

1938.
NEW ZEALAND.

NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1938.

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, 11th July, 1938.

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report upon the activities of this Department, excluding Native-land development and Native housing, which is the subject of a separate report submitted by the Board of Native Affairs. The report covers the financial year ended 31st March, 1938.

I have, &c.,

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

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

GENERAL REPORT.

The many activities of the Department, a general *résumé* of which was presented in last year's report, have been vigorously prosecuted during the year, and expansion has been evident in all directions, necessitating the appointment of an additional fifty-six permanent and temporary officers to the staff and the establishment of six new sub-offices at Kohukohu, Hamilton, Tauranga, Paeroa, Hastings, and Levin. The staff of the Department at 31st March, 1938, totalled 322 officers, comprising office staff (175 permanents and 98 temporaries) and field staff (8 permanents and 41 temporaries), and, in addition, the sheep stations and the larger development schemes are under the control of managers or foremen who are not included in the above totals.

BOARD OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Board held eight sittings during the year and passed resolutions involving authorizations totalling £1,212,665.

Since its first meeting in April, 1935, to 31st March, 1938, the sittings of the Board have numbered twenty-four and its authorizations have totalled £2,152,725, which sum includes approvals for land-development, Native housing, and expenditure on farming operations undertaken by the Native Trustee and the Maori Land Boards, together with the investments of trust funds by these bodies. With regard to Native lands it should be mentioned that the practice of the Board is to approve a programme of work planned with the object of completely developing a property and which may be spread over several years; consequently the amount of authorizations passed do not necessarily refer to one particular financial year. Once the Board has agreed to proposals submitted for the settlement of a block of land the necessary financial approvals are granted annually by the Department.

A special report by the Board is published in parliamentary paper G.—10, covering the following departmental operations over which it exercises control: Native-land development and assistance to Maori farmers; Promotion of employment amongst Maoris; Farming activities and investments of the Native Trustee and the Maori Land Boards; Native housing.

To save repetition no further particulars of these activities will be given in this report.

GENERAL MAORI WELFARE.

The activities of the Department in promoting the general welfare of the Maori people have been vigorously pursued and, with the full co-operation of the other Government Departments concerned, particular attention has been given to health and education.

The Arawa, Taranaki, and Tuwharetoa Trust Boards continue to exercise their functions in the provision of amenities for the tribes within their boundaries, and the judicious application of their funds is reflected in the improvement manifested in the standard of living conditions amongst their people.

For those Maoris who are unable, through age or disability, to provide for themselves, the Department utilizes its organization actively to assist them to obtain relief by way of invalidity, old-age, or other pensions. In the relatively few cases which are ineligible for this form of relief the funds of the Civil List (Native Purposes) are made available towards their support and maintenance.

The increasing Maori population, though a hopeful and encouraging indication of the regeneration of the Maori people, creates problems which throw added responsibilities on the Department in its guardianship of the race: indeed, the problem facing statesmen to-day is to provide not for a declining race, but for a virile people whose numbers are rapidly growing. The economic and living conditions of the Maori people have received careful consideration and have been materially improved by the Native-land-development schemes and the housing schemes, both of which are the subject of special mention in the report of the Board of Native Affairs.

With the continued benefits provided by these amenities it may reasonably be expected that the Maori will ultimately emerge with a greater degree of attainment and a willingness to undertake his share in state and civic responsibilities.

NGARUAWAHIA CELEBRATIONS.

An event of signal importance, particularly to the Waikato tribes, was the occasion of the opening of King Koroki's House at Ngaruawahia by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 18th March, 1938.

A feature of the ceremony was the transporting of the vice-regal party by Maori canoe down the Waipa River to Ngaruawahia Pa. Prior to the formal ceremony of opening the house, which is called Turongo, His Excellency invested Princess Te Puca Herangi with the insignia of Commander of the British Empire, an honour conferred upon Te Puca in recognition of her outstanding services to her people.

The gathering was attended by representatives of tribes throughout the North Island and a considerable number of Europeans.

MAORI LAND BOARDS.

The volume of work accomplished by the seven Boards has been fully maintained.

Receipts and payments for the year totalled £322,252 and £311,072 respectively, as compared with £295,437 and £313,171 for the previous year, while funds held or invested by the Boards at 31st March, 1938, amounted to £585,566.

Details of these funds are as follows:—

	£
Government securities	62,824
Mortgages and charges	358,359
On deposit with Native Trustee	157,015
Cash balances	7,368
Total	£585,566

Native land remaining vested in the Boards at 31st March, 1938, totalled 652,816 acres.

NATIVE TRUSTEE.

Business has been maintained in all phases of the work of the Native Trust Office, which division of the Department acts as trustee or agent for approximately ten thousand Native beneficiaries.

Estates under administration number 1,629, involving funds totalling £100,635, while the annual rent-roll from a large number of Native reserves containing an aggregate area of 94,000 acres under lease amounts, in round figures, to £41,000.

The following brief statistics relating to the eight stations farmed by the Native Trustee, details of which are shown in the report of the Board of Native Affairs, indicate the extent of the operations for the past year:—

Total area	38,162 acres.
Wool produced—	
Number of bales	1,360
Number of pounds	482,693
Stock sold	
Sheep	£25,077
Cattle	£1,907
Live-stock on hand at 31st March, 1938	
Sheep	57,486
Cattle	6,278

Particulars of the funds invested or held by the Native Trustee at 31st March, 1938, are given as under:—

	£
Local bodies' securities	5,100
Mortgages—	£
To Natives	390,920
To others	8,590
	399,510
Station and other overdrafts	167,908
Properties acquired under mortgages	12,939
Fixed deposits	75,000
Cash balance	17,499
	£677,956

The Native Trustee's liability to beneficiaries including the Maori Land Boards, at 31st March, 1938, was £435,148 and his accumulated reserves amounted to £119,427.

During the year the detail work involved in the collection and distribution of revenues from the West Coast Settlement Reserves in Taranaki, comprising an area of 72,000 acres leased to 468 lessees with an annual rent-roll of £28,000, was transferred to the Department's District Office at Wanganui. This measure of decentralization will provide a more efficient organization ensuring better service to the beneficiaries, who are mainly resident in the Aotea District.

It is hoped to make greater use in the future of the facilities available in the local district offices in respect of the various activities of the Native Trust Division.

FINANCE.

The following figures indicate the volume of business transacted by the Department during the year. The corresponding amounts for last year were—payments, £1,460,050; receipts, £1,046,707.

—	Total Payments.	Total Receipts.
	£	£
Consolidated Fund—		
Civil List Native Purposes	5,284	..
Vote: Native	188,078	32,751
Court fees .. .. .	..	5,839
Unauthorized Expenditure Account (Housing)	50,000	..
Public Works Fund—		
Vote: Native Land Settlement	814,135	559,308*
Native Trustee's Account	343,800	352,851†
Maori Land Boards	311,072‡	322,252‡
	1,712,369	£1,273,001

* Does not include loan-moneys, but includes a grant of £335,500 from the Employment Promotion Fund.
 † Includes £100,000 from the Consolidated Fund for Native Housing Fund. ‡ Does not include deposits and withdrawals in respect of Deposit Accounts with Native Trustee.

