

1922.
NEW ZEALAND.

DEFENCE FORCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES, FOR
THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 1921, TO 30TH JUNE, 1922.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

REPORT.

The Hon. the Minister of Defence.

SIR,— Headquarters, New Zealand Military Forces, Wellington, 11th July, 1922.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the Defence Forces, covering the period 1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922.

During the year under review the Department has endeavoured to carry out the universal-training provisions of the Defence Act so far as the limited means at its disposal permitted. The main estimates for the year 1921-22 amounted to £515,958, and provided for carrying out the full amount of training except that attendance at camps was to be restricted to officers and non-commissioned officers. This restriction was made in order to balance expenditure, which was extra to that provided for in the proposed scheme. The chief items of such extra expenditure were—

- (1.) The pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who had been placed on leave pending retirement, and the compensation awarded them for loss of appointment :
- (2.) Small-arms ammunition—the new contract (which provided for a saving of £50,000 per annum) not being fully effected until after the 1st April, 1922.

In November, 1921, instructions were received that the expenditure provided for in the estimates was to be reduced by £107,000. This decision, coming as it did after seven months of the financial year had passed, necessitated very drastic cuts wherever possible, but more especially where they would take immediate effect. Among those made were the discharge of most of the temporary personnel, the closing of the School of Instruction, the cancellation of authority for camps (only a few of which had so far been held), the cancellation of refresher courses for an aviation service, and the cancellation of the Dominion Military and Rifle Association meetings for 1922. The result has been that the expenditure has been reduced by slightly more than the amount required, but that the Department has been much criticized.

A further decision that, after the year 1921-22, the vote for land defence and aviation was to be limited to £350,000 necessitated a complete revision of the existing scheme. Proposals for a revised scheme have been submitted, of which the following have already been put into effect :—

The reduction of the Permanent Forces and Civil Staff to a strength of approximately 100 officers and 400 other ranks.

The reduction of the strength of the Territorial Force by allowing trainees to be posted to the Reserve after four years' efficient training, two of which may be in the Cadets.

The conclusion of a new contract for the supply of small-arms ammunition.

Estimates for the expenditure during the year 1922-23 are based on these proposals, but, owing to the fact that the reductions in personnel and in the small-arms-ammunition contract do not take full effect until some time after the commencement of the current financial year, very little money can be provided for camps or aviation.

PERMANENT FORCES.

The decision to reduce the Defence vote to £350,000 necessitated the reduction of the permanent personnel by over one-third; among those retired being many highly qualified officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers with excellent records of service both in New Zealand and in the field; also the thirteen Staff Cadets at the Royal Military College of Australia. Three officers

and eight other ranks were retired on superannuation under the provisions of section 28 of the Finance Act, 1921-22. The remainder received no concessions beyond the grant of retiring-leave on the same scale as for Civil servants. Of the officers retained, four Lieut.-Colonels were reverted to the rank of Major, and one Major to the rank of Captain.

The following table shows how drastic the reductions have been :—

Comparative Strength of N.Z. Permanent Forces.

Unit.	30th June, 1914.		30th June, 1920.		30th June, 1921.		30th June, 1922.	
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.
N.Z. Staff Corps ..	121*	..	138*	..	109*	..	75	..
N.Z. Permanent Staff ..	..	211	..	208†	..	178†	..	118†
Royal N.Z. Artillery ..	17	298	27	231	20	188	14	100†
N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps ..	..	14	14	377	9	165	8	103†
N.Z. Army Pay Corps ..	..	16	11	33	7	24	5	11
N.Z. Army Service Corps ..	..	..	3	92	2	87	..	..
Works Section, N.Z.E. ‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	54‡	..	..
Supernumerary Royal N.Z. Artillery (range-wardens, maintenance duties, &c.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Civil Staff .. ..	..	83	..	594	..	262	..	71
Aviation .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Totals (all ranks) ..	760		1,728		1,109		522	

* Includes officers of the Regular Army on loan, and Cadets at the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

† Includes Honorary Lieutenants.

‡ Works Section formed in November, 1920, from the N.Z. Army Ordnance Corps, who had previously been responsible for all maintenance work.

In the above figures all temporary personnel of units are included, and those under notice of retirement at the date shown are excluded.

The personnel of the Staff Corps, the Permanent Staff, and the Royal N.Z. Artillery is now less than half of that maintained prior to the war, and obviously cannot carry out the same amount of work as the pre-war staff; but by economizing work by closing all obsolete defences, by abandoning the attempt to keep touch with those trainees posted to the Non-effective List, by reducing the total number of compulsory parades, and by consolidating the training as much as possible, it is hoped that training can be continued at all except very small centres.

Approval has now been obtained for the yearly exchange, for periods of two years, of one New Zealand Staff Corps officer with an officer of equal standing in the Regular Army, and application has been made to increase the number of officers to three, so that all New Zealand officers will be able to obtain experience in regimental duties, and the New Zealand Forces will be kept up to date in the latest developments of military training. For the same reasons, I hope that it will be possible to arrange for the exchange of one or more non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Forces each year for periods of one year.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Avery, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, N.Z.S.C., graduated from the Staff College, Camberley, in December last, and, after being attached to the High Commissioner's office for three months, returned to New Zealand. It is intended to send another officer to the Staff College for the course commencing in January, 1924.

Eight Cadets graduated from Duntroon in December, 1921; one, Cadet F. E. G. Batley, having won the Sword of Honour presented to the most efficient Cadet of the class on graduation. Owing to the reduction in the Staff Corps it was impossible to grant commissions to these Cadets, but four of them and one N.Z.S.C. officer, who had graduated from Duntroon in 1920, accepted nomination for commissions in the British and Indian Armies, seven of which have been offered each year for Duntroon graduates.

Five Cadets who had not completed their course at Duntroon were informed that there was no possibility of their being given commissions in the Staff Corps, but that they might complete the course at their own expense if they wished to qualify for the British or Indian Commissions mentioned above; none of the Cadets accepted, and there are now no New Zealand Cadets at Duntroon.

Every endeavour was made to find suitable appointments for these Cadets in other Government Departments, but only one accepted such employment. In addition, arrangements were made with the New Zealand University that Cadets taking up a course of studies for a civil profession would be given credit for the education received at Duntroon; the Government also authorized the payment of University fees over and above the value of bursaries.

Captain A. W. Brocks, M.B.E., M.C., returned to England on the termination of his engagement with the N.Z. Military Forces, and there are now no British Army officers on loan to New Zealand. The five Staff Corps officers who were attached to the British or Indian Army units in India returned to New Zealand in January last, having obtained much valuable experience, including some active service on the north-west frontier. It is not intended to send any more officers for similar attached

courses, or to obtain any more officers on loan, except in an exceptional case where the services of a specially qualified officer, who cannot be obtained on exchange, are required.

