

1930.  
NEW ZEALAND.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.  
SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS

(ANNUAL REPORT ON).

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

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT :—		PAGE	APPENDIX II :—	PAGE
Review of Past Year .. .. .	..	2	Land for Settlements—	
Legislation .. .. .	..	2	Summary of Settlements established ..	21
Lands for Selection .. .. .	..	3	Extracts from Reports of Commissioners of	
Crown Lands available for future Disposal ..	..	5	Crown Lands—	
Land-development .. .. .	..	5	North Auckland .. .. .	29
Special Settlement of Inferior Lands .. ..	..	7	Auckland .. .. .	29
Field Experiments .. .. .	..	8	Gisborne .. .. .	29
Forfeitures and Surrenders .. .. .	..	8	Hawke's Bay .. .. .	29
Receipts .. .. .	..	8	Taranaki .. .. .	30
Postponements .. .. .	..	8	Wellington .. .. .	30
Arrears .. .. .	..	8	Nelson .. .. .	30
Rebates .. .. .	..	9	Marlborough .. .. .	30
National Endowment .. .. .	..	9	Westland .. .. .	30
Educational Endowment .. .. .	..	9	Canterbury .. .. .	31
Land-drainage Operations .. .. .	..	9	Otago .. .. .	31
Lands reserved for various Purposes .. ..	..	9	Southland .. .. .	31
Expenditure .. .. .	..	10		
Staff Employment .. .. .	..	11	APPENDIX III :—	
Departmental Changes .. .. .	..	11	Land-drainage Operations .. .. .	32
Reports on Cognate Subjects .. .. .	..	11		
			APPENDIX IV :—	
			Hutt Valley Settlement .. .. .	33
			APPENDIX V :—	
			Report of Field Experiments, Moutere Hills ..	34
APPENDIX I :—				
Settlement of Crown Lands—			APPENDIX VI :—	
North Auckland .. .. .	..	12	HUTT VALLEY LANDS SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT—	
Auckland .. .. .	..	13	Transactions for Year .. .. .	37
Gisborne .. .. .	..	13	Balance-sheet .. .. .	37
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	..	14		
Taranaki .. .. .	..	15	TABLES :—	
Wellington .. .. .	..	16	Table 1.—Lands of the Dominion, Position of	
Nelson .. .. .	..	16	(approximately) .. .. .	38
Marlborough .. .. .	..	17	" 2.—Selections during the Year .. .. .	39
Westland .. .. .	..	18	" 3.—All Lands held on Lease .. .. .	39
Canterbury .. .. .	..	18	" 4.—Lands-for-settlement Lands .. .. .	40
Otago .. .. .	..	19	" 5.—Endowment Lands leased and ad-	
Southland .. .. .	..	20	ministered by Land Boards .. .. .	40
			" 6.—Receipts, Arrears, and Postponements	40

SIR,—

Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington, 1st July, 1930.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the settlement of Crown lands for the year ended 31st March, 1930, together with a short report on the special settlement of inferior lands and particulars of development-work carried out on unoccupied Crown lands.

I have, &c.,

J. B. THOMPSON,

Under-Secretary.

The Hon. E. A. Ransom, Minister of Lands.

## R E P O R T.

### R E V I E W   O F   P A S T   Y E A R.

FROM a purely production point of view the past year has been a satisfactory one for Crown settlers and the farming community generally; but it is unfortunate that a decline in the values of primary products should have seriously reduced the Dominion's farming income. Weather conditions have on the whole been satisfactory. The rainfall in the late autumn was generally below normal; but June was a fairly wet month, and there was an ample growth of winter feed in most districts. The winter proved a somewhat cold one, with numerous frosts, and there were heavy snowfalls in the mountain ranges in the South Island, snow-raking having to be resorted to on some of the back-country sheep-stations. The early spring was dry and cold, while November, December, and January were wet and stormy. The abundant rains ensured a prolific growth of grass; but the large number of wet days proved adverse to haymaking in most parts of the country, while shearing was delayed in many localities. Dairy cattle did very well; but lambs did not fatten as well as usual on account of the rankness of the pastures. February and March were very dry months, although conditions were generally favourable to all classes of stock, the effects of the dry spell being mitigated to a considerable extent by the cool temperatures experienced, and by the luxuriant growth occasioned by the heavy rains of previous months. Crops ripened well throughout, and the fine weather greatly facilitated harvesting.

The dairying industry had another most productive year, although prices fell materially, and the total financial returns for the export season will be below last year's. Dairy herds have, however, increased, and farmers generally are using better methods in the management of their stock and pastures, while the greater use of fertilizers is yearly more evident.

The sheep-farmer experienced a somewhat trying year. The slump in wool-values resulted in greatly decreased incomes, and a considerable quantity of wool remained unsold. The demand for the finer wools was especially disappointing. More lambs were slaughtered for export than during the previous year, and although prices were somewhat lower the increased number dealt with maintained the total export value. An increased quantity of mutton was exported. Flocks have increased considerably throughout the Dominion, and this result has been obtained side by side with an increase in dairy and other cattle. Top-dressing is playing a great part in this general increase in flocks and herds.

Grain crops were very fair, and in Otago particularly heavy yields were obtained.

It is fairly apparent that lower prices for primary products than those obtaining of late years may be expected to continue; and to maintain and increase our farming income a greater output, coupled with further improvement in methods and, wherever possible, reduced working-costs, must be looked for. The Dominion possesses the great advantages of a congenial climate and a generally productive soil, and there seems little reason to fear that the call for increased production will not be effectively answered.

The severe earthquakes experienced in June in Nelson and on the West Coast resulted in considerable damage to farming properties in various localities, and it was necessary for the settlers to evacuate some of the valleys, chiefly on account of the access-roads having been destroyed. The services of officers of the Department were fully availed of in the relief measures that were put in hand in the districts affected.

Selections of Crown and settlement lands during the year totalled some 402,900 acres. The tenants on the books of the Department under all tenures numbered at the 31st March 37,061, occupying a total area of over 19,390,000 acres. Over 9,250,000 acres of this total is represented by pastoral runs, while 1,835,000 acres of purchased estates are held under lease under the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act.

Over one thousand two hundred sections have been disposed of in the Hutt Valley Settlement, further particulars concerning which will be found in Appendix IV of this report.

### L E G I S L A T I O N.

The Land Laws Amendment Act, 1929, is divided into four Parts, and deals, firstly, with the promotion of settlement on undeveloped Crown lands; secondly, with the settlement of undeveloped settlement lands; thirdly, with miscellaneous amendments to the Land Act, 1924; and, lastly, with miscellaneous amendments to the Land for Settlements Act, 1925.

The following is a brief summary of the main provisions and objects of the Act:—

A Lands Development Board is constituted, whose functions will be to recommend proposals in connection with the breaking-in and development of Crown and settlement lands, and to deal finally with applications for advances by Crown tenants. There is provision also for the appointment of Advisory Committees to inquire into such matters as may be submitted to them by the Development Board. It is proposed to undertake development work on unoccupied Crown and settlement lands

prior to offering them for selection, and authority is given in the case of Crown lands to offer them at prices lower than actual cost in cases where the future tenants could not profitably occupy the land at prices based on the full cost.

Authority is given for the Lands Development Board, on the recommendation of the various Land Boards, to make advances to tenants of undeveloped Crown and settlement lands for the erection of buildings, and for clearing, grassing, fencing, &c. Such advances may be authorized up to 90 per cent. of the estimated value of the improvements, and are to be secured by way of mortgage on the borrower's interest in his holding. All moneys required for the carrying-out of development work, and for the making of advances, are to be paid out of the Land for Settlements Account, into which account will be repaid all moneys received by way of interest and principal in respect of advances made for the development of settlement lands, and also practically all the proceeds derived from developed Crown lands, whether comprising rent, purchase-money, or instalments of principal and interest in respect of advances made.

The Minister of Finance is authorized, in addition to the power already conferred upon him by section 44 of the Land for Settlements Act, 1925, for the raising of funds not exceeding £1,000,000 in any year for the purpose of acquiring lands for settlement purposes, to raise sums not exceeding £5,000,000 for the purchase of lands, for developing Crown and settlement lands, and for making advances to tenants of undeveloped Crown and settlement lands.

Amongst the miscellaneous provisions of the Act the following may be mentioned:—

A provision extending the operation of section 12 of the Land Act, 1924, so as to permit of the disposal of lands comprised in roads or streets which have been closed under former Land Acts.

Authority for the Minister, acting on the recommendation of a Land Board, to dispose of land comprised in closed roads abutting on river-banks.

An amendment to section 113 of the Land Act, 1924 (dealing with preference at ballots) to enable Land Boards in certain circumstances to give preference in ballots to single men equal to the preference already extended to landless applicants with children dependent on them, landless applicants who have been unsuccessful in two previous ballots, soldiers who served in the war with Germany, and South African war veterans.

A provision fixing the rental payable under renewable leases of lands acquired out of the Native Land Settlement Account at 5 per cent. of the capital value.

An extension of revaluation provisions to enable land that has been revalued under Part I of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Amendment Act, 1923, to be further revalued, if necessary, under section 216 of the Land Act, 1924.

The exemption of town and suburban lands sold by the Crown from the restrictions imposed by Part XIII of the Land Act, 1924.

Extensions of the existing provisions against the aggregation of private land preventing the wife or husband of any person who is barred by the restriction imposed by section 374 of the Land Act, 1924, from acquiring any land which is subject to such restriction; and declaring that the wife or husband, as the case may be, of any person deemed to be an aggregator shall be one and the same person for the purposes of sections 381 and 382 of the principal Act.

Sections providing that occupiers of Crown and settlement lands under temporary licenses or permits shall be liable for payment of rates, but only on such value as represents the temporary and limited nature of their grazing-rights.

Authority for the appointment of a local Land Purchase Board for the North Island, and another such Board for the South Island. Members of the Dominion Land Purchase Board will be *ex officio* members of the local Boards, the other members of which will comprise two persons to be appointed by the Crown, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district within which the land being dealt with is situated.

An alteration in the method of assessing the compensation payable to the owners of estates compulsorily acquired by the Crown for closer settlement providing that in the case of compulsory acquisition both the unimproved value and the improved value of the land shall be fixed by the Compensation Court in the manner provided by the Public Works Act, 1928.

Provision for the extension of the term for the purchase of buildings on settlement lands, and for the revaluation of such buildings where necessary.

The Reserves and other Lands Disposal Act, 1929, contains seventeen clauses dealing with Crown lands, reserves, &c.

#### LANDS FOR SELECTION.

During the year 402,900 acres were taken up on various tenures, the number of selections being 2,091 under all headings. These figures include some 728 sections, comprising altogether an area of 88,859 acres, taken up under miscellaneous leases and licenses, so that the selections on permanent tenures numbered 1,363 sections, covering a total area of 314,041 acres. The following table gives the selections of Crown lands for the last five years:—

#### *Selections under all Tenures.*

Year ending	Number.	Area. Acres.
31st March, 1926	1,390	347,716
31st March, 1927	1,711	456,590
31st March, 1928	1,913	460,590
31st March, 1929	1,911	462,563
31st March, 1930	2,091	402,900

The following estates were opened for general application during the year under the Land for Settlements Act:—

Land District.	Name of Settlement.	Number of Holdings offered for Selection.	Area opened for Selection.
			Acres.
North Auckland .. ..	Tangowahine .. ..	17	3,628
North Auckland .. ..	Aponga .. ..	6	3,660
Wellington .. ..	Owenga (Chatham Islands)*	21	82
Wellington .. ..	Westella .. ..	12	833
Westland .. ..	Raupo .. ..	4	907
Canterbury .. ..	Moanaroa .. ..	3	997
Canterbury .. ..	Welburn .. ..	6	567
Canterbury .. ..	Brinklands .. ..	3	1,120
Otago .. ..	Rockford .. ..	4	1,737
Otago .. ..	Murrayfield .. ..	2	1,076
Southland .. ..	Tamatea .. ..	7	977
Southland .. ..	Fernhill .. ..	5	1,495
Southland .. ..	Brydone .. ..	2	355
Totals .. ..	.. ..	92	17,434

\* Home-sites for workers engaged in the fishing industry at the Chathams.

There was an exceptionally brisk demand for sections in the Westella Settlement near Feilding, there being altogether 169 applicants, of whom ninety-six were admitted to the ballot. Apart from the workers' home sites in the Owenga Settlement, the demand for sections in the other settlements offered was not so keen. In the case of the Aponga Settlement no suitable applicants were forthcoming, and arrangements have been made to temporarily lease the land at a satisfactory rental pending reoffering. The ballot for the Brinklands Settlement was also unsuccessful, and the land was withdrawn from selection. Certain drainage and fencing are being carried out by the Department, and the settlement will be reoffered for selection upon completion of this work.

No specially noteworthy blocks of ordinary Crown lands were offered during the year; but mention may be made of the offering of nine excellent dairy farms near Levin, being subdivisions of the Weraroa Experimental Farm, and being all flat land of good quality with pastures in excellent condition. The property, which contains about 780 acres, had been used for many years by the Department of Agriculture for experimental and demonstration purposes, but was no longer required by that Department. Special legislation was therefore provided in section 12 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal Act, 1928, setting the area apart as an endowment for agricultural research, experiment, and instruction, and authorizing the subdivision and leasing of the land and the use of the revenue derived therefrom for the said purposes. It was also provided that portion of the land could be set aside as a public reserve for the purposes of the General Government, in pursuance of which object an area of some 134 acres has been retained for the use of the Education Department. The remainder of the property was subdivided into nine farms ranging from 64 acres to 71 acres, and these were offered for lease under special conditions with right of renewal. The term of lease is for thirty-three years, with a continuous right of renewal, and the rentals fixed ranged from £175 to £210 per annum. The leases were submitted to ballot, and some 1,018 applications were received from 168 individual applicants. It is anticipated that the successful applicants should do very well, as the land is well watered and of excellent quality, the situation is exceptionally good, and the climate of the district is particularly favourable to dairying and high-class farming generally.

As stated above, a total area of 402,900 acres was selected under all tenures (permanent and temporary) during the year under review. A considerable number of the permanent selections comprised town and suburban areas taken up for cash or on deferred payments, and it may therefore be interesting to give the figures with respect to permanent selections of rural lands only. The results of the year's work on this basis were as follows:—

Class of Land.	Number of Rural Sections selected.	Total Area selected.
		Acres.
Crown and national-endowment land .. ..	570	244,855
Settlement land .. ..	152	34,441
Education reserves, &c. .. ..	43	9,491
Grand totals .. ..	765	288,787

The lands dealt with in the above table comprise both areas offered for the first time, and areas which became available for reoffering through various reasons. The figures for *entirely new* rural areas selected during the year are as follows:—

Class of Land.	Number of New Rural Sections selected.	Total Area selected for the First Time.
		Acres.
Crown and national-endowment land .. .. .	206	35,309
Settlement land .. .. .	68	12,488
Education reserves, &c. .. .. .	13	1,420
Grand totals .. .. .	287	49,217

The year 1930–31 promises to be a brisk one from the land-selection point of view. A number of purchased estates will be offered, and arrangements are being made for the opening of large areas of Crown lands at present lying idle in various districts. The demand for certain classes of land may be affected to some extent by the fall in the prices of primary products, but already there are signs of an improved demand for the poorer classes of Crown land since the inception of the scheme for advances for development purposes under the provisions of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1929. The work of making all suitable lands remaining in the hands of the Crown available for disposal is being speeded up a great deal. Survey parties have been increased where required, and road-location and engineering works put in hand where extensive roading is necessary.

#### CROWN LANDS AVAILABLE FOR FUTURE DISPOSAL.

For many years a return has been published as Table 1 of the annual report showing the approximate position with respect to all lands freeholded, reserved for public purposes, leased by the Crown, and available for future disposal, &c. Some revision of this table has been carried out during the year, with the result that a considerable area of Crown lands previously returned as available for future disposal has now been placed under what on fuller investigation is considered to be the more correct classification of land unfit for settlement. It is probable that following on the careful investigation that is now being made of all idle Crown lands in connection with the land settlement and development legislation of last year further areas will later be classified as unfit for disposal for settlement purposes.

#### LAND-DEVELOPMENT.

The great importance of bringing many areas of Crown lands at present lying idle into a state of productivity is fully recognized, and with this end in view it is intended to utilize the provisions of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1929, for the development and settlement of such areas in all suitable cases.

Before the close of the year under review a great deal of preliminary work was carried out. The necessary regulations and forms of application were prepared and printed, accountancy instructions issued, and other arrangements completed. The personnel of the Lands Development Board established under the Act was completed by the appointment by the Governor-General of Mr. J. R. Franklin, of Wanganui, a gentleman possessing extensive experience both in the farming of ordinary land and the breaking-in of undeveloped areas. The Board now comprises the following: the Minister of Lands (Chairman); the Under-Secretary for Lands; the Permanent Head of the Department of Agriculture; the Financial Adviser to the Government, who acts as a member pursuant to the provisions of the Finance Act, 1929 (section 29); and Mr. J. R. Franklin.

Advisory committees were appointed in December as follows:—

- North Auckland: The Commissioner of Crown Lands, North Auckland (*ex officio*); Mr. A. Faithfull; and Mr. G. S. B. Morrison.
- South Auckland No. 1: The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland (*ex officio*); Mr. H. Poland; and Mr. W. F. Woodward.
- South Auckland No. 2: The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland (*ex officio*); Mr. H. M. Martin; and Mr. W. J. Parsons.

The duties of the advisory committees will be briefly as follows:—

- (1) To inspect all Crown lands in their districts with a view to determining what particular areas are suitable for settlement, and with respect to such areas to advise—(a) Whether such lands should be partially developed by the Crown prior to offering same for selection; or (b) whether such lands should be subdivided and roaded by the Crown and thereafter offered for selection on terms providing that advances be made out of the Land Development Fund to approved settlers to enable them to effect the necessary improvements.
- (2) To advise generally as to how development should proceed, and to furnish opinions of minimum and maximum areas of proposed sections into which the block under report might be subdivided.
- (3) To report generally on any particular matter referred to the committees by the Lands Development Board.

The North Auckland Committee inspected various blocks throughout the district, and recommended the opening of the land in the usual manner, but did not advise that any special development work be carried out prior to selection.

The following areas were inspected, and arrangements made to have them made available for selection :—

Block.	Area. Acres.
Tangowahine Gorge .. .. .	612
Taipa .. .. .	900
Pakiri .. .. .	562
Omahuta .. .. .	3,650
Te Kuri .. .. .	9,792
Kaukapakapa .. .. .	570
Otaika .. .. .	1,306
Waipu .. .. .	2,291
Mangakahia Valley .. .. .	570
Totara Kauri-gum Reserve .. .. .	3,660
Parapara Kauri-gum Reserve .. .. .	2,000
Wainui .. .. .	1,530
Purua Kauri-gum Reserve .. .. .	2,500
Scattered areas .. .. .	2,375
Total .. .. .	32,318

The South Auckland Committees carried out an extensive programme of inspections, amongst which may be mentioned the following :—

- (a) Inspection of a group of unimproved Crown sections in Maungatautari and Wharepapa Survey Districts. In this case it was recommended that some 2,730 acres be developed by the Crown prior to offering for selection, and that a further area of 1,600 acres be resubdivided into smaller areas, and opened for selection in its present state.
- (b) Inspection of extensive areas of vacant Crown lands and provisional State forest areas lying between Waihi and Whangamata.
- (c) Inspection of an area of approximately 35,000 acres of unoccupied Crown land along the middle and upper reaches of the Kauaeranga River and its tributaries, Thames district.
- (d) Inspection of some 18,885 acres of unoccupied Crown lands and education reserves situated north of Lake Rotoma.
- (e) Inspection of about 2,000 acres of high land situated within the Whangamarino Swamp area near Mercer. In this case the subdivision of the area into 100 acre sections was recommended, together with the provision of road access from the main highway a few miles south of Mercer. The land in question is all easily ploughable, and with the application of manures should become highly productive.

