

1942.

## NEW ZEALAND.

## NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1942.

*Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Leave.*

The UNDER-SECRETARY, NATIVE DEPARTMENT, to the Hon. the MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

SIR,—

Native Department, Wellington, 15th June, 1942.

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report upon the activities of this Department, excluding Native land development and Native housing, which are dealt with in a separate report submitted by the Board of Native Affairs. The report covers the financial year ended 31st March, 1942.

I have, &amp;c.,

O. N. CAMPBELL,

Under-Secretary and Native Trustee.

The Hon. H. G. R. Mason, Acting Minister of Native Affairs.

## GENERAL REPORT.

Notwithstanding war conditions, the varied activities of Native administration have been well maintained during the year, and there has been full co-operation with other Government Departments concerned in promoting the general welfare of the Maori people.

The Board of Native Affairs, which exercises control over Native land development and assistance to Maori farmers, Native housing, promotion of employment amongst Maoris, farming activities, and investments of the Native Trustee and the Maori Land Boards, has held regular sittings throughout the year, and its report is published in parliamentary paper G.-10.

At the last main session of Parliament the usual "washing-up" Bill was introduced, and, as passed into law, contained eighteen clauses. Five of the clauses effected amendments or extensions of the general law relating to Natives and their land, the most important being that which permits of an adoption order for a Maori child being made in favour of a European wife or husband of the Native adopting parent. For the rest, the Act deals with matters and questions of only local import.

During the year five candidates sat for the Native Interpreters' Examination, but only one person succeeded in passing the papers, and his application for a license will be considered at the next meeting of the Interpreters' Board. As an inducement to officers of the Native Department to qualify as interpreters, the Board has agreed to waive the license fees of successful candidates.

## NATIVE LAND COURTS.

A statistical return of the activities of the Native Land and Native Appellate Courts during the year is appended in Table A. The volume of business shows a slight decrease as compared with that of the previous year. During the period 107 sittings were gazetted and 10,723 cases were set down for hearing. The Court dealt with a wide range of applications affecting the title to Native lands, successions, adoptions, exchanges, administration of deceased estates, and made 240 partition orders affecting 23,330 acres of land.

Local authorities continue to use the machinery of the Courts for the purposes of obtaining charging orders to secure unpaid rates, but there has been a considerable reduction in the number of applications lodged during the year, which may be regarded as evidence of the growing realization of the Native owners and occupiers of their obligations in regard to local taxation. The Native Appellate Court held six sittings at Auckland, Wanganui, Gisborne, Hastings, and Wellington and dealt with twenty-eight cases. Since 1932 the granting of confirmation of alienations of Native land has been the function of the Court, which during the year under review confirmed 387 sales and leases affecting an area of 31,186 acres. Particulars of these alienations are as follows:—

	1940-41.		1941-42.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Sales.. .. .	109	6,734	129	6,049
Leases .. .. .	332	31,855	258	25,137
Totals .. .. .	441	38,589	387	31,186

NOTE.—A proportion of these alienations was in favour of Native alienees.

The estimated area of Native land remaining to Maoris is slightly in excess of 4,000,000 acres.

The consolidation of Native land titles with the object of grouping scattered interests in Native lands into compact economic holdings has been gradually undertaken in some districts for a number of years, and in the Gisborne and East Coast areas very satisfactory progress has been made, there

remaining only one major scheme to complete. With the object of accelerating this important work, and thus paving the way for land development and settlement and the rehabilitation of returned Maori soldiers, committees of departmental officers have been formed in the Tokerau and Waiariki Districts, with the Maori members of Parliament as chairmen for the appropriate electoral district. The purpose of these committees is to formulate the scheme of consolidation for submission to the Native Land Court, which carries them into effect following confirmation by the Native Minister.

#### NATIVE TRUSTEE.

Business has been maintained in all phases of the work of the Native Trust Office, which division of the Department acts as trustee or agent for some ten thousand Native beneficiaries; administers a large number of Native reserves containing an aggregate area of 94,000 acres located in cities, towns, and rural districts; advances money to Natives on the security of their lands; and is actively engaged on pastoral operations on a number of sheep-stations comprising a total area of 50,088 acres. The Native Trustee accepts money on deposit from the Maori Land Boards and acts as banker for the special Native Housing Fund and the Maori Purposes Fund.