NATIVE LAND COURTS.

The business transacted by the Courts, including the Native Appellate Court, during the year is set out in Table A. An all-round increase is manifest.

NATIVE-LAND CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of Native land titles is one activity on which little progress has been made for the reason, as stated in my last report, that intricate work of this nature requires the services of trained staff, which is not yet available. Brief reference is made in the reports from the district offices to the progress made on the various schemes.

NATIVE HOUSING.

Active steps were taken during the year in connection with the erection and renovation of dwellings to provide adequate and suitable accommodation for the Maori people. This branch of the Government's housing policy is undertaken by this Department for the reason that officers of the Department are in close touch with the Native race and are aware of the special problems which are known to exist. The constructional work is, wherever possible, undertaken by the Public Works Department.

The progress made is shown in the report submitted by the Board of Native Affairs.

NATIVE RATES.

Reports from district offices show a decline in the numbers of applications by local authorities for rate-charging orders and for receivership orders in respect of lands on which rates are owing. Whilst this could be attributed, in part, to other causes it is evident that the improvements in

farming resulting from the policy of Native-land development are contributory factors to a solution of this very vexed problem.

The Department encourages the payment of rates wherever possible and, where it handles the funds of scheme-settlers, examines the returns closely with the object of paying rates where that course is justified.

ALIENATIONS OF NATIVE LAND.

The number of alienations other than to the Crown during the year was 630 and the area affected 60,425 acres, compared with 525 alienations and 49,793 acres respectively last year. Particulars are as follows:—

	1936-37.		1937-38.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Sales	248	Acres. 14,881	233	Acres. 10,225
Leases	277	34,912	397	50,200
Totals	525	49,793	630	60,425

Only $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of Native land was purchased by the Crown during the year.

LEGISLATION.

The only legislation passed during the year was the Native Purposes Act, 1937, but it contained, in addition to certain empowering clauses affecting particular matters, some very important policy amendments of the law in relation to Natives and Native land.

For example, section 3 of the Act is designed to give greater protection to Natives by preventing what may be called "agency contracts" for the removal of timber, flax, &c., on Native land, from becoming valid without the usual requirements of confirmation by the Native Land Court, while section 4 prevents a person from obtaining and holding a valid mortgage over Native land, without confirmation by the Native Land Court, when the mortgage debt is assigned to him by a State Loan Department upon payment of the amount secured.

The Act also amends the law in relation to Native reservations, empowers the re-vesting of Native townships in the beneficial owners, settles a doubt as to the beneficial ownership of certain Palmerston North reserves, and extends the time for the making of valuations for renewals of leases under the West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1892.

EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND.

For the year under review the gross expenditure from Consolidated Fund, vote, "Native," was £188,078, and the recoveries amounted to £32,751. Brief particulars of the net expenditure covering general costs of administration and grants for Native purposes are as follows:—

General Administration—	£	£	£
Salaries and staff expenses (including travelling) ..	104,096		
Office expenses (rent, stationery, postages, &c.) ..	10,372		
		114,468	
Less recoveries from the Native Trustee, the Maori Land Boards, and the Employment Promotion Fund	32,751		
		81,717	
Purchase of equipment (motor-vehicles, furniture, &c.)		2,630	
		84,347	
Grants for Native purposes—			
Sir James Carroll Memorial		250	
Housing Fund for erection of houses where Natives are unable to provide the security required by the Native Housing Act, 1935		50,000	
Maori Purposes Fund		1,600	
Survey liens written off		7,000	
Miscellaneous		110	
		58,960	
Protection of Native land—			
Destruction of rabbits		1,650	
Clearing noxious weeds		5,000	
		6,650	
Taranaki lands compensation			5,000
Sundries			370
			£155,327

Although the total cost of administration amounted to £117,098, representing under 4 per cent. of the year's turnover of £2,985,370, the net cost to the State was only £88,508 after deducting sums of £22,751 (recovered from the Native Trustee and the Maori Land Boards) and £5,839 (fees of the Native Land Courts and the Maori Land Boards collected in stamps and credited to the Consolidated Fund). The sum of £50,000 granted to the Housing Fund was paid to the Native Trustee's Account, where that amount together with a further sum of £50,000 paid out of "Unauthorized Expenditure Account," will form a revolving fund for the erection of houses for Natives in special circumstances. The sum of £7,000 represents a payment to the Lands and Survey Department in reduction of the sum of approximately £45,000 authorized in 1930 to be written off survey liens charged against various blocks of Native land. The object of the write-off was to clear the titles of excessive charges and pave the way to consolidation and development. The annual sum provided is £5,000, but £2,000 additional was paid this year to equalize a short payment made during 1935-36. The total sum paid to date is £35,000. The expenditure on destruction of rabbits and noxious weeds on Native land is actually made by the Agriculture Department and in accordance with a standing arrangement that Department is recouped from vote, "Native." The payment of £5,000 in respect of the Taranaki Lands is made to the Taranaki Maori Trust Board for the benefit of the four leading Taranaki tribes in accordance with section 49 of the Native Purposes Act, 1931, which authorizes the settlement of Native grievances regarding confiscated land. Each annual payment is subject to parliamentary appropriation.

In addition to the above, an amount of £7,000 is provided out of the Civil List (Consolidated Fund) for Native purposes, and after contributing £3,600 of this sum to the Health Department for medical and nursing services, the balance is utilized in the main towards small-food and clothing allowances to extremely indigent Maoris. The amount spent during the year was £5,284.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

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

TOKERAU DISTRICT.

Native Land Court.—In the Tokerau District, which comprises the North Auckland Peninsula with its heavy Maori population, the usual Court activities have been maintained during the year. There were eight regular gazetted sittings of the Court for different divisions of the district, and, with the adjournments thereof, the Court held session at twenty-two different settlements extending throughout the length and breadth of the three hundred miles of territory from Auckland in the south to Te Hapua on the Parengarenga Harbour in the far north. Where practicable the Court has followed the policy of going to the settlements where the people reside and where the lands affected are situated, rather than drawing the people into the European centres, and finds the practice has many advantages.

The general business of the Court in its ordinary jurisdiction was maintained at approximately the same standard as hitherto, matters arising out of the administration of the lands of the Natives and the usual quota of business arising out of the deaths of Maoris receiving attention, in addition to the many miscellaneous matters that come up at all times. The major part of the Court work in this district, however, is of a more special nature in that practically all the Native lands therein are subject to applications by the Hon. the Minister for consolidation of interests, and in these proceedings much of the ordinary work is absorbed. This activity is referred to more particularly under the heading "Consolidation."

Alienations confirmed during the year were still few in number. This reflects the continued policy of retaining the land for the occupation and livelihood of the heavy and steadily increasing Maori population of the northern peninsula. Much of the land is already intensely occupied by the people, and the non-alienation policy referred to lends a bias towards that constructive activity of the Department—Native-land development—reported upon elsewhere.

