

1950  
NEW ZEALAND

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# FIRE SERVICE COUNCIL

FIRST REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS UNDER THE FIRE SERVICES ACT, 1949, FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1950

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*Presented to Both Houses of the General Assembly Pursuant to Section 56 (6) of the Fire  
Services Act, 1949*

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## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

R. GIRLING-BUTCHER (Chairman)	..	..	Appointed by the Minister.
M. CONNELLY	..	..	Appointed by the Minister.
S. S. DEAN	..	..	Appointed by the Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters' Associations of New Zealand.
E. W. WISE	..	..	Appointed by the Municipal Association of New Zealand (Incorporated).
E. H. FERGUSON	..	..	Appointed by the New Zealand Fire Boards' Association.
W. C. McDONNELL	..	..	Appointed by the New Zealand Federated Fire Brigade Employees Industrial Association of Workers.
T. J. WATTS	..	..	Appointed by the United Fire Brigades' Association of New Zealand.

The Under-Secretary for Internal Affairs attends meetings of the Council in terms of section 6 of the Act.

SIR,—

Wellington, 15th September, 1950.

I have the honour to forward you herewith, in terms of section 56 (6) of the Fire Services Act, 1949, the first annual report of the Fire Service Council, together with balance-sheet and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1950, (covering the first five months' operation and proceedings of the Council).

Yours faithfully,

R. GIRLING-BUTCHER, Chairman.

The Hon. the Minister of Internal Affairs.

# REPORT

## ADMINISTRATION

1. The Fire Service Council came into existence on the appointment of two members by the Minister on the 7th November, 1949. The other appointments, under section 4 of the Act, were completed on the 8th December, 1949, and the first meeting was held on the 13th–15th December, 1949.

2. The Act requires (section 15) that the staff of the Council shall be employees of the Public Service. At the request of the Council a Secretary, clerical officer, and secretarial typiste have been appointed. Arrangements have also been made for the Accountant of the Department of Internal Affairs to act as Treasurer for the Council and for its recording work to be carried out by the Records Branch of the Department. During its first meeting the Council met members of the Public Service Commission and recommended that a Chief Officer (technical) be appointed as soon as possible. At the date of this report no appointment has been made.

3. The Act constituted new Urban Fire Authorities in thirty-four fire districts and in seventy-nine secondary fire districts. In order to assist the Authorities in these districts the Council issued a series of explanatory memoranda setting out the effect of the Act in each class of district, and of instructions as to procedure in setting up the administrative Committees required under the Act. Formal arrangements were made for the necessary elections and initial meetings of Committees. It was known that considerable capital expenditure would be necessary in many of the newly constituted districts in order to bring the equipment and accommodation of the brigades up to a reasonable standard. The Committees were therefore asked to give consideration to both immediate and long-term requirements so that the necessary provision could be made in the estimates of expenditure for the coming year. A standard form of estimate for the purposes of section 47 and of typical accounts and balance-sheets necessary to conform with section 56 were also prepared and circulated. All statutory requirements were complied with by the 31st March, 1950, so that the Authorities in the new districts could assume responsibility for the local fire service for the financial year 1950–51.

4. The provisions of the Act with respect to contributions by insurance companies are similar to those in force under the Fire Brigades Act, 1926, except that, instead of the premium income returns having reference to each individual district, they are now required to cover the premium income received throughout New Zealand. This will result in a considerable saving in accounting and collection costs both to the insurance companies and to the Fire Boards. It also makes practicable the inclusion in the returns of premiums received in respect of insurance against fire in comprehensive or multiple-purpose policies. The most common of these is that issued in respect of motor-vehicles. The attendance at fires in motor-vehicles, both garaged and in the street, is a not inconsiderable part of brigade duty, and there is therefore good reason why such policies should bear a reasonable proportion of the fire protection costs.

5. The Act does not specify the proportion of the premium to be returned in such cases in respect of the fire risk. Discussions were held with representatives of the Fire Underwriters' Associations, the State Fire Office, and the Motor Union insurance companies with respect to the proportion of premiums returnable under section 52. This could only be roughly estimated in the absence of information as to the total amount of premium income returnable and the proportion of this income payable under the Act. It was therefore agreed by the Council, the Underwriters' Associations, and the State Fire Office that an empirical figure of 5 per cent. of motor-vehicle comprehensive policy premiums should be returned for the current year and that the matter would be reviewed next year after the effect of the returns had been studied. The Motor Union insurance companies have, however, denied liability, and the matter has been referred to the Council's solicitor for the necessary action to clarify the legal position.

