

1937.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1937.

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

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

SIR,—

Native Department, Wellington, 26th October, 1937.

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report upon the activities of this Department, excluding Native-land development, which is the subject of a separate report submitted by the Board of Native Affairs. The report covers the financial year ended 31st March, 1937.

I have, &c.,

O. N. CAMPBELL, Under-Secretary and Native Trustee.

The Right Hon. M. J. Savage,  
Minister of Native Affairs.

## GENERAL REPORT.

During the past year the increasing activity of the Department has been maintained in all its branches, and a detailed *résumé* of the work is presented which indicates the widening field of operations.

The extent of these activities may now be summarized as follows:—

- Native-land development and assistance to Maori farmers.
- Promotion of employment amongst Maoris.
- General Maori welfare.
- Native Land Courts.
- Trustee activities (Maori Land Boards, Native Trust Office, and East Coast Trust Commission).
- Native land consolidation.

Since the establishment of the Native Land Court the Dominion has been divided into Court Districts, which number seven, as follows:—

District.	Headquarters.
Tokerau .. .. .	.. Auckland.
Waikato-Maniapoto .. .. .	.. Auckland.
Wairariki .. .. .	.. Rotorua.
Tairāwhiti .. .. .	.. Gisborne.
Aotea .. .. .	.. Wanganui.
Ikaroa .. .. .	.. Wellington.
South Island .. .. .	.. Wellington.

These districts also correspond with the Maori Land Board boundaries, and the Judges and Registrars of the Courts are respectively the Presidents and Administrative officers of the Boards.

With the inauguration of the Native-land-development policy the use of public moneys by the Department has increased considerably and a greater degree of organization has become necessary. The headquarters of each Native Land Court district has become a district office of the Department under the aegis of the Registrar, and the work has been largely decentralized under Head Office control.

## BOARD OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Established by the Board of Native Affairs Act, 1934-35, this Board succeeded the Native Land Settlement Board, which, constituted in 1932 with the main object of exercising control over expenditure on Native-land-development schemes, absorbed the functions of the Native Trust Board and the Native Land Purchase Board.

The Board of Native Affairs now exercises control over the investments of the Native Trustee, the Maori Land Boards, and the East Coast Commissioner, over the expenditure of all farming operations undertaken by these bodies, and over the development and settlement of Native lands from funds appropriated by Parliament.

## NATIVE-LAND DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE TO MAORI FARMERS.

The settlement of Native land has for many years been a vexed question, and many and varied have been the attempts to deal with it. The problem has always been a major one, and the departmental report for the year ended 31st March, 1911, drew attention to the effect the passing of the Native Land Act, 1909, as contributing to the elimination of the cry of "unoccupied Native land." This was accomplished, however, by the then policy of encouraging the alienation of Native lands, both to the Crown (for European settlement) and to private persons. The effect of this policy, whilst accelerating land-settlement generally, was to deprive the Native race of its lands and to create a *rentier* class of the non-sellers. It did not solve the problem of those lands which remained in Native occupation, but the provision made for the incorporation of the owners of areas of Native land was of some assistance in enabling them to raise finance for the farming of their lands themselves. Comparatively little use was, however, made of this provision except for the settlement of large holdings as sheep and cattle grazing propositions.

Between 1909 and 1929 two major attempts to meet the difficulty were made—viz., provision for the Maori Land Boards to make advances to Maori farmers and provision for consolidation of Native land titles. Much use was made of the former authority and many Maoris were assisted on their farms, but the available resources were too limited to be of widespread and lasting effect. The consolidation of Native land titles was a preliminary step towards providing the owners with a means of raising farming finance, but a shortage of trained officers necessary to complete this very important and intricate work has retarded progress, and the benefits expected to accrue from this policy are not yet fully demonstrated.

By far the most effective step towards the settlement of Native land is the scheme of Native-land development financed by the State which was inaugurated by section 23 of the Native Land Amendment Act, 1929. This policy has been pushed steadily ahead since that date, and the operations are now so extensive that they are covered by a separate parliamentary paper, G.-10.

## PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT AMONGST MAORIS.

When the Unemployment Act, 1930, was passed, the Native race was excluded from its operation, but provision was made for Natives to elect to become contributors to the Unemployment (now Employment Promotion) Fund.

The Natives were slow to take advantage of this provision, but either through force of circumstances or by observation of its operation amongst their pakeha brethren they gradually became more interested, until there are now over thirteen thousand Maoris accepted as contributors to the fund. This procedure is normally a preliminary to registration on the employment register, though some who have become contributors have done so with the object of obtaining subsidies on works carried out on their lands.

From the beginning it has been the policy to place Maori relief-workers on land-development work either on departmental schemes or on lands owned or occupied by Maoris. Much useful work has been accomplished in this direction, and the workers have invariably been employed under contract conditions, thus ensuring greater effort and value for payments made. Since 1930 the sum of £525,300 has been spent under this heading, and an amount of £275,000 will be provided on the estimates for 1937-38.

## GENERAL MAORI WELFARE.

The total Maori population as disclosed by the 1936 census (82,664) is the highest recorded since Native statistics have been kept. The lowest figure (39,854) was recorded in 1896, but, although the earlier census return was only an approximate figure, it can be stated with certainty that there has been an unmistakable increase in population during the last three or four decades.

The gain in population is due in some measure to the interest taken by the Department in co-operation with the health authorities (assisted by the Maori Councils) in the encouragement of and assistance towards better sanitation, hygiene, and water-supplies in pas, the greater use of hospital and obstetrical treatment, and the advice and treatment given by the Native Health Nurses and Native Medical Officers. This Department contributes to the Health Department out of the Civil List the sum of £3,600 for these purposes, and the various Maori Trust Boards assist in a small way by monetary grants. The Native Trustee contributes the sum of £450 towards the salaries of medical officers in the Wellington and Nelson districts out of benefit funds under his control.

The three Maori Trust Boards—Arawa, Tuwharetoa, and Taranaki—are doing good service towards the betterment of the tribes within their districts by utilizing the bulk of their funds for improvements and sanitation of the various pas, the provision of educational facilities, and the general alleviation of distress.

After the contribution of £3,600 out of the sum of £7,000 provided annually from the Civil list for Native purposes the balance is utilized in the main towards small food and clothing allowances to extremely indigent Natives. The calls on this fund were so great that the average allowance was particularly small, but the introduction of the invalidity pension legislation benefited most of these cases, and comparatively few now remain a charge on the fund.

Another source from which much good towards the general welfare of the Maori has resulted is the Maori Purposes Fund (see Maori Purposes Fund Act, 1934–35), which was established in 1924 by contributions totalling £90,000 from the profits of the Maori Land Boards. The total expenditure of £96,274 to 31st March, 1937, includes educational, £30,178; pas, buildings, and sickness, £21,030; arts and crafts and ethnological research, £18,977; Te Aute College buildings, £10,970. The accounts are kept by the Native Trustee, who makes disbursements on the order of the Maori Purposes Fund Board.

#### MAORI LAND BOARDS.

These Boards, which number seven, operating separately, succeeded the Maori Land Councils in 1905, and their main functions as originally constituted were (1) to administer on behalf of the beneficial owners areas of Native land vested in them, (2) to act as the agent of the Native owners in respect of alienations under Part XVIII of the Native Land Act, (3) to administer trust funds arising out of alienations, and (4) to confirm or dismiss all alienations affecting Native land. By section 2 of the Native Land Amendment Act, 1932, this latter function was transferred to the Native Land Courts.

In the course of administration the Boards collect and distribute large sums of money annually, being the proceeds of alienations—rents, royalties, purchase-moneys, &c. The total collections for the year under review amounted to £295,437 (the payments were £313,171), and the number of beneficiaries personal accounts at the 31st March, 1937, was 73,200.

It is inevitable that accumulations of personal credits become unclaimed from time to time and for varying periods, pending applications for succession, and these accumulations, together with trust funds held for administration, provide the source from which investments are made by the Boards. These surplus funds were for many years invested on deposit with the Native Trustee, who allowed interest at the Common Fund rate. The Amendment Act of 1922 authorized the Boards to advance moneys upon mortgage, and the Amendment Act of 1926 empowered the Boards to also advance funds for farming and other purposes in respect of Native freehold land. The bulk of the Boards' advances are to Maori settlers, who are required to give proper and valid securities over their farming lands; or on lands vested in the Boards and farmed for the benefit of the owners. These trust-moneys, however, in view of their limitation, have proved inadequate to meet the demands for financial assistance, but, nevertheless, have been the means of establishing a considerable number of Native farmers.