In cases (b), (c), and (d) the committees were unable to recommend that the lands inspected be developed by the Crown or opened for selection, though in the case of the Rotoma lands it was recommended that an area of some 400 acres be retained for future consideration in conjunction with some unoccupied Crown land in the locality.

Inspections in hand at the end of the year included a considerable area of pumice land to the east and south of the Guthrie Settlement, a number of blocks of Crown land, totalling about 17,000 acres, in the King-country, and large areas of unoccupied Crown land in the Tauranga district. Arrangements will be made to carry out inspections of further areas from time to time.

At the close of the year arrangements were in hand for the appointment of a third committee to operate in South Auckland, and also committees for the Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Marlborough, Westland, Otago, and Southland Districts. These committees will be engaged in a thorough investigation of the possibilities of increasing settlement throughout the Dominion.

The Department was at the 31st March in a position to deal with applications by settlers for advances for development purposes. Settlers taking up unimproved sections will be assisted by means of advances up to £1,250 each, as improvements are effected, and will also have the benefit of the advice and instruction of capable field officers. The benefits of the new system of advances will not be confined entirely to settlers taking up new areas, as Crown tenants in occupation of land coming under the designation of undeveloped are also eligible to apply for development advances up to £1,250 each. The rate of interest has been fixed at 6 per cent., and no advances will be made for the purchase of stock, operations being confined solely to advances for development purposes. At the 31st March some thirty-eight applications for advances, totalling £23,335, had been received; but none had been finally dealt with at that date. It is anticipated that the number of applications will increase very considerably as undeveloped sections are taken up from time to time and the benefits of the

financial facilities now available become more widely known. Already there are indications of an improved demand for the poorer classes of Crown lands since the inception of the scheme for advances.

The development has been commenced by the Crown of an area of wattle land at Te Kauwhata, in the Waikato, and also of a block of pumice land about fourteen miles from Rotorua. Experiments in the development of pakihi lands are also being undertaken on a block situated near Westport. All work is being carried out under the supervision of expert officers of the Department of Agriculture. Particulars of the work carried out as at the 31st March are given below. Other blocks are being inspected with a view to development work being carried out on areas suitable for the purpose.

With regard generally to undeveloped areas, and particularly those comprising pumice land, it is not proposed that all blocks suitable for settlement shall be either wholly or partially developed by the Crown prior to their being offered for selection. It is intended to throw open a large number of sections to meet the immediate demand, and to give applicants an opportunity of establishing an asset by their own labour.

The following summary of operations under Part I of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1929, is furnished in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Act:—

(a) The several areas of unoccupied Crown lands in respect of which development works have been undertaken,—

(1) The Ngakuru Block, of light pumice land, in the Rotorua district: This block, which is generally covered in dense tea-tree 4 ft. to 5 ft. high, has an area of 2,200 acres, and is known as Section 1, Block XV, Horohoro Survey District. It was originally a primary-education endowment, but was declared Crown land by section 6 of the Reserves and other Lands Disposal Act, 1929, in order that it might be developed for settlement. The block has been tentatively subdivided into ten sections, and it is proposed to sow about 100 acres of each section in permanent grass, plant 5 to 6 acres of shelter-trees, arrange water-supplies where necessary, and fence the sown grass and plantations on each section. At the 31st March some 400 acres had been cleared, 50 acres ploughed, a permanent camp erected, and tracks constructed to open up the whole block.

(2) The Te Kauwhata Block, in the Waikato, comprising approximately 1,500 acres, of which the greater portion had been planted in wattle. The wattle is being cleared, after which it is proposed to plough and sow down in grass before opening the land for selection. Up to the end of March a good deal of work had been done in cutting timber and preparing portion of the area for stumping and ploughing, and operations have since been proceeding vigorously.

(3) The Easterfield Block, near Westport: This is a small area of pakihi land, on which experiments in development are being undertaken. Burning-off and a certain amount of cultivation were carried out up to the 31st March, in preparation for sowing down various plots in grass. A great deal of interest is being taken in the work on this area, and settlers have visited the block from various parts of the West Coast.

(b) The total cost of development works carried out to the 31st March, 1930:—

	£	s.	d.
(1) Ngakuru Block .. .. .	1,927	8	10
(2) Te Kauwhata Block .. .. .	4,232	12	1
(3) Easterfield Block .. .. .	108	16	8
Total .. .. .	£6,268	17	7

(c) and (d) The area or number of developed allotments disposed of, and the prices at which any such lands have been sold, and the rents receivable in respect of lands disposed of by way of lease or license: No developed allotments had been disposed of at the 31st March last.

(e) The total amount advanced to Crown tenants for the development of their sections, the number of advances, and the purposes for which such advances have been made: Some thirty-eight completed applications for assistance, amounting in all to £23,335, had been received by the 31st March; but no loans had actually been made at that date.

#### SPECIAL SETTLEMENT OF INFERIOR LANDS.

The following summary of the lands dealt with during the year is furnished in accordance with the provisions of section 223 (14) of the Land Act, 1924:—

(a) Aggregate area of land set apart: 246 acres.

(b) Number of allotments and aggregate area disposed of: 4 allotments, 1,060 acres.

The total number of allotments taken up and the area held as at the 31st March, 1930, was 22 allotments, 5,738 acres.

The area set apart during the year comprised two additional allotments in the Riverhead Block, near Kaukapakapa.

## FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN MOUTERE HILLS DISTRICT.

Experiments are being carried out by the Cawthron Institute on a Crown settler's property in Pigeon Valley, Moutere Hills, with a view to ascertaining the most practical means of remedying the heavy mortality amongst sheep that is experienced in that locality. A progress report on the experiments so far conducted has been supplied and is published as Appendix V of this report.

## FORFEITURES AND SURRENDERS.

In the case of Crown areas held under permanent tenures the following forfeitures and surrenders occurred during the year :—

	Number.	Area. Acres.	Annual Rental. £
Forfeitures .. .. .	277	81,823	5,325
Surrenders .. .. .	158	147,397	7,550
Totals .. .. .	435	229,220	£12,875

The total forfeitures and surrenders represent 1.443 per cent. of the number of settlers holding permanent leases and licenses. The total area of 229,220 acres involved appears large, but it includes approximately 115,000 acres of pastoral-run country.

Forfeitures and surrenders of miscellaneous and temporary leases numbered 435, covering a total area of 82,878 acres.

## RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the year from all sources (excluding, of course, Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account receipts) total £1,275,106, a decrease of £15,750 on last year's figures. The sum of £359,906 was derived from ordinary Crown lands, £600,354 from lands held under the Land for Settlements Act (including Hutt Valley Settlement and Cheviot Estate), £141,606 from the national endowment, and £130,922 from the education endowment.

Cash received on the conversion of leaseholds to freehold tenures has shown a decrease of approximately £3,000, although the actual number of purchasers shows a small increase.

The following table gives the relation of this freehold revenue to total receipts during the past five years :—

	Conversions to Freehold.	Amount yielded therefrom.	Total Receipts.
		£	£
Year ending 31st March, 1926 .. .. .	305	107,148	1,297,488
"    1927 .. .. .	304	76,570	1,245,338
"    1928 .. .. .	261	69,276	1,271,821
"    1929 .. .. .	317	111,119	1,290,856
"    1930 .. .. .	323	107,550	1,275,106

Of the 323 conversions to freehold during the year, 258 were in the North Island districts.

## POSTPONEMENTS.

Postponements of payment of rent were granted to 162 tenants during the year, involving the sum of £20,559. At the 31st March £119,093 remained postponed on account of 886 tenants, as against £125,406 on account of 919 tenants at the 31st March, 1929.

## ARREARS.

Rents in arrear at the 31st March amounted to £88,582, a decrease of £67,627 on last year's figures. The following shows the position in regard to arrears of rent for the past five years :—

	£
Year ended 31st March, 1926 .. .. .	222,148
"    1927 .. .. .	227,191
"    1928 .. .. .	197,919
"    1929 .. .. .	156,209
"    1930 .. .. .	88,582



## REBATES.

For prompt payment of rent 18,770 Crown tenants were granted the usual rebate in terms of section 123 of the Land Act, 1924, and section 59 of the Land for Settlements Act, 1925. These rebates amounted to a total of £58,517.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT.

Of the area in the national endowment 6,630,806 acres were held under lease or license at the 31st March by 4,477 tenants, paying an annual rental of £139,404, while a very large area (partly, however, covered by existing leases) had been set aside as provisional State forests. For further particulars *re* the national endowment see parliamentary paper C.—14.

## EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT.

An area of approximately 815,600 acres of educational endowments under the administration of the various Land Boards is leased to some 4,061 tenants, who pay a total annual rental of £133,304. Lessees of rural education reserves continue to take advantage of the provisions of section 26 of the Education Reserves Act, 1928 (formerly section 3 of the Education Reserves Amendment Act, 1927), enabling them to apply for permission to surrender their existing leases, and to receive in exchange new leases for a term of twenty-one years with a perpetual right of renewal for further terms, and with full compensation for improvements. A considerable number of such applications, the majority being from the Southland District, were received and approved during the year.

## LAND-DRAINAGE OPERATIONS.

During the year ended 31st March last some 1,536,545 cubic yards of spoil were excavated by floating and dry-land excavators. In addition, 29,688 yards of rock were dealt with. Further particulars of the various activities of this branch of the Department are given in Appendix III.

## LANDS RESERVED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Under the provisions of section 360 of the Land Act, 1924, and section 71 of the Land for Settlements Act, 1925, various areas of Crown and settlement land were permanently reserved during the year. The reservations made totalled ninety-one, covering an area of 1,040 acres. A summary of work carried out under this heading is given below.

Purpose of Reserve.	Number of Reservations made.	Area.		
		A.	R.	P.
Acclimatization .. .. .	1	18	3	0
Additions to school-sites .. .. .	3	3	3	7.26
Camping .. .. .	4	4	3	36.4
Cemetery .. .. .	2	0	2	2.3
Government purposes .. .. .	1	0	1	4
Gravel and quarry .. .. .	4	32	1	20.9
Hot springs .. .. .	2	10	1	11
Municipal .. .. .	1	0	0	4.7
Plantation .. .. .	9	130	0	21
Police-station site .. .. .	1	3	0	21
Public-hall site .. .. .	1	0	1	0
Railway .. .. .	1	3	3	33.1
Recreation .. .. .	38	666	0	31.97
River protection .. .. .	2	72	1	32
Roadmen's cottage sites .. .. .	2	8	2	8
School-sites .. .. .	11	24	1	5.8
Travelling stock .. .. .	8	60	1	3
Totals .. .. .	91	1,040	1	2.43

The above does not include areas that have been vested in the Crown as public reserves in town subdivisions pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of the Land Act, 1924.

## EXPENDITURE.

Summary of Expenditure approved during the Year ended 31st March, 1930.

Name of Vote or Account.	Net Amount	Gross Expenditure.		Recoveries.		Net Expenditure.	
	voted.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Vote, Lands and Survey (Subdivision I) .. .. .	161,636	274,130	14 10	114,631	1 3	159,499	13 7
Vote, Lands and Survey (Subdivision II) .. .. .	38,359	33,318	19 6	..	..	33,318	19 6
Total, Lands and Survey .. .. .	199,995	307,449	14 4	114,631	1 3	192,818	13 1
Vote, Scenery Preservation .. .. .	4,753	2,407	9 1	16	0 5	2,391	8 8
Vote, Land for Settlement: Expenses .. .. .	20,925	8,398	12 9	49	10 10	8,349	1 11
Vote, Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account: Expenses of Management .. .. .	40,000	39,900	0 0	..	..	39,900	0 0
Totals .. .. .	265,673	358,155	16 2	114,696	12 6	243,459	3 8
<i>Other Accounts.</i>							
Cheviot Estate Account .. .. .	..	678	15 6	..	..	678	15 6
Deteriorated Lands Account .. .. .	..	2,431	3 2	..	..	2,431	3 2
Discharged Soldiers Settlement Account .. .. .	..	806,221	12 8	..	..	806,221	12 8
Hauraki Plains Settlement Account,—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hauraki Plains Act, 1926—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Section 10 (1) (c) .. .. .	..	44,761	19 0	23,481	10 4	21,280	8 8
Section 10 (1) (e) .. .. .	..	3,522	6 2	..	..	3,522	6 2
Section 10 (1) (f) .. .. .	..	453	16 5	41	18 10	411	17 7
Hunter Soldiers' Assistance Trust Account .. .. .	..	36	1 0	..	..	36	1 0
Hutt Valley Land Settlement Account—Section 11 (2) (a) .. .. .	..	53,910	0 0	..	..	53,910	0 0
Kauri-gum Industry Account—Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1914, section 4 .. .. .	..	2,177	18 10	37	15 6	2,140	3 4
Land for Settlements Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenses incidental to estates .. .. .	..	44,277	5 3	984	4 1	43,293	1 2
Acquirement of estates .. .. .	..	439,003	6 10	2,350	19 0	436,652	7 10
Administration expenses of estates .. .. .	..	11,627	17 0	..	..	11,627	17 0
Expenditure under section 20, Land Laws Amendment Act, 1927 .. .. .	..	1,820	0 0	565	0 0	1,255	0 0
Expenditure under section 83 (3), Land Act, 1924 .. .. .	..	67	10 4	..	..	67	10 4
Interest under section 208 (8), Land Act, 1924 .. .. .	..	329	0 0	..	..	329	0 0
Expenditure under section 105, Land for Settlements Act, 1925 .. .. .	..	618	4 8	..	..	618	4 8
Expenditure under section 17 (2), Land Laws Amendment Act, 1927 .. .. .	..	25	0 0	..	..	25	0 0
Expenditure under section 13, Land Laws Amendment Act, 1926 .. .. .	..	50,000	0 0	..	..	50,000	0 0
Te Wera Farm Account: Expenditure .. .. .	..	5,638	14 6	..	..	5,638	14 6
Expenditure under section 7, Reserves and other Lands Disposal Act, 1927 .. .. .	..	2	11 6	..	..	2	11 6
Expenditure under section 4 (8), Land for Settlements Amendment Act, 1927 .. .. .	..	5,000	0 0	..	..	5,000	0 0
Expenditure under section 16, Reserves and other Lands Disposal Act, 1926 .. .. .	..	131	6 0	..	..	131	6 0
Expenditure under section 6, Land Laws Amendment Act, 1929 .. .. .	..	4,891	19 9	29	11 11	4,862	7 10
Expenditure under section 9, Land Laws Amendment Act, 1929 .. .. .	..	56	6 3	..	..	56	6 3
National Endowment Account—Expenditure under section 295 (2), Land Act, 1924 .. .. .	..	6,149	7 10	..	..	6,149	7 10
National Endowment Trust Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure under Section 49, Land for Settlements Act, 1925 .. .. .	..	1,272	15 9	..	..	1,272	15 9
Expenditure under Section 20, Land Laws Amendment Act, 1927 .. .. .	..	100	0 0	..	..	100	0 0
Native Land Settlement Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure under section 417 (b), Native Land Act, 1909 .. .. .	..	8,549	10 1	476	14 7	8,072	15 6
Expenditure under section 417 (e): Roads, bridges, &c. .. .. .	..	69,889	9 8	1,228	0 11	68,661	18 9
Expenditure under section 417 (f): Improving, &c. .. .. .	..	786	10 6	2	7 5	784	3 1
Expenditure under section 21, Land Act, 1924 .. .. .	..	3,227	13 6	..	..	3,227	13 6
Expenditure under section 20, Land Laws Amendment Act, 1927 .. .. .	..	170	0 0	..	..	170	0 0
Rangitaiki Land Drainage Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure under section 7, Rangitaiki Land Drainage Act, 1910 .. .. .	..	12,798	14 3	721	0 10	12,077	13 5
Appropriation Act, 1924, section 14 (2) (b) and Finance Act, 1927 (No. 2), section 11 .. .. .	..	514	6 7	..	..	514	6 7
Swamp Land Drainage Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaitaia .. .. .	..	16,011	19 1	627	9 10	15,384	9 3
Waihi .. .. .	..	5,272	4 4	187	0 9	5,085	3 7
Poukawa .. .. .	..	3,093	7 11	4	5 11	3,089	2 0
Hikurangi .. .. .	..	29,106	11 10	1,515	2 3	27,591	9 7
General .. .. .	..	1,134	14 8	107	0 11	1,027	13 9
General Purposes Account—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellesmere Lands Drainage Act, 1905, section 6 (1) .. .. .	..	439	5 0	..	..	439	5 0
Refunds of revenue, Deposit Account expenditure, expenditure under Special Acts of the Legislature, &c. .. .. .	..	34,159	7 3	..	..	34,159	7 3
Totals .. .. .	..	1,670,358	13 1	32,360	3 1	1,881,457	13 8
Grand totals .. .. .	..	2,028,514	9 3	147,056	15 7	1,881,457	13 8

## STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

At the 1st April, 1929, the staff of the Department numbered 629 permanent and 86 temporary officers. Some 19 new appointments to the permanent staff were made during the year, and 10 officers were transferred from other Departments. On the other hand, 14 officers resigned, 3 retired, and 7 were transferred to other Departments, while 6 deaths occurred during the year amongst members of the staff. At the 31st March, 1930, the staff numbered 628 permanent and 93 temporary officers.

## DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

The retirements during the year were those of Mr. R. S. Galbraith, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor, Dunedin; Mr. W. T. Morpeth, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor, Hokitika; and Mr. J. G. Carpenter, Clerk, North Auckland. Messrs. Galbraith and Morpeth had served the Department faithfully and well in various capacities for over forty-six and forty-four years respectively.

The Department regrets to record the deaths during the year of the following officers: Messrs. W. E. Allen, Draughtsman, New Plymouth; F. Bates, Draughtsman, Auckland; C. A. Thomas, Draughtsman, Auckland; W. H. B. Brookes, Clerk, North Auckland; L. L. Smith, Clerk, New Plymouth; and J. Sainsbury, Survey Cadet, Auckland.

Transfers to other Departments included those of Messrs. J. H. Watson and P. Barry to the Native Department.

*Senior Appointments and Promotions.*

Officer appointed.	Previous Position.	Position to which appointed.	Date.
H. E. Walshe . . .	Chief Draughtsman, Head Office	Surveyor-General . . . . .	1/4/29
N. C. Kensington	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor, Invercargill	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor, Dunedin	1/9/29
G. I. Martin . .	Surveyor, Wellington . . . . .	Chief Draughtsman and Land Transfer Draughtsman, Blenheim	26/9/29
A. J. Wicks . .	Chief Draughtsman, Christchurch	Chief Draughtsman, Head Office	2/10/29
C. G. S. Ellis . .	Land Transfer Draughtsman, New Plymouth	Chief Draughtsman, Christchurch	1/10/29
C. K. Robinson . .	Draughtsman and Computer, Invercargill	Land Transfer Draughtsman, New Plymouth	11/10/29
J. Macdonald . .	Chief Clerk and Receiver of Land Revenue, Dunedin	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Invercargill	12/12/29
H. C. Hulme . .	Senior Clerk, Auckland . . . . .	Chief Clerk and Receiver of Land Revenue, Nelson	22/1/30
T. Pound . .	Chief Clerk and Receiver of Land Revenue, Invercargill	Chief Clerk and Receiver of Land Revenue, Dunedin	10/3/30

Messrs. H. M. Smith, A. M. Linton, and D. L. Leach passed the Surveyors' Examination during the year, and were appointed as surveyors on the 1st November, 1929.

## REPORTS ON COGNATE SUBJECTS.

As in former years, separate reports are required to be laid before Parliament in connection with many of the operations carried out by the Department. They comprise:—

*Surveys.*—The report by the Surveyor-General on the work of the survey (or technical) branch of the Department is submitted in parliamentary paper C.-1A.

*Swamp-drainage.*—The report required by the Swamp Drainage Act, 1915, is contained in parliamentary paper C.-4.

*Discharged Soldiers Settlement.*—The annual report under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, is furnished by the Department in parliamentary paper C.-9.

*Scenery-preservation.*—The statutory report containing details of reservations and statement of accounts appears in parliamentary paper C.-6.