### TRAINING OF THE FIRE SERVICE

6. Under section 8 of the Act the Council is required to publish reports, information, and advice on fire-service matters ; to establish a training school and courses of training, and generally direct the training of members of the fire service, particularly of officers ; and to provide for the inspection and training of brigades. Early in 1949 the Government set up an advisory Committee consisting of six senior fire-service officers with representatives of the city Fire Boards, the permanent firemen, and the volunteer brigades to bring down a scheme for fire-service training. The Committee had referred to it the report of the Royal Commission on Ballantynes fire in Christchurch in November, 1947, in which there was heavy loss of life. The report of the Committee was considered by the Council at its first meeting. It was decided that the whole question of training and the appointment of the technical officers necessary to enable the Council to carry out this important branch of its functions must be deferred until the Chief Officer is appointed and has had a reasonable opportunity to make himself familiar with existing conditions and to submit considered proposals for a training scheme.

7. The national and district brigade competitions organized by the United Fire Brigades' Association and its district sub-associations are an important factor in maintaining the efficiency of the volunteer brigades. This is particularly the case with respect to the smaller towns, where the number of fires is not large and the opportunities of gaining experience are limited. The association has in the past been financed mainly by grants from the Fire and Accident Underwriters' Associations and from Government. The Act provides (section 48) for the Council to make a grant not exceeding £3,000 to the association, and this amount has been placed on the Council's estimates for the current year.

### MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

8. Three meetings of the Council were held during the year—13th–15th December, 1949 ; 31st January, 1950 ; and 14th–15th March, 1950. In addition, several meetings were held by sub-committees for the purpose of inspecting conditions in secondary fire districts. Arrangements were made to hold the first meeting in 1950–51 in Auckland and for the Council to visit typical districts in the Auckland area and to meet representatives of the Urban Fire Authorities.

### SECONDARY FIRE DISTRICTS

9. One of the important duties of the Council as set out in section 8 is to assist generally in the development of the fire service, particularly in the smaller urban areas. It has been necessary to defer most technical matters which are required by the Act to come under review of the Council. In the meantime the Council has devoted much of its attention to the requirements of the secondary fire districts, where the problem is mainly financial and administrative. The standard of fire-protection service which can be given by a fire brigade in any district depends in large measure on the water-supply available. Where, as in many secondary fire districts, there is no reticulated supply, or one sufficient for dealing with minor fires only, the service which can be given does not justify heavy expenditure. Section 53 of the Act requires the Council to pay half the costs of the service in secondary fire districts, with a limit on the annual contribution of £150, except in special cases where a Ministerial direction is given. Most of the towns are small and the local authorities would, in any case, have difficulty in financing a contribution exceeding £150. The annual expenditure will normally not exceed £300, and the problem is to ensure that the money available is expended to the best advantage. The essentials of the service are an alarm system which will ensure a quick call to the brigade when a fire occurs and the provision of equipment which will enable the brigade to use what water is available to the best advantage.

10. The improved financial provisions under the Act have stimulated the small-town fire brigades to ask their Authorities for new equipment. It was necessary, therefore, that some indication should be given as to the standards likely to be required for the purposes of section 32. Members of the Council made visits to secondary fire districts to inspect typical conditions and the equipment which experience had shown to be effective, and the following tentative developmental standards were adopted as an objective for the Urban Fire Authorities :—

- (1) That the standard system of fire-brigade alarm be an electric siren or bell operated by remote control from the telephone exchange, and that in cases where the exchange is closed for a portion of the day, approved provision be made for alternative operation of the alarm.
- (2) That suitable housing be provided for brigade plant and equipment, and, except in special cases, a meeting room for the brigade be also provided.
- (3) That where a sub-standard water reticulation is installed, a motor appliance be provided, together with the necessary equipment to enable the brigade to take full advantage of all the water available in the reticulation or necessary to deal with fires in property at risk.
- (4) That where there is no water reticulation the brigade be equipped with either—
  - (a) A water-carrying appliance having its own pump ; or
  - (b) In cases where the supplies of static water are conveniently located, a motor-tender with the necessary plant and equipment to operate from such supplies.

11. Endeavours have also been made to assist these Authorities in other ways :—

- (1) Information has been obtained and circulated as to the cost and source of suitable equipment.
- (2) It has been recognized that in some cases the present-day prices of new equipment places it beyond the financial capacity of the smaller towns. The Council has undertaken to keep records of the replacement of appliances in the larger centres so that second-hand machines may be made available where most required. It is proposed to obtain and circulate to all Authorities information regarding serviceable equipment of any kind declared surplus to requirements in any district.
- (3) The Authorities have been advised that capital expenditure should, in most cases, be financed by loan so as to spread the charges over a period of years. Where the amount required is small (not exceeding £500) and the population does not exceed one thousand, the Council has offered to finance purchases on an annual recovery basis under section 49.
- (4) The fire brigades in these districts must of necessity give their services on an honorary basis. The Council has therefore interpreted as widely as possible the authority to make grants to assist in the establishment of these brigades on a proper footing. The sum of £3,000 has been provided for this purpose in the estimates for 1950–51. It is considered that a reasonable standard of uniform and personal equipment is important in maintaining brigade morale. In most cases the grants have therefore been allocated for this purpose.
- (5) In the larger towns, where the property at risk is considerable, or where the water-supply conditions approach the standard requirements for a fire district, the Council has recognized that it would be impracticable to provide an adequate service within the £300 cost limit. In such cases it has made a recommendation to the Minister of Internal Affairs under section 10 that this limit shall not apply. The Minister has directed accordingly, and the Council contributes half the cost of the service up to the amount of the estimate approved (see \* in Tables VA and VB).