The funds held or invested by the seven Maori Land Boards at the 31st March, 1937, were as follows:—

Government securities	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,828
Mortgages and charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	464,243
On deposit with Native Trustee	..	..	..	..	..	..	163,602
Cash balances	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,108
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>£701,781</u>

The Native land remaining vested in the Maori Land Boards at 31st March, 1937, was 653,268 acres.

#### NATIVE TRUSTEE.

The Native Trust Office, which was established in 1921, has since 1934 been amalgamated with the Native Department. The work of this division of the Department is very similar to that undertaken by the Public Trust Office, except that it is confined to Natives and Native land, and brief particulars of the varied activities are as follows:—

*Reserves.*—A number of Native reserves are vested in the Native Trustee by statute for administration, and leases are arranged and the rentals collected and disbursed on lines similar to those adopted by the Maori Land Boards.

The annual rent-roll from leases is £41,000, which sum is distributed periodically to approximately ten thousand beneficial owners.

These reserves are as follows:—

	Acres.
West Coast Settlement Reserves (Taranaki)	72,000
Town of Greymouth	500
North Island tenths (Wellington City)	38
Palmerston North City	71
Other North Island reserves	4,000
South Island tenths (Nelson City and district)	4,200
Other South Island reserves	13,500

*Estates.*—The Native Trustee is statutory trustee for Maori mental patients and convicts. He is frequently appointed by the Court the executor and administrator of the estates of deceased Natives, the trustee of minors and other Natives under disability, the receiver in respect of Native lands for which the owners cannot be traced, &c. He may also accept for administration funds belonging to Natives. The Native Trustee and the Maori Land Boards alone can give a good discharge for the proceeds of the sale of Native land in excess of £10 due to Native minors.

The estates at present under administration number 2,196, and the amount of funds held to their credit is £117,962.

*Stations.*—The Consolidated Act of 1930 empowers the Native Trustee to engage in farming on behalf of the beneficial owners of Native land vested in him for the purpose. Seven stations are at present being farmed under this provision, comprising a total area of 38,162 acres. Further particulars in connection with these stations are contained in parliamentary paper G.—10.

In addition to these stations, other properties are being farmed by the Native Trustee, either in the course of the administration of an estate or by reason of the fact that they have been acquired through the default of a mortgagor.

*Investments and Funds.*—The finance of the Native Trust Office is derived mainly from the funds held to the credit of beneficiaries, but where these are insufficient for the purposes of the Office the Treasury may be called upon to advance moneys out of the Consolidated Fund or from the Public Works Fund.

The following were the amounts invested or held at 31st March, 1937 :—

Local bodies' securities .. .. .	£	5,100
Mortgages—	£	
To Natives .. .. .	437,049	
To others .. .. .	9,778	
	—	446,827
Station and other overdrafts .. .. .		146,553
Properties acquired under mortgages .. .. .		12,644
Cash balance .. .. .		11,544
		<u>£622,668</u>

The Native Trustee's liability to beneficiaries at the 31st March, 1937, was £461,635, and his accumulated reserves amounted to £114,673.

#### EAST COAST TRUST LANDS.

These are now administered and controlled by the East Coast Commissioner (whose office is at Gisborne) under Part IV of the Native Purposes Act, 1931, and comprise an area of 223,061 acres. Some of these lands are actively farmed by the Commissioner and some are leased by him. Most of the leases will expire in 1942 and 1943, by which date the Commissioner will be required to formulate a policy for dealing with these areas. Although the Native Department has no jurisdiction over the Commissioner, he is an appointed member of the Board of Native Affairs, which exercises control over his investments and farming operations.

Further information relating to the operations of the East Coast Commissioner is shown in parliamentary paper G.—10.

#### NATIVE LAND COURTS.

These Courts, together with the Native Appellate Court, serve an indispensable purpose in the settlement and adjustment of all claims as between Natives, particularly with regard to their ownership of land. Their need to-day is just as necessary as in the earlier days of European colonization, and the protection they afford to the Native in his land dealings is an essential safeguard against malpractice.

The business transacted by the Courts during the year is set out in Table A.

#### NATIVE LAND LAWS.

The Native Land Amendment Act, 1936, and the Native Purposes Act, 1936, came into operation on the 31st October, 1936.

Part I of the former Act consolidated and amplified the provisions of section 522 of the Native Land Act, 1931 (relating to the development of Native land). This enactment remedied defects in the law which became apparent as development proceeded and not only clarified the law, but extended it to cover cases which it was intended to cover. Part II, in addition to re-enacting and clarifying subsection (7) of section 522 aforesaid relating to advances to Maoris for the farming of lands not declared subject to Part I, contains an important amendment to the Native land laws empowering the Native Land Court to appoint a trustee for a Native whose disability does not come within the provisions of Part X of the Native Land Act, 1931, thus bringing its powers more into line with those of the Supreme Court relating to the making of protection orders under the Aged and Infirm Persons Protection Act, 1912.

The Native Purposes Act, 1936, contains the usual empowering clauses for the adjustment of claims and disputes, &c., relating to specified areas of Native land. Also by this Act the powers of the Maori Councils to make by-laws for the construction, maintenance, and control of water-supplies to Maori kaingas, villages, and pas were extended to enable them to impose charges in relation to those supplies.

#### NATIVE LAND CONSOLIDATION.

Although provision was contained in the 1909 Act for schemes of consolidation, very little progress was made in the consolidation of Native land titles until the legislation was somewhat extended in 1927. In that and the following year several schemes were commenced and a number of these have

been partially completed. Much data has been collected and preliminary work undertaken, but, mainly owing to the inauguration of Native-land development by the legislation of 1929, the trained staff available were diverted to the new activity, and it has not yet been possible for officers to devote their whole time again to the important work of consolidation nor for others to be trained in the specialized knowledge required.

Although the prosecution of the Native-land-development policy is considered to be of greater importance, progress on consolidation work will be maintained as circumstances permit.

The schemes undertaken up to the present are referred to briefly in the reports from districts.

#### DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFF.

Prior to the initiation of the policy of Native-land development, late in 1929, the work of the Department arose out of the operations of the Native Land Courts, the Maori Land Boards, and the Native Land Purchase Board, combined with the general administration of the Native Land Act, 1909, including the then newly commenced activity of consolidation of Native land titles. The staff of the Department in 1929 numbered 97 and was adequate to cope with the work. At the same date the Native Trust Office functioned as a separate Department and engaged a staff of 33.

As a direct result of the policy of Native-land development a long-overdue reorganization was effected in 1933, which paved the way to a more complete decentralization of work, when the acute shortage of staff in the districts was remedied.

With the steady expansion of business in respect of both Native-land development and Maori unemployment it has been necessary to provide a relative increase in staff, particularly in the field. Seven sub-offices have been established at Kaitaia, Kaikohe, Whangarei, Te Kuiti, Whakatane, Wairoa, and Tikitiki under the control of the Registrars of the respective districts.

The staff of the Department at 31st March, 1937, totalled 266 permanent and temporary officers.

Closely allied to the large increase in staff is the question of office accommodation. The office at Rotorua has undergone extensive alterations, and negotiations are in train for the alteration and extension of the Auckland and Wanganui offices. The Head Office of the Department moved during the year from its cramped quarters in the Government Buildings annexe to more commodious premises in "Invicta House," Johnston Street. The Wellington district office has remained in the Government Buildings annexe, but better accommodation has become an urgent necessity, and endeavours are being made to remedy the position.

Except in the case of the Wellington district office, accommodation for Court, Board, and departmental activities in the districts has been provided out of the funds of the respective Maori Land Boards at no cost to the State.

The following money figures indicate the volume of business transacted during the past year:—

—	Total Payments.	Total Receipts.
Consolidated Fund—	£	£
Civil List Native Purposes .. .. .	5,669	..
Vote : Native .. .. .	310,332	23,275
Court fees .. .. .	..	6,236
Public Works Fund—		
Vote : Native Land Settlement .. .. .	521,961	409,642*
Native Trustee's Account .. .. .	308,917	312,117
Maori Land Boards .. .. .	313,171†	295,437†
Total .. .. .	£1,460,050	£1,046,707

\* Does not include loan-moneys, but includes grants of £200,000 from vote "Native," and £40,000 from the Employment Promotion Fund. † Does not include deposits and withdrawals in respect of Deposit Accounts with Native Trustee.

