,651	1,692 19 7
8. Southland	4,062	533 0 0	7,843	3,187 13 10
Total for Dominion	597,994	222,422 8 9	179,569	123,675 5 1
Totals, North Island .	486,980	186,716 1 9	107,115	79,765 19 10
Totals, South Island .		35,706 7 0	72,454	43,909 5 3

Table No. 10—Maintenance of Main Highways (including Bridges). (Note.—Maintenance under Main Highways Board commenced 9th June, 1924.)

NI I w I NI 6 JEZ J	141				Expend	litu	re.				Average Cost of	Equivalent Average
Number and Name of Highway District.	Length Maintained.	Ву Во	ard		By L Autho			Tota	J.		Maintenance per Mile for 9.6 Months.	Cost per Mile per Annum.
	Miles.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£
1. Auckland North	288.04	9,128	11	7	8,608	16	11	17,737	8	6	61.6	77.0
2. Auckland South	343.32	6,739	16	8	7,986	18	10	14,726	15	6	42.8	53.5
3. Tauranga	410.20	6,687	6	10	2,528	4	10	9,215	11	8	22.5	28.1
4. Gisborne	235.20	4,802	12	8	6,406	18	4	11,209	11	0	47.6	59.5
5. Napier	367.20	11,481	16	6	10,074	12	8	21,556	9	2	58.7	73.4
6. King-country	212.60	6,718	13	7	3,235	2	5	9,953	16	0	46.8	58.5
7. Taranaki	313.70	10,110	10	4	6,743	2	10	16,853	13	2	53.7	$67 \cdot 1$
8. Wanganui	302.50	6,376	15	3	6,788			13,165	10	1.	43.5	$54 \cdot 4$
9. Wellington West	289.40	10,199	4	0	11,063			21,263	2	10	73.4	91.7
10. Wellington East	295.00	7,520	12	5	10,845	17	6	18,366	9	11	62.2	77.7
Total North Island	3,057.76	79,765	19	10	74,282	8	0	154,048	7	10	50.3	62.9
11. Nelson	282-20	6,761	4	6	4,123	15	9	10,885	0	3	38.5	48.1
12. West Coast	334.00	16,478	16	4	'.				16	4	49.3	61.6
13. Canterbury North	307.40	5,360	9	6	3,927	12	4	9,288	1	10	30.2	37.7
14. Canterbury Central	346.40	5,002	4	4	9,481	10	0	14,483	14	4	41.8	$52 \cdot 2$
15. Canterbury South	432.60	4,579	2	4	9,184	10	0	13,763	12	4	31.8	39.7
16. Otago Central	237.00	846	14	10	1,553	0	0	2,399	14	10	10.1	12.6
17. Otago South	244.60	1,692	19	7	2,707	17	5	4,400	17	0	18.0	22.5
18. Southland	401.00	3,187	13	10	4,740	6	0	7,927	19	10	19.7	24.6
Total South Island	2,585.60	43,909	5	3	35,718	11	6	79,627	16	9	30.8	38.5
Total for Dominion	5,643.56	123,675	5	1	110,000	19	6	233,676	4	7	41.4	51.7

Table 11 .- Summary of Monthly Expenditure (including Outstanding Liabilities, etc.) on Construction and Maintenance of Main Highways for the Dominion.

During the Month of			Gross Exp	Total.		
	Month		Construction.	Maintenance.	Lotat.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
une	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	
uly	• •	••		505 17 2	505 17 2	
ugust			19,185 3 1	5,454 1 2	24,639 4 3	
eptember -			19,019 19 11	7,668 11 6	26,688 11 5	
etober			19,025 9 8	8,409 9 4	27,434 19 0	
lovember			15,740 2 9	8,689 6 6	24,429 9 3	
ecember .		• • :	23,428 2 10	7,309 6 3	30,737 9 1	
anuary			18,471 1 2	5,819 4 7	24,290 5 9	
'ebruary			6.443 5 7	7,364 9 5	13,807 15 0	
March			106,048 1 0	$72,454 \ 19 \ 2$	176,207 2 2	
Total			227,361 6 0	123,675 5 1	348,740 13 1	

^{*} All outstanding expenditure and credits have been brought into account and adjusted in figures quoted for March.

Note.—The above summary does not include administrative and supervision charges by Public Works Department, fees, &c., of Board members, plant and equipment, &c.

