As far as practicable an endeavour is made to provide work for all unemployed Maoris on Native-

land development schemes through the Native Department. (See post under Maori Unemployment.)
Where relief employment is provided, Maoris are engaged on contract work, the contracts being based on the public-works standard rate of 16s. per day. At the completion of each contract the men are required to stand down for a period to permit of average earnings over the whole period according to the following special scale:-

		Per Week.		
		s. d.		
Single men		30 0		
Married with up to five children	 	60 0		
Married with six children	 	62 6		
Married with seven or more children	 	66 6		

PRIVATE EARNINGS AND CAPITAL ASSETS.

To encourage men to seek and accept available private work, the scale of permissible income was increased to permit a single man to earn from all sources, including relief, at least £2 per week, and a married man from £3 to £3 18s., according to the number of his dependants, without his relief pay being

The following sets out the scale of permissible earnings which operated previously as compared with the increased scale which came into operation on 1st June, 1936:-

		Weekly Scale previously operative.		New Scale as from 1st June, 1936.	
Class A—Single man			£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d.	
Class B—Married, with wife only		i	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
Class C—Married, wife and 1 child			$\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\circ}{9} \stackrel{\circ}{0}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Class D—Married, wife and 2 children			2 13 0	3 0 0	
Class E—Married, wife and 3 children			$2 \ 17 \ 0$	3 2 0	
Class F—Married, wife and 4 children			3 1 0	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + 0$	
Class G—Married, wife and 5 children			3 5 0	3 10 0	
Class H—Married, wife and 6 children			3 9 0	3 14 0	
Class I-Married, wife and 7 or more children	n		3 13 0	3 18 0	
		i			

House and land property have been disregarded as a capital asset, and now only liquid assets are taken into consideration.

WAR VETERANS.

Special consideration has been given to persons in receipt of war veterans' allowances who are still fit for employment. In such cases a sustenance allowance is granted to build their veteran's allowances up to the maximum income scale permitted under the War Veterans' Allowances Act.

The following statement sets out the weekly rate of war veterans' allowances, together with the maximum sustenance payment in each case, and the total income from both sources:

		War Veterans' Allowance.	Maximum Sustenance Payment.	Total.	
		·i			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Single men			1 0 0	0 10 0	$1 \ 10 \ 0$
Married, wife only			1 15 0	\pm 0.15 0 \pm	$2 \ 10 \ 0$
Married, 1 child			2 - 0 - 0	0.15 - 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 15 0
Married, 2 children			2 - 5 - 0	0 15 0	3 0 0
Married, 3 children			$2 \ 10 \ 0$	0 12 0	3 2 0
Married, 4 children			$2 \ 15 \ 0$	0 11 0	$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{6}{0}$
Married, 5 or more children		;	$2 \ 15 \ 0$	0 15 0	3 10 0

In addition, provision has been made in certain cases where persons are on a reduced war veterans pension to permit them to forgo the war veteran's allowance and thus qualify for the full sustenance allowance.

SCHEME No. 5.

As already stated, the daily rates of pay on Scheme No. 5 were increased as from 1st June, 1936. Scheme No. 5 works (and all works subsidized from the Employment Promotion Fund) were brought into line with the new public-works standard rates, which provide a minimum of 16s. per day for both single and married men, and for both pakeha and Maori, thus eliminating the previous differentiation which existed.