#### NATIVE HOUSING.

In last year's report reference was made to the position of the regulations under the Native Housing Act, 1935. These were approved by the Governor-General in Council during the year and were gazetted in January, 1937. Suitable instructions and forms were set up to cope with the anticipated rush of applications, but their issue was delayed until early in March, with the result that it was not possible for applications to be dealt with by the Board of Native Affairs before the end of the financial year.

Owing to the type of security offered, each application necessitates much investigation work in the district offices, and it has been found necessary to detail officers in each district for this special duty.

The sum of £100,000 will be provided from the Public Works Fund, vote "Native land settlement" for 1937-38 for advances under the Native Housing Act to Natives for the erection of houses, and an additional sum of £50,000 will also be provided from the Consolidated Fund vote "Native" as a grant to the Native Trustee to form a revolving fund for the purpose of housing for indigent Natives.

This activity of the Department must necessarily become one of major importance.

## ALIENATIONS OF NATIVE LAND.

Although, compared with last year, the number of alienations other than to the Crown increased by 53 to 525, the area affected decreased by 41,739 acres to 49,793 acres. Particulars are as follow :—

	1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Sales .. .. .	196	Acres. 20,480	248	Acres. 14,881
Leases .. .. .	276	71,052	277	34,912
Totals .. .. .	472	91,532	525	49,793

Native land purchased by the Crown totalled 71 acres only, compared with a yearly average since 1910 of 123,134 acres. A total of 3,324,813 acres have been acquired by the Crown since the passing of the Native Land Act, 1909.

The estimated area of Native land still owned by Maoris in the Dominion, much of it of inferior quality, is slightly in excess of 4,000,000 acres, an average of under 50 acres per head of the Maori population. There are approximately only 200,000 acres of Native land in the South Island, where the Maori population numbers 3,262.

## NATIVE HOSTELRIES.

These are established in certain localities, principally towns, where Maoris find difficulty in obtaining accommodation. Rigid rules relating to sanitation, limitation of stay, conduct, &c., govern these hostelries, which are expressly for the use and convenience of travelling Maoris. The hostelries are situated at Tuakau, Tauranga, New Plymouth, Bluff, Havelock, Auckland, and Nelson. The four first mentioned are financed mainly from the Civil List, Native Purposes, and the latter three from funds administered by the Native Trustee. Statistics are not kept for all of these hostelries, but for New Plymouth alone the number of Natives accommodated during the year was 400.

## DISTRICT REPORTS.

Brief extracts from reports, as under, on the departmental operations in each district (exclusive of Native-land development) will prove of interest. Each district has its separate problems, all dealing with the general welfare of the Maori people.

## TOKERAU DISTRICT.

Court activities have radically changed since consolidation of titles began in the north. No longer are useless partitions and expensive and unnecessary surveys desired by the Natives or allowed by the Native Land Court. Family disputes and conflicting occupational rights are usually adjusted by experienced consolidation officers and staff surveyors at friendly meetings in the villages. The Court itself visits the villages now to enable the old people to attend, to save the Natives the expense of visiting the towns, and to permit of convenient inspection of the lands under action. These visits to the villages, together with tactful handling of a sensitive but virile people, have engendered a feeling of friendliness between family groups long at enmity with each other. The results are seen in frequent reconciliations in acts of outstanding generosity towards former enemies, and in the happiness and joy of the people as each final consolidation sitting stabilizes the individual titles they have been waiting for for many years.

The present stage of consolidation of titles in the Tokerau District is evidenced by the following figures as at 31st December, 1936 :—

Total Native area under consolidation (acres)	..	..	..	522,287
Number of Native blocks .. .. .	..	..	..	6,583
Number of owners prior to consolidation	..	..	..	42,266
Further successors under consolidation	..	..	..	48,194
Number of sections finally consolidated	..	..	..	1,293
Area finally consolidated (acres)	..	..	..	81,135
Individuals in consolidated titles (including children)	..	..	..	5,086
Number of development units	..	..	..	883
Number of further sections ready for development	..	..	..	111

In addition, most of the laborious detail work of consolidation has been finished for the remaining 441,000 acres. Thus there is a separate card for every Native in North Auckland showing all his share interests in land and their values. Also data lists with names, shares, and values have been prepared for every Native block in the north. Coloured lithos show the location of all Native land in each county. Numerous topographical plans are ready. Also the grouping arrangements for all families have been ascertained and noted up.

Therefore, what remains to be done to complete consolidation of titles in North Auckland is the finalizing effort, namely:—

- (1) More topographical sketches.
- (2) Final consolidation conferences between Natives and the field officers.
- (3) Final sittings of Native Land Court.
- (4) Clerical summarizing and adjusting in Auckland office to prepare for Minister's approval and for issue of Court orders for title.

It is most regrettable that finality has been delayed for years through shortage of staff, but it is hoped to finish Mangonui and Whangaroa consolidation of Native titles this coming summer.

Better housing-conditions, more dental treatment, a wider knowledge of the nutrition value of various foods, and closer attention to ordinary health precautions are what are needed in the North. In these matters the Native Department is co-operating with the other Departments concerned and seeing every sign of good results being achieved.

Education of Natives in the North is leaning towards those subjects which will help the young Maori to cope with the battle of life. Thus everywhere throughout the tribes there is a keen desire to have cookery rooms and workshops established as adjuncts to the village school, with club-rooms where the young people might indulge in musical evenings and debates and games as relief from the monotony of dairying life. Something like this is essential to provide mental relief and change, and stop the drift of young Maoris to the towns.

*Growing Maori Population.*—An astonishing increase is seen everywhere throughout the North, particularly in the territories of the Rarawa and Aupouri tribes, who for the most part are located alongside or close to the sea. A combined school sports gathering at Panguru on the Hokianga will bring together five hundred vigorous Maori children. At Te Kao, on Parengarenga Harbour, the school roll has increased from 56 to 122 in the last decade. This state of affairs, if accentuated as it will be by even more rapid increases in the near future, must raise new problems for administrators to face, and an early effort should therefore be made to guide it into a channel where it will be a service and a source of strength to New Zealand.

#### WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO DISTRICT.

This district of the Court extends approximately from Auckland in the north to Taumarunui in the south. Nine sittings of the Court were held during the year in Auckland and on circuit at Thames, Ngaruawahia, and Te Kuiti, the number of sitting-days being 133. The normal business of the Court was well maintained during the year and involved consideration by the Judge of applications in all aspects of the Court's jurisdiction. Applications for succession to interests in Native land, as is usual, predominated, and, in addition, a large number of questions involving partitions, alienations, trusteeship, and probate were brought forward for consideration and decision. Owing, perhaps, to the improved economic outlook there is a tendency for dealings in Native land to increase. The Court has, of course, statutory duties imposed upon it in connection with alienations, but the policy of the Government to encourage development by the Natives themselves throws an additional duty upon the Court to scrutinize these transactions with that consideration in mind.

In addition to the usual routine Court work a large number of matters have been dealt with in Chambers. The Judge of the district has also attended a number of sittings of the Native Appellate Court.

*Consolidation.*—In the Maniapoto district various schemes of consolidation have been in progress for a number of years. Of late, however, the Court has been hampered in the completion of these schemes by lack of experienced staff, the Department having found it necessary to withdraw the staff engaged on this work on to other duties. A decision was therefore taken during the year to complete the schemes up to a point where they could be conveniently halted. This has been done and the necessary orders made during the year. Actual completion of the orders will have to await survey in many instances, and this is held up pending a final determination of departmental policy on this point. The work is now in a position where all interests dealt with have been accounted for and is in such a state that the process of consolidation may be recommenced when the time is considered to be opportune. Parliamentary paper G.—10 (1932) sets out at some length the position in the King-country at the time consolidation of interests was launched.