As the first instalment of main highways was not declared until 9th June, 1924, there was no

expenditure on maintenance during April and May.

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington.—1925.

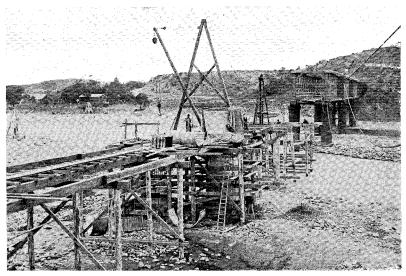
TABLE IL-SOUMARY OF MOSTELLY EMPERSORS -Boundary of Nonther Employeds (including Outstanding Immeliure, ric.) on Construction and Maintenance of Main Highways for the Dominion.

		e dent		Gross Expendieure.				1. Areas	Nurses the Month of	
	.44	noT	Maintonance.		Construction.					
.b .a 3	3		s. d.	3	s. d.	3		June-		
6	7.1	505	÷ .	17. 2					yini	
. C	.	24,639	1	1 2	5,454	The state of the s	19,186		ingul	
Ğ	11	26,688	j	9 11	7,068	1000	i ero, er	3/3/4	septem ber	
0	61	27,434		£ 6	8,409	8 0	360,01		()ctober	
3	Q	24,429		0 0	6,680	2.4	OFT, CI		Vovember	
1	6	30.737		6 3	P#E. T	91.6	23,428		December	
6	G	24,290		7 1	ers, c	g 1	18,471		January	
		13.807		6 R	102,7	5 7	6.443		February	
*8	2	176,307	la la Desira	& 61	72, 154	0 1	106,048		March	
1	13	04F,84E		5 1	123,675	0 0	227,361		Tutal	

^{*} All outstanding expenditure and credits have been brought into account and adjusted in figures quoted for March.

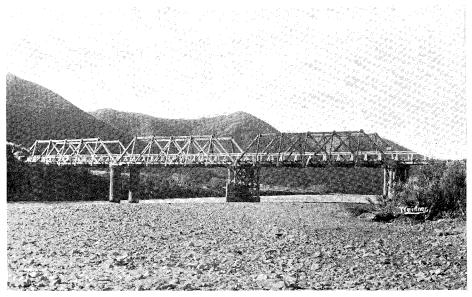
Nork.—The above summary does not include administrative and supervision charges by Public Works Department, fees, &c. of Board members, plant and requipment, &c. As the first instalment of main highways was not declared until 9th June, 1924, there was no expenditure on maintename Maring April and May.

RAGINITY: W. A. Gestinner, Covermont Printer, Wellington. 1925.

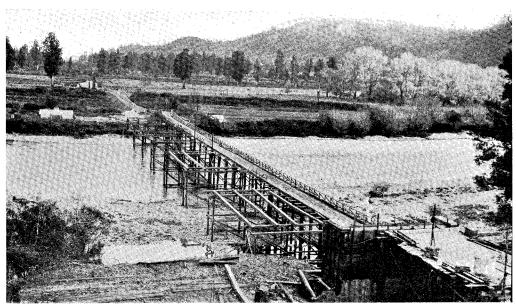


CLARENCE RIVER BRIDGE.

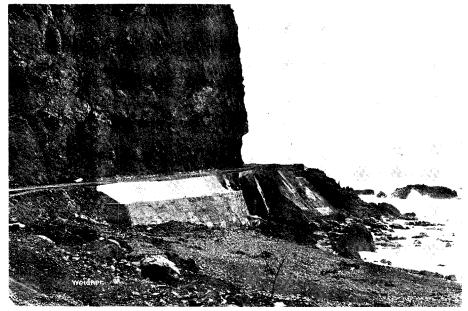
New portion of Bridge under construction.



CONWAY RIVER BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION.



Inangahua Road-bridge, Greymouth District. View showing the temporary Bridge and the Staging for the permanent Bridge.



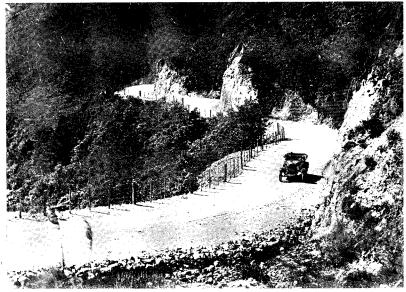
Parnassus-Kaikoura Road. Concrete Retaining-wall at Kahautara Bluff.