A good deal of necessary exploratory and compass-survey work has been carried out by the Department's survey staff. The services of this staff has been of value to both consolidation and development, and of advantage in other ways.

The Court has co-operated where possible in facilitating those other activities of the Department aiming at Native progress and settlement—*i.e.*, Land-development and housing—and has generally endeavoured to act as a guide to the Native people.

With the co-operation of the Public Works Department, many useful access roads have also been laid out, and their formation thus facilitated.

Consolidation.—The consolidation schemes of the Tokerau District alone provide a huge task. The greater part of the work of the Court might come under this heading, and the extensive unit-development schemes of the district are based thereon. In the stabilizing of occupation brought about by consolidation proceedings and its attendant analyses lies the origin of practically all the developmental activities in this district.

Consolidation work has been continued during the year where possible, and some progress has been made, although with the demands of other activities the specialized staff available has been at a minimum and insufficient to cope with the work in the four different scheme areas (Mangonui, Hokianga, Bay of Islands, and Kaipara). The best progress has been made in the Mangonui area, where a Consolidation Officer has been most regularly at work. In other parts little further progress has been possible, particularly in the Hokianga area, where generally no officer has been available.

It is hoped that better arrangements might be made and that greater progress will follow in this work, particularly in those areas where the land security for development requires attention, and in other areas where the people are anxious to get unit-development assistance and make better use of their lands. With better progress in consolidation will also come further advance in development and housing.

Maori Land Board.—There has been no great activity during the year in regard to the Board's vested lands. Most of these areas are under lease and the leases in many cases were renewed some years ago. The Board has continued its routine as distributor of the rentals, and has generally watched the interests of both beneficiaries and lessees whenever necessary. In addition to the vested lands, the Board continues as practically the only rent-distributing agent for other Native lands under lease. The Board in this district, considering it in the interests of all parties to do so, follows a policy of having practically all the proceeds of alienations paid through it.

The Board's finances might yet undergo considerable change, following the handing-over to the Department of the financing of the Te Kao Dairy Scheme, in which the major part of the Board's funds are at present invested. The liability to its beneficiaries as at 31st March, 1937, was £36,072, and this figure is now showing a tendency to reduce, payments to beneficiaries exceeding receipts. The Board has continued to contribute £1,000 per annum towards the general working-expenses of the Department, and with sundry additional expenses meets an annual charge of about £1,400 for administration.

Housing.—For particulars see report of Board of Native Affairs.

General Maori Welfare.—In some of the Native settlements living-conditions show little improvement. Where there is extensive assistance under the development schemes, however, and where houses are being erected, conditions are steadily changing for the better. There is no doubt that living-conditions largely reflect housing conditions; where there is no satisfactory abode, the conditions are almost invariably bad, and can scarcely be expected to be otherwise.

In the health of the northern Native communities there is still much room for improvement. With better housing being steadily supplied, however, and with the helpful co-operation of the Health Department and its officers, it is hoped that there will soon be a general improvement.

The education of the Maori children of the north is improving. The roll number of many of the schools is steadily increasing. This not only reflects the general desire of the people for good schooling for their children, but is also an indication of the steady increase in the Maori population. During the year a good deal of improvement has been made in the district in the way of renovations and additions to Native school buildings, and in some cases new schools have been provided. In these efforts the Education Department has had the co-operation of the Court and the Department's officers generally.

The various Departments concerned all seem now to recognize the efforts that are required in Maori matters in this district which holds one-quarter of New Zealand's Maori population.

WAIKATO-MANIAPOTO DISTRICT.

Native Land Court Activities.—The district of the Court extends approximately from Auckland in the north to Taumarunui in the south.

During the year eleven sittings of the Court were held in Auckland and on circuit at Thames, Ngaruawahia, and Te Kuiti, taking up the major part of the Judge's time. The normal business of the Court was well maintained during the year and involved consideration of applications in all aspects of the Court's jurisdiction. As usual, applications for succession to interests in Native land predominated, whilst a large number of questions involving rates, partitions, alienations, trusteeships, probate, &c., were brought forward for consideration and decision. The number of dealings in Native land has again shown a slight increase.

A large number of matters have been dealt with in Chambers. The Judge of the District has also attended several sittings of the Native Appellate Court.

Consolidation.—In the Maniapoto District various schemes of Consolidation which have been in progress for a number of years have now been completed up to a point where they can be conveniently halted and the necessary orders have been drawn up by the Court. Actual completion of these orders will have to await survey in many instances, whilst in others it is necessary for compiled plans to be obtained. The work is now in a position where all interests affected 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.—This Board has under its control extensive areas of land which are vested in it under the various provisions of the Native Land Act and of the Native Townships Act. The demand for both farming and township sections has been maintained, and many inspections have been made with a view to determining whether certain areas should be developed for Native occupation or put on the market for open selection.

Arrangements are in hand to offer for lease at an early date all vacant township sections. This involves inspections and in some cases fresh valuations, owing to the deterioration of improvements shown on existing valuations.

The numerous applications under the Mortgagors and Lessees Rehabilitation Act, 1936, are gradually being disposed of by the Commissions. In cases where the Board is interested, inspections have been made by the Lands Department's special committees, and in all cases the co-operation of other State Loan Departments has been obtained in bringing the matters before the Commissions. The disposal of these applications will enable a general overhaul of vested lands and overdue rents, and preparatory work is in hand with this object in view.

During the year the Board has collected considerable sums by way of rents, royalties, and purchase-money. Most of this money has been distributed to the beneficiaries. In some cases moneys have been held by the Board under the provisions of section 281 of the Native Land Act, 1931, and distributed for the benefit of the beneficiaries after due inquiry.

During the year the Board has acted in several cases under the provisions of section 294 of the Native Land Act, 1931, whereby various abandoned leases have been determined by re-entry and the titles cleared to enable development to be undertaken by the owners themselves.

Board's Finances.—The book value of the assets of the Board amounts to £110,517. Of this sum, £50,213 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 £11,571, 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. In several instances the Board has agreed also to defer its first-mortgage charge on several properties in order to permit further expenditure for development purposes by the Board of Native Affairs. The liabilities of the Board to its beneficiaries total £80,897, and the total reserves amount, in round figures, to £28,000.

During the year £44,300 was received on account of beneficiaries, and an amount of £47,753 distributed to them.

Housing.—The housing situation in this district is not perhaps as acute as elsewhere, but, generally speaking, it is far from good. The decision of the Government to set aside a sum of £50,000 as a Native Housing Fund was hailed with great satisfaction by the people. This district's allocation from this sum was £8,100, and the Board's assistance was sought by the Board of Native Affairs in investigating applications. From time to time, too, the co-operation of the Board with regard to the assignment of rents, royalties, &c., has been obtained, as also has the co-operation of the Court with regard to "site" problems, charging-orders, &c. Up to 31st March, 1937, advances approved under the Native Housing Act and under the Housing Fund Scheme total approximately £15,000. The houses have been erected mainly by the Public Works Department and are well distributed over the district.