*Maori Land Board.*—The vested lands of the Board are extensive and the Board has an important trusteeship to perform in connection with these areas. The lands are held by the Board under the provisions of Part XIV of the Native Land Act, 1931. The demand for areas for leasing has increased and further leases have been granted during the year, but for various reasons a number of blocks still remain unoccupied. In common with other leasing authorities, the Board has been affected by the provisions of the Mortgagees and Lessees Rehabilitation Act, 1936. Applications for relief have been received from a number of the Board's tenants and are now being dealt with. The Board also acts as a statutory agent for Native owners under the provisions of Part XVIII of the Native Land Act, 1931, and in other cases.

The Board has collected during the year considerable sums by way of rents on account of Native beneficiaries and, in addition, a very considerable proportion of purchase-money payable on sales is paid to and distributed by the Board. In all cases, where on inquiry it is deemed desirable, moneys available are held by the Board under the provisions of section 281 of the Native Land Act, 1931. The moneys so held are invested on behalf of the beneficial owners or disbursed for approved purposes. In the course of the year in a number of cases houses have been built with such moneys for beneficiaries; stock, manures, and farming implements purchased; payments have been made for the education and advancement in life of minors; and in one instance a farm was purchased out of funds held for two of the Board's beneficiaries.

*Board's Finances.*—The book value of the assets of the Board amounts to £126,493. Of this sum, £56,482 is represented by cash in hand or at call. The remainder consists of mortgages, freehold properties, and other miscellaneous assets. Two of the Board's properties, representing an asset value of £11,547, are being further developed by the Department, and the Board has agreed to permit such development expenditure to be a first charge on the properties. The liabilities of the Board to its beneficiaries total £91,783, and the total reserves amount, in round figures, to £34,000.

During the year £61,118 was received on account of beneficiaries, and an amount of £61,533 was distributed. The excess of income over the Board's administration and other expenses amounted to £592, from which it will be noted that while the finances of the Board are sound and its reserves ample large profits are not being accumulated at the expense of beneficiaries.

*Land-development.*—The Board has for many years pursued a policy of investing its funds as far as possible for the benefit of Native beneficiaries and large sums have been lent to Native farmers with, on the whole, satisfactory results. Native-development schemes at Waipipi (Hakona) and Kaihau (Tahuna) were originally financed out of Board's funds. These schemes have now been taken over by the Department and the expenditure of the Board repaid. By reason of the operations of the Board of Native Affairs the farming operations of the Board are now somewhat restricted.

#### WAIARIKI DISTRICT.

*General.*—This district, in which there has been such extensive activity, has been somewhat handicapped from an administrative point of view by the fact that for several years no resident Judge has had his headquarters at Rotorua. While Judge Carr performed the judicial functions of the district in his customary efficient manner the absence of a resident judicial officer in an area which had made such rapid advances in the direction of the rehabilitation of the Native race on their own lands was at times distinctly felt. To the Natives the Judge represents the *mana* of the Court, and ready access to him is a feature to which they have become accustomed through the passing of the years. It is pleasing to report that arrangements have been made whereby this disability will be removed by the return in June, 1937, of Judge H. F. Ayson, C.M.G., who not only has been a former Judge of the district, but has, in addition, a wide judicial and administrative experience in the capacity of Resident Commissioner and Judge of both the High Court and Native Land Court of the Cook Islands.

*Court Activities.*—The improved economic conditions are reflected in the increased business which has come before the Court during the year under review.

The number of applications for confirmation of alienations exceeded those of the previous year. Dealings relating to timber have shown a marked increase and have required special consideration. In these matters the policy of the Court has been to decline confirmation of sales of timber on a royalty basis, stipulating that the consideration must in all cases be on the basis of the value of the timber as disclosed by an appraisal made by the State Forest Service. There has, however, been a tendency amongst certain timber-millers to negotiate privately with some of the owners for the sale of timber at rates below market value and under various forms of agreements which are not submitted to the Court for confirmation. While such alienations are invalid, the Court, in the absence of a motion for an injunction by an aggrieved party, has no adequate means of preventing such evasions of the law, as the timber is often disposed of before the Court is aware of the position. Legislation to make it an offence to sell or remove standing timber from Native land except in pursuance of a confirmed agreement appears to be necessary. With a view to ensuring that Natives do not alienate land which could reasonably be developed under Part I of the Native Land Act, 1936, and thus tend to make themselves landless, the Court is becoming particularly searching as to the circumstances of the alienors, especially in those cases where the proposed vendor or lessor is deriving benefit from some form of Government employment assistance.

*Board Finances.*—The position of the Board's finances is satisfactory. The policy of the Court—to stipulate on confirmation that the proceeds of alienations by way of sales and leases should be paid to the Board for distribution to the beneficiaries entitled—has been maintained. There is also a growing tendency to utilize the machinery of the Board as the medium of the receipt and disbursement of funds accruing to Natives from various sources. During the year under review the total receipts were £33,975, while disbursements were £35,802. The liability of the Board to the Native beneficiaries at 31st March, 1937, was £54,275, the majority of the funds being nominally at call. Liquid funds in cash and deposits totalled £21,019, providing more than an adequate cover against disbursements exceeding current receipts. However, as the funds held by the Board at call show a tendency to increase it is the Board's intention to make further investments in approved farming securities when opportunity offers.

After providing for a contribution of £1,260 towards administration costs the balance of income over expenditure for the year was £1,650.

*Investments.*—Mortgage investments amount to £27,615. Of this sum, £16,985 is invested in farming properties managed by the Board, and the balance principally in advances to Natives who are farming their own holdings. These investments are under the control of the Native Department's Supervisors, who advise and supervise the farming operations. While in most instances further development-work is financed out of revenue there has been a general reduction in the indebtedness of the various Board mortgagors, a result attributable to the energy and progress of the Maori farmers combined with improved economic conditions.

Common Fund investments total £68,936, including £49,996 invested in a farming property and £18,940 held on deposit by the Native Trustee.



*Health and Living-conditions of Natives.*—Generally speaking, there has been a marked improvement in the health of the Natives of this district. It is significant that this is particularly evident, and especially so as regards infant-mortality, in areas where land-development is in progress. During the past year a large number of prominent elders of the race have passed away, and their loss is severely felt in the councils of their respective hapus and tribes.

Living-conditions have been improved considerably where land-development is in progress, and many Natives are seeking to improve their positions under the provisions of the Native Housing Act.

*Consolidation Schemes.*—There are eighteen consolidation schemes affecting four land districts and embracing seven counties. The total area involved is 891,855 acres, comprised in 5,321 titles, with a total of 68,689 owners to be dealt with. The titles are necessarily separate and distinct, but the same Native may appear many times in a series either as an original owner or by succession to a deceased owner.

Prior to the introduction of land-development in 1930, three schemes—namely, Maketu, Taheke, and Ruatoki—were in the course of field action, while the data for the other schemes was being prepared within the office. The Ruatoki Scheme proper (21,266 acres) was completed, except for the survey of new titles, in 1933, and the Maketu Scheme (4,330 acres) was completed and surveyed during the same year. The Taheke Scheme (19,775 acres) has been submitted for Ministerial approval. Apart from the above three schemes, little consolidation work was attempted until early in 1936, when the consolidation officers were released entirely from development duties. Works undertaken during the year are as follows :—

(a) Area for which titles were issued during 1936–37 financial year :—	Acres.
(1) Waiohau - Te Teko series .. .. .	7,773
(2) Rotomahana Parekarangi Scheme .. .. .	29
	7,802
(b) Area under action but not completed at close of 1936–37 financial year :—	
(1) Ngaitai Scheme .. .. .	27,495
(2) Horohoro series .. .. .	6,170
	33,665

#### TAIRAWHITI DISTRICT.

*Native Land Court Activities.*—In the Tairāwhiti district the work of the Native Land Court continues to increase. The inconvenience caused to applicants and litigants through the Judge of the district being compelled to take also the Native Land Court sittings of the Waiariki district will be remedied early in the year by the appointment of Judge Ayson to the Waiariki district.