### CONSTITUTION OF NEW DISTRICTS

12. Section 18 (4) of the Act provides that, subject to the certificate of the Council that the appropriate standards have been complied with, and to the provisions of the Local Government Commission Act, 1946 (and certain other provisions in the case of districts within fifteen miles of the Chief Post-office in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin), new districts may be declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council. Section 10 (1) of the Act, which provides for the determining by the Council of standards for this purpose, reads as follows:—

The Council may from time to time determine standards of fire service organization and reticulated fire-fighting water-supply which shall be the minimum requirement for the formation of a united urban fire district or an urban fire district; and may also determine lesser standards of fire-protection service, whether or not involving a reticulated water-supply, which shall be the minimum requirement for the formation of a secondary urban fire district.

13. It is therefore necessary in the case of fire districts that before constitution of the district the complete service shall be functioning. It will not be possible for the Council to set final standards until the Chief Officer has been appointed and a decision has been made as to the minimum requirements in a fire district both for the purposes of this section and of section 32. In the meantime the Council has followed the procedure when the Act was being prepared, and has adopted for the purposes of section 10 the standard both of brigade organization and reticulated water-supply laid down by the Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters' Associations as the minimum requirements for classification under tariff "E."

14. Local authorities no longer have power to establish a fire brigade except in the capacity of an Urban Fire Authority. The constitution of a secondary fire district will in future be the first step in the establishment of a local fire service. The standard to be laid down by the Council for this constitution must therefore have regard to proven intention rather than achievement. The Council has accordingly set the following standard for the constitution of a secondary fire district:—

- (1) That a group of suitable persons is organized and has agreed to function as a volunteer fire brigade under section 42 of the Act and that the Council is satisfied that the requirements of section 41 of the Act can be complied with.
- (2) That the local authority is prepared to authorize the establishment and maintenance of a volunteer fire brigade under section 42 of the Act.
- (3) That arrangements have been made for the assembly of brigade members in case of fire and for the utilization by them of any water-supply or first-aid fire-fighting equipment available.

15. During the year applications were made by local authorities as set out below for constitution of new districts. The Council certified in each case that the necessary standards had been complied with, and on the recommendation of the Local Government Commission the districts were duly constituted by Order in Council:—

Local Authority.	Area of District.	Type of District.
Runanga Borough Council .. ..	Runanga Borough .. ..	Fire district.
Rawene Town Board .. ..	Rawene Town District .. ..	Secondary fire district.
Bulls Town Board .. ..	Bulls Town District .. ..	"
Murchison County Council .. ..	Township of Murchison .. ..	"
Waitemata County Council .. ..	Township of Titirangi .. ..	"
Amuri County Council .. ..	Township of Culverden .. ..	"
Maniototo County Council .. ..	Township of Ranfurly .. ..	"

## AGREEMENTS BETWEEN URBAN FIRE AUTHORITIES AND VOLUNTEER BRIGADES

16. Section 42 of the Act provides a definition of a volunteer brigade as distinct from permanent or part-time staff employed by an Authority in the ordinary relationship of master and servant under section 40. The distinction is that the members of the brigade are engaged by virtue of an agreement with the brigade as a whole and are not employed under individual contract of service, and that the brigade is registered as a volunteer brigade. Section 41 provides for this registration and requires that the Council shall approve the agreement for service between the brigade and the Urban Fire Authority. The fire service in the country districts depends in the main on the volunteer brigadesmen, and the procedure laid down in these sections is designed to determine the position of the volunteers under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925.

17. In order to simplify the procedure the Council prepared a model agreement for service adaptable to most volunteer brigade conditions and also a model set of brigade rules. One clause of the agreement incorporated the brigade rules and made provision for any amendment considered desirable to meet the circumstances of a particular case. The model agreement and rules were considered and approved at the annual conference of the United Fire Brigades' Association, and copies have been circulated both to the Authorities and the brigades.

### ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

18. It will be evident from the foregoing that during the period strictly covered by this report the Council has been mainly concerned with the arrangements necessary to bring the Act into operation in the next financial year. This report would be of academic interest only unless some reference is made to the estimates of expenditure and the arrangements for collection of revenue for the year 1950-51. It is therefore proposed to follow the precedent set in the reports of the fire brigades of the Dominion made under the Fire Brigades Act, 1926, and to include in the attached statistical tables particulars of the estimates which were approved during the first quarter of 1950-51.