The handing-over of the military hospitals to the Health Department, the closing of the Ordnance depot at Dunedin, the merging of the Palmerston North depot with the Main Ordnance depot at Trentham, and the disposal of large stocks of surplus and obsolete stores have made practicable a considerable reduction in the Ordnance Corps; but the financial situation necessitated a far larger reduction than was warranted by the above economies. At present, in addition to the routine duties connected with the stores, equipment, and clothing for the Territorial Force and Senior Cadets and the mobilization equipment, the Ordnance Corps is dealing with the examination of stores received from the United Kingdom, the marking and issuing of new guns, stores, and rifles, the disposal of surplus stores, and the pricing of all issues and receipts in accordance with the new system of cost-accounting. When these extra duties have been completed, and when proper accommodation has been provided at each command depot, it may be possible to make a further reduction in personnel, but any reduction at present must lead to neglect and consequent depreciation of stores. Against the possibility of reduction must, however, be set the fact that the present system of stores audit will almost certainly necessitate an increase in the clerical staff.

Now that the military hospitals have been handed over to the Health Department, the permanent Army Service Corps personnel, with the exception of one warrant officer retained on the Permanent Staff of each command for instructional duties, has been disbanded. The mechanical transport vehicles have been handed over to a central transport depot in each command, under the control of the Post and Telegraph Department, which will carry out all military transport services.

The Military Works Section, N.Z. Engineers, has been demobilized, and its duties taken over by the Public Works Department, which will be responsible for the maintenance of all Defence buildings and rifle ranges and for all new construction.

The medical treatment for returned soldiers has now been entirely dissociated from the Defence Department, and the medical organization has been reduced to the pre-war basis, the paid personnel consisting only of the following part-time Medical Officers:—

At General Headquarters—One Director-General of Medical Services (also employed by the Pensions Department as Officer in Charge Administration of Military Pensions) and one Assistant Director of Medical Services.

At each Command Headquarters—One Assistant Director of Medical Services.

The report of the Director-General of Medical Services is attached as Appendix A.

Two officers and two other ranks of the Permanent Forces are employed on aviation duties, consisting of the maintenance of Defence air equipment and the control of civil aviation, which comprises the inspection of machines and aerodromes, the granting of licenses to pilots, and the control of Government assistance to civil companies.

The report on civil aviation is attached as Appendix B.

The Permanent Forces of New Zealand form a very fine and efficient body of men, who have done excellent work during the past year in spite of many adverse conditions. Conditions of service in the Military Forces are very different from those in the Civil Service: the entrance tests are higher; all ranks have to accept liability to serve wherever ordered; they have to pass periodical tests—the promotion examination for officers being the same as for officers of the Regular Army—and each entails a long course of hard study; when on instructional duty they have to do much night work, for which no overtime is paid; and much travelling, which usually necessitates an expenditure in excess of the amount drawn as travelling-allowance. In addition, though forced to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, they are not eligible to receive the same benefits from the fund as Civil servants, because of their earlier age for retirement, and because they are liable to be retired as medically unfit for military service on account of disabilities which would not affect their employment in the Civil Service, and which do not entitle them to any retiring-allowance.

TERRITORIAL FORCE, SENIOR CADETS, AND RIFLE CLUBS.

The strength of the Citizen Forces on the 30th June, 1922, was—

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Territorial Force	776	13,894	14,670
Senior Cadets	322	23,286	23,608
Rifle Clubs .. .. .	..	5,769	5,769
Totals	1,098	42,949	44,047

The following are the details in regard to posting of trainees for the current training year:—

Senior Cadets.

Registered for training .. .. .	..	..	..	10,523
Posted to Cadet units .. .. .	..	..	..	8,871
Number not posted .. .. .	..	..	..	1,652
Reasons for non-posting of above:—				
(a.) Exempt on grounds of undue hardship .. .. .	..	..	..	1
(b.) Placed on Non-effective List owing to residence being more than one hour's journey from established drill-centre .. .. .	..	..	..	1,056
(c.) Gone to sea .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(d.) Still attending primary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	550
(e.) Obviously medically unfit .. .. .	..	..	..	21
(f.) Medically unfit for current year .. .. .	..	..	..	23
(g.) Exempted on grounds of religious belief .. .. .	..	..	..	1
				<hr/> 1,652

Territorial Force.

Number liable for posting to Territorial Force on reaching age of eighteen..	7,105
Actually posted to Territorial Force units	4,343
Number not posted	2,762
Reasons for non-posting of above :—	
(a.) Placed on Non-effective List owing to residence being more than one hour's journey from established drill-centre	1,846
(b.) Medically unfit	415
(c.) Unfit for current year	291
(d.) Posting deferred owing to pending transfer	21
(e.) Retained as non-commissioned officers with Senior Cadets	166
(f.) Immigrants over twenty-one years transferred to Reserve	23
	2,762

The Territorial Force organization remains the same as that given in last year's report, but units will be reduced to a peace establishment, consisting of the full number of officers and non-commissioned officers and from 40 to 50 per cent. of other ranks. The reduction is being carried out by posting only such men as would be fit for service on mobilization, by limiting Territorial training to centres where not less than a troop or platoon can parade, as at smaller centres men cannot be trained beyond the stage they should have reached in the Cadets, and by allowing men to be transferred to the Reserve after four years' efficient service, two of which may have been in the Cadets.

The reduction in establishments will not improve the efficiency of units, which on mobilization would require a large number of Reservists to complete to war establishment and to replace such of the existing personnel as are found to be too young to stand the strain of active service.

The Cadets in each regimental district are now organized into battalions, which are affiliated with the Territorial battalions furnished by the district. Every effort is being made to maintain Cadet training on as universal a basis as possible; but some drill-centres had to be closed when the number of instructors was reduced, as it is worse than useless to hold parades unless competent instructors can be supplied. By reducing the number of parades, and by providing that in country districts the whole amount of training shall be consolidated into six consecutive whole-day parades, it is hoped that all except very small centres can be dealt with.

Rifle Clubs, according to the Defence Act, are units of the Defence Forces; but they could not be used as units in any fighting organization, while such members as would be fit for active service (which experience during the last war showed to be not more than 25 per cent.) would be liable to be called up to the Territorial Force as Reservists.

The proper role of Rifle Clubs is to encourage rifle shooting, and only so far as they improve the potential defenders of the country in the use of the service rifle as it would be used in war can any subsidy from the Defence vote be justified. The provisions in the Defence Act prescribing that Rifle Clubs are units of the Defence Forces, and prohibiting members of the Territorial Force from joining a Rifle Club, should therefore be repealed, and shooting should be encouraged by the sale of ammunition at reduced rates, by the free use of ranges when available, and by the issue of a limited number of railway passes to the nearest rifle range for practice and to approved rifle meetings; but any concession, except the first, should be limited to men who are of military age, who are fit for active service in the Territorial Force on mobilization, and who fire a short musketry course each year: Provided, however, that these limitations should not apply to men who have served with the N.Z. Forces in the field.