General Living-conditions.—Apart from those people who have been given development or housing assistance, living-conditions have not shown any material improvement: indeed, improvement can scarcely be expected until the people have been properly housed.

From reports received the health of the people generally cannot be considered satisfactory; sickness appears to have been very prevalent during the year.

On the other hand, education has shown a marked improvement. Where once the attendance of Maori children at school was very poor, one finds to-day that the parents are appreciating to some extent the value of education and are making every effort to give their children a primary-school education at least.

WAIARIKI DISTRICT.

General.—The growth of Maori Land Board and Native Land Court departmental activities in this district has been little short of phenomenal. In 1912, when a separate District Office was established in Rotorua, a Judge and two clerks constituted the personnel. In the intervening years up to 1930 steady progress was made in keeping with the added duties and responsibilities placed on the Court and Board as each succeeding year's legislation tended to extend the assistance to or protection of Natives, particularly in regard to their interests in land, their most valued heritage. With the advent of Native-land development in 1930 the whole perspective was changed. An inadequate staff made valiant efforts to cope with the increased responsibilities during a period of depression which coincided with this new venture. Court and Board activities were considerably handicapped by diversion of staff to the work of development. It is pleasing to report that with a more adequate staff and an improved organization at the present time all phases of departmental activities, whether within the scope of the Court's and Board's ordinary activities, as in the case of consolidation, completion of titles, and general Native welfare, or arising by delegation, as with the Native-land development and Native housing, have been brought to a greater degree of efficiency than was hitherto possible. Every effort is being made to provide the Maori people in the district with helpful advice and assistance in the various problems which confront them, particularly those arising from or in relation to their interests in land.

Court Activities.—In keeping with the improved economic conditions prevailing the business transacted by the Court shows a steady increase. The desire of individuals to obtain assistance under the Native Housing Act has resulted in the completion of a number of titles.

In the report of the year ending 31st March, 1937, mention was made of the tendency for sales of timber to be negotiated privately without reference to the Court. While this tendency has considerably abated and is partly remedied by the enactment of section 3 of the Native Purposes Act, 1937, it is considered that further legislative authority is required to adequately protect the interests of the beneficial owners and ensure the maximum economic utilization of our exotic forests. This could be achieved by empowering the Court to grant an injunction on the application of the Board or any forestry or State officer where standing or fallen timber is being cut or removed otherwise than in pursuance of a contract confirmed by the Court.

In continuance of the policy of fostering the development of lands under Part I of the Native Land Amendment Act, 1936, in lieu of permitting their sale or lease, the Court has made, or caused to be made, inspections of areas which appeared to offer greater advantages by development than would accrue to the owners if a sale or lease were permitted.

Where sales have been confirmed the Court makes particular inquiry as to the circumstances of the vendors with a view to the proceeds of any alienation being used for the improvement of their living and housing conditions. This policy has resulted, in a number of instances, in the erection or renovation of several cottages and supply of household necessities.

Applications by local authorities for charging-orders for rates levied on Native land and the tendency to apply for the appointment of receivers to enforce payment is a matter which has given the Court considerable concern. In certain areas it is evident that within a few years the liens obtained may in some cases exceed the value of the land charged. Certain local authorities have intimated their willingness to agree to effect settlement by way of compromise, but the owners, generally speaking, have neither the means nor the inclination to effect payment.

Board Finances.—The Board finances are in a healthy position, with reserves totalling £52,129. The surplus of income over expenditure for the year amounted to £1,511. Receipts for the year totalled £39,355 and disbursements £45,066, the latter involving 4,423 individual payments. (These figures are in addition to receipts and disbursements for the district under Native-land-development operations, which were respectively £111,730 and £324,238.)

The liability to Native beneficiaries stands at £59,557, an increase of approximately £5,000 on the previous year. Approximately 50 per cent of this liability is covered by cash and investments at call. Total investments of the Board amount to £104,436.

Repayments of principal under Board mortgages during the year were £5,556, while disbursements under this heading were £3,240. The major part of the Board's mortgage investments are on farming securities, and the farming operations of the mortgagors are supervised by the Department's field officers. In two instances management of the farms is entirely under the Board's control, and Native share-milkers are being employed with very satisfactory results.

The Board has taken over the entire management of the Waikawa Station property on which an advance had been made, and with the assistance of grants from the Employment Promotion Fund it is gradually reclaiming a very difficult class of country on behalf of the Incorporated Committee. This property is under the management of a Native, who is keenly interested in his work.

With a view to assisting in the alleviation of the housing problem in this district the Board proposes (with the approval of the Minister) to establish a Guarantee Fund, by means of annual appropriations of surplus revenue, so that in necessitous cases housing facilities may be accorded to Natives who have not the required security to submit to substantiate an advance under the Native Housing Act.

Health and Living-conditions of Natives.—While improved living-conditions have naturally resulted from the changed economic position there is scope in this district for the employment of a Welfare Officer to co-operate with existing health and social welfare institutions in generally improving the living and social conditions of the Natives and to help and advise them in various matters. Natives generally, and especially the older ones and ones living away from the centres, require help and advice, especially as to the procedure to be adopted in obtaining the advantages of the various measures of social security provided by the State.

The problem of excessive drinking in certain areas is a matter which has occasioned departmental officers considerable thought and anxiety. In the Town of Rotorua a local committee has been set up to co-operate with the licensees of hotels and the police in checking the abuse. A system of appointing wardens to act at each hotel on Saturdays has effected a marked improvement in this town. The matter generally is one of national importance, and any proposals to remedy the position must of necessity be considered from this aspect.

Consolidation Schemes.—(1) Ngaitai Scheme: This scheme comprises 152 subdivisions of Torere, Waiohoata, and Awaawakino Blocks, embracing a total area of 27,495 acres. Preliminary work was undertaken in 1930, but was suspended owing to lack of staff. During a development survey made in 1931 consolidation proposals were submitted and formed the basis of development work and unit occupation of the Torere Development Scheme. Work on this scheme was recommenced on the 8th October, 1936, and final orders issued on the 13th August, 1937. Six hundred and eighty-eight succession orders were made, and titles were reduced from 152 to 112. A survey of the subdivisions is necessary to complete the titles in this scheme.

(2) Rotomahana-Parekarangi: This scheme comprises 114 subdivisions of the Rotomahana-Parekarangi blocks containing a total area of 51,665 acres. It was necessary to undertake this scheme in series to accord with the development subdivisions and work. The Horohoro Series, comprising originally 6,170 acres, has now been increased to 6,748 acres by the addition of Crown and Native areas to bring the eastern boundary up to the Atiamuri-Rotorua Main Road. Owing to the Consolidation Officers being detailed to other duties it was not possible to staff this series till March of this year, and thus little consolidation work was done in respect of this scheme during the last financial year.

On the completion of the Rotomahana-Parekarangi Scheme work will be commenced on the Taheke Scheme.