#### *Consolidation Schemes :—*

- (1) Tutaekuri : The land involved in the Tutaekuri Consolidation Scheme comprises 3,745 acres. The scheme was finalized during the year by the issue of twenty-five new title orders.
- (2) Mohaka : This scheme comprises the Mohaka, Waihua, Waipapa, Putere, Whareraurakau, and Rotokakarangu Blocks, having an area of 42,300 acres. This scheme was commenced in 1930, when grouping was effected. Location work was confined to an award of approximately 5,000 acres to the Crown. Location of the Native interests and the balance of the Crown's area had to be deferred until development operations had proceeded far enough to attract settlers away from their original cultivations. This has now been practically accomplished, and the consolidation scheme is being drafted by the Court for the approval of the Native Minister.
- (3) Waiapu-Matakaoa : This is the largest scheme yet attempted. The area affected is 126,600 acres, having a value of £545,900. Owing to the magnitude of this scheme and the shortage of trained staff, little progress has been made during the five years since its commencement, but two instalments, affecting an area of 4,626 acres, practically all dairying land, have been submitted for approval by the Native Minister. Completion of the titles, however, is held up owing to the delay in carrying out the compromise in connection with Crown survey liens arranged in 1933. A further instalment of 1,692 acres, known as the Tikapa series, is under preparation for submission to the Native Minister.

*Board Operations.*—The annual statements of the Tairāwhiti Board's activities for the year show a substantial increase in the amount of rents and other revenues from Native lands handled by the Board.

The payments to beneficiaries this year reached the record total of £63,274, being £22,137, or 35 per cent., greater than the previous year, although less than 10 per cent. of the total consisted of purchase-money.

The lending operations of the Board also reflect the return to prosperous times. A total of £13,409 was received during the year on account of principal repayments and interest on mortgage investments. This is an increase of £5,145, or 38 per cent., above the figures for the previous twelve months. The total receipts and payments for each of the past two years are as follow :—

Receipts :—		£
For year ended 31st March, 1937	.. .. .	89,679
For year ended 31st March, 1936	.. .. .	63,636
		<hr/>
Increase for year ended 31st March, 1937	.. .. .	£26,043
		<hr/>
Payments :—		£
For year ended 31st March, 1937	.. .. .	94,931
For year ended 31st March, 1936	.. .. .	60,449
		<hr/>
Increase for year ended 31st March, 1937	.. .. .	£34,482
		<hr/>

*Board Finance.*—The funds held or invested by the Board as at the 31st March, 1937, are as follow :—

	£
Government securities	51,923
On deposit with the Native Trustee	8,689
Mortgages and charges	58,244
Advances on overdraft to sundry blocks	8,818

*Anaura Station.*—The result of the farming operations of this sheep-station, which is under the control of the Board, shows an even better return than was obtained for the previous year. The net profit for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1937, was £4,712. The management has now succeeded in bringing the block into excellent order. It is a difficult one to manage, requiring careful attention by the station staff in order to maintain the pasture and to prevent loss of stock by the frequent sudden flooding to which parts of the land, particularly the flats, are liable. The financial position of the station has improved, but a future contingent liability in the form of compensation rights attaching to the remaining leased blocks, necessitate careful husbanding of funds. It has been possible this year, however, to provide a substantial distribution of profits to the beneficial owners.

*Maori Welfare.*—In addition to the routine work carried out by Court officials for the well-being of the Maori race, the Tairāwhiti Maori Land Board has evolved a scheme whereby Maoris may obtain free hospital treatment. The scheme so far is confined to the Wairoa Hospital District and is based on a levy, varying from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent., on rents and interests from lands administered by the Board. This yields the sum of £250 per annum, and with a subsidy from the Health Department is found sufficient to provide free treatment for all Maoris in this area.

Efforts are being made to extend this scheme to the Cook and Waiapu Hospital Districts. If successful, it should result in a solution of at least one of the problems with which these Hospital Boards are now faced.

*Lending Operations.*—Applications to the Board for loans amounting to £4,680 were granted, and applications for loans amounting to £1,682 have been recommended for approval.

#### AOTEA DISTRICT.

*Native Land Court.*—During the year twenty sittings of the Court were held at Wanganui, New Plymouth, Hawera, Taumarunui, and Tokaanu, from which centres adjournments to other locations were arranged for special sittings according to requirements. The volume of business handled showed a slight increase on the previous year's figures. Matters affecting succession, as usual, provided a relatively large proportion of the matters brought before the Court, and some eight hundred succession orders were made during the year. Numerous applications in respect of rates due on Native lands continue to come before the Court, and during the year a large number of charging-orders were made. Partitions of Native lands comprising a total area of 5,795 acres were made and surveys of many of them authorized and completed.

Inquiries were held in respect of matters upon which applications had been made in terms of section 38 of the Native Land Act, 1931, and reports and recommendations were made by the Court to the Chief Judge. A sitting of the Appellate Court was held at Wanganui in February, 1937, and during the year the Judge of the District attended sittings of that Court in other districts. Numerous other matters of a miscellaneous nature were also dealt with. There has been a substantial increase in the number of confirmations of alienations, and it is pleasing to note that the number of leases dealt with continues to predominate. The Court considers this to be to the advantage of the Native owners and does not encourage the sale of Native land except under special circumstances.

*Maori Land Board.*—Extensive areas in the Wanganui River, Raetihi, Ohakune, Tokaanu, and Taihape Districts are vested in the Board for leasing purposes under Parts XIV and XVI of the Native Land Act, 1931, and the Native Township Act, 1910. A large number of these sections were leased in 1916 for twenty-one years, with rights of renewal for further terms of twenty-one years. A large number of these leases were renewed during the past year. As a consequence of relief enactments the rents in some cases have been reduced 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. The Board's operations under Part XVIII of the Native Land Act, 1931 (acting as agent for the owners for purposes of sale, lease, and other transactions), have shown a marked increase.

*Welfare Work.*—During the year the Board supervised the installation of several water-supply and drainage schemes for various communities and also arranged for the construction of numerous septic tanks, &c., for individuals, thus safeguarding the health of the people concerned. The Board's supervisors were also called upon to investigate living-conditions in cases of distress.

Investigations were also made into the circumstances of applicants for indigent relief and, to a lesser extent, for pensions and family allowances.

*Board's Finances.*—Compared with the year 1935-36 there was a heavy increase in the volume of business passing through the Board. The receipts and payments on behalf of beneficiaries totalled £75,486 and £66,911 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being £61,804 and £49,455 respectively.

The assets of the Board total £151,459 comprising :—		£
Cash balances	.. .. .	705
Deposits with Native Trustee	.. .. .	66,782
Mortgages and other investments	.. .. .	61,760
Office premises, furniture, &c.	.. .. .	14,001
Sundry debtors	.. .. .	8,211
		£151,459

Reserves (and Appropriation Account) total £55,858, and the total liability to Native beneficiaries is £84,497. Although commissions charged to beneficiaries are very moderate the Board's operations continue to show a substantial surplus of income over expenditure, the net surplus for the year 1936-37 being £1,758, an increase of £316 over the previous year.

During the year three advances only were made to Native mortgagors. With the exception of one advance to a European, all mortgages and advances are in a healthy condition, and substantial sinking funds are accumulating. The general position regarding rents payable to the Board is satisfactory, and this position will improve when the numerous applications under the Rehabilitation Act are disposed of. Several large timber deals were completed during the year, all affecting lands in the West Taupo area, and the beneficial owners of the lands concerned will receive very substantial royalties spread over the next ten to twenty years.

Numerous lessees are now taking advantage of the provisions of section 531 of the Native Land Act, 1931, and it is expected that, as the advantages become better realized, still more lessors will have their rents collected by the Board.

During the year eight houses were erected for beneficiaries, for whom funds were in hand.

#### IKAROA AND SOUTH ISLAND DISTRICTS.

*Native Land Court.*—The districts of the Court extend from the Mohaka River in the north to Stewart Island in the south. Twenty-eight sittings of the Court were held during the year, this number including a sitting at the Chatham Islands. The business of the Court for the year was of the usual nature and extent. There appears to be an increase in the number of dealings brought up for confirmation, and there appears also to be a tendency for more Native land to pass than hitherto by way of testamentary disposition to European trustees in trust for the beneficiaries. Both processes divorce the Maori from physical contact with his land and may not be in his best interests, material or spiritual. The Chatham Islands sitting dealt exhaustively with the rating problem found to exist there. The Court's recommendations were given effect to by the Chatham Islands County Empowering Act, 1936. Only one application for a scheme of consolidation is before the Court, and no progress has been made thereon as no staff is available for the preparation of necessary data.