The volume of cash business for the year under review—receipts, £177,061; and payments, £197,294—shows an increase in comparison with the figures for the previous year, and at the 31st March, 1942, funds in hand and on deposit at short call amounted to £65,548. Other assets included mortgage investments, £398,217; advances on overdraft to estates, £166,403; properties acquired under mortgage, £17,043; and local-body securities, £5,100.

At 31st March, 1942, the Native Trustee's total liability to his beneficiaries amounted to £182,056; £178,359 was held on account of the Maori Land Boards; housing, Maori purposes, and miscellaneous funds totalled £128,965; while accumulated reserves for general and specific purposes amounted to £122,000.

#### MAORI LAND BOARDS.

In the administration of some 660,000 acres of vested lands, the collection and distribution of rents, royalties, and purchase-moneys from these lands, and from freehold areas which have been alienated, the operations of the seven Maori Land Boards have been fully sustained. Besides assisting Natives to farm their own lands and in certain circumstances acting as agent for Maoris, the Boards are empowered to engage in any industry in the interests of Natives, to act as receivers for the purpose of enforcing charges imposed by the Native Land Courts, and to deal with various matters affecting land by meetings of assembled owners.

The collective receipts and payments of the Boards for the year under review were respectively £475,749 and £439,385, as compared with £415,805 and £439,827 for the previous financial year. At the 31st March, 1942, the total liability to Native beneficiaries was £482,166, whilst funds held or invested by the Boards aggregated £660,497, under the following headings:—

	£
Government securities .. .. .	105,013
Mortgages and charges .. .. .	337,679
Deposit with Native Trustee .. .. .	177,897
Cash balances .. .. .	39,908
	<u>£660,497</u>

The Boards' total reserves for general and specific purposes as at 31st March, 1942, amounted to £204,057.

#### FINANCE.

The volume of business transacted by the Department during the year is indicated by the following figures. The corresponding amounts for the previous year were: Payments, £1,776,778; receipts, £1,408,879:—

—	Total Payments.	Total Receipts.
	£	£
Consolidated Fund—		
Civil List (Native purposes) .. .. .	5,264	..
Special Acts (Arawa tribes) .. .. .	6,000	..
Vote "Native" .. .. .	430,773	23,204
Court fees .. .. .	..	3,961
Public Works Fund—		
Vote "Native Land Settlement" .. .. .	862,104	754,189
Receipts under Native Housing Act .. .. .	..	11,270
Native Trust Office and Maori Land Boards .. .. .	636,679	652,810
	<u>1,940,820</u>	<u>1,445,434</u>

Receipts from Native land development schemes, £502,252; grant from the Consolidated Fund, £247,500; and sundries, £4,437.

For the year ended 31st March, 1942, the gross expenditure from the Consolidated Fund vote "Native" was £430,773, and the recoveries totalled £23,204. Brief particulars of the net expenditure covering general costs of administration and grants for Native purposes are as follows:—

Salaries, General departmental administration, and purchase of equipment .. .. .	£	£
	134,399	
Less recoveries from the Native Trustee, Maori Land Boards, and miscellaneous .. .. .	23,204	
	<u>111,195</u>	
Grants for Native purposes .. .. .	281,676	
Protection of Native land .. .. .	9,698	
Taranaki lands compensation .. .. .	5,000	
	<u>£407,569</u>	

## STAFF.

As at the 31st March, 1942, the personnel of the Department, including 6 Judges of the Native Land Court, totalled 558 officers, comprising office staff (251 permanent and 194 temporary) and field staff (19 permanent and 94 temporary). In addition, the Department has on its pay-roll 140 men who are employed on a weekly-wage basis as stockmen, shepherds, truck-drivers, and general farm hands. These figures include 167 officers serving with the forces on active service or engaged on home defence, and their temporary replacement by a considerable number of wartime assistants, principally female clerks. It should be mentioned that 20 per cent. of the departmental personnel (excluding farm employees) are members of the Maori race. The deepest sympathy is tendered to the relatives of four valued officers who have made the supreme sacrifice in the present conflict, and the Department expresses the sincere hope that other members of its staff reported missing are safe, and that the wounded will speedily recover.