19. In the attached tables the districts have for convenience been kept in the same sequence as the Schedules to the Act. The total estimated cost of the fire service for the year is £589,583. This is divided between the contributors as set out in the following table. The returns of premium income received from insurance companies and other contributors under section 52 of the Act, together with that from the State Advances Office which makes a voluntary contribution in respect of State housing, totalled £3,383,119. The insurance contribution to the fire service therefore represents 8.33 per cent. of the total premium income received.

*Table I—Allocation Between Contributors of Cost of Service for the Year 1950-51*

—	Total.	Government.	Underwriters.	Local Authorities.
	£	£	£	£
Fire Boards .. .. .	492,502	49,250	246,251	197,001
New fire districts .. .. .	37,065	3,706	18,533	14,826
Secondary fire districts .. .. .	23,216	1,920	9,599	11,697
Council .. .. .	36,800	29,479	7,321	..
	589,583	84,355	281,704	223,524
Percentage of total cost .. .. .	..	14.3	47.8	37.9

20. Table III attached, which covers fire districts existing when the Act was passed, shows that the cost in these districts has increased by £38,182 as compared with the previous financial year. This increase is to a small extent due to general increases in prices, but in the main to the increased costs of the permanent staff. The effect of the first year's operation of the Act will therefore be as follows:—

*Government.*—Statutory payments under the Fire Brigades Act, 1926, amounted to £5,060. In addition, Government met the administrative costs and provided special subsidies for protection of certain Government property. These two items involved an expenditure of approximately £16,000. An increased cost to Government of approximately £63,000 is therefore involved in the estimates approved for 1950-51.

*Underwriters.* The costs to the underwriters in respect of the Fire Board districts calculated in terms of the Fire Brigades Act, 1926, would have amounted to £243,721 on the current estimates (half of £492,502, less Government contribution of £5,060). The total estimates of all districts for the year 1950-51 therefore involved an increased contribution of £37,983, but this not only covers an additional 118 districts, but is also spread over a considerably wider insurance field.

*Local Authorities.*—Local-authority payments in Fire Board districts had the Act not been passed would have been £243,721. The saving to local authorities in these districts, which are set out in Table III, is £46,720. In the newly constituted districts all costs have hitherto been borne by the local authority, supplemented in the case of some of the smaller districts by voluntary contributions to the local fire brigade. Most of the estimates as approved show a considerable increase in these districts over previous years. Despite this increase, the contributions now made by the underwriters and by Government will result in a substantial saving to the Local Authorities.

21. When the legislation was under consideration by the interested parties in 1947, the costs of the service were estimated at £25,000 in newly constituted fire districts and the same amount in the larger number of secondary fire districts. It will be seen from Table IV that the fire-district costs are higher than was estimated. This is partly due to the increase in general prices since 1947 and partly to the inclusion in a number of estimates of non-recurring items of capital expenditure payable from revenue. So far as the secondary fire districts are concerned, the estimates for which are shown in Tables VA and VB, the effect of keeping the estimates within the £300 limit except in the larger towns and making all major capital expenditure from loan has been to keep the expenditure well within the 1947 estimates.

22. The estimates of the Council itself are shown in Table VI. It will be noted that nominal provision only has been made this year for carrying out the duties of the Council with respect to the training and co-ordination of the service. This saving is offset by the inclusion of items of £9,000 under section 49 for capital requirements of secondary fire districts and £3,000 under section 48 for grants to assist in the establishment of brigades in these districts.

23. The Council has interpreted its duty in the approval of estimates under the Act to be to lead rather than to drive and to interfere as little as possible in the policy of the Urban Fire Authorities as disclosed in the estimates. The submission of estimates and accounts in standard form has enabled the Council to obtain an overall picture of fire-service costs and to make comparisons of the expenditure in districts of similar size both as to total and with respect to individual items. It is clear from this survey that there is a limit to the extent to which service costs can be standardized. In addition to the variation in service conditions arising from factors such as the area and contours of the district, nature of the water-supply, &c., the capital costs will largely depend on whether the brigade has been established at pre-war costs or is to be housed and equipped at the much higher prices ruling to-day.

24. It will not be possible to relate cost to efficiency until technical officers are appointed and have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with district conditions. The Council has at this stage limited itself to calling attention to estimated expenditure which appears out of proportion either in any section of the estimates, or in relation to previous expenditure, or to expenditure in other districts. The total amount of the estimates has been approved or determined, and further action has been left to the discretion of the Authority. The Council recognizes that it is still the primary responsibility of the Authority to ensure that the expenditure on the service is kept within reasonable limits. It realizes, also, that the Executive Committees, particularly in fire districts, directly represent the contributors from whom the major part of the revenue is obtained.