SLIP ON NELSON-WESTPORT HIGHWAY.



SLIP AT WHITECLIFFS, BULLER GORGE. Nelson-Westport Highway.



RIMUTAKA HILL.



Auckland-Wellington (via Taranaki) Main Highway. Rangiriri Deviation: Filling over Swamp at 3 m. 3 ch.

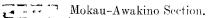




Rangiriri Deviation: Swamp filling at 1 m. Road-tunnel, Mount Messenger.

AUCKLAND-WELLINGTON (VIA TARANAKI) MAIN HIGHWAY.



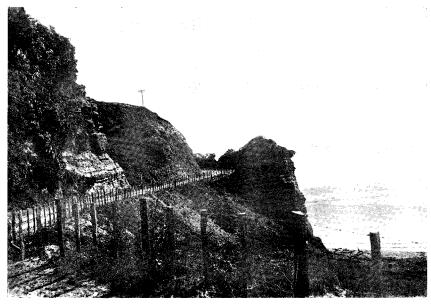




Mokau-Awakine Section.

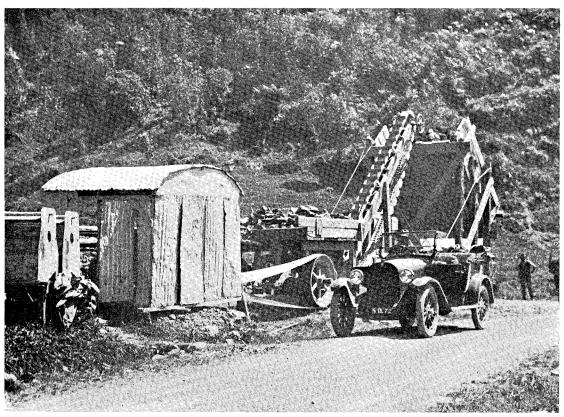


Mokau-Mohakatina Section.

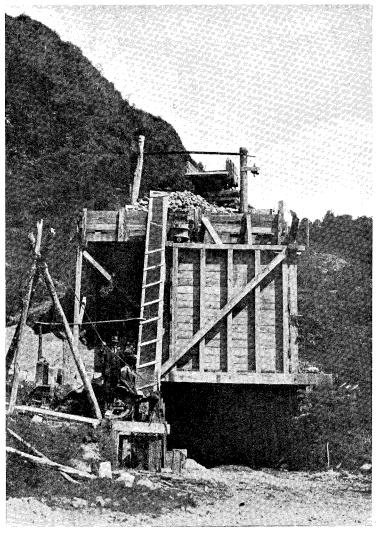


Mokau Bluff.

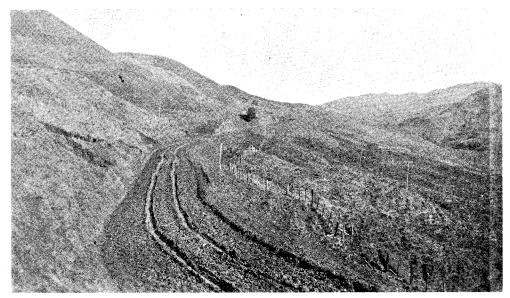
Auckland-Wellington (via Taranaki) Main Highway.



AUCKLAND-WELLINGTON (VIA TARANAKI) MAIN HIGHWAY. Lower Awakino Valley Road: Crushing Plant.



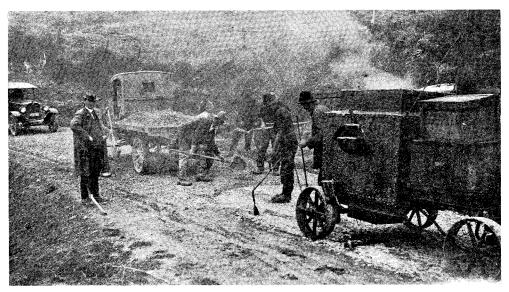
 $\begin{array}{c} \Lambda \text{UCKLAND-Wellington (via Taranaki) Main Highway.} \\ \text{Crushing Plant at Uruti.} \end{array}$