The experience of the late war showed that the average New-Zealander, if physically fit, can soon be trained sufficiently to take his place in the ranks of a unit that has officers and non-commissioned officers who are capable of completing his instruction, but that officers and non-commissioned officers require a much longer and more thorough training; also that any weakness in a unit was almost invariably due to lack of properly trained officers and non-commissioned officers. The aim of the Department is that the system of training shall be such as will develop the physique and the intelligence of the trainee, and improve him for civil life, as well as prepare him to defend his country if required; this will be gradually progressive throughout the whole period of compulsory training, and can be carried out with the least possible inconvenience to the trainee or to his employer. During the period of Cadet training special attention is given to careful individual instruction to develop the physique, alertness of mind and body, knowledge of personal hygiene, and habits of punctuality, tidiness, and respect for authority, all of which are most important attributes of good citizenship. The reduced amount of training now prescribed is inadequate to produce a fully trained rank and file for the Territorial Force; but, given average application and progress on the part of the trainee, it should fit him to take his place on an emergency in the ranks of his unit, and to quickly assimilate the further advanced training with his unit on mobilization. This standard is, however, not sufficient for the commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned ranks, who on mobilization would have to complete the training of their men in addition to their routine duties.

Training for the year commenced satisfactorily, though there was considerable disappointment at the decision not to hold unit camps; but in November the programme of almost every unit was upset by the cancellation of authority for camps for officers and non-commissioned officers, by the retirement of over one-third of the instructors, and by the delay in completing the issue of the new rifles and equipment due to the reduced Ordnance personnel. Under these conditions it was not expected that much progress could be made; nevertheless, some Territorial units—notably among technical units and city battalions—managed to carry on satisfactorily and to maintain an *esprit de*

corps; and many Cadet units—notably those connected with secondary schools—have retained their high standards of efficiency. In almost all units the work done can be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances.

The closing of the School of Instruction has been a severe blow to the efficiency of both the Territorial Force and the Cadets. The school ensured uniformity of instruction throughout the Dominion, and enabled a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers to become qualified instructors, whose influence soon became apparent in the improved efficiency of their units. Special value is obtained by the training of Cadet non-commissioned officers who, on transfer to the Territorial Force, form a valuable source of supply of officers and non-commissioned officers having, in the meantime, considerably improved the standard of training of the annual quota of recruits posted from their units. It is hoped that the school may be reopened as soon as financial conditions permit.

For financial reasons camps cannot be held during the current year, and the training will consist of twelve half-day parades and twenty drills, which in the case of Cadets in country districts will be consolidated into six consecutive whole-day parades.

Some Territorial units are arranging to consolidate most of their training in a similar manner, and it is hoped that the procedure will be generally adopted, as it will give greater efficiency, and is likely to prove more satisfactory to both trainees and their employers. In the case of Mounted units, whose numbers are usually drawn from country districts, training should be in camp.

The following table shows the results of the musketry course :—

<i>Territorial Force.</i>				Number.	Percentage of Strength.
Strength (all arms) on 31st May, 1922	..	..	..	17,084	..
Number who fired full course	..	..	..	12,175	71
Number who fired part course	..	..	..	1,112	6
Number who did not fire	..	..	..	3,797	23
Number who qualified	..	..	..	11,337	66
Number who did not qualify	..	..	..	5,747	33
<i>Senior Cadets.</i>					
Strength on 31st May, 1922	..	..	..	26,706	..
Number who fired full course	..	..	..	21,208	79
Number who fired part course	..	..	..	2,280	9
Number who did not fire	..	..	..	3,218	12
Number who qualified	..	..	..	20,212	76
Number who did not qualify	..	..	..	6,492	24

The Territorial Force suffered from delay in the issue of new rifles to replace the worn ones on issue, many of which had become unserviceable. The Cadets on the whole did better than the Territorials, many units showing, by their excellent results, the great pains taken by their officers and non-commissioned officers to bring them up to a high standard of musketry efficiency. Several competitions—viz., the Islington Challenge Cup, the *Weekly Press* Challenge Shield, and the Imperial Challenge Shield—in conjunction with which His Excellency the Governor-General recently donated a trophy—have greatly helped to stimulate the interest in rifle shooting among Cadet units.

Area and command rifle meetings for members of the Military Forces have been held, and in almost every case proved successful; but, for financial reasons, a Dominion naval and military meeting on the lines of the Army Rifle Association meeting could not be held. For similar reasons the Dominion Rifle Association meeting for 1922 was abandoned, but permission was given for trophies to be competed for at the Wairarapa Rifle Association meeting at Papawai. The "service shooting" included in the programme of the Dominion Rifle Association is of little value to the Military Forces of the Dominion, and past committees have always opposed proposals to bring it up to date; proposals have therefore been submitted that all service shooting shall be carried out at the naval and military meeting, and that the Dominion Rifle Association shall run the match shooting independent of the Defence Department.

DEFENCE WORKS, MOBILIZATION STORES, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

Only such defence works as would be manned in war are now maintained as fighting-posts.

Mobilization depots have been established at Burnham for the Southern Command, and at Trentham for the Central Command. The site for the Northern Command depot at Ngaruawahia, which is being obtained in exchange for land at Frankton Junction taken over by the Railway Department, will be available at an early date; meanwhile the mobilization stores for the Northern Command are being held at Trentham and at Featherston. It will be necessary to incur some expenditure this year for the erection of buildings at Burnham and at Ngaruawahia, and, later on, the provision of suitable fireproof buildings to replace the present temporary accommodation at Trentham and at Burnham must be undertaken. At Trentham all available buildings, including the gymnasium used by the School of Instruction, have been utilized for cover; but the old hutments are not suitable for storing the very valuable equipment on charge, and the risk from fire is a very grave one.

The mobilization depot in each command will hold the stores and equipment required by the Territorial units in that command on mobilization; in addition, Trentham will hold the general reserve of stores and equipment. All stores surplus to mobilization requirements are being disposed of.

During the first portion of the year disposal-depots were continued in the four centres, after which a series of country sales were held in various towns. Owing to the reduced staffs it was

eventually found necessary to restrict activities to a central depot in Wellington, which has been in operation since the beginning of February, 1922. Over the counter sales are restricted to one day weekly, postal orders being dealt with on other days. This system excludes cost of sales-depot staff in other centres, freight on goods distributed to depots, travelling-expenses, &c., and enables postal and counter sales being handled concurrently with a minimum staff. The total sales of clothing and miscellaneous stores during the period 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922, amounted to £177,346.

The Military Supplies Purchase Board continued during the year to purchase for the Department and to supervise the disposal of surplus stores. It also purchased for the Departments of Health, Marine, External Affairs (Samoa), Navy Office, and for the Public Works canteen at Mangahao, until September. The total value of the goods purchased amounted to £111,750, and the cost of maintaining the office was £1,804, equalling 1·6 per cent.

During the past two years the more thorough checking of store ledgers has resulted in many applications to write off stores, but I am satisfied that a very large proportion of the deficiencies is due to issues made during the war—usually to troops proceeding overseas—and not properly accounted for at the time. Losses are unavoidable when a large amount of valuable property—in the form of clothing, arms, and equipment—has to be issued to thousands of individuals, but every endeavour is made to reduce losses to a minimum, or to recover the value from trainees who fail to return Government property.

SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION.

A new contract for small-arms ammunition has been executed with the Colonial Ammunition Company. This contract provides for an annual supply of approximately half the amount supplied under the previous contract, and means a saving of approximately £50,000 per annum.

PUBLICATIONS.

The New Zealand Army List has been brought up to date, and will be issued periodically.

FINANCE.

The amount voted last year from the Consolidated Fund for Defence purposes was £418,784, of which £415,451 was actually expended. This expenditure represents approximately 2·66 per cent. of the total expenditure of all Departments of the State, while that for the year 1913–14 represented 6·44 per cent.

The amount of £17,500 was also provided under the Public Works Fund—vote “Contingent Defence”—for the purchase of land, the erection of new buildings, and the construction of rifle ranges, and of this amount £15,586 was expended.

The amount received from the sale of surplus stores during the past financial year totalled £177,346.

The institution of the system of cost-accounting, which was introduced last year, involved a great deal of work, but the system has produced good results and been the means of reducing expenditure. Actual accounts are now made up monthly in every branch, under the eyes of the officer in charge. From these accounts a combined account is built up in every command for the information of the O.C. Command; and from the command accounts is built up the total account at General Headquarters. By this means every responsible officer has at hand an account showing just what is being spent under his charge and responsibility, and how the cost of the various units is working out. This enables him to control the expenditure and keep it within the limits of his allocation. I am pleased to state that the officers of this Department fully realize the need for economy and are doing their best to reduce expenditure.

WAR ACCOUNTS, RECORDS, MEDALS, ETC.

The staff of this branch has been reduced as work permitted, and the strength, which on the 1st April, 1921, was 153, is now only forty-one.

The total net expenditure from War Expenses Account for the year ended 31st March, 1922, was £914,226 19s. 7d., while imprest advances outstanding on the 31st March brought the total to £1,041,591 12s. The principal items included in this total were,—

	£	s.	d.
Pay of troops	23,510	10	6
Retrospective allowances	23,366	2	5
War gratuities	49,746	18	7
Medical treatment	244,848	13	11
Transport of troops	138,475	11	0
Post-war equipment.. .. .	406,263	19	4
	<u>£886,211</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>

Owing to reduction in the staff, the issue of war-service medals to members of the N.Z. Expeditionary Force has taken longer than was anticipated. At present the numbers of “authorities to issue” still to be dealt with are—

1914–15 Star—

On account of men discharged overseas	850
On account of claims being still investigated	1,440
On account of men who joined the N.Z. Expeditionary Force in the United Kingdom	320
	<u>2,610</u>

British war-medals—		
On account of soldiers whose present addresses are unknown	9,420	
Claims being investigated on account of soldiers who have died subsequent to discharge	969	
		10,389
Victory Medals—		
On account of soldiers whose present addresses are unknown	6,009	
Claims being investigated on account of soldiers who have died subsequent to discharge	969	
		6,978
		19,977

Approximately twelve thousand illuminated certificates awarded to “live” men have yet to be written. This work has been somewhat delayed through neglect of the soldier to return the signed form setting out his service.

Owing to the many requests from relatives of deceased soldiers, it has been decided to issue a similar certificate, with suitable variation, to next-of-kin. This involves writing approximately seventeen thousand certificates, which will be undertaken when more pressing work has been disposed of.

The issue of scrolls and plaques is practically complete; about two hundred scrolls have been returned unclaimed, and about two thousand plaques have yet to be distributed. Twelve hundred plaques addressed to next-of-kin resident in Great Britain have been sent in bulk to the High Commissioner for distribution, and about three hundred have been sent to the Government Agents in Sydney and Melbourne for distribution to next-of-kin there.

A very large quantity of overseas camp and recruiting documents are still held for examination as to retention or destruction. This work will be undertaken by a small staff when the activities of the Records Branch are nearing completion.

E. W. C. CHAYTOR,
Major-General, Commanding N.Z. Military Forces.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE number of “service” patients under treatment on the 31st March, 1921 (the date of my last report), and 30th June, 1922, were as follows:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Totals.
31st March, 1921	998	1,259	2,257
30th June, 1922	720	956	1,676
Decrease	278	303	581

As anticipated in my previous report, the diminution in these numbers is occurring proportionately less rapidly than in the past.

Since my last report the following military medical institutions have been handed over to the Department of Health: Pukeora Military Sanatorium, on 31st July, 1921; Rotorua Military Hospital, 20th October, 1921; Hanmer Military Hospital, 19th January, 1922; Trentham Military Hospital, 31st March, 1922; Cashmere Military Sanatorium, 31st May, 1922.

The treatment of jaw and facial cases has been transferred from the Dunedin Hospital to Trentham Hospital, and Woodside Convalescent Home, Dunedin, has been closed.

During the year the treatment of out-patients, which had been carried on by the Assistant Directors of Medical Services in Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, was handed over to the Hospital Boards.

The massage patients attending at the office of the Assistant Director of Medical Services in Auckland were handed over to the Hospital Board on the 30th April, 1922. As the Auckland Hospital has no arrangements for the treatment of out-patients, it will, for the present at any rate, be necessary for the Pensions Medical Officer to carry on this treatment.

HOMES FOR CHRONIC CASES.

Arrangements have been made with the Committees of the Evelyn Firth Home in Auckland and the Rannerdale Home in Christchurch by which those committees will carry on the homes on repayment by the Government. An arrangement of this kind has practically been in effect as regards the Montecillo Home in Dunedin for some years past. The Director-General of Medical Services will exercise supervision over the technical, medical, and surgical work of these institutions, but, apart from this, the administration will be entirely in the hands of the committees. It is believed that these homes will more efficiently serve the purpose for which they were designed when controlled by the committees in this way than when under the immediate supervision and direction of a Government Department. The nature of the cases admitted to these homes is very chronic, and their stay in many cases may extend over some years. Many of them require constant skilled nursing, which would not be obtainable except at great expense in their own homes. The work of the patriotic bodies, and particularly the committees who conduct these homes, is worthy of the greatest appreciation, both of the Department and of the patients who have received treatment in them. It is difficult to see how otherwise these chronic cases could have been properly dealt with, except by letting them remain in the wards of a public hospital. Such a disposal is clearly not to the advantage of men likely to continue ill for several years, while, on the other hand, they would occupy beds in those institutions which are required for more acute and transient cases.

The accommodation provided at the Evelyn Firth and Montecillo Homes has proved sufficient for their districts, and the Rannerdale Home has recently increased its accommodation from ten to twenty beds.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

It is regretted to report that these cases are increasing in number. It is found that men who suffered pulmonary disabilities on service have some years after their discharge developed pulmonary tuberculosis, which must be regarded as at least predisposed to or aggravated by service. On discharge from sanatoria, or under other conditions, patients are issued with accommodation specially suited to their disabilities. To date the following items of this nature have been supplied: Tents, 230; shelters, 44; alterations to verandas, &c., 86; total, 360.

