

on all parts of the scheme except Herapara No. 1, and was the main unemployment relief measure provided for Maoris of the Waiapu Valley and Te Araroa. The following table shows the bush-felling contracts let to unemployed Maoris, and the cost allowing for unemployment subsidies :—

Bush-felling Unemployment Relief Contracts.

Block.	Area.	Per Acre.	Cost.	Subsidy.	Men.
	Acres.	@	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tapatu	423	£1 2s. 6d. and £1 7s. 6d.	570 7 6	125 0 0	10
Toetoe	587	£1 5s.	733 15 0	200 0 0	17
Hercumu	93	£1 4s.	375 12 0	110 0 0	16
Abape	220				
Poroporo Sections	354	£1 4s. and £1 5s.	437 10 0	110 0 0	10
Total	1,677	..	2,117 4 6	545 0 0	53

There was no expenditure on this scheme up to the 31st March, 1931, as it was not authorized till the following April, but matters were in train to survey the bush into reasonable areas, so as to ensure the employment of the largest possible number of men. The expenditure to the 31st March, 1932, was £7,674, reduced by £525 unemployment subsidies, which came to credit. The felled bush was burnt in the summer and sown in grass and turnips immediately, according to the practice of farmers in the district. A good "take" was assured by timely rains, and it was anticipated that the clearings would carry a very large number of sheep and cattle in the following winter.

Liabilities outstanding on the Toetoe and Kaiwaru Blocks to the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to £2,210, were discharged. Other items of expenditure were as follows: Bush-felling, £2,116; fencing material, £1,468; grass-seed, £1,519; turnip-seed, £93; surveys, £125; and sundries, £143.

Subject to the supervision of the Registrar of the Native Land Court at Gisborne, the arrangements for all the work on this scheme were made by Mr. C. Goldsmith, of Tikitiki, who was in charge of the consolidation scheme affecting the lands north of the Waiapu River as far as Whangaparaoa, and as Manager of the Waiapu Farmers' Co-operative Co. had considerable experience in regard to the requirements of land-development in the district. He had been co-opted by the Maori Unemployment Branch of the Native Department.

The following table has been prepared from reports furnished by Mr. Goldsmith to show the state of the lands under the Waiapu-Matakaoa scheme as at the 31st March, 1932 :—

State of Improvements at 31st March, 1932.

Block.	Old Pasture.	New Pasture.	Unimproved.	Old Fencing.	New Fencing.	Suitable for
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Chains.	Chains.	
Tapatu	210	423	62	84	205	Sheep.
Toetoe	256	587	287	30	435	Mixed.
Kaiwaru	700	..	1,106	180	..	Sheep.
Hercumu	630	313	72	140	186	Mixed.
Abape						
Poroporo Sections	407	393	30	295	419	Sheep.
Total	2,203	1,716	1,557	729	1,245	..

It was estimated that these properties could be subdivided into seven sheep farms and nine dairy farms.

(c) POROPORO (INCLUDING WHENUAKURA).

When, as the result of the Waiapu and Tuparoa consolidation schemes, the interests acquired by the Crown in the Poroporo Block were divided from the interests of the Maori non-sellers, it was decided in the first place to deal with that part of the block which lay between the main road and the Mangaoparo and Waiapu rivers, being all flat land, with a small swamp on it, very suitable for dairying. This part is known as Whenuakura, and has been subdivided by the Court into ten sections, some of which include portions of the swamp referred to. Although this part was brought under the development scheme in January, 1930, for the purpose of draining the swamp that summer nothing was done until the end of 1931.

The balance of the Poroporo Subdivisions on the north-west of the main road was brought under the development scheme in April, 1930. This consisted for the most part of bush lands with fern and manuka faces sloping to the main road. Eventually the Whenuakura and bush sections