25. It was expected that some difficulties would be experienced in connection with the first estimates of the 118 newly constituted Urban Fire Authorities. The request of the Council for special consideration to be given to long-term capital requirements resulted in some cases in the inclusion in the estimates of unreasonably large amounts of capital expenditure from revenue. This is opposed to the evident intention of the Act, particularly in the case of secondary fire districts. Section 47 requires that estimates shall be approved or determined not later than the 28th May in each year. Many of the estimates were received considerably after due date (28th April) and in most cases it was not possible to carry out explanatory correspondence before the end of May. In such cases the Council determined the estimate at the total amount submitted by the Authority, except where capital expenditure could more profitably be arranged by loan under section 58 or financed by the Council under section 49, when an appropriate reduction was made. The Authorities were advised of the position, and subsequent correspondence or discussion has in most cases resulted in agreement on the matters at issue.

#### STATUTORY APPROVALS

26. The following statutory approvals were given during the period ended 31st March, 1950 :—

Appointment of permanent executive officers (section 40)	..	..	7
Out-district fire-protection agreements (section 44)	..	..	9
Urban Fire Authority loans (section 58)	..	..	4
Withdrawal from Capital Expenditure Fund (section 66)	..	..	1
Disposal of property (section 72)	..	..	2

#### DOMINION FIRE WASTE

27. The insured loss—*i.e.*, the amount actually paid out by insurance companies—for 1948, which is the last year for which national figures are available, was £948,660. The annual reports on the fire brigades of the Dominion show that following a low-loss cycle of the twelve years 1933–44, during which insured loss averaged £535,091, a sharp rise occurred in 1945, and the average loss for the four years 1945–48 has been £987,968. This insured loss is, however, not the total loss. To it must be added the uninsured loss in many fires, much of which is not recorded. The practice in the past of estimating the national losses has been to add 12½ per cent., which is a conservative figure, to the insured loss. On this basis the Dominion fire wastage for 1948 can be safely estimated at £1,067,242.

#### FIRE LOSSES IN FIRE DISTRICTS

28. The annual statistics for losses in fire districts constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1926, are shown in Table III attached. The total fire-loss figure for the year, £778,883, shows that the high loss cycle for 1945–48 is continuing. The rise in the number of fires involving loss of property in these districts has also continued, the number recorded for the year (2,163) being an increase of 181 over the 1948–49 period, which was the previous record.



## LARGE FIRES

29. Every property fire has the potentialities of major or total loss. The actual losses in any year depend in large measure on the number and severity of the fires which are not controlled. Table II gives details of the fires occurring in fire districts during 1949-50 in which the loss exceeded £5,000.

Table II—Fires with Loss Exceeding £5,000

Fire District.	Day and Date.	Time.	Occupation of Premises in Which Fire Occurred	Cause of Fire.	Loss.
Auckland ..	Friday, 23/9/49 ..	9.07 p.m.	Warehouse and offices ..	Unknown .. ..	£ 69,000
„ ..	Thursday, 29/9/49 ..	7.12 p.m.	General warehouse and meeting-room .. ..	„ .. ..	61,000
„ ..	Monday, 20/2/50 ..	12.45 p.m.	Paint-factory .. ..	Ignition of bituminous fumes by naked light	46,250
Christchurch ..	Monday, 14/11/49 ..	3.06 a.m.	Dwelling .. ..	(Clothes in contact with electric stove	5,060
„ ..	Saturday, 31/12/49 ..	8.21 p.m.	Warehouse and offices ..	Suspected arson ..	29,132
Dunedin ..	Saturday, 21/5/49 ..	7.00 a.m.	Clothing-factory, printing-works, offices	Probably failure to switch off electric iron	5,566
Invercargill ..	Friday, 20/1/50 ..	12.40 p.m.	Shops, joinery-factory, halls, and buildings (Nightcaps)	Ignited by painter's blow-lamp when burning off old paint	32,000
„ ..	Monday, 23/1/50 ..	8.23 p.m.	Felmongery and by-products	Suspected spontaneous combustion of pie wool	9,000
Nelson ..	Wednesday, 10/8/49 ..	4.25 p.m.	High school kitchen block ..	Overheating fat on electric range	11,200
Waitara ..	Sunday, 22/1/50 ..	10.30 p.m.	Freezing-works .. ..	Suspected spontaneous combustion in sorted wool	26,000
Wanganui ..	Friday, 1/4/49 ..	8.39 p.m.	Woollen-mills .. ..	Unknown .. ..	23,000
„ ..	Thursday, 10/11/49 ..	3.39 a.m.	Felt-factory .. ..	Ignition in preparing-machine not properly extinguished by hand operated sprinkler	9,000
„ ..	Friday, 21/12/49 ..	5.30 a.m.	Public hotel .. ..	Lighted cigarette butt thrown down	6,650
Wellington ..	Friday, 8/4/49 ..	5.46 a.m.	W.A.A.F. hostel .. ..	Suspected electric iron left on	9,000
„ ..	Saturday, 11/3/50 ..	4.29 a.m.	Paint and hardware store ..	Unknown .. ..	86,655
					£428,512

