

The position at the 31st March, 1932, was that five units were in occupation, and improvements had been effected which were valued by the Maori Land Board as follows:—

	Acres.	Value.		
	—	£	s.	d.
Area cleared and grassed	190			
Area cleared and put into crops	10			
Area cleared and ploughed for sowing	129			
	329	1,687	10	6
Buildings: 1 seven-roomed house, 3 four-roomed cottages, 4 milking-sheds, and 1 implement-shed, and outhouses		1,101	13	6
1 milking-machine and dairy equipment.. .. .		122	7	5
Installing electricity		80	8	9
Implements and harness		190	16	0
Tools		15	5	10
1 horse		9	0	0
Dairy stock: 60 heifers and cows, 4 bulls, 17 springing heifers, and 27 calves		614	1	11
Hay		108	0	0
		<u>£4,498</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>

The trading account from the 1st August, 1931, to the 31st March, 1932, showed receipts from butterfat and sale of calves as £455 18s., and the value of heifer calves and hay on hand as £141 15s. The expenditure was £104 13s. 5d. for Board interest, and working-expenses £241 4s. 3d., and the excess of income over expenditure was £251 15s. 4d. The debt to the Board stood at the 31st March, 1932, at £4,247 0. 1d.

Compared with Waipipi (Te Hakona) the development costs of the Kaihau scheme were lower in regard to fertilizers, fencing, seed, motor-spirit and oils, water-supply, and stock. Materials and seed for this scheme were purchased under the Department's system of bulk purchase, and prices for manure, wire, rye-grass and cocksfoot, and dairy stock had fallen appreciably since the beginning of 1930, when the Waipipi block was at the peak of its development.

This scheme has been financed entirely by the Waikato-Maniapoto Maori Land Board out of its own funds. The farm account has been placed on a reduction basis, being required to meet working-expenses, interest, and rates, and to reduce capital by £250 this year.

(c) *Onewhero.*

This scheme combines features of the North Auckland and Waiuku systems of development. It is a "blanket scheme," covering a group of units at Onewhero, Opuatia, and opposite Mercer on the west side of the Waikato River, and at Waikarakia and Koheroa on the east side. The keeping of separate unit accounts is involved, but authorizations by Cabinet are made for the summarized requirements of all within the scheme. Detailed supervision is the most important connecting-link in the organization. The Waiuku system of development is applied, a sustenance-allowance being made to selected members of families while actually engaged in the various development operations.

This is the first scheme in the Waikato area to receive assistance from State loan funds, the Waiuku schemes being financed by the Maori Land Board. The administration was delegated to the Board, and its supervision placed under Te Puea at the request of the Native owners.

Active operations were commenced during February, 1931, and as in the case of the North Auckland schemes the requirements were mainly for materials, seed, manure, and tools. The wage bill to the end of March, 1931, was £104 6s. for fencing, clearing, draining, roadmaking, and sundries. During the 1931-32 financial year great progress was made, the number of units in occupation of sections mounting to thirty-four.

The details of expenditure are shown in the schedules. The net expenditure to the 31st March, 1932, was £5,106 4s. 9d. The area estimated to have been cleared and prepared for sowing and partly laid down in grass was 920 acres; there were between sixteen and seventeen miles of fencing completed or in course of erection; provision had been made for top-dressing the new pastures and crops, while the scheme had purchased the following stock and plant:—

	£	s.	d.
68 cows, 7 heifers, 4 bulls	517	19	10
15 horses	129	10	0
1 tractor (transferred from Waiuku)	257	19	6
1 truck	274	13	4
Farm implements	321	13	1
Farm accessories	158	13	3
Loose tools	56	16	6
Building-materials	276	6	4
	<u>£1,993</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

The wage bill for the period was £880 3s. 4d., after allowing for a small subsidy from unemployment funds. Of this amount the drivers of the tractor and truck accounted for £100 9s. 6d. The bill for motor-spirit and oils came to £271 17s. 8d., and for repairs to implements, truck, and tractor to