*Drainage Operations in Hauraki Plains.*—A report by the Chief Drainage Engineer on this subject appears in parliamentary paper C.-8.

*Public Domains.*—A brief summary of the year's operations is given in parliamentary paper C.-10.

*Rangitaiki Land Drainage.*—The annual report on the operations in the Rangitaiki Plains is given in parliamentary paper C.-11.

*Kauri-gum Industry.*—The annual report under the Kauri-gum Industry Amendment Act, 1914, is given in parliamentary paper C.-12.

*National Endowments.*—The annual report required by section 302 of the Land Act, 1924, appears in parliamentary paper C.-14.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX I.—SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

## NORTH AUCKLAND.

(O. N. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The weather conditions during the past season have been very satisfactory for the farming community. Throughout the year periodical rains have fallen, with the result that there has been a luxuriant growth of grass; and this, together with the mild winter experienced, has enabled the dairy-farmer to get a good production from his herd from the start of the season.

Paspalum has again demonstrated its great value, the largest returns of butterfat being obtained from farms having a preponderance of this grass. When sown in conjunction with rye-grass and white clover it makes a splendid summer grass for the drier soils of the North.

Many crops of hay were spoilt in the early part of the season on account of the weather, and the making of ensilage had to be resorted to. It is anticipated that much more ensilage will be made in this district in future. Top-dressing is recognized as essential on all farms, and a big increase is noticed annually in the expenditure for manures.

*Dairying Industry.*—Butterfat returns have everywhere considerably increased, but on account of the low prices received it is doubtful whether the farmer will reach last year's income. Further areas of land are gradually being brought into profitable occupation. This, together with liberal top-dressing of old pastures and systematic culling and testing of the herds, is the only method whereby the settler can profitably farm his holding.

*Cattle.*—Right through the season values of heavy beef-cattle have been firm, and good prices have been realized. For guaranteed lots of dairy cows high prices have been obtained. Considerable increase is shown in the killings of beef at the local works.

*Sheep and Wool.*—Both have experienced a considerable drop in prices. Wool-values have been exceptionally low in comparison with last season. The condition of the flocks has been improved by the importation of heavy Romney rams. Fat lambs for the Home market brought good prices, but, unfortunately, owing to the excessive wet weather in the early part of the season, few of this class were available for export.

*Pigs.*—Pigs this season were in keen demand, and brought good prices. This was principally due to the high prices obtained for good heifer and steer calves, the rearing of which resulted in a decrease in the number of pigs.

*Fruit.*—The fruit-farmer has not had a very encouraging year, owing to unseasonable weather.

*Cropping.*—The wet weather has been against cropping generally, and on the gum lands most of the special forage crops have not been successful. Fortunately, the abundant supply of grass made up for this deficiency.

*Lands offered and selected.*—During the year an area of 20,271 acres was offered for sale or selection on permanent tenures, an increase of 544 acres over the previous year's offering. The demand for land continued to be keen, as is evidenced by the fact that the area selected, 37,846 acres, taken up by 250 selectors, eclipsed the exceptionally high total of the preceding year, when 27,852 acres were disposed of to 248 applicants. The land offered comprised mainly unimproved rural holdings. Land improved or partly improved was also sought after, and in most cases was readily disposed of. Another group of sections in the Orakei Garden Suburb was offered by public auction, and the response was good, as at previous sales. Several sections were disposed of at prices above the upsets, and the inquiries made subsequent to the sale revealed that public interest was being well maintained.

*Freeholds.*—The extent to which tenants are availing themselves of the right to acquire the fee-simple of lands held under lease from the Crown indicates that the provisions enabling them to do so are greatly appreciated. During the year freehold titles over 7,401 acres were given to ninety-one purchasers, as against last year's totals of seventy-six purchasers of 6,064 acres.

*Roads.*—To-day the provision of all-weather roads is a very necessary preliminary to land-settlement, and I am pleased to state that the mileage of metalled roads in this district is rapidly increasing. Further, the construction of the main highways between Auckland and Kaitia is now well in hand, and it is anticipated that after this coming winter through traffic will be possible all the year round. This will be much appreciated by our northern settlers, and will be a considerable help in settling the waste lands in the district.

*Gum Lands.*—Experiments are still being carried out by the officers of the Department of Agriculture. As a result of the legislation passed last session enabling advances to be made to Crown settlers, it is anticipated that large areas of gum lands thrown open for application will be profitably settled. This can only be accomplished by scientific and systematic farming, and settlers will have the advice of the expert officers of the Agriculture and this Department in this direction.

*General.*—There has been a marked advance in this district in production during the last season. More land has been taken up, and where the land is attractive this demand still continues. Noticeable improvements have been made in bringing in undeveloped lands, and in renewing old pastures by continuous top-dressings. More systematic culling and testing of herds, as well as more scientific methods of farming, have been adopted.

The prospects for next season appear to be good. The legislation enacted last session enabling advances to be made to Crown tenants will tend to increase the selection of our unimproved lands, and will help to settle the right type of man, whose financial position previously precluded him from taking up undeveloped land.

## AUCKLAND.

(K. M. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The climatic conditions during the season have been satisfactory on the whole for all classes of farming. A good deal of rain fell during the months of July and August, but this was followed by a dry spell which did much towards improving the quality of the pastures for both dairying and sheep-farming. With an abundance of feed over from the previous year, all stock wintered well. Good rains were experienced from October onwards throughout the summer, with warm humid conditions prevailing, and this resulted in an extraordinary flush of feed, and another record increase in the butterfat-production in all parts of the district.

The effect has been to largely compensate the farming community for the disappointing market-conditions, and the continued downward tendency in the prices of all farm-products. Although it is impossible to forecast the trend of values in the immediate future, it is anticipated that the end of the production year, so far as dairying is concerned, will yet disclose a favourable balance.

*Sheep-farming and Grazing.*—Further progress is to be recorded in the management and clearing-up of hill country in many parts of the district, and top-dressing is doing much to increase the carrying-capacity of this class of land. The fall in wool-values has seriously affected the returns of the sheep-farmer, to the extent of making the year unprofitable one; but, with improvement in pastures, greater carrying-capacity, and a stimulated demand for wool, something better can be looked for next season.

*Dairy-farming.*—The weather-conditions above mentioned have been very favourable for dairying, and though the wet weather caused the loss of a good deal of grass during the haymaking period, and a number of newly made haystacks were destroyed by fire, due to damp stacking and subsequent spontaneous combustion, the majority of dairy-farmers took advantage of the great flush of feed by converting it into ensilage. This is becoming the universal practice in many parts of this district, where its importance as part of the farm-work is now fully recognized. The cutting of the surplus grass for this purpose not only avoids waste and enables the settler to get the fullest possible return for money spent on top-dressing, but it has the direct effect of keeping the pastures in a fresh and green condition throughout the season. The grass can be cut when ready, irrespective of weather-conditions, and the ensilage, as supplementary feed during the winter, provides all that is necessary to keep the dairy cow in first-class condition.

All factory returns, both for butter and cheese, show an increase in production over the record season of last year, but, whilst the basis of payment by the various companies left nothing to be desired during the first few months, this has, at the time of writing this report, been considerably reduced owing to the unexpected fall in the market prices. Unless an improvement takes place, it is possible that the small farmer and struggling settler will receive little or none of the usual bonus payment which he depends upon to help him over the slack period of the year.

*Special Settlement of Inferior Lands.*—No new areas have been opened for selection during the past year. One additional area of 504 acres has been selected, giving a total of ten selectors under this heading on the books at present, holding an area of 4,070 acres.

*Land opened for Selection.*—The total area opened for selection during the year amounted to 33,855 acres, while a total area of 48,989 acres was actually selected on permanent tenures by 266 selectors, this representing an increase over the previous year of sixty-seven selectors and 5,871 acres of land. In this district the Crown has commenced the development of two extensive areas of Crown land at Te Kauwhata and Guthrie, with a view, after they have been grassed and improved, of subdividing and opening them for selection.

## GISBORNE.

(E. H. FARNIE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

As has been mentioned on previous occasions, conditions vary slightly in the different parts of this district, and I have followed the established custom of reporting separately on the different areas.

*Poverty Bay District.*—Dairying: The season commenced well, and suppliers were optimistic when payments were on the high side, commencing at 1s. 4d. per pound until after November. Throughout the season there has been plenty of rain, and this has brought about an abundant growth, the best yet experienced in Poverty Bay; but there was not the same sustenance as in the case of normal times. A spell of fine months was required to provide the proper nutritive qualities conducive to high production. This came at the end of February, and the seasonal decline in the butterfat-production was stemmed. Even with payments down to 1s. per pound for March the total of the

individual cheques should be larger than they were for March, 1929. Last year the advance payment for March was at the rate of 1s. 3d. per pound, but the increase in manufacture for March this year was greater by 37 per cent. Thus, it would take a payment of considerably less than 1s. to bring suppliers' cheques for March below the totals for the corresponding month last year. The comparison between autumn production of last year and this year shows an increase of 25 per cent., but, taken over the whole season, the increased production will be about 10 per cent.

Stock: Stock generally are in better condition than in previous years.

Sheep: Prices as compared with last season, including fats, show a decrease of approximately 3s. 8d. per head.

Cattle: Fat-stock prices for the summer months were good—up to 37s. 6d. per hundred being offered. Prices then receded to 31s., and at the present time there is no price offering for beef. The difference in store values as compared with last season on grown cattle is approximately 30s. down, and 25s. lower on young cattle. The outlook as far as feed is concerned for the winter is excellent, and sheep and lambs are continuing to improve in condition. Cattle generally are in good order, and there is plenty of rough feed.

Wool: The price of wool sold at Napier sales this year showed a marked decrease as compared with last season. The average price worked out at 9.76d. per pound, as against 14.82d. per pound last year.

Crops: The maize crops so far are very promising, and there appears every prospect that the return, taken generally, will be one of the best for many years.

*Wairoa District.*—This district had good rains throughout the season, with consequent abundance of feed.

*East Coast District*—Dairying: The settlers on the coast have also experienced a particularly good season as far as production is concerned.

*Bay of Plenty.*—The season in the Bay of Plenty district, so far as climatic conditions are concerned, was good, and stock wintered well. The lambing percentage was well up to the average, but, owing to the wet weather experienced during the late spring and throughout the summer, lambs have not done as well as usual. The wet weather also prevented sheep-farmers from shearing early, with the result that they missed the early sales at which the prices realized were better than at later sales.

*Lands opened for Selection.*—Altogether a total area of 6,359 acres was offered for sale or selection under the ordinary provisions of the Land Act, 1924, and the Education Reserves Act, 1928, comprising for the main part hilly sheep country, partly cleared and grassed, and partly bush. Judging by the number of applications received, the apparent lack of demand for land in this district still continues, partly on account of the quality of land offered and partly owing to the very unsettled conditions in the wool markets.

## HAWKE'S BAY.

(J. D. THOMSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

So far as climatic conditions affect all branches of our great primary industry, the past season must be regarded as having been distinctly favourable. Given a good autumn growth of feed, all stock were in prime condition to endure the hardship of the winter, while the orchardist and agricultural farmers were given the most favourable weather conditions for their field work. An absence of seasonable rains in the early spring followed by a spell of cold wet weather—while not distressing the orchardist, and but slightly affecting the dairy-farmer—produced a flush of feed that seriously affected the sheep-farmer, resulting in heavy losses in hoggets. It was also a disturbing factor in the fattening of lambs for the freezing-works, the total number of lambs slaughtered at the works to the end of December being 71,000 less than for the same period last season.

*Orchards.*—Favoured with heavy crops, reasonable prices, and a wonderful stretch of fine weather for the harvesting of fruit, no severe late frosts, and a total absence of the disastrous hailstorms which have at times in the past destroyed the prospects for the season, the orchardists have every reason to anticipate a highly satisfactory return for their arduous labours. The estimated output of apples and pears for the season is 250,000 cases—an increase of nearly 100,000 over the former season—which, at a moderate rate, means a net return of £50,000 to the orchardists. When the high-producing power of the rich lands of the Heretaunga Plains and other favoured portions of Hawke's Bay—averaging 600 bushels per acre over the whole district—is more fully recognized, it may confidently be predicted that this district will become the largest fruitgrowing centre in New Zealand. The industry to-day is well and thoroughly organized, and cultivation, spraying, and all branches of orchard-work are carried out on good, modern, up-to-date lines.

*Dairying.*—The season on the whole was very satisfactory. The dairy herds came through the winter in good condition for the exhaustive milking-period, and a flush of feed was maintained practically throughout the season, while the prices for butterfat to the 31st December were good. The subsequent drop in prices was more than counter-balanced by the excess of butterfat over former seasons. In order to reach higher returns over the whole district, several essentials to attain this most desirable end must be attended to, such as closer subdivisions, the planting of extensive shelter-belts, storing of surplus feed by means of silos, severe culling, and herd-testing. The past season has been noteworthy for the marked increase in an improved water-supply on a large number of the

dairy farms. The benefits derived therefrom have been abundantly manifest, even during a reasonably wet season. A valuable adjunct to the revenue for the year—too frequently neglected by the dairy-farmer—is the breeding and rearing of pigs.

*Sheep.*—Lambing percentages throughout this district were above normal; but, owing to the vagaries of the season, it was impossible to get the usual number of “fats” to the freezing-works. This factor, combined with a reduction in price, has, naturally, seriously affected this source of revenue. A much more serious setback has been experienced in the price of wool, and it is doubtful if the average for the district will equal 9d. per pound—a drop of 5d. per pound on the previous season’s price. The selling-price of all classes of sheep has been steadily declining since January, and by the end of March had reached a figure much below normal. Good prices for fat or store cattle have been the one great standby for the settler.

Very substantial improvements have been effected by the settlers on the Waimarama Block, considering that they have barely been a year in possession. One settler sent 900 lambs to the freezing-works, and the others have done, proportionately, equally well. The future of these settlers is practically assured.

## TARANAKI.

(W. D. ARMIT, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The past year has been most satisfactory from a production standpoint, but to a number of farmers in this district the ruling prices for primary products constitutes a serious setback over the period under review.

Climatic conditions have been good generally. Heavy rainfalls during December and January maintained a good grass-growth, although harvesting operations were delayed, and a number of hay crops spoilt through inability to stack. An increased number of farmers saved ensilage partly on account of the weather conditions, and also from a more general appreciation of this class of fodder. A dry spell of weather early in March enabled a considerable quantity of late hay to be saved, and satisfactory winter provision has been made.

Artificial manuring continues to increase throughout the district, and it is becoming more evident that dairy-farmers, in particular, consider the application of fertilizers to be a condition of successful farming. Production has been extremely good, and has assisted the dairy-farmer to a marked degree through a difficult season.

The sheep-farmer has, of course, suffered from the general slump in wool-values, and a fairly large quantity of wool has been stored in the hope of improved prices later on. The average price of Taranaki back-country crossbred wool decreased about 50 per cent. on last season’s returns, buyers offering in the vicinity of 7d. per pound. Prices paid for breeding-ewes last year were not justified on the season’s prospects, and were hard to reconcile with the trade forecasts. The drop in sheep-values has accordingly been a further serious setback to a number of back-country farmers, and security values have been diminished all round. The farmer who purchased and farmed old ewes last season has experienced a very meagre return, if not an actual loss. Hoggets did not do very well this season, and some very heavy losses are reported.

Cattle, both beef and store, maintained high prices until recent months, when values diminished. A better beef-export price has been evident this season. The rearing of run heifers has continued to be a very payable proposition, good quality in calf two-year-olds returning from £8 to £10.

Ragwort has been particularly evident this year throughout portions of the district, due, to a certain extent, to the humid conditions ruling after the commencement of 1930. This weed threatens considerable areas of Taranaki pastures. On Crown lands every effort is made to induce sheep-graziers to use the land for a nominal rental in an endeavour to keep the weed under control. Where ragwort flourishes in fern and scrub country of no grazing-value the problem becomes acute. The only effective remedy is close settlement, and the Land Laws Amendment Act of 1929, empowering financial assistance on undeveloped lands, will, I feel sure, bring about a gradual improvement in this direction. The use of parasitic moths or sprays, although of great assistance on developed farms, has not yet presented a solution of the difficulty of ragwort-control on rough areas of undeveloped land where the weed mostly flourishes. Effective settlement is the main objective, and this can only be encouraged by the most liberal treatment to genuine selectors who are prepared to assist by putting their energy into the task of breaking-in or reconditioning the land.

*Deteriorated Lands Act Operations.*—The bulk of cases under this Act have been finally dealt with, and satisfactory reports continue to be received as to the work carried out by Crown tenants to earn the remission of rental payments granted. Road access in the back country is also improving, and thereby diminishing cartage charges on fertilizers.

*Demonstration Farm, Whangamomona.*—Satisfactory progress continues to be maintained on this property. An additional area of 15 acres has been scrubbed and resown. Further subdivisional fencing has been erected, and 10 tons of manure applied to existing pastures. The farm is now self-supporting, and should yield good returns on capital outlay in the future.

*Coal-prospecting Licenses and Leases on Crown Land.*—An event of importance to the district this year was the official opening of Egmont Collieries. Five prospecting licenses for coal, two coal-mining leases, and one mineral-oil-prospecting warrant were dealt with during the year. All of these applications but one were approved, and the leases or licenses issued, the exception being one coal-prospecting license.

## WELLINGTON.

(H. W. C. MACKINTOSH, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

In the northern and most difficult farming portion of the district farmers have generally had a poor year, owing to the fall in prices for wool, mutton, lamb, butter, &c.

The winter was a fairly mild one, the weather being good into the middle of spring, when it broke, and a very wet period followed, lasting into the new year. It was accordingly impossible in many localities to get in rape, &c., while shearing was held up in a number of cases until the beginning of 1930. The farmer depending on fat lambs did not do very well. He paid high prices for ewes, the lambs did not fatten on account of the wet season, and he did not obtain the usual prices. Wool-growers obtained only about one-third of the cheques they had received for wool for several years past; crops were fair, wheat and oats turning out well, although some growers experienced a difficulty in harvesting as a considerable area was down. Hay was very hard to save, and farmers in many instances had no option but to make their crops into ensilage. In the early period of the dairying season it seemed as if a record season would be experienced, but a dry spell ensued, and with the low price of butterfat the dairy-farmer will barely do as well as last season.

In the southern portion of the district, particularly in the Wairarapa, bountiful autumn rains produced an unusual flush of green feed. Unfortunately, a very late spring growth occurred, with dry conditions in October and November, and the variations of climate had a noticeable effect on production.

In the Wanganui and Rangitikei districts the winter was fairly mild, and cows came in in good condition. The continued wet weather produced an abundant growth of grass, and if prices for butterfat had held up the dairying season would have been a record one. As it is, dairy-farmers, in spite of increased yields, will come out about the same as last year.

Herd testing and culling are becoming increasingly popular, and marked improvement is noticed in many herds. Top-dressing is being carried out extensively, and the increasing use of fertilizer is changing the colour of the countryside. As in the northern portion of the district, hay was hard to save, and many farmers were forced by the wet weather to turn their crops into ensilage.

Wool-growers, like the pastoralists of the North, had not a good year, and will have to finance very carefully to make ends meet. Not only was the price of wool much below the price ruling in late years, but prices for fat stock averaged about 4s. per head below last season.

There is still a keen demand for land, both pastoral and dairying, and any areas of worth are readily selected.

## NELSON.

(A. F. WATERS, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The farmers in the Nelson District have experienced rather a disappointing season, owing to unfavourable weather conditions and falling prices for wool and dairy-produce. The winter was mild with much rain, followed by a dry spring. The usual rains were unduly delayed, and wet weather then continued till the end of January. A long spell of dry weather extended into late autumn, and there is a likelihood of a shortage of feed during the coming winter.

