



The Waikato is a suitable district in which to demonstrate this theory of good business. The southern half of the Auckland Province contains one-sixth of the farmers of the whole Dominion. In climate, soil, and configuration it is ideal for closer settlement, and its farms, most of which range from 50 acres to 100 acres, are highly productive. The dairy output of the Auckland Province in one year has reached four million boxes of butter and three hundred thousand crates of cheese, the largest proportion of it from the Waikato.

Yet, although much money has been made here, fortunes have not been piled up without effort. Fifty years ago farmers were working hard and long to exchange two tons of carrots for a mackintosh, to sell six and a half tons of really fine potatoes for a profit of 13s. With the development of dairying, however, reward came. At the age of forty, for example, Mr. Bryant found himself a rich man engaged among other things, in exporting bobby-calf meat to Glasgow long before this industry became a national enterprise. He understood farming, he was a sound judge of stock, he knew the Waikato thoroughly. He was worth about £60,000. Half his fortune he set aside to provide for his family; with the other half, consisting of farm properties and stock, he established the Bryant Trust, and to the Trust he gave also as honorary manager his experience and his capabilities.

With that money Bryant House was built on Raglan Heads, and has since been maintained at a cost of £3,000 a year in wages alone. Here thousands of ailing

children have enjoyed healthy holidays, 60 at a time, 300 in a season, which lasts from November to May. At first open only to children, Bryant House was later opened to mothers also between May and November; and from December, 1939, to February, 1943, it was used as a convalescent home for servicemen. Since then it has been opened again to women and children.

In spite of the cost of maintenance of Bryant House, the assets of the Trust, under the management of the founder, have grown to £120,000. It is this large fund which has enabled the Trust to provide another £3,000 a year to give holidays to the wives and children of men overseas. This work, which has been going on since December, 1942, is carried on through the Bryant House Hospitality Society, which is advised by a committee on which are represented the Plunket Society, the Women's War Services Auxiliary, the Returned Services' Association, and the Red Cross.

Outside Hamilton this work is being taken up by the Rehabilitation Civic League, which is also concerned with finding accommodation for returned servicemen who in the present conditions are unable to build, buy, or lease homes for themselves and their families. They are to be found temporary accommodation in large private homes where there is room to spare. These are not its only tasks. According to the official statement "in general the function of the League is to develop and sustain public interest in rehabilitation and in the welfare of the dependants of servicemen." Among the founders of the League is Mr. Bryant.

Perhaps most important of all to the returned serviceman is that, on the representation of Mr. Bryant, the Government offers to men settling on the land a choice of two forms of tenure—leasehold or the Bryant tenure.

The Bryant tenure, first used by the Waikato Land Settlement Society, involves two principles. The first concerns the purchase of the properties. Land, under this system, is not bought at the ruling market rate, which may have little relation to what may be taken off the land. It would, for instance, be