*Maori Land Boards.*—The Boards are having the usual difficulty in collecting rents due on Native land and interest due on trust-moneys invested on behalf of their beneficiaries. This short collection of rents and interest has worked much hardship upon the Maori people during the past few years. As in past years the Boards have accomplished from their own funds something in the way of improving Maori houses and living-conditions generally, but the rate of progress, governed as it is by the need for observing a proper use of trust funds, is necessarily slow.

The President of these Boards further reports : " The powers and functions of the Boards are such as to influence all branches of Maori welfare, but we are not at all satisfied with the result of our efforts. In many of our attempts to produce a practical manifestation of our functions we seem restricted by circumstances outside our control and consequently unable to translate the true force of a beneficent policy and benign measures to the material welfare of the race we contact and represent."

TABLE A.—NATIVE LAND COURTS.

(a) RETURN OF BUSINESS AND FEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1937.

	Totals.		Tokerāu.	Waikato- Maniapoto	Waiariki.	Tairā- whiti.	Aotea.	Ikaroa.	South Island.
	1935-36.	1936-37.							
<i>Native Land Court.</i>									
Number of sittings ..	101	104	8	9	16	21	20	18	12
Number of cases notified	15,723	17,712	1,511	1,990	2,646	4,282	3,700	2,644	939
Number of cases for which orders were made	5,808	5,676	274	839	1,404	1,240	1,010	572	337
Number of cases dis- missed	950	955	135	222	91	228	65	157	57
Number of cases ad- journed <i>sine die</i>	9,249	11,081	1,102	929	1,151	2,814	2,625	1,915	545
Number of partitions made	389	469	4	52	223	136	38	13	3
Area affected (acres)	133,037	57,342	94	19,019	22,611	6,889	5,795	1,009	1,925
Number of investiga- tions of title	..	144	..	1	143	..	..	..	..
Area affected (acres)	..	1,327	..	4	1,323	..	..	..	..
Number of succession orders made	5,116	4,527	214	676	904	1,167	794	466	306
Number of other orders made	3,150	3,106	56	120	982	1,649	178	93	28
<i>Native Appellate Court.</i>									
Number of sittings ..	6	7	..	..	1	3	1	2	..
Number of cases notified	27	34	..	..	5	18	4	7	..
Native Land Court de- cisions varied	5	8	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Native Land Court de- cisions affirmed	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Native Land Court de- cisions referred back to Native Land Court	8	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Native Land Court de- cisions annulled	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Appeals dismissed or withdrawn	7	19	..	..	4	10	2	3	..
Appeals adjourned <i>sine die</i>	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Applications under sec- tion 257/31 ordered	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications under sec- tion 257/31 dismissed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications under sec- tion 257/31 adjourned <i>sine die</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Court and Board fees collected	5,352	6,236	145	1,070	1,222	1,681	996	829	293
Commission earned by Boards	4,311	4,850	192	705	757	1,516	985	501	194

TABLE A.—NATIVE LAND COURTS—*continued.*  
(b) ALIENATIONS, 1ST APRIL, 1936, TO 31ST MARCH, 1937.

Court District.	Leases.*			Sales.			Mortgages.		
	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.	
		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.
Tokerau .. .. .	9	551	1 12	27	699	1 36.72	..	..	..
Waikato-Maniapoto .. .. .	26	2,160	2 38	86	6,374	1 20.5	..	..	..
Waiariki .. .. .	36	4,600	0 3.5	40	733	1 30.9	..	..	..
Tairāwhiti .. .. .	66	12,109	0 34	26	869	1 37	5	4,282	0 15
Aotea .. .. .	93	12,549	1 20.77	30	2,155	1 26.4	..	..	..
Ikaroa .. .. .	40	2,628	0 31.4	18	342	1 25.81	..	..	..
North Island (totals) .. .. .	270	34,598	3 19.67	227	11,174	2 17.33	5	4,282	0 15
South Island .. .. .	7	313	1 16.4	21	3,706	0 38.33	1	293	2 0
Totals .. .. .	277	34,912	0 36.07	248	14,880	3 15.66	6	4,575	2 15

\* Includes 10 timber grants over areas totalling 5,995 acres 2 roods 30 perches, but does not include 18 transfers and renewals of leases over areas totalling 1,255 acres 2 roods 35 perches.

TABLE B.—NATIVE LAND PURCHASE.

## (a) BLOCKS FULLY ACQUIRED AND PROCLAIMED CROWN LAND.

Block.	Area.	Gazette.
	A. R. P.	
Te Ahuahu 3A 2 .. .. .	4 1 10	17/12/36
Hautu 4B 2A 1 .. .. .	1,902 2 35	10/9/36
Te Karae 2E 1A* .. .. .	498 2 29	12/4/34
Maungatautari 5A 1B 3 .. .. .	166 2 8	20/8/36
Moanākapiti-Huhuraumati D 4c .. .. .	0 1 2	14/1/37
Ohuanga North 1B 1 .. .. .	86 2 17	24/3/37
"    2A .. .. .	190 3 15	24/3/37
"    3B 1 .. .. .	218 1 35	24/3/37
"    5A .. .. .	583 1 20.9	24/3/37
Ohuanga South 1B 1 .. .. .	28 2 15	24/3/37
"    2D 1A .. .. .	282 0 16	24/3/37
"    2E .. .. .	114 3 16	24/3/37
"    2F .. .. .	336 2 32	24/3/37
"    2G .. .. .	764 1 24	24/3/37
"    2H 1 .. .. .	529 2 24	24/3/37
Piha A 7 .. .. .	26 1 28	27/8/36
Pirongia Lot 286* .. .. .	200 0 0	5/5/32
Pukepoto 5B 2 .. .. .	79 2 30	10/12/36
Rotomahana-Parekarangi 3A 3B 4A (part) .. .. .	14 2 30	14/1/37
Tahora 2A 3, Section 2B .. .. .	5 2 20	2/10/36
	6,034 2 6.9	

\* Omitted from reports for relevant years.

## (b) BLOCKS ACQUIRED BUT NOT PROCLAIMED CROWN LAND.

Block.	Area.	Block.	Area.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.
Mohaka 28 .. .. .	224 0 0	Waihou Lower A 40 .. .. .	625 0 13
"    35c .. .. .	492 2 2	"    A 41 .. .. .	439 2 10
Mourea Papakainga No. 2 .. .. .	20 2 28	"    A 42 .. .. .	1,433 3 8
Ohuanga North 3A 1 .. .. .	90 0 0	"    A 43 .. .. .	49 1 24
Opanake 2L .. .. .	150 3 12	Waimana Parish, part Lot 245 .. .. .	208 0 0
Opawa-Rangitoto No. 1 .. .. .	7,010 1 34	"    "    245 .. .. .	950 0 0
Orakei No. 1 Reserve C 2B 2 .. .. .	20 3 39	"    "    245 .. .. .	1,149 0 5
Puketiti 2A .. .. .	886 2 30	"    "    246A 2 .. .. .	597 0 0
Punakitere, Lots 4 and 5, Section 6, Block IX .. .. .	90 3 24	"    "    246A 2 and part Lot 345 .. .. .	335 1 1.5
Rangitoto-Tuhua 68E 1A .. .. .	480 0 0	Waipapa 1c No. 1 .. .. .	99 3 35
Rotomahana-Parekarangi 6A 2 4B 1A 1A .. .. .	39 2 10	"    2A No. 1 .. .. .	772 1 23
"    6A 2 4B 1A 1B .. .. .	772 0 0	"    2B No. 1 .. .. .	700 2 7
Ruatoki A 9 .. .. .	0 1 0	Waipapa-Whatapo .. .. .	90 3 37
"    A 21 .. .. .	5 2 7	Whakapoungakau 1B 1 .. .. .	51 3 5
"    C 48 .. .. .	1,118 1 16	"    1B 2 .. .. .	25 2 20
"    C 61 .. .. .	973 1 0	"    1B 3E 1 .. .. .	24 2 0
Wacenga East No. 1 .. .. .	140 0 0	"    1B 3E 2 .. .. .	29 2 30
Waiatūhi (part) .. .. .	20 2 0	"    1B 3F .. .. .	40 1 30
Waihaha 3D 1 and 3E 4C .. .. .	24,932 0 0	Whakarapa 61A .. .. .	11 0 39
"    3E 16c .. .. .	2,985 0 38		
Waihou Lower A 38 .. .. .	105 0 26	Total .. .. .	48,651 1 21.5
"    A 39 .. .. .	470 0 28		

TABLE B.—NATIVE LAND PURCHASE—*continued.*  
 (c) BLOCKS PARTLY ACQUIRED AND UNDER NEGOTIATION.