In addition, the question of proceeding with consolidation in the Koutu area, which is ideally situated as a suitable area for Native housing is a matter which will receive consideration during the ensuing year.

Native Housing.—For particulars see report of Board of Native Affairs.

TAIRAWHITI DISTRICT.

Native Land Court.—During the year some twenty sittings of the Court were held at Wairoa, Gisborne, Tolaga, Tokomaru Bay, Ruatoria, Tikitiki, and Te Araroa, all large centres of Maori population, and considerable interest was at all times evinced by the Natives in the proceedings of the Court which so directly affect the material world of our Maori people.

There has been a substantial increase in the volume of business done, and the number of orders made reached the high figure of 4,519, as against 2,952 for the preceding year, an increase of 53 per cent.

Succession Orders.—Succession orders during the period total 1,718, an increase of 47 per cent. This has caused a considerable increase in the work of the office, as in practically 60 per cent. of the cases there is involved the distribution to the successors of rents and farm profits held to the credit of deceased persons, the assessment and payment of Native succession duty, and the retention of sums sufficient to pay accounts for funeral expenses.

Payments of duty for the year ended 31st March, 1938, amounted to £2,974 3s. 8d., representing assessments on individual interests in excess of £200 amounting to £148,700.

Rates.—Orders made securing rates to local authorities totalled 971, a decrease compared with previous years indicating an effort by the Natives to meet their rating responsibilities. This, in part, is a reflection of the improved farms and methods arising out of the Native-land-development policy.

Receiverships.—There were some 292 applications before the Court for the appointment of a Receiver for enforcement of charges for rates, affecting in most cases areas from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre to 5 acres, and being land situated in the more closely settled areas.

During the year a case was stated by the Native Appellate Court for the opinion of the Supreme Court, arising from a decision of the Lower Court, which refused to grant orders under sections 108 and 109 of the Rating Act, 1925. The judgment of the Supreme Court is an important one with far reaching effects and is reported in *Gazette Law Reports*, 1937, page 516.

The Office has acted in an intermediary capacity between Natives and local rating authorities in arranging settlements and/or compromises of rates due which, in many cases, had been contracted by earlier occupiers and had become a hardship on the owners themselves. Assistance has also been given to the local bodies on the revaluation of land by holding meetings in various localities to determine the occupiers and place on the roll those owners who are willing to assume the responsibility for the payment of future rates and for the purpose of the correction of the rolls generally.

Partitions.—Partitions of land are not as numerous as in former years and, in the main, such partitions have only been made for the purpose of subdividing land into suitable holdings for farming purposes to secure sites for the erection of houses under the Native housing scheme and to set apart land for maraes and other public and communal purposes.

Exchanges.—A record number of exchange orders were made, and in almost every case the underlying object being the more effective consolidation of the interests of the parties and the increase of their individual holdings for the furtherance of farming operations.

Other Orders.—Orders of a miscellaneous nature totalled 1,629. With the advancement of the main-highway system in this district a number of orders have been made legalizing roads, which have been in use for many years, closing roads no longer required, and assessing compensation for land taken for railways, roads, bridges, and other public purposes. A greater number of Maori farmers have now obtained legal access to their holdings, which enables the formation and metalling of roads to be undertaken.

The effects of the loss through the 1931 earthquake of titles in the Land Transfer Office, Napier, has occasioned a considerable amount of additional work in the collection and compilation of data for the reconstruction of such titles not only of Native land, but also in cases where land has been acquired by Europeans. The loss of Survey Office records and plans has also occasioned a considerable amount of inconvenience to the Court, and extra work has been involved in the compilation of diagrams for fencing and other purposes.

Alienations.—It is pleasing to record that with the furtherance of development there is a growing tendency on the part of the Natives to acquire land for farming purposes and that approximately 50 per cent. of the alienations confirmed during the year have been in favour of Native alienees. In the case of sales the provisions of section 281 of the Native Land Act, 1931, have been availed of and a considerable amount of purchase-money retained by the Board for the purpose of assisting the vendors in the furtherance of their farming operations on their other lands and for the erection and renovation of houses.

Consolidation.—Northern Waiapu: The progress of this scheme has been retarded by petitions which resulted in the third series of the scheme affecting an area of 1,834 acres being referred back to the Court for amendment, *vide* section 10, Native Purposes Act, 1937.

During the past year the Survey Liens Compromise was finalized, thus allowing of the vesting in the Crown of seven blocks of Native land offered in settlement. An application is at present before the Court for final orders in this direction. The area affected totals 3,803 acres.

Mohaka: This scheme was delayed by shortage of staff in the early part of the year, but the draft scheme is now being placed before the Hon. the Native Minister for his consideration.

Native Housing.—For particulars of years operations see report of Board of Native Affairs.

Maori Welfare.—During the year extensive work has been carried out amongst Maori communities in the Tairawhiti District in the direction of constructing and extending Maori meeting-houses and dining-halls at different maraes. The Tairawhiti Board has attended to the financial arrangements in this direction. In certain maraes the Board has made donations of funds, and in others it has granted loans secured by assignments of future rents.

In carrying out the above projects surplus unemployed labour was used for the unskilled part of the construction work under the supervision of officers of the Department. The absence of skilled workers amongst all classes of the Maori race has been severely felt in the various building works which have been undertaken. An attempt to overcome this handicap has been made by ensuring that, in all building enterprises, a good proportion of Maori learners are allotted to each contract.

Board Operations.—A general increase in the activities of the Tairawhiti Maori Land Board is reflected in this year's financial statement. Although last year's figures showed an increase on the previous year, this year's financial returns are better than those for the year ended 31st March, 1937.

Payments to beneficiaries during the year amounted to £56,818, whilst the payments to mortgagors in connection with their farming and other operations totalled £11,887.

Total receipts—		£
For year ended 31st March, 1938	.. .. .	95,690
For year ended 31st March, 1937	.. .. .	89,679
		<hr/>
Increase for year ended 31st March, 1938	.. .. .	£6,011
		<hr/>
Total payments—		£
For year ended 31st March, 1938	.. .. .	97,858
For year ended 31st March, 1937	.. .. .	94,932
		<hr/>
Increase for year ended 31st March, 1938	.. .. .	£2,926
		<hr/>

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

		£
Government securities	.. .. .	51,923
On deposit with the Native Trustee	.. .. .	3,945
Advances on mortgages, charges, &c.	.. .. .	61,082
Anaura Station loan	.. .. .	19,602
Advances on overdraft to blocks	.. .. .	1,321

Lending Operations.—Eight applications to the Board for loans amounting to £5,150 were granted and four applications for loans amounting to £2,290 have been recommended for approval.

Anaura Station.—For particulars of operations see report of Board of Native Affairs.

AOTEA DISTRICT.