## DISTRICT REPORTS.

The following reports on departmental operations relate to the different districts.

## WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO AND TOKERAU DISTRICTS.

The Auckland office controls the activities of both these districts—the Waikato-Maniapoto extending from Auckland to Taumarunui in the south, and the Tokerau embracing the whole of the North Auckland Peninsula with its heavy Maori population. The various Court and Board activities have been maintained, although war conditions, and consequent staffing difficulties, have impeded progress in certain directions.

*Native Land Court.*—Apart from the gazetted sittings of the Courts, sittings have been held in various centres as required and many *ex parte* matters have been dealt with that are not reflected in Table A. Since the last report, Judge Beechey has taken over the work of the Waikato-Maniapoto District.

*Consolidation.*—The consolidation schemes in the Tokerau District are making good progress, a committee having been appointed to assist the Court. The Committee is at present working on the Hokianga series.

*Housing.*—Native housing activities in both districts have been well maintained, but a shortage of certain materials and increased costs is having the effect of slowing down building operations. Repayments have been, for the most part, satisfactory, and reports show that occupiers are appreciating and responding to better housing conditions. Demand for housing assistance continues to exceed supply. At Pukekohe seven houses have been completed and tenanted, and a further four houses are nearing completion and will be occupied very shortly.

*Maori Land Boards.*—In the Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board a number of Native township leases have come due for renewal, and in nearly all cases the lessees have elected to renew. There has also been a fair demand for vacant Native township sections.

The finances of the Waikato-Maniapoto District Maori Land Board are buoyant, with a large proportion of liquid assets readily available to meet the requirements of beneficiaries. The total amount received by the Board during the year on account of beneficiaries was £19,797, while the total distributed to beneficiaries was £13,172. The cash on hand or at call as at 31st March, 1942, amounted to £41,524. The Waikato-Maniapoto Board invested £5,000 of its funds in Bomber Bonds.

The Tokerau District Maori Land Board has continued its function as distributor to the owners of the revenue from vested lands and is also the main rent-distributing agent for other Native lands under lease. Several large timber sales have taken place during the year, and the owners have by resolution devoted much of the proceeds to tribal and patriotic purposes. The Tokerau Board has continued to contribute £1,000 per annum towards general administration expenses of the Department, and with sundry additional expenses meets an annual charge of approximately £1,400 for administration.

## WAIARIKI DISTRICT.

*Native Land Court.*—During the year there were twenty-four gazetted sittings of the Court, and apart from the usual volume of business numerous matters have been attended to by the Judge in Chambers. The number of orders have shown a slight increase on the previous year's activities. However, the number of applications lodged has shown a sharp decline, reflecting as it does in the amount of fees received. The Natives maintain a keen interest in the proceedings and it is evident that the Court holds the confidence and respect of the Maori people.

*Consolidation.*—Preliminary measures have been made to build up a consolidation staff so that urgent consolidation matters may be proceeded with, and it is hoped in the coming year to push on and complete as soon as possible those consolidation schemes affecting the Taheke and Horohoro areas. The data and group lists are being checked and examined prior to any field-work being commenced.

*Maori Land Board.*—The financial activities of the Board have increased, receipts for the year being £54,826 and payments totalling £43,293. As at 31st March, 1942, the financial position of the Board was as follows:

	£
Liability to Native beneficiaries .. .. .	84,604
Cash balances .. .. .	15,039
On deposit with Native Trustee .. .. .	37,990
Invested in farming properties .. .. .	73,208
Invested on mortgage .. .. .	5,882
Invested in primary-production activities .. .. .	7,248

*Housing.*—Owing to shortage of materials and labour, it has not been possible to carry on with any building programme, and at the present time a great many applications for housing assistance, though urgent and necessary, cannot proceed. Improved living conditions are reflected in the health of those provided with housing accommodation, and it is hoped that a return to normal conditions will enable this phase of the Department's activities to be soon resumed.

*Primary Production.*—In response to the Government's appeal for the growing of more maize, the Maori people of the coastal districts from Tauranga to the Cape made a very fine effort and, financed by the Board, produced some 26,000 sacks (91,000 bushels) of maize in the 1940-41 year. Approximately the same area was sown for harvesting in the 1941-42 year, but owing to the drought

conditions production is expected to be considerably less than that for the preceding year. Primary-production activities account for a substantial proportion of the financial transactions of the Board, and this proportion will tend to increase while such production is necessary and required by the country.

