1909.

NEW ZEALAND.

COOK AND OTHER ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper A.-3, 1908.]

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

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MEMORANDUM.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 6th September, 1909.

The annual reports of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga and Niue are attached hereto, together with a selection from the correspondence between the Government of New Zealand and those officers.

Lieut.-Colonel Gudgeon, C.M.G., who has been responsible for the administration of the Islands for the past eleven years, has now retired from the post of Resident Commissioner. Under his rule the Islands have made material progress, and I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the excellent services he has rendered.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The finances of the Island Administration are in a sound position. In the Cook Islands the revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1909, amounted to £7,146 9s. 1d., an increase of £797 3s. over the preceding year. The expenditure for the same period amounted to £5,718 3s. 7d., a reduction of £471 10s. 6d. over the preceding year. The financial operations of the year, including the balance brought forward, resulted in a cash surplus of £5,011 18s. 4d.

In the Island of Niue the revenue for the year amounted to £1,809 8s. 11d., an increase of £191 0s. 5d. over the preceding year. The expenditure was £2,346 1s. 9d., an increase of £436 Is. 5d. over the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the amount expended on public works; but, in spite of this increase, the year closed with a credit balance of £1,206 8s.

These results must be regarded as extremely satisfactory, and show that the Islands are administered with prudence and economy.

TRADE, ETC.

The imports into the Cook Islands show a substantial increase; and, as usual, the bulk of the imports come from New Zealand. The value of the exports was £9,074 above the values for 1908.

The imports into Niue amounted to the value of £6,458, a decrease over the year 1907 of £2,033. The exports also fell off slightly; but the report of the Resident Commissioner deals fully with the causes of the decrease under both heads.

The exports of the two staple products of the Cook Islands, fruit and copra, show substantial increases. Since the inauguration of the direct-steamer service between Wellington and Rarotonga, the continual complaints, both from the Islands and the fruit-dealers in New Zealand, as to the unsatisfactory conditions under which the fruit trade was carried on, have ceased.

Last year a Fruit Inspector was detached from the Department of Agriculture, and sent down to Rarotonga. Some slight difficulties were met with at first; but the Inspector's powers have been defined by "The Fruit Inspection and Diseases Ordinance, 1909," and everything is now working smoothly.

Some strong feeling was exhibited against a proposal to treat the Cook Islands as subject to regulations governing the importation of fruit from places outside New Zealand. I was able, however, to convince the fruit-inspection authorities that the Cook Islands were, for the purposes of the regulations, an integral part of New Zealand, and that, therefore, fruit coming from the Islands was entitled to be treated as coming from one part of the Dominion to another.

EDUCATION.

I have not as yet been able to arrive at a solution of the problem of education in the Cook Islands. The Government of New Zealand is not prepared to take over and administer the whole education system, and there is no necessity for such a drastic change, as the mission authorities still continue the good work they have been doing in the past. An improvement could be effected in connection with the training of teachers for the village schools, and I hope to make some progress in this direction before long.

A school has been established at Niue, and was opened on the 10th August, 1909, with an attendance of sixty-four boys. Over two hundred pupils offered; but, unfortunately, all could not be taken. Arrangements are being made to take some thirty girls. Provision will also be made for technical training.

COMMUNICATION WITH NIUE.

A contract has been entered into for a schooner service with Niue, under which the schooner "Kereru" will make five trips per annum between Auckland and Niue. The subsidy to be paid is £100 per trip; and three trips have been made up to the present date. I believe that the service is giving satisfaction to the residents of Niue.

J. CARROLL.

COOK ISLANDS.

REPORT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

No. 1.

Sir,—

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 3rd May, 1909.

I have the honour to forward enclosed my report on the Cook Islands for year ending 31st March 1909.

The Islands are in a most satisfactory condition financially and otherwise, and will eventually become very valuable possessions.

I have, &c.,

W. E. GUDGEON,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. James Carroll, Minister administering Cook Islands.

Enclosure.

COOK AND NORTHERN ISLANDS.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1909. HEALTH OF THE GROUP.

For the last seven years the health of the Native population of these Islands has been a matter for anxiety, inasmuch as it has been obvious that, however capable the Medical Officer might be, there was always a possibility that the Native population might take exception to his voice or manner, and refuse to go near him. This has already happened in these Islands, and I have found it waste of time to attempt to combat their prejudices.