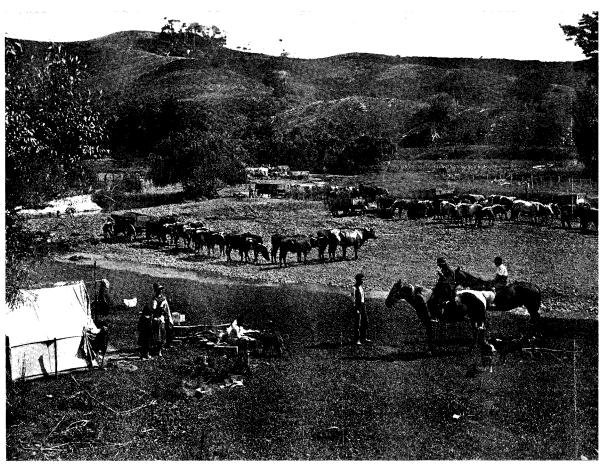
OTOKO HILL ROAD BEFORE METALLING.



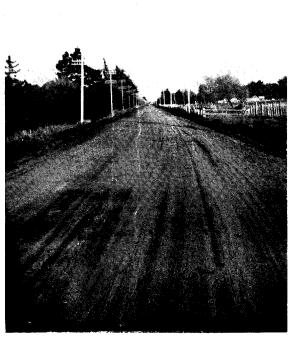
Otoko Hill Road after Metalling.



GISBORNE-WAIROA ROAD: BITUMEN-SPRAYING.



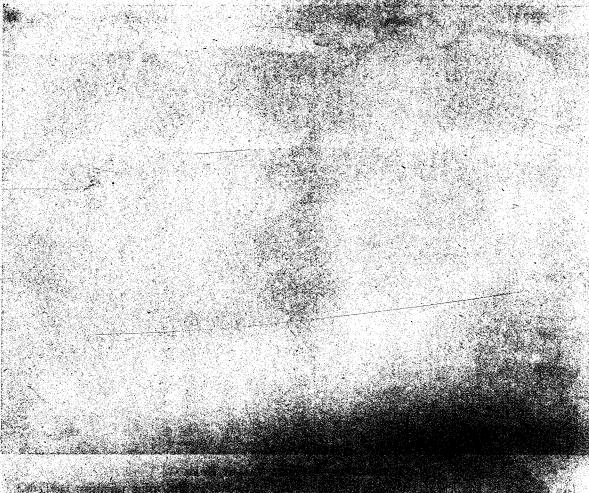
Waipapakauri - Victoria Valley Road. (An example of how efficient organization can obtain up-to-date results, using primitive methods.)

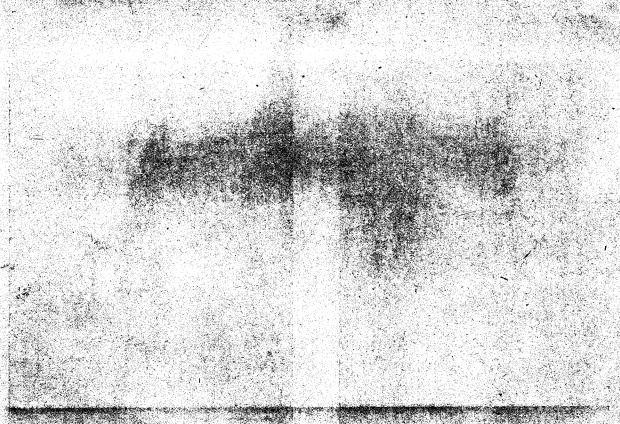


Napier-Wellington Highway.
Woodville to Ngawapurua: Bitumen surface.