#### TAIRAWHITI DISTRICT.

*Native Land Court.*—In all, nineteen sittings of the Native Land Court were held in different centres in the district, and, notwithstanding the exigencies of the times, interest in the proceedings remained unabated, opportunity being taken by the Natives to solicit the assistance of the Court and its officers in obtaining the advantages afforded them by legislation for the development of their lands, for housing, education, and their general welfare. This has led to an increase in the volume of business transacted, with its attendant increase in fees. The number of orders made reached the high total of 5,263, and fees imposed amounted to £1,188. Succession orders made totalled 1,982, which involved a considerable amount of detailed work in their recording, the assessment and payment of Native succession duty, and the distribution of rents and farm profits affected thereby to the persons entitled.

Native succession duty, amounting to £1,128, was collected and paid to the Stamp Office on behalf of the Maori Land Board, East Coast Trust, and various corporate bodies operating in the district. Partition and exchange orders also constituted a not inconsiderable proportion of the work of the Court, owing to the many and varied interests affected and the great degree of search and accuracy required in the apportionment of encumbrances, liens, and other charges to which the lands affected were subject. Numerous suitable areas have been provided for the erection of houses for development and other public and communal purposes. Other orders made number 3,202, in which are included charging orders numbering 1,367 securing rates to local authorities.

*Native Rates.*—The number of charging orders made in this respect shows a reduction on the previous year. Due largely to the co-operation between the office and the local bodies, there has been a record collection of current and outstanding rates by the four local authorities within whose boundaries are situated the greater part of the Native land in this district.

*Receiverships.*—During the year some thirty-three leases granted by the Receiver, appointed by the Court, in the Uawa County have been approved, thus ensuring the collection of current rates and also enabling arrears of rates to be liquidated. Numerous compromises and settlements of a considerable amount of rates have been effected with the majority of local bodies in the district.

*Consolidation.*—Finality has been reached with the Mohaka scheme, and consolidation orders have been prepared and now form the basis of 327 new titles embracing an area of over 30,000 acres of a total value of almost £65,000.

Further satisfactory progress has been made in the issue of consolidation titles for the Tikapa series of the Northern Waiapu scheme, upon which are settled about twenty farm units, most of the lands being now in production. Since the inception of this scheme, interests of the owners in some 15,709 acres to a value of £101,167 have now been consolidated, and, with the exception of a portion for which orders have yet to issue, practically the whole of the land in the scheme south of the Maraehara River has been clothed with new titles to the number of 191 inclusive of Crown awards, reserves for communal and public purposes, and road-lines. There remains still the major portion of the scheme north of the Maraehara River to be dealt with, further progress being withheld pending the decision of the special tribunal set up in respect of the ownership of two of the largest blocks in this area.

*Alienations.*—Despite war conditions and the effects thereof, and the drain on manpower, the number of applications for confirmation of alienations of Native lands is much the same as in previous years. As is usual, the majority of the alienations have been by way of lease, and it is noted that well over 50 per cent. of the alienees have been Maoris. This resumption of occupation of Native lands by the owners gives much satisfaction, and is due to the effects of development and the assistance and encouragement given by the Department to this end.

*Maori Welfare.*—Work in connection with Maori welfare is being vigorously pursued, and considerable assistance is rendered for the betterment of their communal conditions, their education, and the obtaining of sickness and other benefits provided by the Social Security Department. It is pleasing to record the co-operation that exists between and the mutual assistance rendered this Department by the Child Welfare, Education, Social Security, and Health Departments in improving the conditions of the Maori people. A disquieting feature must be admitted, however, in connection with the social security benefits. It is certain that a large proportion of the payments, particularly family allowances, are wasted in hotel bars, and drastic measures to strengthen and educate Maori mentality towards resistance to such temptation are necessary. At present the demoralizing effect of “easy money” is insufficiently combated.