## LOSS OF LIFE IN FIRES

30. During the year fourteen deaths were recorded as resulting from fires, all of which occurred in dwellings.

Table III—Miscellaneous Statistics for Fire Districts

Fire District.	Population as at 31st March, 1950.	Rateable Capital Value as at 1st April, 1949.	Number of Fire Calls.	Fires Involving Loss of Property.	Insurances on Property Involved in Fires.	Insured Fire Loss: Buildings and Contents.	Uninsured Fire Loss: Buildings and Contents.	Total Fire Loss.	Estimated Expenditure Authorized for Year Ending 31st March, 1951.
		£			£	£	£	£	£
Auckland Metropolitan	261,570	92,898,738	2,237	469	3,920,695	330,610	32,535	363,145	108,995
Balclutha	2,380	840,685	23	6	4,130	613	295	908	745
Cambridge	2,890	1,185,475	10	3	3,500	104	..	104	1,134
Carterton	2,090	571,196	10	8	15,000	200	..	200	1,115
Christchurch	128,900	36,985,012	948	289	2,136,972	49,507	6,636	56,143	63,500
Dannevirke	4,690	1,902,645	9	2	2,390	1,260	..	1,260	994
Dargaville	2,600	916,147	14	1	300	300	..	300	934
Dunedin Metropolitan	85,660	28,577,413	937	206	1,777,079	19,438	1,648	21,086	50,448
Kilham	1,970	451,170	9	1	850	120	..	120	900
Feilding	5,570	1,523,766	17	4	3,900	3,630	1,690	5,320	542
Foxton	1,890	626,146	15	4	4,245	674	250	924	414
Gisborne	16,850	6,895,779	52	23	20,220	4,081	960	5,041	5,300
Greymouth	9,110	1,977,059	16	8	20,710	1,561	332	1,893	1,720
Hamilton	29,700	11,221,699	238	47	113,856	5,410	819	6,229	11,684
Hastings	17,600	5,018,884	76	43	67,842	8,682	50	8,732	4,635
Hawera	5,390	1,688,553	48	8	14,300	135	143	278	2,726
Hikurangi	1,070	129,970	15	..	..	..	..	..	539
Hokitika	3,000	579,684	5	4	3,400	593	..	593	1,212
Invercargill	26,700	10,689,305	320	92	484,825	8,544	894	9,438	17,735
Kaipoi	2,050	604,675	12	2	600	70	25	95	772
Kaitangata	1,370	225,340	9	1	15	15	95	110	480
Lawrence	580	64,066	3	1	..	..	10	10	260
Levin	4,200	1,609,510	15	5	4,975	137	..	137	620
Lower Hutt	43,300	13,398,247	278	66	171,609	9,585	1,083	10,668	11,714
Masterton	10,950	3,054,366	95	20	90,245	648	82	730	5,804
Milton	1,580	522,515	14	2	600	600	350	950	484
Morrinsville	2,510	1,050,460	8	5	1,150	83	100	183	895
Napier	20,050	9,139,145	177	68	476,305	5,299	441	5,740	8,240
New Nelson	16,550	7,118,669	86	28	67,472	14,735	180	14,915	6,820
Nelson	21,500	6,250,509	136	17	30,925	4,746	682	5,428	8,540
North Shore	32,050	10,619,413	127	31	76,262	1,209	468	1,677	12,900
Oamaru	8,330	3,353,725	44	5	44,970	3,080	5	3,085	3,000
Ohakune	1,529	158,940	8	3	3,300	150	400	550	421
Opotiki	1,800	649,235	10	..	..	..	..	..	856
Otaki	2,360	777,660	7	2	3,700	155	..	155	400
Pahiatua	1,890	530,665	13	4	18,550	2,082	155	2,237	600
Palmerston North	30,500	14,021,177	203	135	213,929	3,916	551	4,467	15,700
Patea United	1,720	423,455	10	6	4,075	353	..	353	1,100
Petone	11,700	5,585,500	50	11	85,325	3,027	100	3,127	6,071
Port Chalmers	2,740	722,885	19	1	13,500	7	..	7	654
Pukekohe	3,850	1,207,536	24	3	1,060	35	990	1,025	1,360
Rotorua	9,610	3,390,016	104	17	15,955	2,642	450	3,092	4,229
Stratford	4,190	1,572,678	21	8	21,715	1,211	360	1,571	1,535
Taihape	2,360	716,110	17	1	3,900	109	..	109	938
Taumarunui	3,000	1,038,780	7	2	3,700	7	..	7	1,050
Tauranga	6,810	2,954,408	44	8	38,180	395	..	395	1,980
Te Aroha	2,640	849,067	10	2	1,250	1,050	..	1,050	846
Te Awamutu	3,500	1,562,315	26	4	15,422	1,047	..	1,047	747
Timaru	20,900	6,005,075	113	32	97,100	12,279	45	12,324	9,950
Upper Hutt	7,230	2,542,740	99	34	26,353	1,284	1,093	2,377	2,900
Waihi	3,880	355,321	50	5	18,970	2,936	3,000	5,936	808
Waipukurau	2,340	574,214	10	1	800	39	..	39	750
Wairoa	3,180	814,528	14	6	3,709	324	125	449	660
Waitara	2,770	614,677	4	2	882,990	26,974	..	26,974	470
Wanganui	26,000	9,338,338	223	58	307,353	43,570	3,954	47,524	18,400
Wellington	138,900	75,231,990	1,517	321	3,189,337	127,174	2,854	130,028	80,000
Westport	5,410	1,046,853	17	3	8,650	210	..	210	1,247
Whakatane	3,320	745,900	29	4	8,650	2,670	1,734	4,404	902
Whangarei	11,200	4,694,214	89	21	54,100	1,734	2,190	3,924	3,167
Woodville	1,190	229,598	5	2	..	..	40	40	760
Totals	1,091,160	400,034,833	8,746	2,163	13,000,899	711,069	67,814	778,883	492,502
Protected area outside fire districts—Christchurch	..	..	31	31	523,550	6,894	111	7,005	..