SUPPLY OF ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND OTHER SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

The artificial-limb workshops which were instituted by this Department in Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland have been handed over to private firms constituted of returned soldiers who in the majority of cases are limbless men. The artificial-limb factory in Wellington still remains under this Department, and the question of its ultimate disposal remains to be considered.

The surgical-appliances workshops at Dunedin and Christchurch have been handed over to the respective Hospital Boards. In Auckland this workshop has been taken up by a private firm consisting of returned soldiers.

In reference to all these supplies, arrangements have been made with the Hospital Boards and firms concerned that this Department is to be supplied with this apparatus at a cost in accordance with a scale set out, which scale will be revisable at the end of twelve months should either party desire it.

MEDICAL STORES.

These stores have during the year continued to furnish medical supplies, not only to the military medical institutions, but also to other Government Departments and public bodies. The value of such supplies provided during the year were as follows: To Department of Defence, £11,470 6s. 8d.; to other Government Departments and public bodies, £22,749 0s. 7d.; total, £34,219 7s. 3d.

The ultimate disposal of these stores still remains to be decided, but in the event of the Government making arrangements for the purchase of supplies for its own use no doubt these stores could suitably be incorporated with that system.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

During the period under review the vocational-training work of this Department has gradually ceased to exist. This has been partly due to the handing-over of certain institutions to the Department of Health; but prior to this handing-over a great reduction in these activities had been effected, this reduction being rendered possible by the decrease in number of patients, and more particularly by their concentration in fewer institutions.

On the 31st March, 1921, the date of my last report, the staff of this branch was fifty-three, and their salaries totalled £13,401 per annum.

Instructional work has been particularly successful in engineering subjects, and the time spent in vocational workshops has been accepted by the Machinery Department as qualifying for engineers' certificates. It is a notable fact that during the three years and a quarter for which this branch has been in operation no accident has occurred in any of the vocational workshops, in spite of the fact that frequently more than one hundred and fifty men suffering from various physical and nervous disabilities have been working daily with power-driven machinery.

In the early part of the year the vocational-training and surgical-appliances workshops were combined under one control. The disposal of the latter has already been described above.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made and became effective as from the 1st July, 1922, by which the medical treatment and other medical activities in relation to service patients should be carried out by the Pensions Department. It is considered that by amalgamating this work some overlapping may be avoided, and the co-ordination of medical treatment and pensioning be more completely and economically carried out. This will also have the advantage of freeing the Defence Department of this work and leave it free to carry on its proper functions. The Director-General of Medical Services will be in charge of the medical work relating to war pensions at the Pensions Department. This will therefore be the last report from the Defence Department on medical activities in relation to service patients.

D. J. MCGAVIN, Brigadier-General,
Director-General of Medical Services.

APPENDIX B.—REPORT ON CIVIL AVIATION.

GROUND ORGANIZATION.

A suitable site for a key aerodrome has been selected at Tamaki, West Auckland. This site will accommodate both seaplanes and aeroplanes.

Several landing-grounds in various parts of the Dominion have been selected and marked out.

LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES.

Licenses and certificates in accordance with the provisions of the Aviation Regulations have been issued as under :—

Commercial pilots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Ground engineers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Registration of aircraft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Aerodrome licenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

AERIAL MAIL-SERVICES.

Experiments have been made with aerial mail-services, but they were not financially successful, for the reasons that—(a) The machines in use were unsuited for long-distance work; (b) the routes were previously supplied with normal modes of transport; (c) the aerial postal service was not patronized by the public.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

The Canterbury Aviation Company (Sockburn) and the New Zealand Flying School (Auckland) have each been subsidized to the extent of £150 per month from the 1st April, 1921, to the 31st March, 1922, except when carrying out aerial mail-services under Government contract. This subsidy, which ceased on the latter date, was paid without regard to the work done by the companies for the Government or the efficiency of their machines for defence in case of emergency.

On the 1st April, 1922, a new subsidy was instituted providing for payments on a graduated scale according to the relative efficiency of aerodromes, machines, material, and personnel maintained, and work done by each company. This subsidy is paid to each of the three aviation companies in the Dominion.

ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL AVIATION COMPANIES.

The only flights worthy of special mention were as follows :—

(1.) On the 4th October, 1921, the New Zealand Flying School's supermarine flying-boat flew from Auckland to Wellington, via Kawhia and Wanganui, at which centres stops were made to refill tanks. Actual flying-time, 5 hours 5 minutes.

(2.) On the 24th October, 1921, the New Zealand Aero Transport Company essayed to fly a D.H.9 from Invercargill to Auckland in one day. On reaching Timaru the flight was postponed owing to unfavourable weather conditions over the northern portion of the route; but, in order that the feasibility of a one-day flight might be demonstrated, the journey was continued next day in accordance with the schedule previously arranged. Auckland was reached at 6.8 p.m. Stops were made to replenish tanks at Timaru, Kaikoura, Trentham, and Hawera. Actual flying-time, 8 hours 54 minutes.

Appended is a table showing passengers carried, hours flown, and approximate machine mileage for the period under review. During this time several minor accidents or mishaps have occurred, and one which it is regretted was attended with fatal results, the pilot, Mr. H. C. Grout, of the Canterbury Aviation Company, dying of injuries received. Two pilots received minor injuries, but no injuries to passengers have to be recorded. With the exception of these three cases, in two of which the machines were "written off," the extent of damage was chiefly confined to the undercarriages of machines making forced landings under unfavourable conditions.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1922 *continued.*