*Earthquake.*—An earthquake of exceptional severity occurred on the 17th June, followed by lesser shocks at irregular intervals. The area of maximum intensity was fortunately in a sparsely inhabited locality, but the Counties of Murchison and Buller suffered severe damage to roads and farm property, and the rest of the district in a lesser degree. Land-slides on an unprecedented scale occurred, in some cases covering hundreds of acres. Fourteen persons lost their lives as a direct result of the earthquake, the majority being caught by land-slides. A fund was subscribed by the people of New Zealand for the relief of settlers affected by the earthquake. This money was allocated by relief committees appointed for the purpose, the services of this Department being employed in reporting on the various applications.

*Communications.*—The earthquake caused extensive slips on the Main Buller Road between Murchison and Inangahua Junction, and on the Westport-Karamea Road between the Mokihinui River and Te Namu. Several hundred men were put on to restore the roads, but it will take considerably over a year's work before these roads are reopened. To restore communication between Nelson and the West Coast a temporary main highway was opened through the Upper Maruia Valley to Reefton.

*Dairying.*—Owing to unfavourable weather conditions butter-fat production has been below normal. Prices of dairy-produce have shown a marked decline, with every indication of a period of depression. There has been a keen demand for weaner calves of beef breeds, owing to a shortage of run cattle. The Golden Bay Dairy Company has replaced its old factory with a spacious concrete structure, indicating the progress of dairying in the Takaka district.

*Sheep-farming.*—The sheep-farmers are hard hit by the serious drop in wool-prices, which in many cases were considerably below the cost of production. Prices of live-stock have likewise dropped, and sheepmen are faced with a lean year.

*Fruitgrowing.*—There is every indication of a record year for apple-growers. The export of fruit from this district will probably exceed three-quarters of a million bushels, exclusive of New Zealand consumption. Prices obtained for early shipments were very gratifying. This industry employs a considerable amount of labour, and the increased revenue coming into the district from this source will counteract the lessened returns from butter and wool.



*Pakihī Lands.*—A demonstration area on the main road near Westport is now being developed on the lines of the Cawthron Institute experiments. The necessary funds are provided by this Department, and the work is carried out under the direction of the Fields Supervisor, Department of Agriculture. It is proposed to develop 250 acres in order to determine if the method will prove successful under ordinary farming conditions. It is anticipated that at least three years will be required to give the system a thorough try-out.

## MARLBOROUGH.

(P. R. WILKINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

Conditions in Marlborough during the past year have not been up to the average. Copious rains during the latter end of winter continued well into January, when warm dry weather set in, the district now experiencing a drought, from which, however, no ill effect is anticipated. The depression in the values of butter, wool, and sheep, particularly wool and sheep, causes much anxiety, and presents a serious obstacle to many of our sheep-farmers, large and small.

*Agriculture.*—The farmers under this heading experienced a most difficult season on account of the frequent rains, and much of the lower-lying portions of the Wairau Plain were in a flooded state for an extended period, entailing in the case of many who were advanced in their work the retilling of the land and late sowing. The ordinary harvesting period was an anxious time on account of the wet weather, and the early crops were not up to expectations. The later sowings were more successful, but generally the yield has not been good. Approximately 23,500 acres were down in crops of various kinds, and all are realizing average prices, except red clover or cow-grass, which is almost unsaleable.

*Dairying.*—The season was not so unfavourable for this class of farming, and all factories report increased production. Final returns and prices for the season cannot, of course, be given at this date, but it is anticipated that last season's quantities will be exceeded. The industry in this district is gradually improving, and settlers are realizing the advantage of culling and selection. Herd-testing is increasing rapidly. Practically nothing was done in this way two years ago, whereas now two groups are operating, and 3,550 cows are under test. Top-dressing and growing supplementary fodder are also receiving more serious consideration. It is probably lack of capital that prevents more rapid extension in these directions, as the need for it is generally fully realized. Valuable experiments are being made by the Agricultural Department in top-dressing, and the farmers have these to guide them in the choice of manures. The dairyman on the bush lands is constantly fighting the fern menace, and it is only hard work, subdivision of paddocks, burning, sowing, and top-dressing that will eventually bring the land up to its full productive value. Calves have been in keen demand, and good prices up to £3 10s. per head have been realized.

*Sheep-farming.*—The sheep-farmer has had a serious setback on the season's operations. The district produces approximately 8,000,000 lb. of wool, principally from merino and half-bred sheep. The condition of the wool was light, occasioned by the wet spring, and the shearing was prolonged owing to rains. Cheques are about 50 per cent. of last year's, and in some cases well below the 50 per cent. Quite a number of settlers appear to be holding their wool for next season's sales. Except on the high country, which suffered from rough weather, particularly at lambing and shearing times, with consequent heavy losses, the flocks wintered well, and lambing percentage was up to the average. The freezing-works at Picton estimates to put through approximately 120,000 carcasses during the season. Prices opened well at 9½d. and 10d. per pound, but, with falling prices on the London market, have receded to 6½d. per pound for first-grade lamb. Stock on the local markets has fallen in value in sympathy with the wool and export prices, and, where possible, stock is being carried over rather than sold at unremunerative values.

The local ram and ewe fairs were held as usual, but here again values were not maintained. The stud stock is well managed, and breeders, ever on guard to retain their high standard, imported sheep of both sexes. Exports also receive attention. Amongst these, two consignments from a well-known flock were made to Honolulu.

*Fruit-industry.*—The apple-yield is good and an estimate of 45,000 cases for export is made. This is a fair advance on last season's figure of 37,500, and would probably have been larger but for shortage of shipping space. Prices opened well on the Home markets, but have receded since. Stone fruits were affected by frost and heavy losses in small fruits are reported owing to continuous rains during the picking season.

*Flax.*—Two mills operate, and during the year 2,835 tons of hemp and 503 bales of tow were exported. The quality was up to the usual high standard of the local produce. A local firm is experimenting with the manufacture of bulrush into fibre for pulping purposes, and have dressed and exported six bales.

*Pastoral Runs.*—A systematic inspection of the pastoral country has been made during the year. Much of this country is gridironed, the early settlers having selected on the freehold tenure, as is but natural, the accessible and better class of land, leaving the rougher range country on leasehold tenures. By comparison with the carrying-capacity of days gone by, the major portion of this country has deteriorated considerably. The indiscriminate burning of the tussock and natural covering of the land, combined with the rabbit, has deprived the land of its natural vegetation, and laid it bare to attack by the elements, with the result that what it is judged were once good tussock ranges, hills, and spurs

are now in parts ruined by running shingle, which is carried into the rivers and further afield in times of flood. Some of this country may to a limited extent be re-established with the aid of fencing, surface-sowing, and judicious stocking, or actually shutting up the country for a period. The most serious difficulty is to stop the shingle moving, and allow vegetation to obtain a footing. In a few cases, in addition to resting the country, the weed commonly called borage is being tried, apparently with advantage, the weed binding and allowing the tussock to return.

#### WESTLAND.

(W. T. MORPETH, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

*Conditions and Progress of Settlement.*—As regards weather conditions the past season has been normal, and the farming community has had a good average season. The decline in the price of wool has been, of course, an adverse feature, but fortunately the prices for all classes of cattle have been well maintained and the demand for this class of stock exceeds the supply. A limited amount of fertilizing has been carried out in the district, but what has been done is a long way short of what could be undertaken. There is, I think, no doubt at all that the outstanding problem in the Dominion at the present time is to increase the producing-capacity of rural lands from a 20 per cent. or 30 per cent. capacity to full capacity.

*Lime-works.*—The two lime-works at Kowhitirangi and Ross are still in active operation.

*Timber.*—The total output of sawn timber for the year was 76,411,500 superficial feet, a record for Westland, and an increase of 5,961,100 superficial feet on last year's figures. Of this total 36,741,700 superficial feet were cut from Warden's licenses, 3,389,000 ft. from Crown land, 18,687,200 ft. from freeholds, and the balance of 17,593,600 ft. from State forest. The quantity of timber exported overseas amounted to 22,725,400 ft., against 21,718,000 ft. last year. A total of 33,949,200 ft. passed through the Otira Tunnel. Besides the sawn timber, 358,100 silver-pine posts, poles, strainers, and 129 trucks of mining props and laths were cut on Crown lands and provisional State forest.

*Flax.*—In addition to the four flax-mills which have been in operation in the district for some years, the area at Groves Swamp is being developed, the preliminary operations being in full swing, and there is little doubt that this area will soon be a going concern. Some little delay has occurred with reference to the Rotokino Swamp, but it is understood that this is temporary only, and there is every probability that this proposition will eventually also be in active operation.

*Gold-mining.*—During the year the Rimu Gold-dredging Company of America dredged 34,499 acres of fresh country, excavated 2,172,370 cubic yards of material, and won gold to the value of £49,300. The Okarito gold-dredging concern at the Five-mile Beach is pushing ahead with the preliminary development work, and it is expected that gold will be won early in the forth-coming year. The Hohonu Gold-dredging Company is still carrying on, together with one or two small one-man or two-men private sluicing claims.

#### CANTERBURY.

(W. STEWART, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The past season has been a trying one for almost all classes of farmers, as weather conditions have been so variable and prices have been falling throughout the season for almost all produce. A very mild autumn and early winter allowed seasonal cultivation to be well in hand and gave stock a good chance, but winter closed very wet and cold. This was followed by a late and wet spring, and again by very frequent mid-summer rains which caused considerable anxiety to agriculturists and delayed high-country shearing, while the present prolonged drought is responsible for much concern for the coming winter.

Pastoralists have not had a good season, for conditions in spring were hard on stock, affecting the volume and quality of their products, and prices for wool and store sheep have fallen heavily. Some areas suffered heavily from snow losses of sheep, but this was fortunately not universal. Lambing tallies have been lighter than average, owing to the death-rate after lambing. The decline in wool-values has again been more marked for the finer wools, and sales of surplus fine-wool sheep have been very disappointing. Even though store sheep have been too high for some years, the present decline has brought prices to the other extreme.

Rabbits have been kept well in hand, but many complaints are now made concerning the deer, more especially by those who are trying to improve their holdings by planting.

Agriculturists have also had a trying season. Cereal crops over the whole district have been rather lighter than last year, though linseed as a rule has been better. Root crops and rape have been only fair, and over many areas failed altogether, necessitating green feed as replacement.

Lambs did not fatten well in the earlier part of the season as the wet spell was causing too rank growth, and less than the usual number went away off their mothers. The works have been rushed during the latter part of the season, and the threatened strike caused much anxiety, as the carry-over is already serious with the present prospect for winter feed.

Lambing in the front country was good and partly compensates for the reduced price; extra grazing is being keenly sought in all parts of the district to conserve winter feed. A new lime-crushing plant has been established in the Albury district, which makes three in South Canterbury, and these are supplying a much-needed want and are greatly assisting in improving much of our areas, more particularly our foothill settlements.

The dairy-farmer and mixed-agriculture-and-dairy farmer has had to take lower prices, but has perhaps suffered less in comparison than the other classes of farmers in this district. Here, too, lime and top-dressing have been giving better returns, and so helping to compensate for lower prices. The herds of the district are gradually being improved by more scientific culling, and by using better bulls.

Fruitgrowers had a disastrous year, the November frost causing havoc throughout the whole district, and all classes of fruit suffered. The only consolation seems to be that after a year's rest such as this has caused a bumper crop can be expected next year.

Attention has been given to our large areas of lands held on temporary license, which cause a considerable amount of work in this district without adequate return. A considerable number of these have been reviewed and the rents increased to present-day grazing-values. This has resulted in a considerable increase, and the revenue figures will show a corresponding increase when the whole district has been completed. It will naturally take some time to complete, but the field staff are giving the matter their continual attention, clearing up all cases in each locality visited.

Attempts are still being made to cope with the noxious weeds of the district, and some of our settlers are required to go out of cropping for a period in order to clean up Californian thistles, &c. Field Inspectors are reporting in all cases that come under their notice where Crown settlers are not adequately controlling gorse and such pests. The position on Crown leaseholds is improving.

## OTAGO.

(N. C. KENSINGTON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The conditions during the past year in the Otago Land District can generally be considered favourable from a production point of view. Climatic conditions have on the whole been good. A good autumn was followed for the early part by a mild winter, but unfortunately the latter end was cold and unsettled, these conditions continuing during the spring and lasting well into December. The result was that shearing was very much delayed, also agricultural work was very much behind-hand, and difficulty was experienced later in getting away the usual number of fat lambs. With the broken weather in early summer there was abundance of grass and also the turnips and rape crops got a good start. Unfortunately this was not maintained, as the latter part of the summer was very dry, and the condition of the turnip crops generally is not at all satisfactory, and points to a shortage for winter feeding.

There have been heavy grain crops right through the district, and with the dry spell in late summer excellent harvesting weather was experienced. Some of the grain crops in North Otago suffered as the result of an exceptionally heavy hailstorm, but this appears to have been fairly local and did not cover a large area. In Central Otago, owing to unseasonable frosts, some of the wheat crops were badly frosted, and in the southern part of the district brown-top for seed has also been reported as having suffered in a like manner.

So far as the pastoralist is concerned, the past year has been unfavourable, as the prices obtained from wool, lambs, and surplus stock have been very low. Wool-growers have had a particularly bad year; and, although the last sales showed a little hardening of prices, still the position does not leave one at all optimistic. So far as the fat-lamb market is concerned, prices opened fairly well for the first few drafts; after that prices declined, and the average price was about 7s. to 8s. lower per head than the ruling price for the previous season. In many cases surplus stock has not been sold, and is being carried over the winter, and with the recognized shortage of winter feed this year the position is not reassuring.

For the early part of the season butterfat was paid for at the rate of last season, but a general lowering of the price took place, and producers will receive for the whole season a price considerably less than last year.

Cattle generally have kept up well in price; there have been slight fluctuations as the seasons varied, but indications are now for high prices for at least six months on account of the dry spell experienced and the shortage expected for winter feeding.

Pig-farming has proved a satisfactory sideline in conjunction with dairying, and good prices have been realized.

In summing up the position of the settler on the prices obtained last year, the outlook is anything but encouraging; those who have benefited by the good prices for the past five years will no doubt come out all right when prices become stable, but the man who has bought in at a high price or has paid a goodwill in relation to the high prices obtained in past years will find it difficult to carry on unless a marked improvement in prices takes place for the coming year.

*Irrigation.*—The various irrigation-works in Central Otago are being developed, and several new projects are being examined as to the most economical method of making water available. The Arrow scheme is almost completed, and it is hoped to have water available for settlers next summer. There are large areas still available for irrigation schemes, provided the water can be put on at a price that makes the venture an economic proposition.

*Lands for Selection.*—There are few areas of unselected Crown land in Otago which are suitable for settlement. When water is available some 4,000 acres of irrigable land on Pisa Flats will be opened. Some pastoral runs the leases of which will expire in the near future may also be suitable for limited subdivision, and this channel for providing further holdings is being looked to.

## SOUTHLAND.

(J. MACDONALD, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The weather conditions in Southland for the past year have been favourable to farming operations, despite a somewhat broken spell in the spring. Indications point to there being an adequate supply of stock-feed for the coming winter, although in some cases club-root has made its appearance in the turnip crops. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the Department of Agriculture is very much alive to the danger of the possible spread of this disease in what has hitherto been Southland's staple winter fodder, and is conducting extensive experiments with a view to the extermination of the trouble. Farmers are co-operating with the Department, and it is confidently expected that before long an authoritative announcement will be made that the threatened danger has been averted. Top-dressing of pastures continues to make rapid progress in this district, the settlers being well aware of the advantages of this modern method of farming. The summer growth of grass is becoming too prolific for seasonal feeding, and mowing for haymaking for winter feed is being resorted to in an increasing degree. This, with the earlier spring growth under top-dressing, has reduced the need for cultivation and turnip-growing to the same extent as in the past. An interesting table was recently published which gave a good idea of the beneficial effects of liming and top-dressing. The table related to seven dairy factories which are operating in the district of which Winton may be regarded as the headquarters, and referred to the months of September, October, November, and December, which represent the half-yearly period of the cheese-making industry in Southland. During that period 11,677,218 lb. weight of milk was received in 1929 as against 10,909,035 lb. in 1928, an increase of 768,183 lb. The sum paid out to suppliers for the period was £30,112, as against £28,558 for the first half-year in 1928. An increase of £1,554 is thus shown, despite the fact that three of the factories paid out 1d. per pound less this season.

While there has not been any sudden movement in the way of settlement of unimproved land during the past year, it is satisfactory to note that progress in this direction has been gradual, and that there is less unoccupied farming-land in Southland to-day than at any period during the past ten years. Farms which were abandoned during the slump years have attracted occupiers who are bringing them back into a state of production, and farming them better, in many cases, than did the previous holders. Sales of farms have been few in number during the year, and at the present time it is difficult to sell a farm in Southland if any substantial sum by way of deposit is demanded in cash. This, of course, is attributable to the prevailing financial stringency caused by the reduced income, due principally to the fall in the market-price of wool.

The demand for bush land for settlement has practically disappeared, and this, perhaps, is not to be regretted in view of the fact that the area of good land of this class is now very limited. The time has come when serious consideration should be given to the question of the rigid conservation for future requirements of the few remaining areas of good land in Southland that still carry virgin bush.

The area of Crown land opened for sale or selection during the year was 5,824 acres, of which 4,531 acres was opened on the optional system. Four new holdings were taken up on deferred payment and twelve on renewable lease, the aggregate area being 5,827 acres. Only ten lessees of Crown land exercised their right to acquire the freehold during the year, the area affected being 1,669 acres. During the year fifty-six holders of education endowments surrendered their leases, and obtained new leases under the provisions of section 26 of the Education Reserves Act, 1928, the area involved being 17,586 acres. It will be remembered that when the legislation was first enacted the lessees were somewhat apprehensive of the rental provisions of subsection (2). As showing that such fears were quite groundless, it may be pointed out that the new aggregate annual rental of the fifty-six exchanged leases is £2,604 as against £2,508 on the surrendered leases. The lessees are now quite confident that the Land Board can be depended upon to treat them with absolute justice in the matter of allowing them the full benefit of the increased values created by themselves.

## APPENDIX II.—LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS.

SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930.