*Native Housing.*—Owing to the prevailing war conditions, Native housing operations have been brought almost to a standstill. Shortage of material occasioned by the large demand for defence work and the dearth of manpower have been the major causes of what almost amounts to a cessation of the erection of new houses, but, nevertheless, the scheme has been of inestimable value, both in the provision of better housing conditions and also the production of Maori tradesmen. Many of the youths trained as carpenters and painters have been absorbed into industry, and inquiry shows that their training has fitted them to engage in their trades on not unequal terms with their pakeha fellow-tradesmen. It is interesting to note that with regard to the Special Housing Fund (indigent Natives), payments during the year on account of interest amounted to £324 and repayments in reduction of loans totalled £1,838, which is approximately 20 per cent. of the outstanding advances.

*Maori Land Board.*—Particulars of the Board's financial transactions and its investments to 31st March, 1942, are shown hereunder:—

	£
Total receipts (including Native Trust stations) .. .. .	130,150
Total expenditure (including Native Trust) .. .. .	125,371
Government securities .. .. .	61,923
Advances on mortgages, loans, and overdrafts .. .. .	72,060
On deposit with Native Trustee .. .. .	14,214
Cash balances .. .. .	7,352
Reserves .. .. .	55,053
Liability to Native beneficiaries .. .. .	102,209

The increase of £10,000 shown under the heading of Government securities as compared with that of last year is due to a special investment by the Board in war bonds as a national war effort.

## AOTEA DISTRICT.

*Native Land Court.*—Due to the indisposition of Judge Browne, and his later retirement at the end of 1940 after a long and valuable official career extending over three score years, this district had been dependent on the services of relieving Judges from other districts for a period of approximately twelve months. The appointment of Judge Dykes to the Bench in June, 1941, thus enabled a full programme of eighteen sittings to be held during the year at the customary centres of Wanganui, Hawera, New Plymouth, Tokaanu, and Taumarunui. The necessity for a resident Judge in the district is partly reflected in the increase in the volume of business transacted by the Court in the year now under review. As compared with 1,107 in the previous year, orders were granted in some 1,296 cases, covering 55 partitions, 916 successions, and 325 miscellaneous orders.

Alienations finally confirmed showed a slight decrease, being 121, as against 128 in the previous year. The majority of these were fresh or new leases of fully or partially developed land where the existing tenancies had expired. The demand for timber arising out of the war is the cause for many new applications for timber-cutting rights, and this type of alienation continues to receive the very close attention of the Court. In this connection reference must also be made to the close co-operation and interest of the State Forest Service, which is most helpful and ever-watchful to see that the interests of the Native owners are fully protected.

*Maori Land Board.*—The ordinary activities of the Board have been maintained during the past year in spite of the difficult times through which the country is now passing. The receipts for the year totalled £116,049, as against an expenditure of £113,773, which discloses that the efforts of the Board to utilize its revenue for the benefit of the Natives in the district have been successful. During the year a total of £2,410 was advanced on mortgage to assist Natives in farming and housing activities.

A reduction in amounts held on deposit with the Native Trustee has resulted, due to the appreciation by this Board of the necessity to divert to war purposes all surplus funds not immediately required for the fulfilment of its financial undertakings. To this end an investment of £10,000 was made in the 3 per cent. War Loan on behalf of the Board, and an amount of £2,170 was invested on behalf of particular beneficiaries. The Board's efforts in this direction will be continued as the necessity for further loans arises.

Assets of the Board as at the close of the year were :—

	£
Cash balances .. .. .	3,216
Deposits with Native Trustee .. .. .	49,135
Mortgages and charges .. .. .	81,935
Government securities .. .. .	15,225
Office premises and equipment .. .. .	16,588

The net liability to Native beneficiaries at 31st March, 1942, was £96,577, while specific reserves and the general reserve fund totalled £65,535.

## IKAROA AND SOUTH ISLAND DISTRICTS.

*Native Land Court.*—During the past year thirty-four sittings of the Court were held at centres extending from Hastings to Invercargill. A variety of business was transacted by the Court, and the Court heard a number of applications for assessment of compensation. Applications of this nature being dealt with are increasing with the demand for land being made by the Public Works Department for sites for camps, aerodromes, and other defence works. Alienations show a considerable decrease, which is due, no doubt, to the existing conditions.