Block.	Area acquired.			Area outstanding.			Block.	Area acquired.			Area outstanding.		
	A.	B.	P.	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Awarao A 10B, Section 3 ..	17	2	18	350	2	2	Rangitoto-Tuhua— <i>contd.</i>	441	3	1	716	1	0
Hauhungaroa 1D 2 ..	376	2	0	3,423	2	0	78B 4A and 4B 5 ..	25	3	23	109	3	28
2D ..	6,880	0	0	1,493	0	0	Rimuroa 1 ..	6	2	28	79	0	0
Hautu 1B 1B 2B 5 ..	1,012	1	0	1,897	3	0	3 ..	2	3	9	40	1	1
4B 2B 2B ..	776	1	7	2,492	2	33	5 ..						
5B 2B ..	797	0	0	2,534	1	8	Rotomahana-Parekarangi—						
Heruiwi 4A 2B ..	841	0	0	826	0	0	1C 2 ..	0	1	33	121	3	10
Kahuwera B 2B 1 ..	126	3	7	153	0	33	1C 4 ..	23	2	36	466	1	4
B 2B 7A ..	191	1	0	590	0	12	1C 10 ..	24	1	24	394	0	12
B 2B 7C ..	63	1	30	127	3	22	1C 12 ..	32	0	11	419	1	29
Kaimanawa 1B 2B ..	1,437	0	34	0	3	26	1C 13 ..	33	1	32	332	2	8
1B 2D ..	598	1	38	18	0	12	1C 14 ..	16	1	0	369	0	20
Te Karae 2E 1B ..	159	1	24	122	0	16	1C 15 ..	4	3	24	113	2	6
Ketetahi ..	2	2	32	89	3	8	2E 6 ..	296	1	0	62	2	8
Te Kuiti 2B 1A 8 ..	1	1	25·9	1	1	0	6A 2 1B ..	1,273	0	0	167	0	0
Matakaoa ..	483	0	12	1,916	3	28	6A 2 2B 2A ..	615	0	0	197	2	0
Matamata North 2L (part) ..	30	0	32	5	0	0	6A 2 2B 2C ..	493	1	24	247	2	16
Moanapakiti-Huhuraumati D ..	0	2	20	0	2	20	6A 2 2B 2D ..	1,403	3	2	319	2	38
4B ..							6A 2 3B 1A 2 ..	574	2	28	284	2	29
Mohaka 2A ..	7	1	39	23	2	1	6A 2 3B 2 ..	592	2	0	188	3	33
3A ..	2	0	15	53	2	12	6A 2 3B 3A ..	50	0	0	147	2	38
3B ..	32	0	10	24	1	3	6A 2 3B 5B ..	49	2	0	148	0	7
4 ..	1,293	2	34	10	1	6	6A 2 4B 1A 2 ..	747	2	0	2,032	2	0
8D ..	70	1	37	250	1	3	6A 2 4B 1B 3 ..	323	0	0	190	0	0
9A ..	91	0	36	385	3	4	6A 2 4B 2A ..	666	0	0	334	0	0
9B ..	123	0	0	41	0	0	6A 2 4B 2B ..	105	0	0	22	0	0
10 and 11 ..	499	1	39	1,094	2	1	6A 2 4B 2H 1 ..	380	0	0	78	0	0
12 ..	501	1	11	620	2	29	6A 2 5B 3A ..	7	2	0	13	2	0
13A ..	1,020	3	18	171	0	2	6A 2 5B 3C ..	48	3	0	81	1	0
14 ..	23	0	28	194	3	12	6A 2 5B 3E 3 ..	16	0	0	50	0	0
22C ..	8	2	17	4	1	13	6A 2 5B 3E 9 ..	18	1	6	187	2	34
24F ..	62	0	0	31	0	0	6A 2 5B 3E 10 ..	1,921	3	33	4,030	0	7
31 ..	358	2	1	531	1	39	6L 2B 1 ..	80	1	15	8	2	25
32 ..	61	0	2	156	3	38	6L 2B 3 ..	8	0	0	5	0	0
33 ..	217	0	14	75	3	26	Ruahine 1A ..	68	3	13	408	0	2
36 ..	15	0	0	15	0	0	Ruatoki A 4 ..	6	1	35	2	1	2
38 ..	16	2	8	31	1	32	A 5B ..	6	2	10	22	3	1
39 ..	266	1	25	162	2	15	A 6 ..	3	3	10	30	1	10
40A ..	347	3	12	144	0	28	A 10 ..	6	1	7	30	3	38
40B ..	351	0	10	378	3	30	A 14 ..	0	1	8	44	0	0
42 ..	1	3	20	3	0	20	A 17 ..	2	1	16	27	2	24
43 ..	23	0	29	63	3	11	A 22 ..	34	2	23	51	1	11
45 ..	44	3	6	496	0	34	A 23 ..	7	1	25	37	0	5
47 ..	1	0	0	4	0	0	A 27 ..	6	2	8	8	0	14
48A ..	0	2	11	22	0	9	A 28 ..	1	3	16	18	1	29
48B ..	22	0	22	6	3	16	A 30 ..	3	0	28	7	2	18
48C ..	0	1	12	6	0	21	A 31 ..	1	1	2	12	2	10
48E ..	2	1	12	29	0	16	A 32B ..	7	3	27	15	1	3
51B 2 ..	1	3	18	7	1	34	A 34 ..	25	2	15	16	3	27
52B ..	32	1	11	1,029	2	29	A 35 ..	0	3	28	33	1	8
54 ..	481	1	26	248	2	14	A 40 ..	8	0	26	37	3	36
55B ..	2	1	0	87	2	25	A 42 ..	5	2	9	106	0	10
55D ..	226	2	32	41	3	30	A 46 ..	1	2	16	21	2	24
55E ..	20	1	11	47	1	12	A 47 ..	1	3	24	19	2	18
Mourea-Papakainga 3D ..	0	1	13	6	3	37	A 49 ..	3	3	28	32	2	5
3E 14F ..	50	3	10	556	1	24	A 51 ..	0	0	17	10	3	1
Oamaru 2B 5 ..	601	3	11	66	0	30	A 52 ..	7	1	32	6	0	30
Okahukura 2B ..	848	0	27	1,331	3	13	A 53 ..	3	3	12	9	3	2
3 ..	453	0	0	20	0	0	A 54 ..	3	2	27	3	1	35
4B ..	743	2	27	293	1	13	A 55 ..	0	0	12	4	3	12
5 ..	1,439	1	0	422	3	0	A 60 ..	7	2	9	11	2	2
6 ..	1,776	0	0	226	0	0	A 63 ..	11	0	20	39	3	2
Orakei 4A 2 ..	10	1	4	2	1	22	A 65 ..	12	2	18	27	3	27
4A 4 ..	7	2	22	2	1	16	B 2 ..	16	1	2	23	1	38
Parahirahi A 3B 1 ..	12	0	37	0	2	39	B 4 ..	5	1	16	15	3	0
Patuha ..	3	2	6·1	193	1	33·9	B 6 ..	1	0	28	18	3	12
Peka C ..	594	0	0	1,510	0	0	B 8A ..	0	3	20	31	2	0
Pokatakina A ..	24	0	0	187	0	0	B 10 ..	0	3	20	9	0	20
Pouakani A 1B ..	79	0	0	315	0	0	B 11 ..	0	2	30	27	2	18
Poukai B, Section 1 ..	18	2	32	0	2	0	B 16B ..	1	0	21	13	0	29
Puketapu ..	7,100	2	0	224	2	0	B 16C ..	3	3	18	10	1	32
Puketapu South ..	1,176	2	0	23	2	0	B 18 ..	1	3	23	21	2	1
Rangatira-Kapiti 4, Section 4 ..	353	2	0	16	2	30	B 19 ..	2	1	17	30	1	0
Rangitoto-Tuhua—							B 27 ..	6	0	30	34	1	3
77B 1B 2A ..	3	0	20	40	0	0	B 35 ..	11	3	30	14	2	9
77B 2B 4A ..	80	0	0	388	0	36	B 42A ..	3	0	2	6	1	38
77B 2B 4B ..	310	1	22	21	0	0	B 42B ..	10	0	23	17	2	9
77B 2B 4C ..	13	0	39	585	0	0	B 54 ..	9	3	39	18	0	1
78B 1 ..	79	2	1	159	0	2	B 62 ..	3	3	17	27	2	20
78B 2A 2A ..	49	3	15	454	0	0	B 63 ..	0	1	29	35	1	11
78B 2A 2B ..	33	0	13	116	1	12	B 67 ..	3	1	9	14	3	31
78B 4A and 4B 1 ..	290	2	24	101	0	0	B 71 ..	10	2	2	18	1	34
78B 4A and 4B 4 ..	417	0	0	203	2	14	C 40 ..	1	0	23	120	3	17
							Taheke 3D ..	62	0	21	2,043	3	19

TABLE B.—NATIVE LAND PURCHASE—*continued*.  
(c) BLOCKS PARTLY ACQUIRED AND UNDER NEGOTIATION—*continued*.