Native Land Court.—During the past year seventeen sittings of the Court were held at Wanganui, New Plymouth, Hawera, Taumarumui, and Tokaanu, from which centres adjournments to other locations were arranged for special sittings according to requirements. The volume of the business of the Court continues to show an increase and during the year under review some 1,500 matters were dealt with. These included the making of 504 succession orders, while 37 partitions involving an area of 25,720 acres were made. A large number of charging-orders in respect of rates on Native land were made, and numerous miscellaneous matters were dealt with. Fees totalling £1,009 8s. 6d. were collected.

No sitting of the Native Appellate Court was found to be necessary in this district during the past year, there being a complete absence of appeals against the decisions of the Court. Several matters referred to the Court for inquiry under section 38 of the Native Land Act, 1931 (and amendments thereof), were dealt with during the year, and reports and recommendations were submitted to the Chief Judge. Matters connected with Native housing occupied considerable time of the Court during the year.

The number of confirmations of alienations of Native land showed a further increase during the year, and it is notable that leases continue to predominate. The Court considers that leases are to the advantage of the Native owners and does not encourage the sale of their lands except in special circumstances. Where sales have taken place the Court, in cases where the purchase-money is substantial, directs that it be paid to the Maori Land Board in terms of section 281 of the Native Land Act, 1931.

Maori Land Board.—Very large areas in this district are vested in the Board for leasing, and a large amount of work is involved in placing vacant sections on the market and in attending to the issues of new leases and renewals of old. Applications under the Mortgagors and Lessees Rehabilitation Act are gradually being disposed of, and the position of outstanding rent is rapidly being improved. The number of lessees paying rent to the Board was considerably increased during the year. Assignments under the Housing Act account for a large number.

Board's Finances.—During the year the Board, under the provisions of section 16 of the Native Land Amendment Act, 1932, was appointed the agent of the Native Trustee for the collection and disbursement of rents payable under the West Coast Settlement Reserves Act, 1892. In this section there are 468 leases, with an annual rent roll of approximately £28,000. This addition to the already large number of lessees paying rent to the Board made the year a very busy one. Excluding withdrawals from the Board's Deposit Account with the Native Trustee, the receipts for the year totalled £88,960, while payments totalled £97,197. The corresponding figures for the year 1936-37 were £75,486 and £66,911, and for 1935-36 £61,804 and £49,455 respectively.

The assets of the Board are as follows :—

		£
Cash balances	.. .. .	1,061
Deposits with Native Trustee	.. .. .	54,119
Mortgages and charges	.. .. .	86,682
Office premises, furniture, &c.	.. .. .	14,692
Sundry debtors (excluding trust)	.. .. .	1,481
		<hr/>
Total	.. .. .	£157,735
		<hr/>

Reserves.—Specific reserves and Reserve Fund total £57,599, while the total liability to Native beneficiaries is £93,264.

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year was £1,606. In view of the fact that a large sum was spent on repairs and renovations to the office building this can be considered very satisfactory.

Only one application for a loan from the Board was approved, all other applications being diverted either to development or housing. Six houses were erected for beneficiaries who had funds with the Board, thus relieving the problem to a certain extent.

IKAROA AND SOUTH ISLAND DISTRICTS.

Native Land Court.—During the year thirty-five sittings of the Court were held ranging from Hastings in the North Island to Hokitika and Invercargill in the South Island, and the volume of business handled showed an increase on the figures for the previous year.

Numerous applications in respect of rates due on Native land were dealt with, and the Court in many cases found it expedient, on account of hardship and indigency of the owners, to remit the whole or part of the rates due.

The taking of land for river-protection works in the Hawke's Bay District was responsible for numerous applications for assessment of compensation, and the recent flooding in that district shows how important it is that these works be proceeded with.

Among the matters before the Native Appellate Court during the year was the reinvestigation of the title of the Wakapuaka Block, which was authorized by section 9 of the Native Purposes Act, 1936, following numerous petitions to Parliament. This case affected an area of approximately 11,381 acres of fairly valuable land, being the unsold portion of the Wakapuaka Block situate near Nelson, which was originally vested in Huria Matenga or Julia Martin, sometimes known as the Grace Darling of New Zealand.

There was a large increase in the number of applications for confirmation of alienations, indicating the return of more prosperous times. In the case of the majority of leases the Court is adopting the policy of making the rent payable to the Board in terms of section 281 of the Act of 1931.

Ikaroa Board.—The position of the accounts of the Ikaroa District for the period ended 31st March, 1938, is most satisfactory in that a profit of £412 was made on the year's activities.

The improvement is accounted for principally by a substantial increase in the amount of rent collected and the more complete utilization of the funds available. For instance, commissions on rent collected increased by £220 and interest on mortgages by approximately £150.

The addition of this profit to the Boards Reserve Account brings the total of the reserve to £2,272. The operations of the Board for the year 1936-37 resulted in a loss of £281.

The assets of the Board are as follows:—

	£
Cash balances	531
Deposits with Native Trustee	15,042
Mortgage and other investments	30,207
New Zealand Government securities	1,150
Office furniture, fittings, &c.	289
Motor-car	286
Sundry debtors	104

Liability to beneficiaries as at 31st March, 1938, amounted to £46,591.

South Island Board.—As with the Ikaroa Board, a profit was made on the year's activities amounting to £55, due to increased collections of rent during the year. For instance, commissions collected during the year increased by £55. A loss of £65 occurred in 1936-37.

The Board's Reserve Fund now stands at £1,205, and the assets of the Board are as follows:—

	£
Cash balances	605
On deposit with Native Trustee	8,781
Mortgages and other investments	5,397
Office furniture and fittings	115

The Board's liability to beneficiaries as at 31st March, 1938, is £13,028.

Welfare Work.—The Boards in this district have adopted a very strict attitude towards payment of purchase-money to beneficiaries, and in all cases before paying any large amount their housing conditions have been considered. This has resulted in a number of houses being erected and repaired, in addition to houses provided under the Housing Act, and has brought about a distinct improvement in living-conditions. A number of settlers at Te Hauke were assisted in their market gardening. It was observed that these Natives, who sold pumpkins, melons, corn-cobs, &c., from roadside stalls frequently ran out of produce towards the end of the season. Upon investigation the reason was found to be chiefly lack of capital and a shortage of area for cultivation, and the Board came to their assistance with finance and arranged for more land to be made available.

It has been the practice in the Pensions Department, in regard to old-age pensions for Maoris, to pay a smaller maximum amount than that payable to Europeans; the reason given being that there was always a doubt as to the income received from their Native lands. The position in these districts had now been rectified by means of certificates granted by the Judge, showing the total amount received from this source, which the Pensions Department have agreed to accept as conclusive, thus resulting in several of the old-age pensioners benefiting greatly by increased pensions.

Under this heading also should be mentioned the efforts made in the matter of housing surveys, revealing the conditions under which the Maoris are living, but this subject is fully dealt with in the report of the Board of Native Affairs, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on the matter in this report.

TABLE A.—NATIVE LAND COURTS.
(a) RETURN OF BUSINESS AND FEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1938.