Particulars.	Expenditure.					
	£		s.		d.	
<i>Expenditure under Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1918—continued.</i>						
Clerical assistance—						
New Zealand Expeditionary Force War Accounts, Pay, and Records Branches	427,630	19	8			
Headquarters and District Headquarters	227,628	10	8			
Overtime	8,805	13	10			
United Kingdom	43,342	2	10			
Audit Office	42,098	14	0			
Samoa	111	13	4			
Less credits				749,617	14	4
				12,353	2	2
						737,264 12 2
Commissions of Inquiry—						
Defence Stores	18	14	6			
Trentham Camp	1,150	13	10			
Lieutenant A. H. Grierson	24	2	3			
Thacker inquiry	99	0	8			
Motuhi	369	13	2			
Alien Service Branch (Jugo-Slav)	1,907	18	3			
Defence Expenditure Commission	3,671	10	8			
Somes Island	35	9	6			
Wanganui Detention Barracks	130	6	4			
Lieutenant Crampton's court-martial	513	18	10			
Influenza—Narrow Neck	27	8	1			
Disappearance of Rifleman J. Russell	26	15	4			
H. H. Thompson Commission	130	8	0			
Less credits				8,105	19	5
				159	6	3
						7,946 13 2
Compassionate allowances—						
F. Annear (illness contracted on duty)	90	0	0			
A. T. Griffin (illness contracted on duty)	248	6	0			
L. M. Trendle (wrongful discharge of husband)	50	0	0			
M. A. Hunter (refund, deductions husband's pay)	45	0	0			
				433	6	0
						15 0 0
Cost of preparing article on Veterinary Services for inclusion in Official History						60 0 0
Compensation to E. Morgan for lost kit						
Discharged Soldiers' Information Department—Expenses and grants (this covers expenditure up to date of coming into operation of Repatriation Act, 1918; expenditure after that date comes under the heading of "Repatriation")—						
Fares of men travelling to employment	906	15	7			
Salaries	7,818	10	5			
Office expenses	3,093	5	2			
Postage, telegrams, &c.	878	16	3			
Printing and stationery	796	17	2			
Motor-hire	221	7	7			
Office equipment	97	0	0			
Tuition and lodging-allowances	4,870	6	3			
Subsidized wages	2,228	6	2			
Less credits				20,911	4	7
				50	17	0
						20,860 7 7
Distribution of war news and casualty lists in New Zealand						423,188 0 0
Donations refunded and transferred						3,274 13 9
Equipment (including purchase of boots, clothing, G.S. wagons, ammunition-carts, ordnance, &c.)—						
Samoa	12,947	0	6			
Egypt	160,704	11	0			
United Kingdom	2,291,538	4	4			
New Zealand	3,245,795	14	10			
Other places, &c.	2,386	11	8			
Post-war equipment	406,263	19	4			
Less credits				6,119,636	1	8
				535,098	16	2
						5,584,537 5 6
Expenses in connection with riots at Rarotonga						189 6 11
Forage—						
Samoa	111,215	5	7			
Egypt	379,115	11	2			
New Zealand	215,528	18	7			
United Kingdom	40,397	13	7			
Less credits				746,257	8	11
				159,546	11	6
						586,710 17 5
Freight on Great Britain and Belgian relief produce						656 16 11
Grants to regimental funds—						
3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade	1,000	0	0			
2nd New Zealand Infantry Brigade	1,000	0	0			
4th New Zealand Infantry Brigade	1,000	0	0			
New Zealand Medical Corps	141	0	0			
Divisional Signal Corps	60	0	0			
Army Service Corps	109	0	0			
Field Troop Engineers	41	0	0			
Field Artillery Brigade	329	10	0			
Mounted Signal Troop	18	10	0			
				3,699	0	0
						3,699 0 0

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE 31ST MARCH,
1922—continued.

Particulars.	Expenditure.					
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Expenditure under Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1918—continued.</i>						
Grants to soldiers' hostels—						
New Zealand	1,397	13	10			
England	19,430	0	0			
Less credits*				20,827	13	10
				7,668	17	10
						13,158 16 0
Grants to New Zealand War Contingent Association for assistance to fit men on leave in England				6,500	0	0
Less credits				756	9	9
						5,743 10 3
Grant to replace contents of registered letter lost in transit between Chalmers and Timaru Military Hospitals						20 0 0
Grant to E. C. Wood for expenses (obtaining crews for transports and hospital ships)						100 0 0
Grant of half value financial assistance warrants remitted to 14454 C. P. Marshall, but stolen						33 15 10
Grant to regimental funds, military hospitals in New Zea- land (provided from proceeds of sale of fat and waste)						150 0 0
Grant to M. Okeby for loss of contents of box						25 0 0
Half cost of reinsurance of death benefits of members of friendly societies serving with the Expeditionary Force						7,422 9 5
Hammer Farm—General expenses	2,834	5	0			
Less credits	1,774	17	4			
				1,059	7	8
						1,059 7 8
Home defence (forts, harbour patrols, examination of steamers, guarding cables, wireless stations, railway picquets, &c.)—						
Auckland District	103,642	6	7			
Wellington District	165,562	4	1			
Canterbury District	48,308	12	9			
Otago District	44,265	3	2			
Censors	21,484	9	6			
Cost of guarding wharves—						
Auckland	1,723	2	4			
Wellington	1,072	11	4			
Lyttelton	742	16	7			
Dunedin	865	4	2			
Mine-sweeping	34,603	15	5			
Fitting guns on "Iris" and "Tutanekai"	240	13	6			
				422,510	19	5
Less credits				20,297	3	2
						402,213 16 3
Hospital Ship "Maheno"—						
Charter hire	178,513	3	5			
Conditioning, fitting, &c.	204,505	13	3			
Equipment—General	2,517	1	6			
Equipment—Medical and surgical	994	10	0			
Medical comforts	2,772	2	2			
Wages of crew	66,612	13	1			
Rations, ship's stores, and other miscellaneous expenditure	122,467	4	10			
				578,382	8	3
Less credits				6,850	12	6
						571,531 15 9
Hospital Ship "Marama"—						
Charter hire	293,442	4	3			
Conditioning, fitting, &c.	192,433	19	6			
Equipment—General	3,059	18	8			
Equipment—Medical and surgical	1,115	13	8			
Medical comforts	1,787	17	7			
Wages of crew	61,240	12	9			
Rations, ship's stores, and other miscellaneous expenditure	114,486	1	6			
				667,566	7	11
Less credits				10,525	19	2
						657,040 8 9
League of Nations—						
New Zealand's proportion Secretariat expenses						11,172 1 4
Maintenance of indigent enemy subjects in New Zealand ..						102 10 0
Mechanical transport, including motor-cars, bicycles, oil for motors, &c.—						
Samoa	1,822	0	7			
Egypt	9,477	8	9			
United Kingdom	65,962	15	8			
New Zealand	69,013	10	8			
				146,275	15	8
Less credits				19,932	15	5
						126,343 0 3
Medals and decorations				52,222	13	7
Less credits				497	10	0
						51,725 3 7

* For realizations on closing clubs in the United Kingdom.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE 31ST MARCH,
1922—continued.