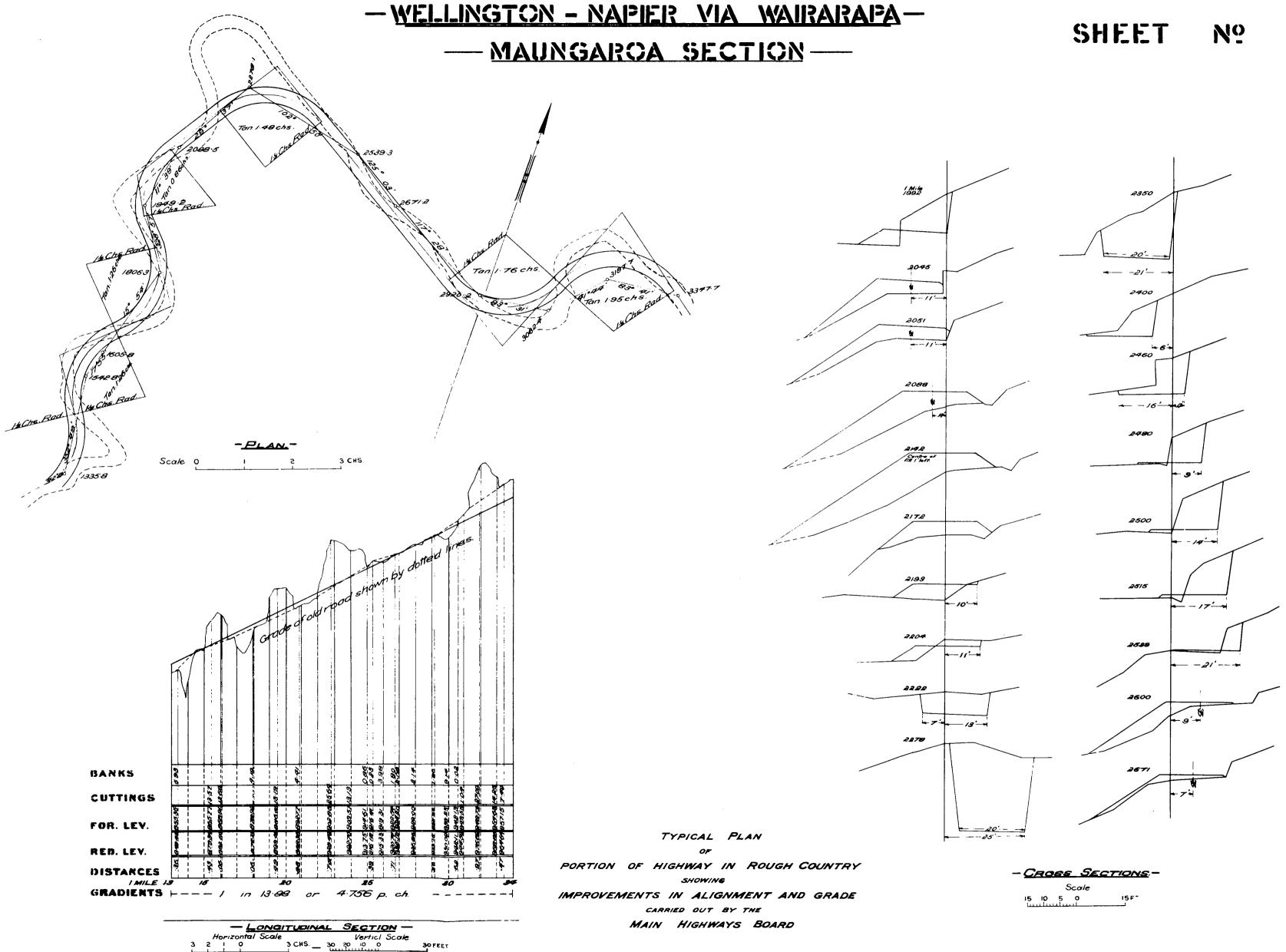


Woodville-Palmerston Highway. Widening and straightening in Manawatu Gorge.