Name of Estate.	Lease-holds.	Free-holds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>North Auckland.</i>				
Aponga .. .. .	1	..	Grazing .. .. .	New settlement.
Bickerstaffe .. .. .	41	7	" .. .. .	Satisfactory
Bayliss .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Cadman .. .. .	1	..	Grazing lease only.	
Carroll .. .. .	26	9	Homes .. .. .	Good.
Cradock .. .. .	..	14	Homes and orchards	"
Eccleston No. 2 .. .. .	11	14	Homes .. .. .	"
Finlayson .. .. .	1	..	Grazing .. .. .	Fair.
Hetana .. .. .	7	83	Homes and orchards	Good.
Kitchener .. .. .	1	11	" .. .. .	"
Koremoa .. .. .	10	..	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Lawry .. .. .	1	..	Grazing lease only.	
Methuen .. .. .	3	27	Homes and orchards	Good.
Motutara .. .. .	12	..	Dairying and grazing	Satisfactory.
Paerata .. .. .	2	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Pakaraka .. .. .	14	1	Dairying .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Parahi .. .. .	10	..	Grazing and dairying	Good.
Prescott .. .. .	11	8	Homes and orchards	"
Plumer .. .. .	4	17	Homes .. .. .	"
Puketi .. .. .	2	..	Grazing .. .. .	Poor.
Puni .. .. .	10	..	Dairying .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Remuera .. .. .	29	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Streamlands .. .. .	13	..	" .. .. .	"
Tangowahine .. .. .	12	..	Dairying and grazing	Fair.
Te Pua .. .. .	6	1	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Tokiri .. .. .	4	..	" .. .. .	"
Upokonui .. .. .	4	..	Dairying and grazing	"
Waari .. .. .	29	37	Homes and orchards	Satisfactory.
Waimata .. .. .	16	..	Dairying .. .. .	"
Waiteitei .. .. .	10	1	" .. .. .	Good."
Totals.. .. .	292	230		
<i>Auckland.</i>				
Apata .. .. .	7	1	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Balachraggen .. .. .	21	5	" .. .. .	Very good.
Clifford .. .. .	8	1	" .. .. .	Good.
Delaney .. .. .	1	..	Home .. .. .	"
Fencourt .. .. .	21	27	Dairying and mixed farming	Very good.
Gorton .. .. .	10	..	Dairying .. .. .	"
Hereford Park .. .. .	2	..	" .. .. .	Doubtful.
Hikuai .. .. .	21	1	" .. .. .	Good.
Horahia .. .. .	6	..	" .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Horahora .. .. .	10	..	Dairying and mixed farming	Good.
Kaipaki .. .. .	4	..	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Karapiro .. .. .	9	10	" .. .. .	"
Kopuku .. .. .	3	1	" .. .. .	Fair."
Kopuku No. 2 .. .. .	5	..	" .. .. .	"
Mangaotama .. .. .	3	1	" .. .. .	Very good.
Mangapouri .. .. .	5	10	" .. .. .	Good.
Mangateparu.. .. .	55	1	" .. .. .	"
Mangawhero .. .. .	11	17	" .. .. .	"
Matamata .. .. .	84	239	" .. .. .	Very good.
Matuku .. .. .	11	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Ngahinepouri .. .. .	4	..	" .. .. .	Very good.
Ohauti .. .. .	13	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Okauia .. .. .	6	11	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Omeheu .. .. .	10	..	" .. .. .	"
Opouriao .. .. .	32	68	" .. .. .	Very good.
Orini .. .. .	2	..	" .. .. .	Unsatisfactory.
Orongo .. .. .	34	..	" .. .. .	Improving.
Otamarakau .. .. .	7	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Otway .. .. .	9	9	" .. .. .	Very good.
Pakarau .. .. .	19	5	" .. .. .	"
Puahue .. .. .	20	..	Dairying and mixed farming	Good."
Pukemapou .. .. .	9	..	Dairying .. .. .	"
Rangiatea .. .. .	12	15	" .. .. .	Very good.
Rangitaiki .. .. .	8	..	Dairying and small farming	Good.
Reporoa .. .. .	94	13	Dairying and grazing	Very fair.
Rewi .. .. .	7	5	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Reynolds .. .. .	23	2	" .. .. .	Fair.
Rotomanuka .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Selwyn .. .. .	80	163	Dairying and mixed farming	"
Tahaia .. .. .	11	..	Dairying .. .. .	"
Tainui .. .. .	2	..	Grazing .. .. .	Fair.

SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930—*continued.*

Name of Estate.	Lease-holds.	Free-holds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>Auckland—continued.</i>				
Tairua .. .. .	24	3	Residence .. .. .	Good.
Taniwha .. .. .	11	1	Dairying .. .. .	"
Tapapa .. .. .	11	..	" .. .. .	Very good.
Tautari .. .. .	37	9	Dairying and mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Teasdale .. .. .	16	87	Business and residence .. .. .	Very good.
Te Miro .. .. .	35	..	Dairying and mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Te Ngaroa .. .. .	2	..	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Waiare .. .. .	4	..	" .. .. .	"
Waimana .. .. .	19	23	Dairying and mixed farming .. .. .	Very good.
Waitakaruru .. .. .	16	2	Dairying and grazing .. .. .	Good.
Whatawhata .. .. .	3	..	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Whitehall .. .. .	6	14	" .. .. .	"
Totals .. .. .	884	744		
<i>Gisborne.</i>				
Ardkeen .. .. .	14	..	Pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Clydebank .. .. .	3	5	" .. .. .	"
Glencoe .. .. .	6	..	Dairying .. .. .	"
Homebush .. .. .	13	..	" .. .. .	"
Hukutaia .. .. .	18	1	" .. .. .	Very good.
Kanakanaia .. .. .	7	1	Pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Ngatapa .. .. .	24	3	" .. .. .	Very good.
Ohuka .. .. .	13	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Paremata .. .. .	6	..	Dairying and pastoral .. .. .	"
Pouparae .. .. .	3	6	Agricultural .. .. .	Very good.
Repongaere .. .. .	11	1	Dairying and pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Te Arai .. .. .	46	12	Dairying, pastoral, and agricultural .. .. .	Very good.
Waimarie .. .. .	12	5	" .. .. .	"
Wharekaka .. .. .	13	..	" .. .. .	"
Wigan .. .. .	12	7	" .. .. .	"
Willows .. .. .	16	6	" .. .. .	"
Totals .. .. .	217	47		
<i>Hawke's Bay.</i>				
Argyll .. .. .	53	11	Agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	Very good.
Beattie .. .. .	5	..	Pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Clydebank .. .. .	14	3	" .. .. .	"
Corby .. .. .	4	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Coyne .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	"
Crownthorpe .. .. .	18	..	Pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Elsthorpe .. .. .	35	16	" .. .. .	Very good.
Forest Gate .. .. .	20	9	Agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Glengarry .. .. .	29	..	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Gwavas .. .. .	11	1	Agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Hatuma .. .. .	58	22	" .. .. .	Very good.
Kumeroa .. .. .	13	3	Agricultural, pastoral, and dairying .. .. .	"
Lindsay .. .. .	59	14	Mixed farming .. .. .	"
Mahora .. .. .	26	9	" .. .. .	"
Manga-a-toro .. .. .	20	6	Agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	"
Mangatahi .. .. .	20	4	" .. .. .	"
Marakeke .. .. .	17	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Omana .. .. .	9	1	Dairying .. .. .	"
Otamauri .. .. .	15	2	Agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	"
Parinui .. .. .	4	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Pourerere .. .. .	6	1	Agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	"
Raureka .. .. .	10	9	Dairying and fruit-culture .. .. .	Very good.
Raumatī .. .. .	30	3	Pastoral and dairying .. .. .	Very fair.
Rissington .. .. .	5	..	Pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Springhill .. .. .	17	1	Mostly pastoral .. .. .	Very good.
Sherenden .. .. .	21	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Te Kaihi .. .. .	3	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	"
Te Kura .. .. .	11	..	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Te Mata .. .. .	13	1	Fruit-farming .. .. .	Good.
Tongoio .. .. .	12	..	Mostly pastoral .. .. .	Fair.
Tomoana .. .. .	6	8	Fruit and dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Waihau .. .. .	20	1	Mostly pastoral .. .. .	Fair.
Waipuka .. .. .	1	..	Pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Watea .. .. .	10	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Wilder .. .. .	4	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Totals .. .. .	600	125		
<i>Taranaki.</i>				
Araheke .. .. .	3	..	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Clandon .. .. .	7	..	" .. .. .	Very good.
Croydon .. .. .	7	1	" .. .. .	Fair.
Hawke .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Huatoki .. .. .	28	5	Residential and small farming .. .. .	Fair.
Huia .. .. .	5	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	"

SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930—*continued.*

Name of Estate.	Lease-holds.	Free-holds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>Taranaki—continued.</i>				
Huinga .. .. .	8	2	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Karu .. .. .	5	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Indifferent.
Katikara .. .. .	3	..	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Kohura .. .. .	11	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Kota .. .. .	7	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Mana .. .. .	1	..	Grazing .. .. .	" .. .. .
Mangamaire .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Indifferent.
Marco .. .. .	2	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Matane .. .. .	..	1	Dairying .. .. .	Made freehold.
Ngutu .. .. .	1	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Poor.
Okahu .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Parkes .. .. .	7	..	" .. .. .	Very good.
Piu .. .. .	4	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Indifferent.
Rahu .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Recently selected.
Ratapiko .. .. .	5	..	Dairying and mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Spotswood .. .. .	10	36	Homestead and small dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Taitama .. .. .	7	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Tariki .. .. .	7	1	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Tawhiwhi .. .. .	9	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Indifferent.
Tokaora .. .. .	4	12	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Tututawa .. .. .	3	..	Dairying and grazing .. .. .	Fair.
Totals .. .. .	148	58		
<i>Wellington.</i>				
Aorangi .. .. .	23	19	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Almadale .. .. .	6	..	" .. .. .	Fair to good.
Ahiaruhe .. .. .	10	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Akitio .. .. .	6	..	Grazing .. .. .	" .. .. .
Armstrong .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Arawhata .. .. .	2	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Bartholomew .. .. .	6	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Bailey .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Benge .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Brown .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Braemore .. .. .	4	..	Pastoral .. .. .	Good.
Bruce .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	" .. .. .
Callender .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Carrington .. .. .	34	2	Mixed .. .. .	" .. .. .
Cherry Grove .. .. .	3	..	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Corliss .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Cloverlea .. .. .	17	..	Dairying and residential .. .. .	Good.
Coyle .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	Poor.
Currie .. .. .	2	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Dawbin .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Dixon .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Devonshire .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Dyer .. .. .	37	10	Mixed .. .. .	Good.
Epuni Hamlet .. .. .	20	25	Mixed gardens .. .. .	" .. .. .
Evans .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Eaglesham .. .. .	8	..	Grazing .. .. .	Good.
Fairfield .. .. .	7	1	Dairying .. .. .	" .. .. .
Falloon .. .. .	6	..	Mixed .. .. .	" .. .. .
Gee .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	" .. .. .
Greves .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Greystoke .. .. .	12	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Graham .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Glasspole .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Gower .. .. .	2	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Hammond .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Hawtreay .. .. .	44	52	Residential .. .. .	Fair.
Hall-Jones .. .. .	28	11	Gardening .. .. .	Good.
Heatherlea .. .. .	18	9	Dairying .. .. .	" .. .. .
Heretaunga .. .. .	15	111	Residential .. .. .	" .. .. .
Heights .. .. .	2	..	Sheep and cattle .. .. .	Fair.
Hardie .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	" .. .. .
Haunui No. 1 .. .. .	8	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Haunui No. 2 .. .. .	7	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Harper .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Hill .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Horrobin .. .. .	1	..	Mixed .. .. .	Good.
Johnson .. .. .	..	..	Grazing .. .. .	Poor.
Kiwitea .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Kairanga .. .. .	11	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Kopane .. .. .	14	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Kuku .. .. .	4	..	Mixed .. .. .	" .. .. .
Langdale .. .. .	12	13	Grazing .. .. .	" .. .. .
Lean .. .. .	1	..	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Lewis .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Linton .. .. .	5	..	" .. .. .	" .. .. .
Little .. .. .	1	..	Mixed .. .. .	" .. .. .

## SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930—continued.

Name of Estate.	Leaseholds.	Freeholds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>Wellington—continued.</i>				
Loughnan .. ..	26	..	Residential .. ..	Good.
Langley-Purdom ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	"
Littler .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Very good.
Longbush and Mahupuku	16	6	Mixed .. ..	Good.
Makopua .. ..	2	..	Pastoral .. ..	"
Makowai and Extension	26	..	Dairying .. ..	Fair.
Marama-a-Mau .. ..	6	..	" .. ..	Good.
Maungaraki .. ..	18	2	Residential .. ..	"
Melling .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	"
Mataikona .. ..	6	..	Mixed .. ..	Fair.
McDonnell .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Poor.
Muhunoa .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	Good.
McLean .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Marshall .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
McKenzie .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Matamua .. ..	2	1	" .. ..	Fair.
Mangawhata .. ..	..	7	" .. ..	Good.
Motukai .. ..	3	..	Grazing .. ..	Fair.
Moroa .. ..	19	..	Dairying .. ..	Poor.
Ngakaroro .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Normandale .. ..	30	19	Mixed .. ..	Fair to poor.
Nesdale No. 1 .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Fair.
Nesdale No. 2 .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Neligan .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Ngahape .. ..	6	..	Grazing .. ..	Good.
Ngarara .. ..	5	..	Dairying .. ..	"
Ohakea .. ..	3	13	" .. ..	"
Olver .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Poor.
Oroua .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Oturoa .. ..	7	..	" .. ..	Good.
Osborne .. ..	5	..	" .. ..	"
Omapu .. ..	4	..	" .. ..	"
Owenga .. ..	19	2	Residential .. ..	Fair.
Olliver .. ..	2	..	Grazing .. ..	"
Otahome .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	Good.
Paramu .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Paparangi .. ..	22	14	Residential .. ..	Good.
Perham .. ..	1	..	Mixed .. ..	"
Pohehe .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Very good
Pitt .. ..	1	4	Gardening .. ..	Good.
Pihautea .. ..	27	1	Dairying .. ..	"
Paa Creek .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Very good.
Poroporo .. ..	16	2	Mixed .. ..	Good.
Pukenamu and Extension	8	..	Dairying .. ..	Fair.
Pukekoa .. ..	9	..	" .. ..	Good.
Putorino .. ..	14	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Puketoi .. ..	10	..	Sheep and cattle ..	Very good.
Phillips .. ..	4	..	Dairying .. ..	Good.
Quillinan .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Ruatangata .. ..	3	..	" .. ..	"
Raumaewa .. ..	3	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Sandilands .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Good.
Stanley .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Fair (improving).
Saxon .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Soland .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Stokes .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Tablelands and Hikiwera	14	3	Grazing .. ..	Good.
Tawaha .. ..	24	1	Mixed .. ..	"
Tapuae .. ..	2	..	Grazing .. ..	"
Te Matua .. ..	8	7	Dairying .. ..	"
Te Ore Ore .. ..	8	..	" .. ..	"
Te Whiti .. ..	6	..	" .. ..	Very good.
Tiraumea .. ..	16	..	Grazing .. ..	Fair.
Tauherenikau .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Good.
Tupurupuru .. ..	3	..	" .. ..	"
Tikotu .. ..	3	..	Dairying .. ..	Fair.
Taumaihi .. ..	4	..	" .. ..	"
Taikorea .. ..	5	..	" .. ..	Good.
Tuturumuri .. ..	13	..	Mixed .. ..	"
Waddington .. ..	14	2	Gardening .. ..	Fair.
Wahren .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	"
Waterson .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	"
Waihora .. ..	3	..	Mixed .. ..	Good.
Westmere .. ..	9	..	" .. ..	"
Westella .. ..	12	..	Dairying .. ..	"
White .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Fair.
Wilford .. ..	86	117	Residential .. ..	Good.
Woulfe .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Very good.
Wright .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Youle .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	Good.
Totals .. ..	988	454		



SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930—*continued.*

Name of Estate.	Lease-holds.	Free-holds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>Nelson.</i>				
Blue Glen .. ..	1	..	Grazing .. ..	Poor.
Braeburn .. ..	20	2	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
Glenrae .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Golden Downs .. ..	3	..	" .. ..	"
Homestead-site .. ..	1	..	Grazing .. ..	"
Kohatu .. ..	3	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Lake .. ..	5	..	" .. ..	"
Matakitaki .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Maruia .. ..	9	..	Grazing and dairying .. ..	"
Palmer .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Spittal .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	"
Tutaki .. ..	2	1	Grazing .. ..	Poor.
Walker .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Fair.
Wangapeka .. ..	14	3	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
Totals .. ..	63	6		
<i>Marlborough.</i>				
Alberton .. ..	4	..	Agriculture and dairying .. ..	Fair.
Blind River .. ..	18	..	Sheep and agriculture .. ..	Very good.
Bomford .. ..	1	..	Agricultural .. ..	Poor.
Erina .. ..	10	2	Sheep .. ..	Fair.
Fernleigh .. ..	7	..	Dairying .. ..	"
Flaxbourne .. ..	129	13	Agricultural and pastoral .. ..	Very good.
Goat Hills .. ..	3	..	Sheep .. ..	Fair.
Hillersden .. ..	52	8	" .. ..	Good.
Hillersden Bush .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	"
Linkwaterdale .. ..	5	..	Dairying and agriculture .. ..	Fair.
Lynton Downs .. ..	11	..	Sheep .. ..	"
Moorlands .. ..	6	..	Agriculture .. ..	"
Neville .. ..	1	1	" .. ..	"
Northbank .. ..	10	..	Sheep .. ..	Good.
Omaka .. ..	14	..	Agriculture, sheep, dairying .. ..	"
Puhipuhi .. ..	2	..	Sheep .. ..	"
Rainford .. ..	11	..	Dairying .. ..	"
Richmond Brook .. ..	12	..	Sheep .. ..	Excellent.
Starborough .. ..	161	26	Agricultural and pastoral .. ..	"
Waipapa .. ..	4	..	Sheep .. ..	Fair.
Warnock .. ..	2	..	Dairying .. ..	"
Wither .. ..	19	3	Sheep .. ..	Good.
Totals .. ..	484	53		
<i>Westland.</i>				
Kokatahi .. ..	8	..	Dairying and grazing .. ..	Highly satisfactory.
Poerua .. ..	24	4	Residential .. ..	"
Runanga .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Raupo .. ..	4	..	Dairying and grazing .. ..	Only recently acquired.
Totals .. ..	37	4		
<i>Canterbury.</i>				
Acton .. ..	3	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Very fair.
Albury .. ..	78	3	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. ..	Well established.
Allanholme .. ..	9	..	" .. ..	Good.
Annan .. ..	42	5	Mixed farming and grazing .. ..	Well established.
Ashley Gorge .. ..	7	3	Dairy farming and grazing .. ..	"
Ashton .. ..	8	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Uncertain yet.
Ashwick .. ..	8	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. ..	Good.
Avenel .. ..	17	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Very fair.
Avenel Extension .. ..	11	..	" .. ..	"
Avonhead .. ..	17	..	Small farming .. ..	Improving.
Avonhead No. 2 .. ..	18	..	" .. ..	"
Aylesbury .. ..	6	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
Bankfield .. ..	9	..	Mixed farming and grain-growing .. ..	Uncertain yet.
Beach .. ..	10	..	Mixed farming .. ..	"
Bourndale .. ..	10	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. ..	Very fair.
Braco .. ..	3	11	Market-gardening .. ..	Well established.
Brinklands .. ..	..	1	Dairying and mixed farming .. ..	New selection.
Broadfields .. ..	6	..	Mixed grain-growing .. ..	Uncertain.
Brooksdale .. ..	14	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Fair, improving.
Bruce .. ..	4	..	" .. ..	Uncertain yet.
Buckley .. ..	3	..	" .. ..	"
Buddo .. ..	10	5	Workers' dwellings .. ..	Fair.
Burke's Homestead .. ..	1	..	Homestead-site .. ..	"
Chamberlain .. ..	21	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. ..	Well established.
Clandeboye .. ..	10	..	Dairy-farming and grain-growing .. ..	Very fair.
Clandeboye No. 2 .. ..	6	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Claremont .. ..	13	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. ..	"
Clayton .. ..	6	..	Sheep-farming .. ..	Very good.
Coldstream .. ..	11	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Fair.

SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930—*continued.*

Name of Estate.	Lease-holds.	Free-holds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>Canterbury—continued.</i>				
Cooper's Creek .. .. .	1	..	Sheep-farming .. .. .	Fair.
Copland .. .. .	2	..	Sheep and dairy farming and grain-growing ..	Good.
Craigmore .. .. .	10	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Cricklewood .. .. .	10	..	" .. .. .	Uncertain.
Culverden .. .. .	58	13	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	Good.
Douglas .. .. .	36	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Fair, improving.
Doyleston .. .. .	7	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Drayton .. .. .	15	5	Agricultural .. .. .	Improving.
Dromore .. .. .	3	..	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Eccleston .. .. .	4	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Well established.
Epworth .. .. .	..	2	" .. .. .	Now freehold.
Finlay Downs .. .. .	5	..	Dairy-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Very good.
Four Peaks .. .. .	8	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	"
Fyvie .. .. .	4	1	Mixed farming .. .. .	Not satisfactory.
Glenmark .. .. .	28	2	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	Good.
Glentanner .. .. .	..	..	Homestead-site .. .. .	Fair.
Gorge Road .. .. .	4	17	Workers' homes .. .. .	"
Grange .. .. .	3	..	Dairying and grain-growing .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Hadlow .. .. .	3	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Hawthorne .. .. .	9	..	" .. .. .	"
Hei Hei .. .. .	15	1	Poultry-farming, &c. .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Hekeao .. .. .	10	7	Mixed farming .. .. .	Well established.
Hewitt .. .. .	1	..	Homestead-site .. .. .	"
Highbank .. .. .	71	10	Mixed farming .. .. .	Well established.
Hillboro .. .. .	3	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Good.
Homebrook .. .. .	16	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Homestead-sites .. .. .	10	..	" .. .. .	"
Hornby .. .. .	18	5	Agricultural and gardening .. .. .	Fair.
Horsley Downs .. .. .	8	22	Mixed farming .. .. .	Well established.
Isleworth .. .. .	18	..	Mixed grain-growing .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Jungle .. .. .	2	..	Dairy-farming .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Kaimahi .. .. .	4	9	" .. .. .	"
Kakahu .. .. .	5	..	Workers' homes and gardening .. .. .	"
Kapua .. .. .	12	..	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	"
Kapuatohe .. .. .	6	8	Sheep-farming and dairying .. .. .	Good.
Keith .. .. .	..	1	Workers' homes and gardening .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Kereta .. .. .	4	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	"
Kinloch .. .. .	31	1	Dairying .. .. .	Well established.
Kohika .. .. .	17	..	Dairy-farming and grazing .. .. .	Very good.
Kohika No. 2 .. .. .	4	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Well established.
Kowhatu .. .. .	5	..	" .. .. .	Very good.
Ladbrooks .. .. .	14	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Lambrook .. .. .	5	..	" .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Lansdown .. .. .	10	1	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Good.
Lauriston .. .. .	5	..	Mixed grain-growing .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Leeston .. .. .	5	1	Agricultural .. .. .	Well established.
Lees Valley .. .. .	10	..	Sheep-farming .. .. .	Considerably improved.
Lyndhurst .. .. .	18	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Lyndon .. .. .	8	1	" .. .. .	Well established.
Lyndon No. 2 .. .. .	9	..	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	"
Macgregor .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Unsatisfactory.
Marawiti .. .. .	12	1	" .. .. .	Well established.
Maytown .. .. .	9	2	Sheep-farming and dairying .. .. .	Good.
Mead .. .. .	21	1	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	Well established.
Meadows .. .. .	14	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Very fair.
Milford .. .. .	4	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Mills .. .. .	21	..	Small farming and dairying .. .. .	Well established.
Moanaroa .. .. .	3	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	New selection.
Morice .. .. .	28	3	Dairying and grass-seed growing .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Morten .. .. .	16	1	Poultry, &c. .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Montford .. .. .	9	..	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	Improving.
Mount Nessing .. .. .	11	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Very good.
New Park .. .. .	7	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Oakwood .. .. .	5	..	Mixed farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Uncertain.
Ohapi .. .. .	6	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Omihī .. .. .	..	..	Homestead-site .. .. .	"
Orakipaoa .. .. .	26	1	Dairying, grain-growing, and gardening .. .. .	Well established.
Otaio .. .. .	9	..	Small farming and dairying .. .. .	Well established.
Otarakaro .. .. .	..	7	Market-gardening .. .. .	Well established and satisfactory.
Papaka .. .. .	9	..	Mixed gardening .. .. .	Well established.
Pareora .. .. .	28	..	Sheep-farming and dairying .. .. .	Good.
Pareora No. 2 .. .. .	26	7	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Well established.
Patoa .. .. .	1	3	Grazing and small farming .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Pawaho .. .. .	8	17	Market-gardening .. .. .	"
Peaks .. .. .	9	3	Mixed gardening .. .. .	"
Puhuka .. .. .	9	1	Workers' homes .. .. .	Well established.
Punaroa .. .. .	15	2	Dairying, sheep-farming, and grain-growing ..	"
Raincliff .. .. .	1	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	"
Rakitairi .. .. .	20	2	" .. .. .	"
Rapuwai .. .. .	5	..	" .. .. .	"
Rautawiri .. .. .	6	..	" .. .. .	"

SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930—continued.

Name of Estate.	Lease-holds.	Free-holds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>Canterbury—continued.</i>				
Riverina .. .. .	6	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Roimata .. .. .	7	22	Workers' homes .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Rosebrook .. .. .	11	3	Small farming and dairying .. .. .	Good.
Rosewill .. .. .	151	11	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Well established.
Ruapuna No. 2 .. .. .	15	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Very good.
Scargill .. .. .	9	..	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	Fair.
Scotston .. .. .	2	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	New selection.
Seafield .. .. .	4	..	" .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Seaforth .. .. .	6	..	Small farming and dairying .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Sherwood Downs .. .. .	26	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Good.
Springwell .. .. .	6	..	Mixed farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Stoke .. .. .	7	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Strathmore .. .. .	3	..	" .. .. .	Fair.
Studholme Junction .. .. .	4	..	Small farming and dairying .. .. .	Good.
Takitu .. .. .	5	..	Sheep-farming .. .. .	Well established.
Tamai .. .. .	9	31	Workers' homes .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Tara .. .. .	9	1	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Very good.
Tarawahi .. .. .	4	24	Workers' homes .. .. .	Satisfactory.
Teschemaker .. .. .	12	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Very good.
Timaunga .. .. .	16	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair, improving.
Timaunga Extension .. .. .	7	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Tripp .. .. .	24	..	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Fair.
Valverde .. .. .	11	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	"
Waiaapi .. .. .	11	4	Sheep-farming and grain-growing .. .. .	Well established.
Waikakahi .. .. .	185	18	" .. .. .	"
Waimate .. .. .	35	..	Sheep-farming, grain and fruit growing .. .. .	Good.
Wairere .. .. .	8	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Waitohi Peaks .. .. .	9	..	Sheep-farming .. .. .	Improving.
Welburn .. .. .	6	..	Mixed farming, dairying .. .. .	New selection.
Wharenui .. .. .	13	12	Workers' homes .. .. .	Well established.
Winchester .. .. .	10	..	Sheep-farming, grain-growing, and dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Woodlau .. .. .	7	..	Mixed farming and grazing .. .. .	Uncertain yet.
Totals.. .. .	1,892	312		
<i>Otago.</i>				
Airedale .. .. .	12	1	Dairying and general farming .. .. .	Good.
Ardgowan .. .. .	66	6	" .. .. .	"
Arnmore .. .. .	5	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Aviemore .. .. .	1	..	Grazing .. .. .	Good.
Awamoa .. .. .	1	1	Mixed farming .. .. .	"
Barnego .. .. .	20	4	Dairying and general farming .. .. .	"
Bellamy .. .. .	14	..	Grazing .. .. .	Poor.
Cardrona .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Only fair.
Clareview .. .. .	5	..	Dairying and general farming .. .. .	Good.
Clifton .. .. .	8	..	General farming .. .. .	Fair.
Conical Hills .. .. .	45	1	Grazing and general farming .. .. .	Poor.
Crosshill .. .. .	6	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Croucher .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Good.
Dalmain .. .. .	3	..	Grazing .. .. .	Fair.
Duncan .. .. .	4	4	Dairying .. .. .	Poor.
Earnsclough .. .. .	26	1	Fruitgrowing .. .. .	Fair.
Elderslie No. 1 .. .. .	35	1	General farming .. .. .	Good.
Elderslie No. 2 .. .. .	16	..	" .. .. .	Very good.
Galloway .. .. .	11	1	Fruit and homestead-sites .. .. .	Very fair.
Gladbrook .. .. .	46	3	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.
Glenn .. .. .	4	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	"
Greenfield .. .. .	36	7	" .. .. .	Good.
Hilderthorpe .. .. .	19	..	General and workers' homes .. .. .	Fair.
Janesfield .. .. .	19	3	Dairying and fruitgrowing .. .. .	Good.
Kauroo Hill .. .. .	42	3	General farming .. .. .	"
Kelso .. .. .	3	..	Dairying .. .. .	"
Kurow .. .. .	11	..	General farming and dairying .. .. .	Only fair.
Lakeview .. .. .	1	..	General farming .. .. .	Good.
Maerewhenua .. .. .	77	1	General farming .. .. .	Very good.
Makaraeo .. .. .	33	..	" .. .. .	Very fair.
Makaraeo Extension .. .. .	3	..	" .. .. .	"
Manuherikia .. .. .	11	1	General farming (with irrigation) .. .. .	Poor.
Maraeweka .. .. .	8	..	General farming .. .. .	Very fair.
Matakanui .. .. .	3	..	General farming and grazing .. .. .	Good.
Meadowbank .. .. .	11	..	General farming .. .. .	Very good.
Melville Park .. .. .	6	..	Dairying and mixed farming .. .. .	Poor.
Momona .. .. .	7	7	Dairying .. .. .	Very good.
Murrayfield .. .. .	2	..	Mixed farming .. .. .	Good.
Oakleigh .. .. .	1	..	" .. .. .	Only fair.
Otanomomo .. .. .	25	1	Dairying .. .. .	Good.
Otekaike .. .. .	64	1	Mixed farming .. .. .	Fair.
Plunket .. .. .	18	1	" .. .. .	Good.
Pomahaka .. .. .	26	2	" .. .. .	Very fair.
Poplar Grove .. .. .	21	2	Dairying .. .. .	Fair.

SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UPON ESTATES ACQUIRED AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACT UP TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930—*continued.*

Name of Estate.	Lease-holds.	Free-holds.	Principal Purpose for which Holdings are utilized.	Remarks as to Present Position.
<i>Otago—continued.</i>				
Pukeawa .. ..	14	2	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
Pukenui .. ..	6	..	" .. ..	"
Puketapu .. ..	6	5	Dairying .. ..	"
Rockford .. ..	4	..	Mixed farming .. ..	"
Rugged Ridges .. ..	1	..	Grazing .. ..	Very fair.
Steward .. ..	51	2	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
St. Helens .. ..	3	..	General farming .. ..	Very fair.
Tahawai .. ..	7	1	Dairying .. ..	Good.
Taumata .. ..	9	..	Mixed farming .. ..	"
Teaneraki .. ..	23	..	Dairying .. ..	Very fair.
Te Puke .. ..	4	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
Teviot .. ..	24	1	Grazing .. ..	Fair.
Tilverstowe .. ..	7	..	Mixed farming .. ..	"
Tokarahi .. ..	79	2	" .. ..	Good.
Tokoiti .. ..	4	..	" .. ..	"
Totara .. ..	27	..	" .. ..	"
Wairuna .. ..	11	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Waitahuna No. 1 .. ..	1	1	" .. ..	"
Waitahuna No. 2 .. ..	6	1	" .. ..	Poor.
Windsor Park No. 1 .. ..	37	2	" .. ..	Very good.
Windsor Park No. 2 .. ..	10	..	" .. ..	"
Westcott .. ..	7	..	" .. ..	Poor.
Wilden .. ..	..	..	Grazing .. ..	Good.
Totals.. ..	1,118	72		
<i>Southland.</i>				
Allenby .. ..	5	..	Dairying .. ..	Good.
Ardlussa .. ..	5	..	Pastoral .. ..	Poor.
Beaumont .. ..	10	2	Mixed farming .. ..	"
Brydone .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Very good.
Campbell .. ..	4	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Fair.
Crichton Park .. ..	4	2	Pastoral .. ..	"
Edendale .. ..	100	54	Dairying .. ..	Very good.
Ermedale .. ..	11	2	Mixed farming .. ..	Fair.
Fern Hill .. ..	2	..	" .. ..	"
Fortification Hill .. ..	6	..	Pastoral .. ..	"
Glenham .. ..	33	11	Mixed farming .. ..	Very good.
Knowsley Park .. ..	9	..	Pastoral .. ..	Poor.
Lambert .. ..	1	..	Dairying .. ..	Fair.
Lamont .. ..	6	..	" .. ..	"
Maori Hill .. ..	17	3	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
Merrivale .. ..	43	12	" .. ..	"
Merrivale No. 1 .. ..	9	..	" .. ..	Fair.
Merrivale No. 2 .. ..	7	..	" .. ..	"
Monte Cristo .. ..	4	..	Dairying .. ..	Good.
Otahu .. ..	6	2	Mixed farming .. ..	Fair.
Ringway .. ..	4	3	" .. ..	"
Simpson .. ..	1	..	" .. ..	"
Stalker .. ..	8	1	Dairying .. ..	Very good.
Strathvale .. ..	9	..	" .. ..	"
Tamatea .. ..	7	..	" .. ..	"
Teihoka .. ..	2	..	Mixed farming .. ..	Good.
Waiarikiki .. ..	7	..	Pastoral .. ..	Poor.
Waikiwi Town .. ..	34	26	Suburban building-sites .. ..	Good.
Totals.. ..	355	118		
Grand totals .. ..	7,078	2,223		

## EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

## NORTH AUCKLAND.

(O. N. CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

Owing to the favourable weather conditions during the past year, the majority of the settlements have yielded increased production. Improved farming methods employed have also contributed largely to the successful working of the holdings. The financial results have been minimized to a certain extent owing to the low prices ruling for butterfat and the general slump in the wool-market.

The only land purchased under the Land for Settlements Act during the year is an estate at Aponga, comprising 3,800½ acres. "Aponga" has been adopted as the name of the Settlement, which comprises land admirably suited for sheep-farming. It has been subdivided into suitable-sized holdings and offered for selection during the latter part of the year. Owing to the sudden drop in wool prices and the price of sheep, a poor response was received from those desirous of acquiring land. The property, however, being a good one, should be readily settled when prices revert to a normal condition.

## AUCKLAND.

(K. M. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

Arrangements for the purchase of two estates have been completed during the year, and possession will be taken and the land in each case subdivided and offered for selection early in the coming year. One of these estates comprises an area of 940 acres near Waerenga, which has been subdivided into seven small farms. The other is situated between Te Awamutu and Otorohanga, and comprises an area of 422 acres which has been subdivided into five farms.

A very large number of estates have been offered to the Crown for settlement purposes during the past year, entailing a vast amount of work for Field Inspectors and departmental valuers. A considerable proportion of areas offered were entirely unsuitable for acquisition and subdivision, while in other cases properties which had potentialities as cutting-up propositions could not be considered, owing to the disparity between the owner's idea of value and that of the Crown.

Various properties have been offered under the group settlement scheme, and although none have been actually purchased, it is likely that several purchases under this heading will be completed early in the coming year, which will result in the establishment of a number of new and deserving settlers on the land, on their own account.

Two other purchases of one-man farms for soldier settlers have been arranged, and will be finalized in the coming year.

Most of the older settlements are in quite a good position. The drop in the price of wool and dairy products has, of course, affected settlers adversely; but, owing to increased production, the dairying section, comprising the bulk of the settlers, has not been so hard hit as it might otherwise have been. Generally speaking, the prospects of all the older-established settlements are good, and it is only in a few individual cases where there is much doubt about the settlers coming through successfully.

## GISBORNE.

(E. H. FARNIE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

During the year negotiations were successfully concluded for the purchase of an area of 475 acres in the Opotiki district the property being one of the best known dairy-farms in the locality. The Crown does not secure possession until July next, so that the estate will not be opened for selection till next year.

The Department continues to satisfactorily farm Te Wera Settlement.

All the other settlements appear to have experienced a fairly satisfactory year, in spite of unsettled conditions and lower returns making for reduced incomes.

The revaluations on Paremata, Ardkeen, and Ohuka Settlements were finalized during the year, and will materially help towards the success of the settlers on these estates.

## HAWKE'S BAY.

(J. D. THOMSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

Over twenty-five estates were offered to the Department during the past year in this district. Only two were purchased, and possession is not to be given to one until June. One is the Awamate Estate, of 672 acres, near Wairoa, which will cut up into six good dairy-farms. The other comprises a property of 138 acres, near Havelock North, purchased under Part II of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1928. This was divided into eight sections in areas from 10 acres to 29 acres, and will be utilized for small dairy-farms and orchards.

With few exceptions, most of the settlers are doing well, although the drop in the price of wool will not allow much margin, still the well-established farmer will be in a position to carry on. The dairy-farmer has had a good season, the lower price of butterfat being more than compensated for by the increased yields. The spread of blackberry is still causing trouble on the Tangoio Settlement, and, in order to ascertain if conditions on that settlement could not be improved, a special committee

was set up and made a careful and thorough investigation of each section and the lessee's position. The committee duly submitted its report to the Hon. Minister of Lands. There are still a few cases where lessees are not proving satisfactory, and action is being taken to remedy the position.

Wheat has been grown successfully in the Hatuma Settlement, practically the first year it has been tried. The result was first rate. One paddock of 40 acres yielded 53 bushels to the acre, and one of 45 acres, 38 bushels. The grower received a very satisfactory report on this from the millers.

#### TARANAKI.

(W. D. ARMIT, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

A number of properties have been offered during the year, but no purchases have resulted owing to a variety of causes.

Of the existing settlements the position at Huatoki has improved most during the year, and only two small areas remain unselected at the present time.

The older dairying settlements are prosperous, and the less successful ones are receiving assistance under the Deteriorated Lands Act provisions. The control of ragwort on Karu, Piu, Croydon, and portions of Kota is still a matter of concern. Unremitting labour and suitable stocking are required.

Production has been exceptionally good, but graziers have had a bad year financially in common with the rest of the grazier and farming community.

#### WELLINGTON.

(H. W. C. MACKINTOSH, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The older estates, with few exceptions, are now firmly established, and many of the settlers hold their lands on freehold title.

Those estates acquired after about 1915 were purchased mainly for the settlement of discharged soldiers, and have been reviewed by the Dominion Revaluation Board. It is hoped that with the reductions in values, remissions, &c., granted by that Board, the soldier settlers will soon be as firmly established as the farmers on the older estates.

The Westella Estate was opened in May, 1929, and the twelve sections into which the property was subdivided were eagerly sought after. The successful applicants are all dairying, and are apparently doing well.

Three properties were purchased during the year on the "group" system, under Part II of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1928. Eight settlers were thus provided with farms. As the purchases are of recent date, it is too early yet to report upon their progress.

#### NELSON.

(A. F. WATERS, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

No new areas have been acquired under the Land for Settlements Act during the past year. A number of properties have been offered to the Department, but a preliminary inspection has shown that they have not been suitable for subdivision into dairy-farms.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

(P. R. WILKINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

Very little change can be reported in the matter of estates purchased for settlement purposes. The older-established settlements are in a sound condition, and if settlers are not doing just as well as is desirable, it is where they have bought in at high goodwills with consequent heavy mortgages. The more recently purchased properties are not in the same happy position, but with the amended revaluation legislation, such cases as require adjustment are receiving attention, and it is confidently anticipated that in the near future all the settlements will be on a payable basis.

Twenty-nine properties, comprising 88,806 acres, in this district were offered during the year to the Dominion Land Purchase Board, but all, except one, which is still under consideration, were, after careful consideration, refused for varying reasons.

#### WESTLAND.

(W. T. MORFETH, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The only land purchased during the year was a property at Raupo. The area was 907 acres, and it was subdivided into four sections, all of which have been disposed of. A number of other places were offered to the Government, but all of them, for various reasons, were considered to be unsuitable for closer settlement.

## CANTERBURY.

(W. STEWART, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

The older-established settlements have caused the Department little trouble during the past year. Numerous applications have been received for revaluation under section 216 of the Land Act, 1924, and the Revaluation Committee have been dealing with these. The rental adjustments made should have the effect of placing the tenants on a satisfactory footing, and removing all cause for discontent.

A large number of properties have been offered for purchase, and a number of these are still under consideration by the Land Purchase Board. The field staff is kept continuously employed in dealing with these offers, which show no sign of abating.

## OTAGO.

(N. C. KENSINGTON, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

During the year a good deal of activity has taken place in this district by various inspections of land under offer, and areas purchased and opened for settlement. The areas actually purchased and opened for settlement consist of Rockford Settlement, of 1,737 acres, subdivided into four sections; Murrayfield Settlement, 1,074 acres, subdivided into two sections. All the sections in the above settlements have been taken up. In addition, Wilden Settlement, of 24,005 acres, Tapanui Settlement, of 1,949 acres, and Rosebery Settlement, of 3,912 acres, have been purchased, and the subdivision has been completed in readiness for offering; but as the actual offering will not take place till early in April they will be fully dealt with in next year's report.

The original settlers on the older settlements are in a good position on account of the general rise in land-values, but in the case of transfers the incoming settler still continues in many cases to overload himself with a heavy goodwill. Generally, however, the position of settlers on areas purchased under the Land for Settlements Act can be regarded as very satisfactory.