Particulars.	Expenditure.					
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Expenditure under Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1918—continued.</i>						
Military Service Act: Expenses of administration, including recruiting, military service, and Medical Boards—						
Auckland District—						
Salaries, &c.	22,750	1	8			
Travelling expenses and allowances	10,199	14	7			
Office expenses	2,593	18	5			
				35,543	14	8
Wellington Head Office and District—						
Salaries, &c.	66,729	5	10			
Travelling expenses and allowances	14,541	18	4			
Office expenses	16,531	12	6			
				97,802	16	8
Canterbury District—						
Salaries, &c.	23,756	15	8			
Travelling expenses	11,016	18	7			
Office expenses	2,829	10	5			
				37,603	4	8
Otago District—						
Salaries, &c.	17,011	17	3			
Travelling expenses	7,735	19	2			
Office expenses	1,601	12	9			
				26,349	9	2
Ballot Branch				53,249	18	2
Government Statistician's Office—Expenses				50,456	5	3
				301,005	8	7
Less credits				1,875	15	10
						299,129 12 9
Medical (including expenses and equipment of hospitals, field hospitals, and ambulances; surgical instruments; fees; dental treatment; comforts; cost of funerals, &c.)—						
Hospitals—						
Trentham Military Camp—Expenses	159,855	5	0			
Trentham Military Camp—Cost of building	7,195	10	8			
Featherston Military Camp	11,936	1	9			
Berhampore Temporary Hospital, Wellington	624	12	3			
Oriental Bay Kiosk, Wellington	313	16	0			
Kaiwarawara Temporary Hospital, Wellington	916	5	6			
Izard's Convalescent Home, Upper Hutt	1,269	4	9			
Taumaru Convalescent Home, Lowry Bay	4,121	1	7			
Rannerdale Home	2,282	12	3			
Lahmann Home, Miramar	2,341	17	8			
Victoria Military Ward, Wellington Hospital	1,061	8	10			
Otaki Sanatorium	978	9	2			
Wanganui Convalescent Home	2,497	5	7			
King George V Military Hospital, Rotorua	244,291	9	7			
Auckland Military Annexe	35,980	1	4			
Epsom Convalescent Home, Auckland	4,649	10	8			
Point Chevalier Hospital, Auckland	433	13	10			
Devonport Convalescent Home, Auckland	2,989	16	5			
Te Waikato Sanatorium, Cambridge	13,032	9	3			
Evelyn Firth Convalescent Home, Auckland	3,379	7	3			
Whangarei Hospital	2,000	0	0			
Napier Hospital	4,150	0	1			
Hatuma Sanatorium	139,778	17	6			
Hanmer—Queen Mary Military Hospital	113,778	15	0			
Cashmere Hills Sanatorium, Christchurch	59,968	16	6			
Anzac Convalescent Home, Karitane	2,454	8	8			
King Edward Pavilion, Dunedin	10,828	11	5			
Chalmers Orthopædic Hospital, Christchurch	37,936	2	11			
Timaru Orthopædic Hospital	16,783	19	2			
Invercargill Convalescent Hospital	2,247	13	6			
Wairarapa Hospital, Masterton	3,000	0	0			
Palmerston North Hospital	1,500	0	0			
Aotea Convalescent Home, Egypt	11,698	8	5			
Lady Godley's Convalescent Home, Egypt	1,027	2	7			
Pont-de-Koubbeh New Zealand General Hospital, Egypt	22,294	16	5			
Brockenhurst Hospital, England	161,164	5	3			
Walton-on-Thames Hospital, England	240,318	6	5			
Hornchurch Hospital, England	73,305	18	3			
Codford Hospital, England	31,442	15	0			
Brighton Convalescent Home	8,709	3	1			
New Zealand Nurses' Rest Home (Barnstaple)	177	15	7			
All other hospitals (including maintenance in public hospitals)	601,080	8	7	2,045,796	3	8
Medical—						
Equipment—						
Samoa	6,497	1	6			
Egypt	23,047	3	6			
United Kingdom	126,902	11	10			
New Zealand	254,897	9	3			
Maori	1,362	1	9			
Other places	3,677	15	6			
				416,384	3	4
Carried forward				2,462,180	7	0

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE 31ST MARCH,
1922—continued.

Particulars.	Expenditure.											
	£		s. d.		£		s. d.		£		s. d.	
<i>Expenditure under Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1918—continued.</i>												
Brought forward						2,462,180	7	0				
Medical—continued.												
Fees for examination of recruits—												
New Zealand	68,616	4	11									
Maori Contingent	570	18	4									
Dental treatment						69,187	3	3				
Funerals and upkeep of graves						62,265	8	9				
Artificial-limb manufacturing						18,287	7	7				
Sunnyside Laundry, United Kingdom—Expenses						33,956	2	9				
Training of massage students						12,786	12	8				
Motor-hire						8,969	15	6				
Salaries of administrative officers						2,025	18	9				
Purchase of site for medical headquarters at Dunedin						78,392	0	0				
						3,000	0	0				
						2,751,050	16	3				
Less credits						175,892	18	5				
									2,575,157	17	10	
National Efficiency Board: Administrative expenses—												
Auckland District—												
Salaries	794	3	7									
Travelling expenses and allowances	668	6	7									
Printing and stationery	73	4	8									
Office expenses	893	7	10									
						2,429	2	8				
Wellington Head Office and District—												
Salaries	2,907	19	9									
Travelling expenses and allowances	869	11	8									
Printing and stationery	771	12	3									
Office expenses	2,168	1	5									
						6,717	5	1				
Canterbury District—												
Salaries	1,577	13	4									
Travelling expenses and allowances	1,643	19	0									
Printing and stationery	445	5	4									
Office expenses	1,096	2	5									
						4,763	0	1				
Otago District—												
Salaries	1,106	2	9									
Travelling expenses and allowances	909	19	2									
Printing and stationery	138	2	11									
Office expenses	1,096	3	8									
						3,250	8	6				
Less credits						17,159	16	4				
						737	16	8				
									16,421	19	8	
Military-supplies Purchase Office—												
Salaries	16,556	10	4									
Office equipment	538	15	1									
Postage, telegrams, &c.	1,803	16	8									
Office expenses	2,714	16	8									
Travelling-expenses	531	8	10									
Printing and stationery	2,067	15	1									
Experiments	612	6	2									
						24,825	8	10				
Less credits						617	15	3				
									24,207	13	7	
New Zealand Expeditionary Force Educational and Vocational Training—												
New Zealand	76,058	16	7									
Abroad	85,766	15	3									
						161,825	11	10				
Less credits						13,509	3	7				
									148,316	8	3	
Pay and allowances—												
Samoa—												
Allotted	115,621	2	6									
Pay	119,580	3	11									
Hospital Ship No. 1: "Maheno"—												
Allotted	32,889	17	7									
Pay	28,275	4	1									
Hospital Ship "Marama"—												
Allotted	41,610	18	3									
Pay	22,075	14	0									
Main Body and Reinforcements—												
Allotted	14,407,868	13	8									
Pay	10,061,774	16	0									
Pay (camps)—allotted and pay	4,671,039	5	0									
						29,500,785	15	0				
Retrospective married allowance						553,617	13	3				
Retrospective children's allowance						313,260	10	7				
Retrospective widowed mothers' and other dependants' allowances						125,575	3	5				
Carried forward						30,493,239	2	3				

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE 31ST MARCH,
1922—continued.