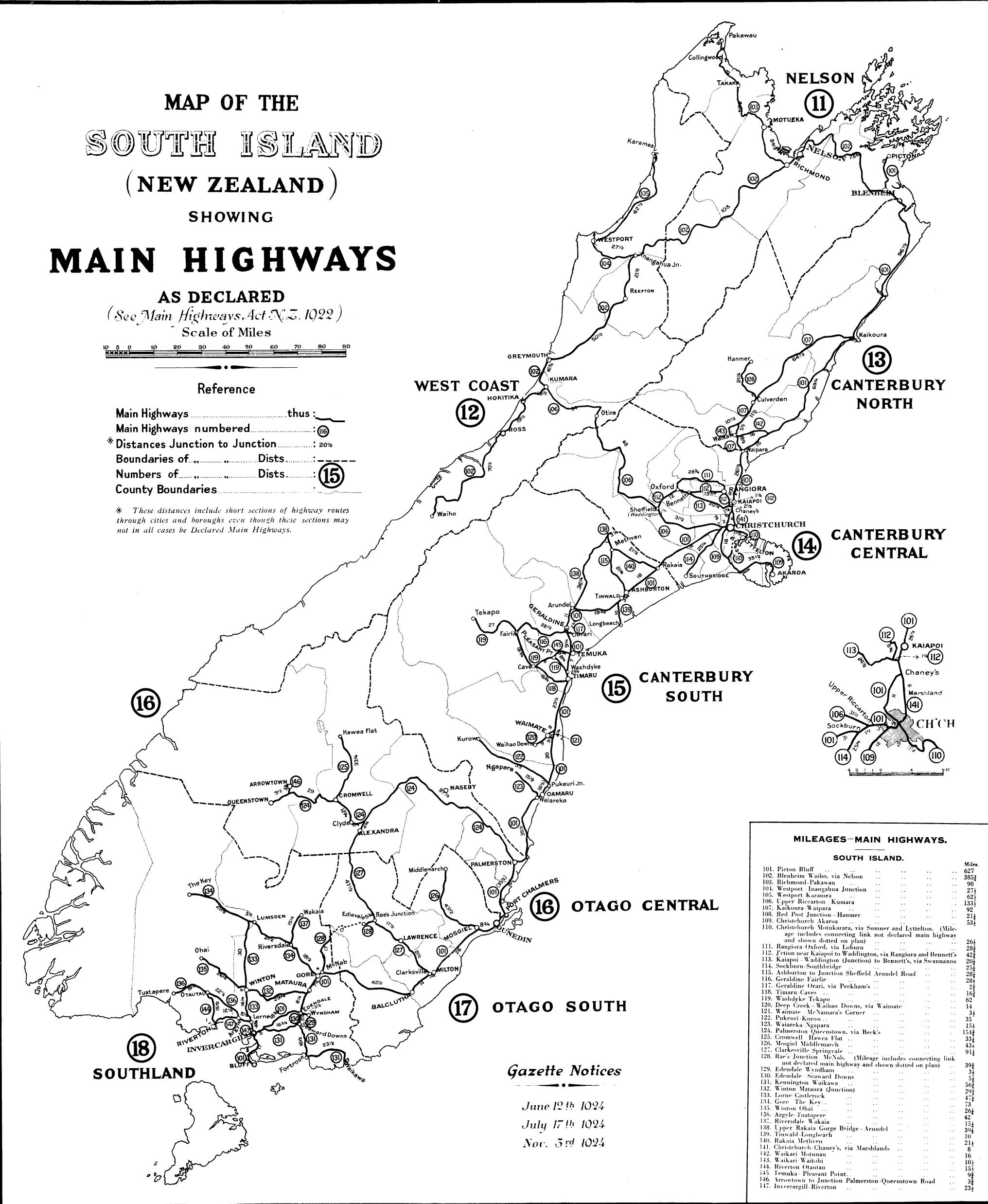


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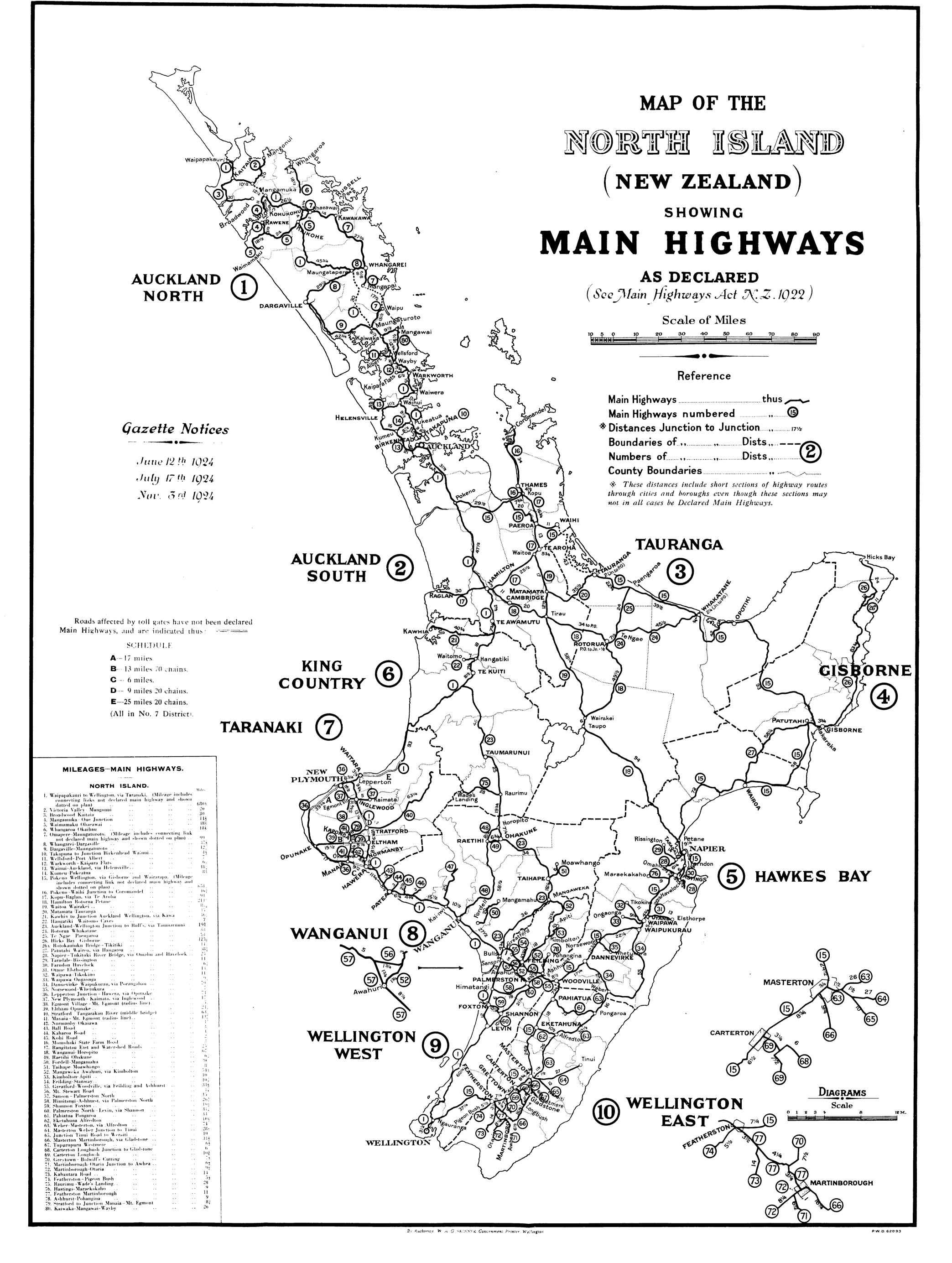
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