If the people generally approve of a man, there is hardly anything that they will not do for him, and for this reason the mere fact of their belief has a real medical value so far as they are concerned. A visit from a sympathetic and gentlemanly doctor in whom they believe will often rouse a Maori patient from that condition of mental depression which is the normal condition of the sick Polynesian—the mental condition to which I have referred is well known. It may perhaps be too much to say that the Maori can die at will, but this much may be said: that if he believes that his time has come he will take neither food nor medicine; and in such case only a great tohunga can revive in him the desire of life.

Under these circumstances it will not be difficult to realise the gratification of the Native population when they found that Dr. C. M. Dawson had been appointed Medical Officer for the Group. From the first day of his arrival they have taken to him, and since then the attendance has been from fifty to seventy patients daily.

Nothing has yet been done to extend the benefits of the present medical service to the outlying islands; nor is it possible to make permanent arrangements until Dr. Dawson has visited the several islands and ascertained the requirements thereof. This he will be able to do in May next, when the Mission steamer "John Williams" will visit each island. He will then submit a scheme for the approval of the Government of New Zealand, which must include a permanent assistant, and a head-quarters hospital outside the boundaries of the village.

This arrangement will probably double the cost of the present medical service, but it will be money well spent, and we can afford it, provided there is no interference with our fruit trade.

I submit the vital statistics of the three chief islands. From the outlying islands I have not yet received returns, and there is no possibility of obtaining them till the "John Williams" has been there.

These three returns may be regarded as favourable, for they disclose a natural increase for the year of sixty-seven births over deaths, though the latter are excessive.

		 A	itutak	i.	M	angai	3 . ,		Ra	roton	ga.			
Vital i	Statistics	Arutanga.	Waipae .	Tautu.	Oneroa.	Ivirua.	Tamarua.	Avarua.	Matavera.	Ngatangiia.	Arorangi.	Titikaveka.	Total.	Population of Three Islands.
Births Deaths Marriages	•••	 42 24 14	5 7 6	4 6 4	37 15 8	15 11 3	10 9 12	60 45 14	9 9 4	20 11 6	12 5 6	12 17 11	226 1 5 9 88	5,240

Re	oughly, the fig	gures wo	ork out a	s follows :			Births per Thousand.	Deaths per Thousand.
	Rarotonga						45	. 34
	Mangaia			41.7			40	$22 \cdot 6$
	Aitutaki	• •		3-1 (- 1)	44.4	a. i s	42	30

It is worthy of notice that these statistics show that the birth-rate is higher in the chief villages and ports of the island, such as Arutanga, Avarua, and Oneroa. The other villages see but little of the travelling public. It is therefore clear that the general health and well-being of these Islands is but little affected by the visits of strangers. That disease is occasionally brought in from Tahiti we know, but it does not affect the birth-rate.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

About the month of June last it was thought advisable that representations should be made to the Government of New Zealand to the effect that the local Administration was prepared to pay £250 per annum towards the salary and expenses of a Fruit Inspector, provided that a trained officer of the Dominion Agricultural Department should be appointed. This proviso was an essential, for we had a right to assume that an officer who had authority to examine and pass fruit at a New Zealand port might also be considered reliable even though stationed for a time in the Cook Islands.

Mr. Reid arrived here in July, and has proved himself a most capable and active officer, and under the orders of his Department in New Zealand has done good work in a limited degree, for he has not been allowed to examine the fruit shipped with the view of preventing all disease from entering New Zealand

The fruit industry of these Islands has of late years assumed great importance, and, so far as the southern markets are concerned, has been greatly assisted by the Government of New Zealand in the matter of the Wellington line of steamers. Under ordinary treatment we might soon be in a position to supply all New Zealand with tropical fruits; but under any circumstances it would surely be better to have all doubtful fruit inspected here rather than put the producers to the expense of paying for boxes and freight with the prospect of having their fruit destroyed on arrival in New Zealand.

It is this uncertainty that has injured our trade in the past and prevented the proper development of the Islands, for it cannot be expected that the producers will plant out new orchards of the orange-tree, or, indeed, take any interest in a trade wherein they are forced to ship fruit at great expense that may be destroyed on arrival. At the present time New Zealand takes the revenue derived from fruit-inspection. We on our part are ready to employ and pay two officials of the Department from New Zealand (one of them during the orange season only), but we cannot do this unless we can charge a moderate sum of 1d. per case in order to pay the salary of these officers, and this we cannot do if we know that a similar charge is to be made in New Zealand.