Table IV—Estimates of Expenditure in Fire Districts (Schedule 3)

Name of District.	Population as at 31st March, 1949.	Estimated Expenditure for Year Ended 31st March, 1951.	Name of District.	Population as at 31st March, 1949.	Estimated Expenditure for Year Ended 31st March, 1951.
		£			£
Akaroa .. ..	540	920	Matamata .. ..	1,900	1,053
Kawakawa .. ..	660	387	Bluff .. ..	2,190	1,166
Cromwell .. ..	770	715	Manurewa .. ..	2,350	601
Queenstown .. ..	930	541	Paeroa .. ..	2,420	1,450
Geraldine .. ..	970	632	Rangiora .. ..	2,560	1,000
Alexandra .. ..	1,170	830	Papakura .. ..	2,610	850
Greytown .. ..	1,220	611	Eastbourne .. ..	2,700	1,226
Waipawa .. ..	1,230	482	Waimate .. ..	2,760	1,980
Kaikohe .. ..	1,240	602	Te Kuiti .. ..	2,990	900
Te Puke .. ..	1,260	826	Marton .. ..	3,170	1,531
Reefton .. ..	1,297	575	Lyttelton .. ..	3,410	870
Inglewood .. ..	1,380	643	Huntly .. ..	3,680	641
Kaitiaki .. ..	1,540	1,058	Papatōetoe .. ..	4,420	1,266
Richmond .. ..	1,620	668	Thames .. ..	4,490	1,180
Mataura .. ..	1,620	691	Gore .. ..	5,320	2,525
Havelock North .. ..	1,630	825	Blenheim .. ..	6,650	3,697
Pictou .. ..	1,730	1,280	Ashburton .. ..	8,450	1,759
Runanga .. ..	1,869	1,084			37,065

Table VA—Estimates of Expenditure in Secondary Fire Districts (Schedule 4, Part I) :  
Boroughs and Town Districts

Name of District.	Population as at 31st March, 1949.	Estimated Expenditure for Year Ended 31st March, 1951.	Name of District.	Population as at 31st March, 1949.	Estimated Expenditure for Year Ended 31st March, 1951.
		£			£
Naseby .. ..	150	241	Taupo .. ..	910	300
Arrowtown .. ..	200	153	Martinborough .. ..	940	300
Havelock .. ..	240	170	Riverton .. ..	940	323*
Tapanui .. ..	290	620*	Tuakau .. ..	970	300
Outram .. ..	360	40	Opunake .. ..	990	300
Southbridge .. ..	390	260	Shannon .. ..	990	131
Kaponga .. ..	400	296	Featherston .. ..	1,030	147
Kumara .. ..	410	300	Waiuku .. ..	1,040	300
Rawene .. ..	449	432*	Winton .. ..	1,050	393*
Ross .. ..	460	52	Helensville .. ..	1,130	183
Ohura .. ..	480	100	Raetihi .. ..	1,150	300
Pleasant Point .. ..	500	172	Mount Maunganui .. ..	1,360	352
Hunterville .. ..	530	150	Putaruru .. ..	1,380	427
Roxburgh .. ..	540	243	Otorohanga .. ..	1,390	328*
Takaka .. ..	540	300	Howick .. ..	1,620	300
Otautau .. ..	640	300	Ngaruawahia .. ..	1,840	402*
Bulls .. ..	650	300	Henderson .. ..	1,870	242
Leeston .. ..	650	266	Glen Eden .. ..	1,990	350*
Manaia .. ..	660	300	Taradale .. ..	2,020	300
Warkworth .. ..	660	300	Motueka .. ..	2,140	1,000*
Eketaahuna .. ..	700	250	West Harbour .. ..	2,140	170
Manunui .. ..	760	300	Temuka .. ..	2,180	300
Palmerston .. ..	760	300			
Waverley .. ..	820	300			13,293

\* Ministerial direction given that subsidy in excess of £150 is to be paid.