## SOUTHLAND.

(J. MACDONALD, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

Several properties in this district were purchased during the year under the provisions of the Land for Settlements Act, all being bought prior to the financial stringency that followed in the wake of the serious drop in wool-values. Two properties were amalgamated in Tamatea Settlement, and two in Fern Hill Settlement, and these, together with Brydone Settlement, were offered for selection before the close of the year on the 31st March. Tamatea Settlement, comprising seven excellent dairy-farms varying in size from 109 acres to 196 acres, was opened in January, and although all the farms were taken up, the demand was not so keen as was expected. The selectors, however, without exception, impressed the Land Board as being of the most desirable type—strong, young, experienced, and determined. Fern Hill Settlement, comprising five farms in areas from 256 to 317 acres, all of which were considered to be admirably suited for mixed farming, was opened in February, but only two holdings were selected. Brydone Settlement, of two farms, was offered in March. One holding was taken up on the day of opening and the other a few days later. No purchase so far has been made under what is known as the group-settlement scheme set out in Part II of the Land Laws Amendment Act, 1928.

The older settlements are now occupied by tenants who, on the whole, are prosperous and contented. Perhaps the best indication of progress and prosperity is afforded by the rent returns. Twelve months ago forty-three lessees were in arrears to the amount of £1,929. The corresponding figures for the year just closed are twenty-two and £1,321. A revaluation of the holdings on Beaumont Settlement was made during the year, and the hope is expressed that the settlers on this settlement will now enter upon a period of uninterrupted prosperity.

## APPENDIX III.—LAND DRAINAGE OPERATIONS.

(R. G. MACMORRAN, Chief Drainage Engineer.)

As usual, the main operations of this Branch have been connected with the major land-drainage works, and, as laid down by statute, separate reports have been prepared covering Hauraki Plains, Rangitaiki, Kaitaia, Hikurangi, Waihi, and Poukawa drainage-works.

Inspections and reports on general drainage matters have been made in several cases, the principal being at Wellsford, Taupo, Tatarariki, Tikinui, Shines Outlet, Kuku, Tauhei, Muir's Swamp, Jed River, Aotea Harbour Reclamation, and Oreti Peat Bog.

Works carried out by local authorities under Government grants and subsidies have been supervised and inspected, with a total amount of £16,660 passed for payment in this connection.

Hereunder is a short summary of general work carried out by this Branch:—

*Flax-planting, Hauraki Plains.*—As a means of providing relief works for unemployed, a low-lying alluvial area of 568 acres on the Hauraki Plains, near Kaihere, was planted in flax in the previous year. This work was continued during the past planting-season on adjoining area. Approximately one-third of the area selected was alluvial, the balance being peat with a surface-elevation ranging from high spring-tide level to about 12 ft. above that mark, whilst the elevation of the clay subsoil varied from spring-tide level to some 8 ft. below that level. About twenty men were engaged from June until September in clearing, draining, gathering, and planting flax-plants. In all, 319 acres were dealt with, entailing the collecting and planting of some 242,800 flax-plants. Later in the year the work of cutting and poisoning blackberry in the area under flax was undertaken. It is too early to give any definite result of poisoning with arsenic spray. The total area of flax-plantations is now 887 acres, of which 700 acres is alluvial swamp and the balance is peat. On the alluvial land the planted flax is flourishing, but on the peat area the results are not so satisfactory. It is anticipated that the flax on the former area should be ready for milling in the summer of 1931–32.

*Motutangi Block.*—During the year 1 mile 7 chains of outlet drain was constructed, but the main outfall constructed in April, 1928, is at present in bad order owing to silt-deposits and growth of weeds. This drain is of flat grade and of little practical use unless cleared at least once every year. The settlers concerned have formed a drainage district under the jurisdiction of the Mangonui County Council so this matter of maintenance is one for the settlers themselves.

*Taupiri Drainage and River District.*—A report on the southern portion of this area was prepared in 1925 under the heading of "Woodlands Swamp" and dealt with the area in the Mangawara River basin approximately within the triangle bounded by Hamilton, Morrinsville, and Taupiri, an area of approximately 57,000 acres of flat land. During the last year the field data was extended over the balance of the flat lands of approximately 20,000 acres in the Mangawara basin. This work entailed the following:—

	Miles	ch.		Miles	ch.
Traverse .. ..	69	12	Cross-sections (drain) .. ..	2	14
Levels .. ..	95	58	Watershed definition .. ..	40	0
Check levels .. ..	27	67	Swamp-edge .. ..	30	0
Scrub-cutting .. ..	3	13	Current-meter gaugings .. ..	29	0
Peat-soundings .. ..	3	11	Staff gauges installed .. ..	6	0
Cross-sections (river) .. ..	3	56			

Upon the completion of the field-work, plans and a report were prepared and copies of these have been forwarded to the amalgamation committee, which is working with the object of amalgamating all the Boards—both Drainage and River—in the Mangawara watershed. During last session of Parliament, statutory authority was provided by the passing of the Taupiri Drainage and River District Act for the control under one Board of the area on the Mangawara Basin. Proposed external boundaries of the new district, as well as ward boundaries, have been demarcated and forwarded to the committee.

In order to further enhance the data obtained, arrangements have been made for the staff gauges erected in the Mangawara to be read by settlers in the vicinity, and results forwarded here for use by the new Board at a later date.

*Ngatea-Kaihere Road, Hauraki Plains.*—The work of metalling the gap in the road along the Puhanga Canal and Piako River from Puhanga Canal to the Kaihere Landing was completed. Two-thirds of the cost was found by the Public Works Fund, the Hauraki Plains County Council finding the remaining one-third. A through metal surface was provided prior to last winter, but the metalling was not actually completed until October, 1929. During the year 32 chains of road was re-formed, and 3,519 cubic yards of metal laid, covering 1 mile 33 chains.

*Kerepeehi Block Roads Metalling, Hauraki Plains.*—In view of the opening for selection in May, 1930, of the Crown sections in the Kerepeehi Block it was desirable to proceed with the metalling of the access roads for which a pound-for-pound subsidy was provided from the Public Works Fund. The work was commenced in October, and by the end of the period under review 2 miles 14 chains of Awaiti Canal Western Embankment Road had been re-formed, also 1 mile



33 chains of the Makumaku Road. Some 3,940 cubic yards of broken metal had been delivered on roads and base-course of metal laid for a distance of 2 miles 54 chains. The unfavourable weather experienced until well into the summer hampered progress. Earlier in the year 2 miles 7½ chains of the Kerepehi-Kaihere Road from Kerepehi to the Kaihere Ferry was graded, rolled, and resurfaced with 1,146 cubic yards of metal.

*Patetonga Riding Roads Metalling, Hauraki Plains.*—This work comprises widening, improvement, and metalling of 8 miles 20 chains of road situated in the vicinity of Patetonga. The Public Works Fund is providing four-fifths of the cost and the Hauraki Plains County Council the remaining one-fifth. The work is being spread over three metalling seasons and at 31st March, 1929, the contractor had delivered only 552 cubic yards of metal.

Work was continued to May, 1929, at which date the base-course of metal had been laid to Patetonga Township, completing the gap in the metalled road from Patetonga to Morrinsville. Metalling was resumed last October and steady progress maintained throughout the summer. Early in April the base-course of metal had been laid from Patetonga to existing metal surface at Kaihere, thus providing an all-weather road-connection between Patetonga and Ngatea. Some 6,566 cubic yards of metal was spread during the year, and base-course laid for 5 miles 38 chains, and surface-course for 1 mile 39 chains. Incidentally 3 miles 23 chains of hill road was reconstructed and 1 mile 57 chains of swamp road re-formed, entailing the cartage of 8,828 cubic yards of clay for ballasting and haunching.

*Orongo Settlement.*—On this settlement some 9 miles 25 chains of drains were cleaned and 1 mile 36 chains deepened. A 4-ft.-diameter concrete-pipe culvert was also constructed under the new road-approach to the Waihou River Bridge (Kopu).

*Tangowahine Settlement.*—The only work carried out on this settlement has been the regular inspection of the flood-gates along the Northern Wairoa River, and this work should be continued until the adjacent sections are selected, when the incoming tenants can carry on this work.

*Reporoa Settlement.*—Only one drain was cleaned on this area during last autumn, but following on the signing of a petition by the settlers for the formation of a Drainage Board, tenders have been let for the cleaning of all outlet drains.

*Summary of Work done:—*

	Miles ch.		Miles ch.
Cleaning drains .. .. .	303 28	Traverses run .. .. .	150 73
Widening and deepening drains ..	57 30	Willows ring-barked .. .. .	13 15
Constructing new drains .. .. .	36 19		Number.
Dredge-cuts and canals (new) .. ..	16 76	Flood-gates built .. .. .	12
River and canal improvements .. ..	22 03	Pile bridges erected .. .. .	12
Roads disked and graded .. .. .	9 40	Sill bridges erected .. .. .	7
Roads metalled .. .. .	2 72		Cub. yds.
Roads partially metalled (first course)	8 12	Metal used for roads .. .. .	15,221
Stopbanks formed .. .. .	2 30	Clay used for roads .. .. .	8,828
Stopbanks raised or strengthened ..	8 70	Spoil excavated by floating or dry-	
Stopbanks repaired .. .. .	15 45	land excavators.. .. .	1,536,545
Fences erected .. .. .	4 32	Rock excavated .. .. .	29,688
Levels taken .. .. .	255 15	Planted in flax .. .. .	319 acres

*Office.*—The expenditure passed through the books totalled £156,777 10s. 11d., of which amount £48,419 16s. 11d. was paid from Thames and Whakatane Imprest Account, and £48,538 3s. 5d. through the Auckland Branch of the Treasury.

Some 261 piecework and co-operative contracts were let, and 3,506 vouchers prepared and passed for payment. The total revenue collected was £24,532 13s. 3d.

*Rates.*—Drainage rates are now being levied in four districts—viz., Hauraki Plains, Rangitaiki, Waihi, and Kaitaia, entailing 1,917 rate notices. The rates struck totalled £19,497 7s. 7d., and amount collected totalled £15,138 18s. 6d.

*Photostat.*—The photostat machine was operated on fifty-seven occasions and 3,950 prints were made, comprising 1,584 for the use of this Branch, 1,055 for District Survey Office and Public Works Department (for which no charge was made), and 1,109 for Valuation, State Forest, and Lands and Deeds Departments.

## APPENDIX IV.—HUTT VALLEY SETTLEMENT.

(H. W. C. MACKINTOSH, Commissioner of Crown Lands.)

Wonderful strides have been made in the development of this area in the past twelve months, both in the residential and the industrial portions. Prices continue to be very satisfactory, and the sales are at least equal to expectations. With the success of the scheme absolutely assured one may now with safety and a certain degree of satisfaction quote figures showing the progress of the work to date, and the financial position as at the end of the year just completed.

A total of 1,200 sections have now been disposed of, and this number is made up as follows: Residential sites, 824; shop-sites, 46; sites for workers' homes, 301; church-sites, 6; school-sites, 3; industrial sites, 16; and areas for Railways Department, 4. Of the total number disposed of, 875 were sold as the result of some twenty-five auction sales, all of which were conducted by this office.

As showing the popularity of the scheme, I might mention that in the area north of White's Line, 760 residential sections were offered, and of this number only thirty remain unsold.

In the Bell Block, the area adjoining the Railway Workshops, sales have not been so popular, and of 178 sections offered, only eighty-one have been sold. However, I am certain that the prejudice against the proximity of the Workshops will soon disappear, and that sales in this locality will improve, particularly when industries in the adjacent industrial area get going.

The industrial railway-line now completed throughout the Department's area is in active operation, and several industrial concerns—namely, General Motors; Metters (N.Z.), Ltd.; W. D. and H. O. Wills; Wellington Concrete Pipe Co.; Texaco Oil Co.; Vacuum Oil Co.; Hume Pipe Co.; Hutt Valley Shingle Co.; and the Railway Workshops, are actively engaged in their various industries on areas sold by the Department.

The development of the industrial area has necessitated the construction of a wharf at Point Howard to berth the oil-tankers, and it is anticipated that another wharf will be required and built in the same locality in the near future.

During the year a road (Seaview Road) has been completed from approximately the pipe-line bridge across the Hutt River to Lowry Bay Road, and this is now practically the main highway between Wellington City, and the eastern bays. This road, which shortens the distance between the city and the eastern bays and return by one mile, was financed mainly by the Department, and that the expenditure was justified is apparent when it is mentioned that the whole of the frontage to this road has been disposed of at the satisfactory figure of £34,327.

After payment for land acquired, £174,472; incidental expenses, £10,623; subdivision, roading, sewerage, &c., £199,061; and taking into account sales to date amounting to £488,244, the Trading Account discloses a gross profit of £171,148. After providing interest on capital advanced from Lands for Settlement Account the net profit available for the Railways Department as a contribution towards the cost of the railway is £148,795, while from the gross profit there will be paid to the Lands and Survey Department the sum of £11,530 as expenses of administration.

For the coming year the gross amount of unpaid capital advanced from Land for Settlements Account is £124,717, and this sum as reduced from time to time by payments received will be charged with interest at the rate of 5 per cent., which charge should be less than £6,235 for the year.

The sum of £232,009, represents unpaid purchase-money, and this is bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent., and should realize by way of interest not less than £12,760 for the year.

The land on hand at the 31st March, 1930, and unsold is estimated to realize £106,000, and this has been taken into the accounts as an asset at £66,562.

It is expected that the excess of interest-earnings over interest-payments will more than meet all incidental expenses for the coming year.

It is interesting to note that of the sales made, 53 per cent. has been received in cash.

A great feature of the development is the wonderful progress that is being made with the building operations in the residential area, and it is difficult to realize such a complete transformation from what only four years ago was open paddocks to what to-day is a first-class residential suburb laid out on the latest town-planning ideas, and supplied with every modern convenience.

From the gross profit referred to above the sum of £11,530 will be paid to the Lands and Survey Department as expenses of administration. My thanks are due to the Chief Surveyor (Mr. F. H. Waters) and the members of my staff whose hearty co-operation over the past few years has allowed this sum to be earned without any numerical increase in the staff, and who also have helped considerably in the success of the whole scheme.

## APPENDIX V.—A REPORT ON FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN PIGEON VALLEY, MOUTERE HILLS.

(By T. RIGG, Chief of the Agricultural Department, Cawthron Institute.)

### INTRODUCTION.

In previous reports of the Cawthron Institute attention has been drawn to unsatisfactory returns from stock, particularly sheep, on Moutere Hills country. Lambing percentages are rather low—in certain cases less than 50 per cent. High mortality of hoggets frequently occurs during the late autumn and winter if the seasons are unfavourable for stock. Ewes lose condition during the winter, and frequently are slow to recover. Unless the pastures have been resown with good English grasses and clovers, after preliminary lime and phosphate treatment of the land, it is impossible to fatten lambs on Moutere Hills pastures.

One of the most striking features of stock-ailment on these pastures is the occurrence of Xanthin calculi in the kidneys of sheep. During the two years in which careful observations have been made, no less than thirty sheep on one badly affected farm have died. In at least twenty cases the presence of Xanthin calculi in the kidneys of sheep may be regarded as a predisposing cause of death.

With a view to determining the causes of Xanthin calculi formation and improving the position of the stock industry on Moutere pastures, extensive experiments have been conducted by the Cawthron Institute during the last two years. The experiments include chemical studies of the soil and pastures, and the conduct of field experiments to find a practical remedy by the treatment of the pastures. Through the interest displayed by Mr. A. F. Waters, Commissioner of Crown Lands at Nelson, the co-operation of the Lands Department was secured in financing some of the field experiments

conducted on a farm in Pigeon Valley, where considerable loss from Xanthin calculi was being sustained.

The chemical studies, reported elsewhere, have shown that the Moutere Hills soil is extremely deficient in lime, phosphate, and organic matter. Where great deterioration of pasture has occurred the supply of available soil nitrogen is also low. The chemical analyses of the pastures reported in Bulletin 19, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, have shown that serious deficiencies of lime, phosphate, nitrogen, and soluble ash occur in untreated natural pasture. These deficiencies are acute in mid-summer and early autumn growth. It is very probable that the feed available for stock during the winter—consisting as it does of mature growth—is of even lower feeding-value. Analyses of a Moutere pasture resown with English grasses and clovers, after preliminary treatment of the land with lime and phosphate, have shown that its composition compares favourably with good pastures in the Waimea County. On this pasture no difficulty has been experienced in maintaining stock in good condition.

#### FIELD EXPERIMENTS.

With a view to determining the nature of the factors operating in the production of stock-ailment on the Moutere pastures, and with the object of finding some practical remedy for the trouble, field experiments have been conducted on two farms in Pigeon Valley. One farm called "A" in this report was very impoverished, and many deaths of sheep have occurred through calculus formation. The other farm called "B" was not so poor, and no serious loss of stock has been experienced by the owner. Small Xanthin calculi have, however, frequently been found in the kidneys of sheep on this farm. In connection with the field experiments on farm A, a large block of typical hill land has been subdivided into fields varying in size from 5 to 10 acres. These fields have been top-dressed with lime, phosphate, lime and phosphate respectively. Other fields are being utilized to test the value of bone-meal "licks" for sheep on these poor pastures. In every case the fields have been stocked with a uniform line of sheep which have been weighed at frequent intervals. On farm B the value of basic slag for pasture-treatment has been tested. Sheep have grazed treated and untreated blocks on this farm, and weights of the sheep grazing thereon have been recorded at frequent intervals since the inception of the experiments.

The sheep-weights from the experiments on the two farms, and other records which have been obtained on better pastures stocked with the same line of sheep, have revealed important differences in the feeding-value of the pastures. In the case of farm A which is undoubtedly the poorest for stock, live-weight increase in young stock, whether lambs or hoggets, is restricted largely to the spring and early summer periods. In mid-summer and early autumn stock maintain their weight with difficulty, frequently losing condition if droughty weather is experienced. A slight gain in weight generally accompanies grazing during April and May if good rains are experienced in the early autumn.

In winter difficulty is again experienced in maintaining condition of any class of sheep. Ewes, in particular, suffer during the winter period, and frequently sheep drop 7 lb. to 10 lb. in weight.

In case of Farm B somewhat better conditions obtain. Hoggets and lambs increase rapidly in weight during the spring period and continue to do so during the greater part of the summer. Sheep tend to lose weight in the late summer and winter periods, but, owing to more robust development, the sheep are better able to withstand these adverse periods. The gains made by young stock on Moutere pastures, even on the better farms, are much below those made by the same class of stock when removed to top-dressed pastures containing a grass and clover mixture. The following sheep weights illustrate the differences which are characteristic of stock-condition on the different pastures which have been mentioned.

1. *Lambs on Top-dressed Subterranean-clover Mixture.*—Average live weights on 12th October, 1929, 25 lb.; 24th December, 1929, 68.5 lb.; 4th April, 1930, 86.5 lb.

2. *Same Class of Lambs on Farm A (Moutere Pasture).*—Average live weights on 2nd October, 1929, 18.6 lb.; 12th December, 1929, 49.3 lb.; 14th March, 1930, 53.4 lb.; 4th April, 1930, 48.1 lb.; 22nd May, 1930, 50.9 lb.

3. *Ewe Hoggets on Farm A (Moutere Pasture).*—Average live weights on 18th September, 1928, 53.5 lb.; 24th December, 1928, 72 lb.; 12th April, 1929, 75.5 lb.; 24th September, 1929, 66.5 lb.\*; 4th April, 1930, 74.3 lb.

4. *Ewe Hoggets on Farm B (Moutere Pasture).*—Average live weights on 11th September, 1928, 57.6 lb.; 24th January, 1929, 86.5 lb.; 19th April, 1929, 83.9 lb.; 16th October, 1929, 73.3 lb.\*; 14th March, 1930, 83.1 lb.