	Totals.		Tokerau.	Waikato- Maniopotō	Waiariki.	Tairā- whiti.	Aotea.	Ikaroa.	South Island.
	1936-37.	1937-38.							
<i>Native Land Court.</i>									
Number of sittings ..	104	103	8	11	15	17	17	23	12
Number of cases notified	17,712	21,451	1,552	2,604	2,680	3,805	6,538	3,596	676
Number of cases for which orders were made	5,676	5,647	147	1,070	804	1,763	847	825	191
Number of cases dis- missed	955	1,615	20	131	141	254	737	278	51
Number of cases ad- journed <i>sine die</i>	11,081	14,198	1,385	1,403	1,732	1,798	4,953	2,493	431
Number of partitions made	469	400	2	65	122	155	37	14	5
Area affected (acres)	57,342	100,568	330	15,282	8,219	50,272	25,720	696	49
Number of investiga- tions of title	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area affected (acres)	1,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of succession orders made	4,527	5,183	722	582	904	1,718	504	597	156
Number of other orders made	3,106	3,979	12	423	318	2,616	306	211	30
<i>Native Appellate Court.</i>									
Number of sittings ..	7	6	1	1	1	1	..	2	..
Number of cases notified	34	11	1	3	2	1	..	1	..
Native Land Court de- cisions varied	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Native Land Court de- cisions affirmed	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Native Land Court de- cisions referred back to Native Land Court	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Native Land Court de- cisions annulled	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals dismissed or withdrawn	19	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Appeals adjourned <i>sine die</i>	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Applications under sec- tion 257/31 ordered	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Applications under sec- tion 257/31 dismissed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications under sec- tion 257/31 adjourned <i>sine die</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Court and Board fees collected	6,236	6,002	130	1,220	1,320	1,313	1,093	637	259
Commission earned by Boards	4,850	5,352	208	649	801	1,381	1,338	721	251

TABLE A.—NATIVE LAND COURTS—*continued*.
(b) ALIENATIONS, 1ST APRIL, 1937, TO 31ST MARCH, 1938.

Court District.	Leases.*			Sales.†			Mortgages.		
	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.	
		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.
Tokerau	4	1,550	2 15	13	197	0 1.39	..	..	..
Waikato-Maniapoto	30	3,091	2 11.7	91	5,389	1 25.85	2	147	2 3.5
Wairariki	40	6,386	0 26.65	52	1,234	2 3.65	1	156	3 16
Tairāwhiti	61	5,587	3 36.8	27	1,301	2 17	3	5,671	0 32
Aotea	74	14,703	1 19.71	34	1,715	3 28.42	..	..	..
Ikaroa	163	14,752	3 14.804	8	80	3 2.225	1	63	3 20
North Island (totals)	372	46,072	2 4.664	225	9,919	0 38.535	7	6,039	2 31.5
South Island	25	4,127	1 23.33	8	305	2 37.6	..	..	..
Totals	397	50,199	3 27.994	233	10,224	3 36.135	7	6,039	2 31.5

* Includes 11 timber grants over areas totalling 8,376 acres 1 rood 27 perches.

† Includes 4 gifts to other Natives of areas totalling 267 acres 0 roods 37.9 perches. Does not include 29 transfers and renewals of leases over areas totalling 3,622 acres 3 roods 33.8 perches.

TABLE B.—NATIVE LAND PURCHASE.
(a) BLOCKS FULLY ACQUIRED AND PROCLAIMED CROWN LAND.

Block.	Area.		Gazette.
	A.	R. P.	
Mangatoro 1A 3C 3B	34	3 17	8/7/37
Moanākapiti-Huhuraumati C 2A	0	2 0	31/3/38
Ohuanga North 3A 1	90	0 0	3/2/38
Opawa-Rangitoto No. 1	7,010	1 34	29/4/37
Orakei No. 1, Reserve C 2B 2	20	3 39	1/7/37
Orakei 4A 2B	2	2 0	3/2/38
.. 4A 4	9	3 38	3/2/38
*Puketiti 2A	886	2 30	2/7/31
Rangitoto-Tuhua 6SE 1A	480	0 0	15/4/37
Waihaha 3d 1 and 3E 4C	24,932	0 0	29/4/37
.. 3E 16C	2,985	0 38	29/4/37
	36,453	0 36	

* Omitted from return for relevant year.

NOTE.—The following blocks were proclaimed under the Public Works Act, 1928, see *Gazette*, 25th October, 1934 :—

Puketapu, of which the Crown had acquired 7,100 acres 2 roods out of 7,325 acres.

Puketapu South, of which the Crown had acquired 1,176 acres 2 roods out of 1,200 acres.

Whenuanui No. 4, of which the Crown had acquired 434 acres 2 roods 27 perches out of 516 acres 2 roods.

(b) BLOCKS ACQUIRED BUT NOT PROCLAIMED CROWN LAND.

Block.	Area.		Block.	Area.	
	A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.
Mohaka 28	224	0 0	Waimāna Parish, Part Lot 245	208	0 0
.. 35c	492	2 2	.. .. .	950	0 0
Mourea-Papakāinga No. 2	20	2 28	.. .. .	1,149	0 5
Okahakura 2B 1	910	3 5	.. .. .	597	0 0
.. 4B 1	756	1 32	.. .. .	335	1 1.5
.. 5B	1,439	1 30	.. .. .	
.. 6B	1,755	0 1	.. .. .	
Opamake 2f	150	3 12	Waipapa 1c No. 1	99	3 35
Punakitere, Lots 4 and 5, Section 6, Block IX	90	3 24	.. 2A No. 1	822	1 23
Waerenga East No. 1	140	0 0	.. 2B No. 1	700	2 7
Waiaituhi (part)	20	2 0	.. 2c No. 1	1,800	0 0
Waihou Lower A 38	105	0 26	.. .. .	
.. A 39	470	0 28	Whakapoungakau 1B 1	51	3 5
.. A 40	625	0 13	.. 1B 2	25	2 20
.. A 41	439	2 10	.. 1B 3E 1	24	2 0
.. A 42	1,433	3 8	.. 1B 3E 2	29	2 30
.. A 43	49	1 24	.. 1B 3F	40	1 30
			Whakarapa 61A	11	0 39
				15,969	2 38.5

TABLE B.—NATIVE LAND PURCHASE—*continued*.

(c) BLOCKS PARTLY ACQUIRED AND UNDER NEGOTIATION.