Particulars.	Expenditure.					
	£		s. d.		£	
<i>Expenditure under Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1918—continued.</i>						
Brought forward				30,493	239	2 3
Pay and allowances— <i>continued.</i>						
Allowances to wives of Imperial Reservists and difference between N.Z. Expeditionary Force pay and Imperial pay to members of Imperial Forces resident in New Zealand				285,329	7	7
Payments to London General Post Office for allotments paid through post-offices in the United Kingdom				576,100	0	0
				31,354,668	9	10
Less credits				317,517	5	6
						31,037,151 4 4
<i>Per capita</i> payments to War Office for maintenance of New Zealand troops in the field—Ammunition, extra transport, &c.				15,735,000	0	0
Less credits*				1,365,279	9	9
						14,369,720 10 3
Postage, telegrams, telephones, &c., and preparing war-news cables for despatch to New Zealand from the United Kingdom, and cable charges thereon—						
Postage, &c.—						
Samoa	2,084	6	10			
Egypt	26,663	18	11			
United Kingdom	85,377	15	4			
New Zealand	166,861	7	5			
Other places	605	13	11			
Preparing war-news cables in High Commissioner's Office and cable charges thereon	7,363	1	2			
Less credits				288,956	3	7
				18,563	5	3
						270,392 18 4
Prisoners of war—						
Expenses at—						
Motuihi Island	42,539	16	4			
Narrow Neck	7,867	19	11			
Somes Island	54,067	16	9			
Featherston	11,639	8	9			
Samoa	760	15	3			
Ripa Island	1,451	15	10			
Escape and capture	4,429	0	11			
Escorting and other expenses, including repatriation of aliens	7,625	12	7			
Payment to General Post Office to reimburse stamp credit, Somes Island	2	10	0			
Less credits				130,384	16	4
				1,602	0	2
						128,782 16 2
Pukooa Farm				6,039	2	5
Less credits				2,109	3	1
						3,929 19 4
Proportion damages by New Zealand troops during riots at Ismailia, Egypt						6,589 3 9
Purchase of horses—						
Remounts	78,203	18	10			
Artillery	63,775	10	6			
Transport and undescribed	46,877	11	2			
Wages of grooms	16,369	6	10			
Travelling and other expenses	11,435	9	0			
Motor-hire	191	17	1			
Cost of horses, mules, &c., issued by Imperial authorities in France and Egypt	238,488	3	5			
Less credits				455,341	16	10
				217,126	1	11
						238,215 14 11
Rations—						
Samoa	64,712	1	5			
Egypt	207,172	11	6			
United Kingdom	1,055,870	13	0			
New Zealand	1,540,840	17	7			
Less credits				2,868,596	3	6
				478,519	18	9
						2,390,076 4 9
Refund to Wairarapa Patriotic Association, proportion proceeds of sale, Officers' Club building, Featherston						150 0 0
Sale of surplus military stores—						
Credits for cash received with orders				173,808	5	2
Less refunds where goods could not be supplied				32,270	17	6
						Cr. 141,537 7 8
Expenses in connection with sale of surplus stores						9,608 16 1
Superannuation paid by Government on behalf of Civil servants serving with the Expeditionary Force—						
Public Service Fund	69,803	10	9			
Government Railways Fund	48,044	18	2			
Teachers' Fund	13,583	3	0			
Less credits				131,431	11	11
				976	11	8
						130,455 0 3

* For amount refunded by War Office and remitted to New Zealand, £750,000; and amount debited to War Office account advances in excess of actual cost of maintenance of troops in field, £615,279 9s. 9d.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1922—continued.

Particulars.	Expenditure.					
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Expenditure under Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1918—continued.</i>						
Soldiers' Financial Assistance Board—						
Assistance granted—						
Rent	117,897	2 2				
Mortgages, interest	50,798	8 2				
Rates	10,477	16 1				
Insurance	76,368	9 7				
Management of businesses.. .. .	290	8 4				
Friendly societies	647	6 3				
Medical	3,045	17 1				
Instalments	2,262	5 8				
Miscellaneous assistance	1,937	13 4				
			263,725	6 8		
Administrative expenses—						
Salaries and travelling-expenses	17,351	5 1				
Office expenses	4,933	5 1				
Postage.. .. .	964	10 0				
			23,249	0 2		
			286,974	6 10		
Less credits			9,890	14 1		
					277,083	12 9
Transport of troops (including charter of steamers, meals, and fares of men travelling to join, freight, cartage, &c.)—						
Samoa	19,950	19 5				
Egypt	71,110	14 6				
United Kingdom	531,150	7 4				
New Zealand	1,684,786	6 9				
Other places	6,735	0 6				
Motor-hire	4,827	12 0				
			2,318,561	0 6		
Charter hire, conditioning, reconditioning, &c., of transports under charter to New Zealand Government			5,274,713	19 2		
Passage-money for troops ex miscellaneous steamers			1,507,406	3 9		
Cost of transport of New Zealand Expeditionary Force horses from United Kingdom			739	3 6		
Assisted passages of wives and fiancées			18,335	0 3		
			9,119,755	7 2		
Less credits			620,840	9 9		
					8,498,914	17 5
Travelling expenses and allowances—						
Samoa	149	10 0				
Egypt	639	5 6				
United Kingdom	502	15 10				
New Zealand	15,238	12 4				
Motor-hire	828	10 11				
			17,358	14 7		
Less credits			248	2 7		
					17,110	12 0
War bonus to clerical staff to 31st March, 1920—						
Military staff	24,523	12 1				
Civil staff	17,333	12 1				
Cost-of-living bonus, 1st January to 31st March, 1920	15,521	8 4				
			57,378	12 6		
Less credits			629	9 11		
					56,749	2 7
Wanganui Detention Barracks—						
Pay of staff	2,039	9 11				
Rations	576	8 11				
Miscellaneous expenses	603	18 3				
			3,219	17 1		
Less credits			36	8 0		
					3,183	9 1
War graves and memorials—						
New Zealand's proportion of expenses of Imperial War Graves Commission			35,950	0 0		
War memorials and travelling-expenses <i>re</i> memorial-sites, &c., in battle areas			1,773	10 6		
Miscellaneous expenses, salaries, &c.			999	0 3		
			38,722	10 9		
Less credits			8	17 0		
					38,713	13 9
Total expenditure for war purposes under section 8 of Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and section 4 of Finance Act, 1918 (No. 2)					71,103,892	6 3
<i>Relief Purposes.</i>						
Under Appropriation Act, 1914, section 25			20,000	0 0		
Under section 6, Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1915—			239,785	5 0		
Belgium			160	16 0		
New Zealand			992	14 8		
Comforts for wounded soldiers, Mediterranean area			500	0 0		
Comforts for prisoners of war (Turkey)			7,000	0 0		
Contributions towards Etrambrieres Hospital, France						
Total expenditure for relief purposes					268,438	15 8

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1922—*continued*.

Particulars.	Expenditure.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Expenditure under Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1918—continued.</i>						
<i>War Gratuities.</i>						
Under section 7, Expeditionary Forces Amendment Act, 1918	..			5,640,882	18	2
Under section 24, Finance Act, 1919—Imperial and Naval..	..			69,331	5	10
						5,710,214 4 0
<i>Charges and expenses of raising loans</i> .. .. .	..			..		710,607 15 11
<i>Expenditure under Repatriation Act, 1918</i> .. .. .	..			..		1,424,835 18 10
						79,217,989 0 8
<i>Imprests outstanding—</i>						
In New Zealand	71,138	13	2			
In London	56,225	19	3			
				..		127,364 12 5
Grand total of expenditure from beginning of war to 31st March, 1922		£79,345,353 13 1

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