Table VB—Estimates of Expenditure in Secondary Fire Districts (Schedule 4, Part II) :  
County Townships

Name of District.	Estimated Expenditure for Year Ended 31st March, 1951.	Name of District.	Estimated Expenditure for Year Ended 31st March, 1951.
	£		£
Awanui .. .. .	220	Point Howard .. .. .	300
Belmont .. .. .	225	Rakaia .. .. .	240
Clyde .. .. .	120	Ranfurly .. .. .	300
Coromandel .. .. .	250	Ruatoria .. .. .	300
Culverden .. .. .	300	Southbrook .. .. .	229
Days Bay .. .. .	300	Stoke .. .. .	300
Denniston .. .. .	300	Stokes Valley .. .. .	275
Fairlie .. .. .	300	Takapau .. .. .	300
Foxton Beach .. .. .	300	Tawa Flat .. .. .	586*
Glen Massey .. .. .	100	Tirau .. .. .	168
Granity .. .. .	210	Titahi Bay .. .. .	300
Hanmer .. .. .	300	Titirangi .. .. .	300
Haumoana .. .. .	170	Tokaanu .. .. .	120
Kaikoura .. .. .	298	Tokoroa .. .. .	300
Kurow .. .. .	275	Waiau .. .. .	300
Methven .. .. .	300	Wainui-o-Mata .. .. .	270
Murchison .. .. .	227		
Ngongotaha .. .. .	300		9,923
Paekakariki .. .. .	300	Add Total Table VA. . . . .	13,293
Paraparaumu .. .. .	240		
Plimmerton .. .. .	300	Total, Secondary Fire Districts ..	23,216

NOTE.—Population figures not available.  
excess of £150 is to be paid.

\* Ministerial direction given that subsidy in

Table VI—Fire Service Council Estimates, 1950-51

	£
Debit balance, 31st March, 1950 .. .. .	903
Fees and travelling-expenses, Council and staff .. .. .	3,850
Staff salaries and departmental services .. .. .	3,167
Rent .. .. .	250
Telephone services .. .. .	65
Furniture .. .. .	500
Bank charges and exchange .. .. .	500
Legal expenses .. .. .	400
Audit fee .. .. .	10
Insurance .. .. .	30
Printing and stationery, office equipment, &c. .. .. .	275
Subsidy under section 12 of the Act .. .. .	10,000
Payment to Urban Fire Authorities (section 48 (2) (d) ) .. .. .	100
Special grants (section 48 (2) (f) ) .. .. .	3,000
Unauthorized (section 48 (2) (g) ) .. .. .	50
Grant to United Fire Brigades' Association (section 48 (2) (h) ) .. .. .	3,000
Loans under section 49 .. .. .	9,000
Repairs to equipment (section 12) .. .. .	500
Training costs .. .. .	100
Capital Expenditure Fund .. .. .	100
Contingencies (section 48 (3) ) .. .. .	1,000
	<u>£36,800</u>

**FIRE SERVICE COUNCIL**

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 2ND FEBRUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1950**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st March, 1950	..	..	..		..	..	..
<i>Receipts</i>					<i>Payments</i>		
	859	3	9		Bank charges		
					Fees to members		
					Office expenses		
					Printing and stationery		
					Salaries		
					Telephones and toll calls		
					Travelling allowances and expenses		
					Capital: Miscellaneous equipment		
	<u>£859</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>				
						2	4
						173	5
						0	17
						16	18
						340	0
						7	2
						312	17
						5	18
						<u>£859</u>	<u>3</u>
						<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 2ND FEBRUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 1950**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Advertising	..	..	..		<i>Income</i>		
Bank charges	..	..	..		Carried to Appropriation Account		
Fees to members	..	..	..				
Office expenses	..	..	..			879	9
Printing and stationery	..	..	..			10	
Salaries	..	..	..				
Telephones and toll calls	..	..	..				
Travelling allowances and expenses	..	..	..				
						<u>£879</u>	<u>9</u>
						<u>10</u>	

## FIRE SERVICE COUNCIL—continued

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance, income and expenditure, &c.	..	..	879	9	10	..	..
Capital expenditure from revenue	..	..	24	3	5	..	..
			<hr/>				
			£903	13	3		£903 13 3
			<hr/>				

## BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1950

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities</i>				<i>Assets</i>			
Capital: Capital expenditure from revenue	..	..	24	3	5	..	..
Sundry creditors	..	..	44	9	6	..	..
Bank overdraft	..	..	859	3	9	..	..
			<hr/>				
			£927	16	8		£927 16 8
			<hr/>				

H. R. BROWN, Secretary.  
J. R. DEAL, Treasurer.

The Audit Office, having examined the balance-sheet and accompanying accounts required by law to be audited, hereby certifies them to be correct.—J. P. RUTHERFORD, Controller and Auditor-General.

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (716 copies), £44.

By Authority: R. E. OWEN, Government Printer, Wellington.—1950.