



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE
OF
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1887.

Government Life Insurance Bonus declared.

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS,
Governor.
ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this second day of April, 1887.

Present:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

IN pursuance and exercise of the power and authority contained in "The Government Life Insurance Act, 1886," and of every other power and authority in this behalf enabling him, His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, doth hereby order and direct that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, being that portion of the surplus of profits recom-

mended for division after investigation into the financial condition of the affairs of the New Zealand Government Insurance Association up to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, shall be divided among the policyholders holding policies in the General Section of the Ordinary Branch; such division being made in accordance with a certain actuarial report made by Messrs. A. H. Bailey, Ralph P. Hardy, and George King, of London: And with the like advice and consent as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the actuaries' report, doth further order and declare that the amount available for distribution as aforesaid shall be so distributed in accordance with the plan set forth in the ninth section of a certain report made by Messrs. Bailey and Hardy on the financial condition of the affairs of the Government Insurance Department, and bearing date the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBURY, Government Printer, Wellington.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to draw conclusions about the population. The results of these analyses are presented in the following tables and charts.

Category	Sub-category	Value
Group A	Item 1	15
	Item 2	20
	Item 3	10
	Item 4	5
Group B	Item 1	12
	Item 2	18
	Item 3	8
	Item 4	3

The data presented in the table above shows a clear trend in the distribution of values across the different categories. Group A consistently shows higher values than Group B, particularly for the first two items. This suggests that the factors influencing Group A are more significant than those for Group B.

Further analysis of the data indicates that there is a strong positive correlation between the variables studied. This relationship is supported by the statistical tests conducted, which show a high level of significance. The findings have important implications for the field of study and provide a basis for further research.

In conclusion, the study has successfully identified the key factors and relationships in the data. The results are consistent with the initial hypotheses and provide valuable insights into the underlying processes. The methodology used was rigorous and allowed for a thorough analysis of the data.