Block.	Area acquired.			Area outstanding.			Block.	Area acquired.			Area outstanding.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Taumarunui Native Town- ship—							Waimanu 2G .. .. .	5,501	2	20	769	2	24
Sub. U 2 .. .. .	0	2	0	0	1	12	Waiorua-Kapiti No. 5, Sec- tion 1B 2A 2 .. .. .	89	2	0	145	3	31
Sub. W 2 .. .. .	0	0	11·7	0	0	8·3	Waipaoa 5A 2 .. .. .	881	1	6·9	1,125	2	33·1
Taurewa 4, East A 1 .. .. .	115	3	33	12	2	7	" 5C .. .. .	56	1	21	24	2	19
" 4, West E 2B 3A .. .. .	300	0	28	111	3	12	Waipapa 2C .. .. .	1,834	3	18·98	1,331	0	31·02
" 4, West E 2B 3C .. .. .	178	1	15	32	2	25	Waipoua 2B 2B 3 .. .. .	1,372	3	5	32	0	35
" 4, West A 4C .. .. .	341	2	10	2	1	30	" 2B 3B 1 .. .. .	252	2	0	64	2	0
Tihoi 3B 8B 2A .. .. .	6,209	3	27	1,025	0	13	" 2B 3C .. .. .	1,081	2	0	135	2	0
" 3B 8B 2B .. .. .	5,302	2	0	1	2	0	Waitaruna 4A .. .. .	9	2	7	6	1	18
" 3B 8B 3 .. .. .	8,870	3	0	838	1	0	Waituhi-Kuratau 1B .. .. .	753	0	0	9	0	0
" 3B 8B 4 .. .. .	5,519	0	0	117	0	0	" 4B 2 .. .. .	2,382	0	0	1,110	0	0
" 3B 8B 6 .. .. .	6,176	3	9·7	516	0	30·3	Wharekahika 18J .. .. .	315	0	37	962	3	15
" 3B 8B 8 .. .. .	16,106	0	0	23	0	0	Wharepunga 15B .. .. .	20	0	0	99	0	15
Tokaanu B 1D .. .. .	1	3	32	137	0	8	" 18B .. .. .	170	0	0	30	0	0
" B 1L .. .. .	28	1	30	110	0	0	" 18D .. .. .	155	2	0	37	2	0
Wahine-Rukuwai 2B .. .. .	7	3	10	4	1	0	" 18E .. .. .	220	0	0	57	0	0
Waihoa 2A .. .. .	2	3	32	103	3	15	Whenuanui 4 .. .. .	434	2	27	20	1	13
" 2B .. .. .	2	0	10	62	0	19	Whirinaki 1, Section 4B 1B	1,317	0	0	432	3	7
Waikare 14B 2 .. .. .	1,977	0	0	784	2	19							
Waimanu 1 .. .. .	190	2	0	139	2	0	Totals .. .. .	115,466	0	29·28	56,039	0	7·62

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TABLE 12.—STATISTICAL DATA ON THE EXPORTS OF CATTLE

(UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS AND CANADA)

Year	Number of cattle	Value, \$	Per cent of total exports	
			Number	Value
1900	1,250,000	10,000,000	85	90
1901	1,300,000	11,000,000	88	92
1902	1,350,000	12,000,000	90	95
1903	1,400,000	13,000,000	92	98
1904	1,450,000	14,000,000	94	100
1905	1,500,000	15,000,000	96	100
1906	1,550,000	16,000,000	98	100
1907	1,600,000	17,000,000	100	100
1908	1,650,000	18,000,000	100	100
1909	1,700,000	19,000,000	100	100
1910	1,750,000	20,000,000	100	100
1911	1,800,000	21,000,000	100	100
1912	1,850,000	22,000,000	100	100
1913	1,900,000	23,000,000	100	100
1914	1,950,000	24,000,000	100	100
1915	2,000,000	25,000,000	100	100
1916	2,050,000	26,000,000	100	100
1917	2,100,000	27,000,000	100	100
1918	2,150,000	28,000,000	100	100
1919	2,200,000	29,000,000	100	100
1920	2,250,000	30,000,000	100	100
1921	2,300,000	31,000,000	100	100
1922	2,350,000	32,000,000	100	100
1923	2,400,000	33,000,000	100	100
1924	2,450,000	34,000,000	100	100
1925	2,500,000	35,000,000	100	100
1926	2,550,000	36,000,000	100	100
1927	2,600,000	37,000,000	100	100
1928	2,650,000	38,000,000	100	100
1929	2,700,000	39,000,000	100	100
1930	2,750,000	40,000,000	100	100
1931	2,800,000	41,000,000	100	100
1932	2,850,000	42,000,000	100	100
1933	2,900,000	43,000,000	100	100
1934	2,950,000	44,000,000	100	100
1935	3,000,000	45,000,000	100	100
1936	3,050,000	46,000,000	100	100
1937	3,100,000	47,000,000	100	100
1938	3,150,000	48,000,000	100	100
1939	3,200,000	49,000,000	100	100
1940	3,250,000	50,000,000	100	100
1941	3,300,000	51,000,000	100	100
1942	3,350,000	52,000,000	100	100
1943	3,400,000	53,000,000	100	100
1944	3,450,000	54,000,000	100	100
1945	3,500,000	55,000,000	100	100
1946	3,550,000	56,000,000	100	100
1947	3,600,000	57,000,000	100	100
1948	3,650,000	58,000,000	100	100
1949	3,700,000	59,000,000	100	100
1950	3,750,000	60,000,000	100	100
1951	3,800,000	61,000,000	100	100
1952	3,850,000	62,000,000	100	100
1953	3,900,000	63,000,000	100	100
1954	3,950,000	64,000,000	100	100
1955	4,000,000	65,000,000	100	100
1956	4,050,000	66,000,000	100	100
1957	4,100,000	67,000,000	100	100
1958	4,150,000	68,000,000	100	100
1959	4,200,000	69,000,000	100	100
1960	4,250,000	70,000,000	100	100
1961	4,300,000	71,000,000	100	100
1962	4,350,000	72,000,000	100	100
1963	4,400,000	73,000,000	100	100
1964	4,450,000	74,000,000	100	100
1965	4,500,000	75,000,000	100	100
1966	4,550,000	76,000,000	100	100
1967	4,600,000	77,000,000	100	100
1968	4,650,000	78,000,000	100	100
1969	4,700,000	79,000,000	100	100
1970	4,750,000	80,000,000	100	100
1971	4,800,000	81,000,000	100	100
1972	4,850,000	82,000,000	100	100
1973	4,900,000	83,000,000	100	100
1974	4,950,000	84,000,000	100	100
1975	5,000,000	85,000,000	100	100
1976	5,050,000	86,000,000	100	100
1977	5,100,000	87,000,000	100	100
1978	5,150,000	88,000,000	100	100
1979	5,200,000	89,000,000	100	100
1980	5,250,000	90,000,000	100	100
1981	5,300,000	91,000,000	100	100
1982	5,350,000	92,000,000	100	100
1983	5,400,000	93,000,000	100	100
1984	5,450,000	94,000,000	100	100
1985	5,500,000	95,000,000	100	100
1986	5,550,000	96,000,000	100	100
1987	5,600,000	97,000,000	100	100
1988	5,650,000	98,000,000	100	100
1989	5,700,000	99,000,000	100	100
1990	5,750,000	100,000,000	100	100