*Housing.*—Considerable assistance has been afforded Natives in obtaining building-sites by partition exchange, and vesting orders. Although the present position, and the restrictions on building, have hindered the housing activities considerably, the Natives are being encouraged to proceed with their applications, and have been given every assistance so that building construction can be commenced as soon as circumstances permit. In some cases proposals to purchase houses are favourably considered, and several purchases have been made.

*Maori Land Boards.*—The position of the finances of both Boards is satisfactory, and compared with the previous year there has been a marked increase in the volume of cash business transacted. Receipts for both Boards total £98,723, as against £69,753, and payments amount to £81,149, in comparison with £68,669, for the previous year. The total liability to Native beneficiaries at 31st March, 1942, was £90,021, as against £77,278 at the end of the preceding financial year.

In addition to their ordinary functions, the Boards act as agent for the Native Trustee for the collection and distribution of revenue from Native reserves, and during the year under review £19,423 was collected and £17,581 distributed to the Native beneficial owners.

The policy of the Boards to lend surplus money to Maoris for farming and housing purposes on approved securities and mortgages, and other investments, total £47,115. While maintaining ample funds to meet ordinary demands, the two Boards were able to invest £3,150 in Government war bonds.

The following is the financial position of the Boards at 31st March, 1942 :—

	Ikaroa. £	South Island. £
Total receipts .. .. .	84,320	14,403
Total payments .. .. .	68,451	12,698
Mortgage and other investments .. .. .	39,430	7,685
Deposits with Native Trustee .. .. .	21,847	18,344
Cash balances .. .. .	4,082	3,028
Liability to Native beneficiaries .. .. .	63,590	26,431
Reserves .. .. .	8,504	2,805

TABLE A.—RETURN OF NATIVE LAND COURT BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1942.

	Totals.		Tokerau.	Waikato-Maniapoto	Waia-riki.	Taira-whiti.	Aotea.	Ikaroa.	South Island.
	1940-41.	1941-42.							
<i>Native Land Court.</i>									
Number of sittings ..	104	107	7	9	24	19	18	19	11
Number of cases notified ..	15,467	10,723	602	1,262	1,081	2,936	1,629	2,478	735
Number of orders made ..	9,964	5,023	168	536	713	1,939	867	516	284
Number of cases dismissed ..	1,554	825	75	82	248	168	116	105	31
Number of cases adjourned <i>sine die</i>	7,601	5,191	359	644	426	839	646	1,867	410
Number of partitions made ..	229	240	21	26	36	79	55	6	17
Area affected (acres) ..	26,858	23,330	7,527	5,453	2,531	5,052	696	118	1,953
Number of investigations of title	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
Area affected (acres) ..	386	1,448	1,418	..	..	..	..	..	30
Number of succession orders made	4,433	5,068	531	447	587	1,982	916	353	252
Number of other orders made	5,292	5,016	789	188	328	3,202	325	161	23
<i>Native Appellate Court.</i>									
Number of sittings ..	3	6	1	..	..	2	1	2	..
Number of cases notified ..	6	28	4	..	..	17	3	4	..
Native Land Court decisions varied	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Native Land Court decisions affirmed	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Native Land Court decisions referred back to Native Land Court	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Native Land Court decisions annulled	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Appeals dismissed or withdrawn	2	7	1	..	..	5	..	1	..
Appeals adjourned <i>sine die</i> ..	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Decisions reserved ..	..	10	..	..	..	8	2	..	..
Applications under section 257/31 ordered	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications under section 257/31 dismissed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications under section 257/31 adjourned <i>sine die</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Court and Board fees collected	4,742	4,612	559	519	683	1,185	1,000	400	266

TABLE B.—RETURN OF ALIENATIONS CONFIRMED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1942.

Court District.	Leases.*		Sales.		Mortgages.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Tokerau .. .. .	5	1,740	10	205	2	128
Waikato-Maniapoto .. .. .	55	5,582	37	1,550	1	57
Waiariki .. .. .	26	1,402	5	11	2	14
Tairāwhiti .. .. .	86	6,679	22	840	1	296
Aotea .. .. .	9	1,472	30	1,658	2	293
Ikaroa .. .. .	58	4,248	18	933	2	128
South Island .. .. .	19	4,014	7	852	..	..
Totals .. .. .	258	25,137	129	6,049	10	916

\* Includes grants of timber-cutting rights and quarrying rights, but not renewals or transfers of leases.

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