Block.	Area acquired.		Area outstanding.		Block.	Area acquired.		Area outstanding.	
	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.
Awaroa A 10B, Section 3 ..	17	2 18	350	2 2	Rangitoto-Tuhua— <i>contd.</i>	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.
Hauhungaroa 1D 2 ..	376	2 0	3,423	2 0	78B 1 ..	79	2 1	159	0 2
" 2D ..	6,880	0 0	1,493	0 0	78B 2A 2A ..	49	3 15	454	0 0
Hautu 1B 1B 2B 5 ..	1,012	1 0	1,897	3 0	78B 2A 2B ..	33	0 13	116	1 12
" 4B 2B 2B ..	776	1 7	2,492	2 33	78B 4A and 4B 1 ..	290	2 24	101	0 0
" 5B 2B ..	797	0 0	2,534	1 8	78B 4A and 4B 4 ..	417	0 0	208	2 14
Heruiwi 4A 2B ..	841	0 0	826	0 0	78B 4A and 4B 5 ..	441	3 1	716	1 0
Kahurewa B 2B 1 ..	126	3 7	153	0 33	Rimuroa 1 ..	25	3 23	109	3 28
" B 2B 7A ..	191	1 0	590	0 12	" 3 ..	6	2 28	79	0 0
" B 2B 7C ..	63	1 30	127	3 22	" 5 ..	2	3 9	40	1 1
Kaimanawa 1E 2B ..	1,437	0 34	0	3 26	Rotomahana-Parekarangi—				
" 1E 2D ..	598	1 38	18	0 12	2E 6 ..	296	1 0	62	2 8
Te Karac 2E 1B ..	159	1 24	122	0 16	6A 2 1B ..	1,273	0 0	167	0 0
Ketetahi ..	2	2 32	89	3 8	6A 2 2B 2A ..	615	0 0	197	2 0
Te Kuiti 2B 1A 8 ..	1	1 25·9	1	1 0	6A 2 2B 2C ..	493	1 24	247	2 16
Matakaoa ..	483	0 12	1,916	3 28	6A 2 2B 2D ..	1,403	3 2	319	2 38
Matamata North 2L (part)	30	0 32	5	0 0	6A 2 3B 1A 2 ..	574	2 28	284	2 29
Moanakupiti-Huhuraumati D	0	2 20	0	2 20	6A 2 3B 2 ..	592	2 0	188	3 33
4B ..					6A 2 3B 3A ..	50	0 0	147	2 38
Mohaka 2A ..	7	1 39	23	2 1	6A 2 3B 5B ..	49	2 0	148	0 7
" 3A ..	2	0 15	53	2 12	6A 2 4B 2H 1 ..	380	0 0	78	0 0
" 3B ..	32	0 10	24	1 3	6A 2 5B 3A ..	7	2 0	13	2 0
" 4 ..	1,293	2 34	10	1 6	6A 2 5B 3E 10 ..	1,921	3 33	4,030	0 7
" 8D ..	70	1 37	250	1 3	6L 2B 1 ..	80	1 15	8	2 25
" 9A ..	91	0 36	385	3 4	6L 2B 3 ..	8	0 0	5	0 0
" 9B ..	123	0 0	41	0 0	Ruahine 1A ..	68	3 13	408	0 2
" 10 and 11 ..	499	1 39	1,094	2 1	Ruatoki A 65 ..	12	2 18	27	3 27
" 12 ..	501	1 11	620	2 29	Taumarunui Native Town-				
" 13A ..	1,020	3 18	171	0 2	ship—				
" 14 ..	23	0 28	194	3 12	Sub. U 2 ..	0	2 0	0	1 12
" 22C ..	8	2 17	4	1 13	Sub. W 2 ..	0	0 11·7	0	0 8·3
" 24E ..	62	0 0	31	0 0	Taurewa 4, East A 1 ..	115	3 33	12	2 7
" 31 ..	358	2 1	531	1 39	" 4, West E 2B 3A ..	300	0 28	111	3 12
" 32 ..	61	0 2	156	3 38	" 4, West E 2B 3C ..	178	1 15	32	2 25
" 33 ..	217	0 14	75	3 26	" 4, West A 4C ..	320	0 24·88	0	13 15·12
" 36 ..	15	0 0	15	0 0	Tihoi 3B 8B 2A ..	6,209	3 27	1,025	0 13
" 38 ..	16	2 8	31	1 32	" 3B 8B 2B ..	5,302	2 0	1	2 0
" 39 ..	266	1 25	162	2 15	" 3B 8B 3 ..	8,870	3 0	838	1 0
" 40A ..	347	3 12	144	0 28	" 3B 8B 4 ..	5,519	0 0	117	0 0
" 40B ..	351	0 10	378	3 30	" 3B 8B 6 ..	6,176	3 9·7	516	0 30·3
" 42 ..	1	3 20	3	0 20	" 3B 8B 8 ..	16,106	0 0	23	0 0
" 43 ..	23	0 29	63	3 11	Tokaanu B 1D ..	1	3 32	137	0 8
" 45 ..	44	3 6	496	0 34	" B 1L ..	28	1 30	110	0 0
" 47 ..	1	0 0	4	0 0	Wahine-Rukuwai 2B ..	7	3 10	4	1 0
" 48A ..	0	2 11	22	0 9	Waihoa 2A ..	2	3 32	103	3 15
" 48B ..	22	0 22	6	3 16	" 2B ..	2	0 10	62	0 19
" 48C ..	0	1 12	6	0 21	Waikare 14B 2 ..	1,977	0 0	784	2 19
" 48E ..	2	1 12	29	0 16	Waimanu 1 ..	190	2 0	139	2 0
" 51B 2 ..	1	3 18	7	1 34	" 2C ..	5,501	2 20	769	2 24
" 52B ..	32	1 11	1,029	2 29	Waioiua-Kapiti No. 5, Sec-	89	2 0	145	3 31
" 54 ..	481	1 26	248	2 14	tion 1B 2A 2 ..				
" 55B ..	2	1 0	87	2 25	Waipoua 5A 2 ..	881	1 6·9	1,125	2 33·1
" 55D ..	226	2 32	41	3 30	" 5C ..	56	1 21	24	2 19
" 55E ..	20	1 11	47	1 12	Waipoua 2B 2B 3 ..	1,372	3 5	32	0 35
Oamaru 2B 5 ..	601	3 11	66	0 30	" 2B 3B 1 ..	252	2 0	64	2 0
Okahukura 3 ..	453	0 0	20	0 0	" 2B 3C ..	1,081	2 0	135	2 0
Parahirahi A 3B 1 ..	12	0 37	0	2 39	Waituhi-Kumatau 1B ..	753	0 0	9	0 0
Patuha ..	3	2 6·1	193	1 33·9	" 4B 2 ..	2,382	0 0	1,110	0 0
Peka C ..	594	0 0	1,510	0 0	Wharekahika 18J ..	315	0 37	962	3 15
Pokatakina A ..	24	0 0	187	0 0	Wharepunga 15B ..	20	0 0	99	0 15
Pouakani A 1B ..	79	0 0	315	0 0	" 18B ..	170	0 0	30	0 0
Rangatira-Kapiti 4, Section 4	353	2 0	16	2 30	" 18D ..	155	2 0	37	2 0
Rangitoto-Tuhua—					" 18E ..	220	0 0	57	0 0
77B 2B 4A ..	80	0 0	388	0 36	Whirinaki 1, Section 4B 1B	1,317	0 0	432	3 7
77B 2B 4B ..	310	1 22	21	0 0					
77B 2B 4C ..	13	0 39	585	0 0	Totals ..	97,615	3 01·18	43,218	3 20·72

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