In connection with the field experiments which are being conducted on farms A and B considerable information is now available concerning the value of both lime and phosphate treatment of the land in improving the pasture and in securing better returns from stock. Owing to the great deterioration which has taken place in the pastures on farm A, the maximum effect of top-dressing treatment is not likely to be realized for several years. The following notes show, however, that considerable improvement has already been effected.

*Farm A (Poor Moutere Pasture).*—Block (1) treated with 18 cwt. ground limestone and 4 cwt. basic slag per acre: On this area a very great improvement in flora of the pasture has been effected—white clover and trefoil becoming prominent within six months of treatment. A block of 10 acres carried eighteen hoggets during the summer and autumn. During the winter fifteen ewes (rising two-tooths) were wintered. No deaths in ewes occurred. Ten lambs were born, of which six survived. Five ewes failed to get into lamb. At the conclusion of the winter period one ewe showed symptoms of kidney trouble. Feed was very scarce during the late winter and ewes dropped greatly in condition. If supplementary feed had been available a much higher lambing percentage would have been obtained.

Block (2)—Untreated 10-acre block: This block was stocked with six hoggets during the summer. Eight hoggets, including five ewes (rising two-tooths) were wintered. The sheep did very poorly. Two

\* After lambing.

ewes died and no lambs survived. The sheep which died were both affected with kidney trouble, which was a predisposing cause of death. In addition, another sheep had definite symptoms of kidney trouble at the conclusion of the winter period.

These experiments are being continued with a fresh line of sheep brought in from other districts where kidney trouble has not been experienced. Provision has been made for winter feed, and it is anticipated that better results will be obtained from the treated block than was the case during the first season.

*Farms.*—On farm B treatment of the pasture with basic slag at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre has given greatly increased returns. On this farm deterioration of pasture was not so bad as on farm A, there being a sprinkling of clover and trefoil in the flora. The ground was moister, favouring a more immediate effect of the basic slag, and giving much more growth in the late summer and autumn than was the case with the treated block on farm A. The following notes illustrate the effect of basic slag in improving stock returns :—

Block (1), 7 acres, treated with 4 cwt. per acre basic slag : This block was stocked with 13 ewe hoggets from the 11th September, 1928 to the 15th November, 1928. The number was then increased to sixteen. On the 19th April, 1929, the sheep had made an average gain of 30.3 lb. per head over the spring weights. The sheep dropped in condition during the winter, the average weight after lambing on the 16th October, 1929, being 80.6 lb. Ten lambs survived, and no loss of ewes was experienced during the winter period.

Block (2), 7 acres untreated : This block was stocked with seven ewe hoggets from the 11th September, 1928, to the 15th November, 1928. The number was then increased to ten and remained at this figure during the winter. On the 19th April, 1929, the sheep had made an average gain of 26.3 lb. per head. They lost condition during the winter, the average weight after lambing being only 73.3 lb. per head. Six lambs survived, and no deaths occurred in ewes during the winter period.

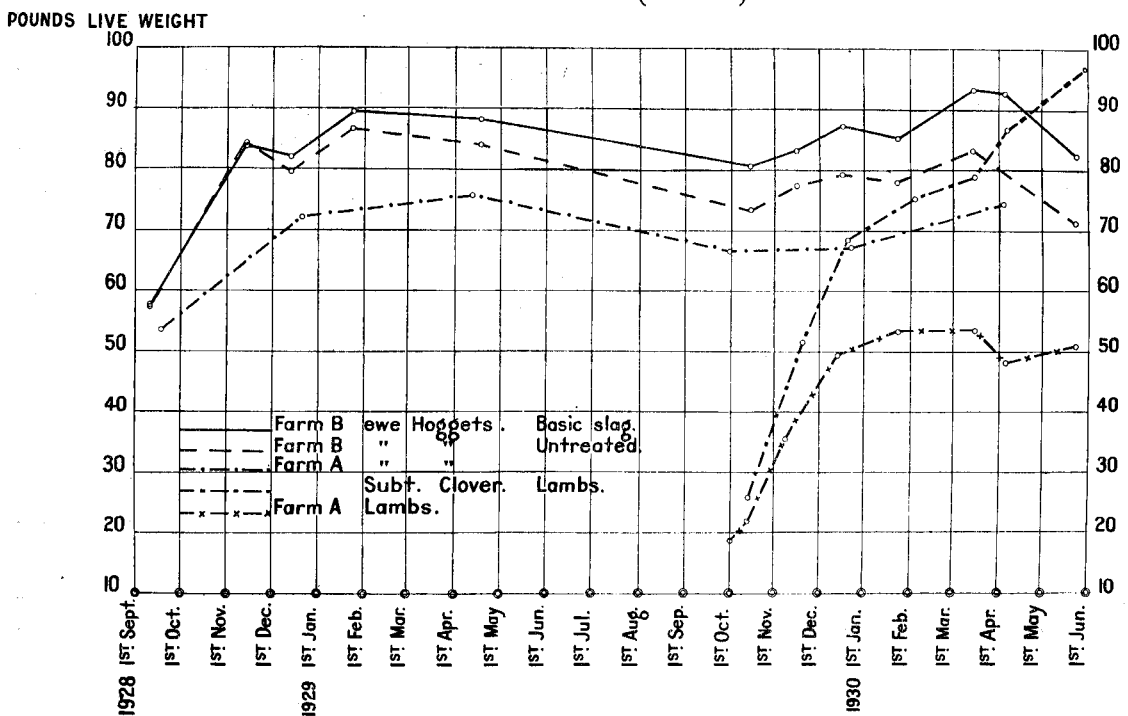
These experiments are being continued, and provision has been made for supplementary feed during the winter.

*Conclusion.*

The field experiments so far as they have gone have revealed the very low feeding-value of Moutere pasture. This has been confirmed by analyses of pasture samples (see Bulletin 19, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research). In the case of untreated pasture on a deteriorated farm, live-weight increase of stock is restricted to the spring and early summer periods of pasture-growth. During the late summer and the winter great difficulty occurs in maintaining condition of young stock. Ewes drop greatly in condition unless supplementary feed is available.

Treatment of the pasture with basic slag or lime and basic slag has given good results, enabling a higher stocking of the pasture and better returns to be obtained from the sheep. On a very deteriorated farm where much kidney trouble has been experienced the results obtained from the first season on the pasture treated with lime and phosphate are not entirely satisfactory. It appears probable that supplementary feed during the winter and the provision of one or more fields resown with English grasses and clovers will be essential in order to maintain ewes during the winter period, and enable satisfactory growth of lambs during the spring and early summer to be made.

MOUTERE PASTURES  
GROWTH CURVES (SHEEP).



**HUTT VALLEY LANDS SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.**  
**TRADING ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1930.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Land on hand, 1st April, 1929 .. ..	100,000		0				
Cost of subdivision, street-formation, and expenses in preparing land for sale .. ..	31,842		10				
Incidental expenses .. ..	1,414		17				
Balance—Transferred to Profit and Loss Account .. ..	58,647		18				
	£191,905		6		£191,905		6
			0				0
			0				0

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1930.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Administration expenses .. ..	3,416		16				
Interest on capital provided out of the Land for Settlements Account .. ..	6,811		19				
Losses written off .. ..	102		16				
Preliminary expenses—Cost of obtaining options, &c. .. ..	500		0				
Balance—Profit for year carried down .. ..	59,080		9				
	£69,912		2		£69,912		2
			7				7
			0				0
			0				0
Balance—Net profit to 31st March, 1930 .. ..	148,795		10				
	£148,795		10		£148,795		10
			0				0
			0				0

**BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1930.**

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
Land for Settlements Account:							
Moneys provided for—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Purchase of land .. ..	162,812		17	66,562		0	
Street-formation .. ..	199,061		16				
Incidental expenses .. ..	10,623		1				
			3				
			372,497				
			14				
			5				
Railways Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Account—Purchase of land .. ..			11,660				
			0				
			384,157				
			14				
			5				
Less Repayments under section 11 (2) of the Hutt Valley Lands Settlement Act, 1925—	£	s.	d.				
Land for Settlements Account .. ..	247,776		11				
Railway Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Account .. ..	11,660		0				
			259,436				
			11				
			5				
Capital .. ..			124,721				
			3				
			0				
Land for Settlements Account—Interest on capital provided for purchases of land, &c. ..			43,038				
			7				
			4				
Railway Improvement Authorization Act 1914 Account—Interest on cost of land .. ..			1,014				
			14				
			1				
Consolidated Fund—Administration expenses ..			11,530				
			18				
			9				
Sundry creditors—							
Education Department for amount wrongly credited to Hutt Valley Lands Settlement Account .. ..	£	s.	d.				
Miscellaneous .. ..	7,130		0				
			0				
			7,131				
			10				
			0				
Payments in advance—							
Rents .. ..			4				
Interest on sales .. ..			53				
Principal instalments .. ..			6				
			63				
			17				
			3				
Rents due but not accrued .. ..			2				
			15				
			11				
Writings-off in suspense .. ..			141				
			0				
			11				
Profit and Loss Account—							
Balance at 31st March, 1929 .. ..	89,715		1				
Profit for year .. ..	59,080		9				
			148,795				
			10				
			0				
	£336,439		18		£336,439		18
			1				1

J. B. THOMPSON, Under-Secretary for Lands.  
J. H. O'DONNELL, Controller of Accounts.

I hereby certify that the Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance Sheet have been duly examined and compared with the relative books and documents submitted for audit, and correctly state the position as disclosed thereby.

Signed J. H. FOWLER,  
Deputy Controller and Auditor General.

## TABLES.

**Table 1.**—RETURN SHOWING (APPROXIMATELY) POSITION OF LANDS IN THE DOMINION AT 31ST MARCH, 1930.

District.	Total Area sold or granted and held on Freehold.	Total Area reserved for Public Purposes.	Total Area of Crown Lands leased under all Tenures (exclusive of Reserves leased by Crown).	Total Area of Crown Lands available for Future Disposal.	Total Area of Native Land.	Land unfit for Settlement (including Area occupied by Rivers, Lakes, Roads, &c.).	Total Area in Land District.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
North Auckland ..	2,575,927	446,155	487,702	227,714	523,274	217,428	4,478,200
Auckland ..	2,569,736	1,106,131	939,817	780,000	1,651,754	1,173,135	8,220,573
Gisborne ..	1,130,548	431,793	514,251	78,120	1,056,065	308,714	3,519,491
Hawke's Bay ..	1,542,587	200,684	590,315	103,926	394,389	82,420	2,914,321
Taranaki ..	1,126,258	340,492	625,899	66,347	176,231	69,204	2,404,431
Wellington* ..	3,573,234	1,020,847	814,460	169,069	795,589	677,870	7,051,069
Nelson ..	657,672	2,361,580	786,061	138,000	30,051	741,636	4,715,000
Marlborough ..	788,445	355,123	1,500,856	21,621	..	101,955	2,768,000
Westland ..	161,991	2,007,592	766,181	458,447	..	469,167	3,863,378
Canterbury ..	3,550,481	1,434,636	3,981,801	2,336	..	509,176	9,478,430
Otago ..	1,994,233	957,273	5,452,250	38,466	..	651,900	9,094,122
Southland ..	1,850,150	4,259,551	1,532,459	137,740	..	103,347	7,883,247
Totals ..	21,521,262	14,921,857	17,992,052	2,221,786	4,627,353	5,105,952	66,390,262

\* Includes Chatham Islands.

Table 2.—LANDS SELECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1930.

Land District.	Cash.		Deferred Payment.		Renewable Lease.		Small Grazing-runs.		Pastoral Runs.		Pastoral Licenses in Mining Districts under Special Regulations.		Mining Districts Land Occupation Leases.		Miscellaneous Leases, &c.		Education Endowments.		Totals.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
North Auckland	39	1,004	69	8,514	71	17,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auckland	62	1,527	97	13,167	78	26,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne	3	16	..	..	9	5,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay	15	97	5	336	4	3,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki	11	432	15	1,491	55	23,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	32	318	285	7,640	49	13,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson	35	173	5	971	19	5,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marlborough	5	97	1	1	7	6,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland	5	186	..	..	16	2,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canterbury	23	145	6	530	40	7,589	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otago	47	114	1	14	19	4,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southland	9	50	6	2,107	26	6,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	286	4,159	490	34,771	393	120,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 3.—LANDS HELD ON LEASE AT 31ST MARCH, 1930.

Land District.	Deferred Payment.		Lease in Perpetuity.		Renewable Lease.		Occupation with Right of Purchase.		Small Grazing-runs.		Pastoral Runs.		Pastoral Licenses in Mining Districts.		Mining Districts Land Occupation Leases.		Perpetual Leases.		Miscellaneous Leases and Licenses.		Education Endowments.		Totals.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
North Auckland	421	28,619	425	842	163,982	796	135,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auckland	1,532	163,493	389	1,227	255,163	888	247,340	9	38,267	1	553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne	43	16,512	90	40,091	272	130,607	139	190,934	70	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay	109	42,066	413	110,968	514	203,860	178	53,319	23	47,404	12	85,832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki	124	14,816	607	153,581	436	150,129	418	177,730	3	3,422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	1,183	107,426	1,039	143,650	1,149	196,272	462	170,413	19	28,084	9	15,855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson	71	16,599	369	122,292	590	240,787	92	33,410	12	16,633	4	201,509	18	36,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marlborough	44	24,207	550	178,897	287	149,557	79	24,444	107	276,018	43	832,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland	53	4,561	354	41,268	641	77,022	24	5,473	..	..	49	742,510	133	56,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canterbury	103	23,027	1,454	251,707	909	359,899	11	1,620	146	472,751	123	2,809,739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otago	81	45,192	1,305	278,757	988	320,164	164	24,784	389	1,459,891	311	3,279,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southland	118	10,991	541	91,316	407	83,110	206	35,658	20	64,989	71	1,277,421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	3,906	497,509	7,536	1,587,286	8,262	2,330,552	3,457	1,002,942	798	2,598,393	625	9,254,343	633	139,872	681	17,266	166	6,832	6,936	1,140,157	4,061	815,631	37,061	19,390,783

\* Includes Thermal Springs District leases. † Includes agricultural leases. ‡ Includes Hammer Crown leases.  
 NOTE.—This table includes national endowments and education endowments, but excludes other endowments administered by Land Boards.

**Table 4.**—LANDS DISPOSED OF UNDER THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACTS TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1930.

Land District.	Area acquired.		Area of Land unlet, including Land forfeited, surrendered, or resumed and not relet, and also Land not yet offered for Selection.	Total Area purchased for Cash and made Freehold to Date.			Total Lands leased to Date.		Rent and other Payments received during the Year.	Total Receipts from Inception to 31st March, 1930.	
	Acres.	Acres.		Number of Purchasers.	Area.	Price realized.	Number of Selectors.	Area.			Annual Rental.
North Auckland	50,612	1,186	8,361	230	2,598	35,286	292	38,467	12,494	12,860	177,660
Auckland ..	354,361	77,675	21,032	744	134,014	295,054	884	121,640	32,498	37,376	960,822
Gisborne ..	87,050	391	12,757	47	7,087	54,034	217	66,815	23,743	24,814	267,324
Hawke's Bay ..	227,357	2,428	..	125	22,385	134,562	600	202,544	71,921	69,179	810,606
Taranaki ..	28,237	257	12	58	1,921	43,373	148	26,047	13,301	8,342	207,803
Wellington ..	161,038	1,073	738	454	14,150	161,958	988	145,077	78,275	93,316	1,169,315
Nelson ..	64,553	955	8,827	6	1,634	2,953	63	53,137	3,400	1,948	58,049
Marlborough ..	235,867	2,643	760	53	9,154	37,320	484	223,310	36,095	33,693	782,821
Westland ..	6,033	81	101	4	398	238	37	5,453	863	772	15,464
Canterbury ..	608,691	4,600	3,239	312	18,813	147,297	1,892	582,039	163,484	160,938	3,437,834
Otago ..	300,764	3,689	130	72	7,619	38,203	1,118	289,326	77,140	70,824	1,580,339
Southland ..	100,247	1,050	1,081	118	16,746	64,133	355	81,370	19,376	18,188	449,625
Totals ..	2,224,810	96,028	57,038	2,223	236,519	1,014,411	7,078	1,835,225	532,590	532,250	9,917,662

**Table 5.**—ENDOWMENT LANDS ADMINISTERED BY LAND BOARDS AND LEASED AT 31ST MARCH, 1930

Land District.	National Endowment.			Education Endowments.			Other Endowments.			Totals.		
	Number.	Area.	Annual Rental.	Number.	Area.	Annual Rental.	Number.	Area.	Annual Rental.	Number.	Area.	Annual Rental.
North Auckland	418	Acres. 87,990	£ 6,455	726	Acres. 42,599	£ 8,640	11	Acres. 1,733	£ 34	1,155	Acres. 132,322	£ 15,129
Auckland ..	577	176,392	7,445	170	53,326	3,753	4	942	25	751	230,660	11,223
Gisborne ..	71	147,313	10,290	71	40,424	8,189	10	115	204	152	187,852	18,683
Hawke's Bay ..	53	64,541	4,986	196	51,720	9,634	..	..	..	249	116,261	14,620
Taranaki ..	162	62,666	3,194	596	46,936	10,969	19	9,724	1,195	777	119,326	15,358
Wellington ..	116	61,916	4,368	521	103,763	30,869	63	22,256	2,854	700	187,935	38,091
Nelson ..	706	249,952	4,140	137	7,464	681	448	16,304	1,448	1,291	273,720	6,269
Marlborough ..	208	541,376	7,084	40	1,413	570	..	..	..	248	542,789	7,654
Westland ..	1,013	282,260	3,763	121	13,535	671	2	130	7	1,136	295,925	4,441
Canterbury ..	157	1,678,274	41,418	237	70,859	31,418	179	17,074	1,860	573	1,766,207	74,696
Otago ..	765	2,512,188	38,992	440	46,165	6,416	69	176,889	8,040	1,274	2,735,242	53,448
Southland ..	231	765,938	7,269	806	337,427	21,494	17	114,331	2,516	1,054	1,217,696	31,279
Totals ..	4,477	6,630,806	139,404	4,061	815,631	133,304	822	359,498	18,183	9,360	7,805,935	290,891

**Table 6.**—TOTAL RECEIPTS, ARREARS, AND POSTPONEMENTS OF RENT AT 31ST MARCH, 1930.

Land District.	Ordinary Crown Lands.	Land for Settlements.	Hutt Valley.	Cheviot Estate.	National Endowment Lands.	Education Endowment Lands.	Other Endowment Lands.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total Arrears.	Total Postponements.
North Auckland	£ 33,735	£ 12,860	..	..	£ 5,645	£ 8,954	£ 223	£ 480	£ 61,897	£ 15,240	£ 4,738
Auckland ..	68,749	37,376	..	..	5,880	3,172	76	3,061	118,314	13,550	10,712
Gisborne ..	22,431	30,693	..	..	10,122	9,086	123	359	72,814	4,175	6,523
Hawke's Bay ..	56,508	69,179	..	..	4,284	9,096	721	66	139,854	2,716	25,741
Taranaki ..	19,790	8,342	..	..	1,364	10,994	933	8,891	50,314	11,152	2,119
Wellington ..	41,571	93,316	44,856	..	4,689	29,572	4,791	5,393	224,188	18,083	21,887
Nelson ..	6,207	1,948	..	..	3,515	602	1,543	234	14,049	3,422	1,683
Marlborough ..	11,864	33,794	..	..	8,059	595	..	268	54,580	1,610	3,556
Westland ..	5,501	772	..	..	7,140	665	13	202	14,293	1,441	51
Canterbury ..	33,049	160,938	..	17,268	43,192	30,027	1,866	725	287,065	13,062	28,994
Otago ..	43,681	70,824	..	..	39,868	6,759	7,065	1,990	170,187	1,340	10,589
Southland ..	16,820	18,188	..	..	7,848	21,400	2,462	833	67,551	2,791	2,500
Totals ..	359,906	538,230	44,856	17,268	141,606	130,922	19,816	22,502	1,275,106	88,582	119,093

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (750 copies) £55.

By Authority: W. A. G. SKINNER, Government Printer, Wellington.—1930.