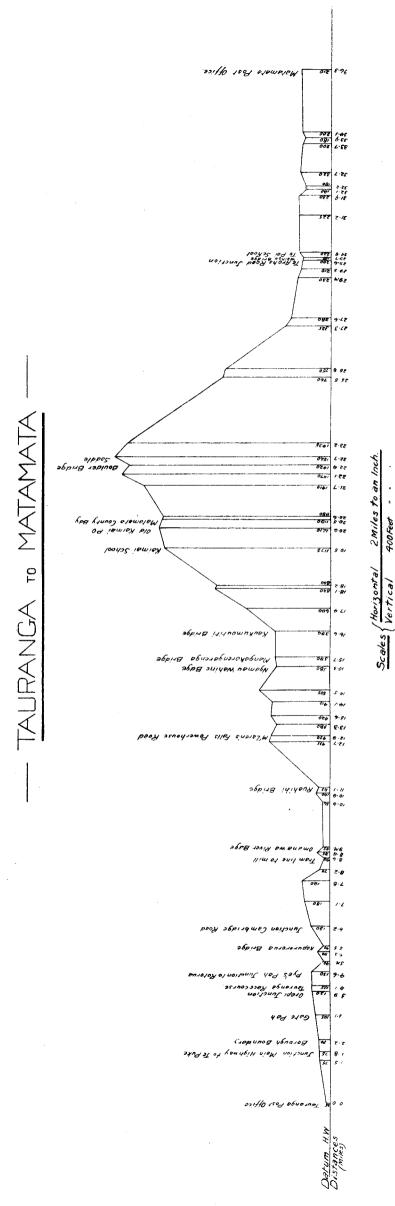
Araniaand).



B. Authority W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington

D_1.





Scales

(This plan is not to scale, reduced from original)