I submit that the presence of a Fruit Inspector on these Islands will insure that no fly-infected fruit will be sent to New Zealand, for the simple reason that it will be possible to subject our fruit to a much more severe examination than is possible in either Auckland or Wellington. Here we have generally four days in which to inspect from four to five thousand cases of oranges, and can therefore do it thoroughly. In either of the ports above mentioned there may be twice that number of cases to examine, and much of the work must necessarily be perfunctory.

All that the fruit-growers hope or expect is that the Dominion will provide an effective staff at the expense of the Islands to inspect the fruit before leaving our shores, and will accept the certificates of their own officers as final.

The progress made by the Takuvaine Fruit Company during the last twelve months is most encouraging. They have realised that honest dealing and care in the packing of their fruit is an essential of success. The result has been that their shipments are sought after, and fetch the highest prices in the New Zealand market. This object-lesson cannot fail to act favourably on the future of the fruit trade.

We have not yet reached the point of progress represented by the grading of oranges, but the people will sooner or later reach this point under the tuition of Mr. Reid.

In concluding this subject, I may say that the whole future of this Group depends on the reception of the certificate issued by the Inspector appointed to these Islands.

THE LAND TITLES COURT.

During the year ending 31st March, 1909, this Court has held sittings on fifty-one days, during which 358 orders were made, and fees imposed to the amount of £623 7s. 3d. The fees collected and paid into the Treasury during the year were £578 16s. 1d., making a total of £2,436 5s. 11d. from this source collected and paid into the Treasury since the inception of the Court. The fees outstanding to date amount to £1,549 3s., and will be easily collected at the rate of about £600 per annum.

Up to the 31st March last the titles to no less than 1,623 blocks of land have been heard and decided by the Court. Further details on these points will be seen on reference to Mr. Blaine's report, marked A, attached. It is now seven years since Mr. Blaine undertook the duties of Registrar of the Land Titles and High Courts, and during that period I have been greatly indebted to him by reason of his legal knowledge and the careful manner in which he has performed the duties of his several offices.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the past year the following public works have been carried out in the several islands:—

Rarotonga-			£	s.	d.
Three concrete bridges, Arorangi District	 		572	16	2
Resumption of land, Sections 10 and 3	 		250	0	0
Waterworks, Avarua (for year)	 		317	18	6
Rarotonga and Mangaia—					
Painting Government buildings	 		118	14	6
Mangaia Reef passage	 		336	11	4
Aitutaki—					
Addition and repairs to Government building	 		114	7	0
Resumption of land, Section 3	 		47	0	0
		-			
		£	1,757	7	6

In addition to the above, £68 16s. 1d. has been expended from the local Public Works Fund in

repairs to roads and bridges damaged by the high seas on the 7th March last.

With reference to the item, "Resumption of land, £250," I may explain that the whole of the amount due on the "Whare Manahiri" site and village-site taken four years since has now been paid off. Section 3, Arutanga, was taken to extend the Government offices site at Aitutaki and to prevent the erection of stores within a few feet of the Courthouse.

In the matter of the water-supply, thirty-one houses have been connected with the main pipe-line during the year. The total expenditure on this work to date has been £2,232 15s. 2d., of which sum £446 7s. is recoverable from ratepayers, leaving £1,786 8s. 2d. as the net cost of the work to this Administration. Of the £446 7s. chargable to ratepayers, the sum of £362 5s. 4d. has already been recovered, leaving a balance of £84 1s. 8d. still due. There are now 120 ratepayers on the roll, who return an income of £120 per annum, or $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the outlay.

The total expenditure on public works during the last ten years has been £12,929 1s. 2d.

FUTURE WORKS REQUIRED.

Concrete shed, 20 ft. by 15 ft., on the end of the Aitutaki Wharf, as a store for copra or fruit, to

protect same from the weather. Urgent. £100.

The heavy seas of the morning of the 7th March destroyed or damaged five wooden bridges and swept away the approaches of three concrete bridges. These damages we are now making good, and the cost will probably amount to £400.

The continuous rains of the last fifteen months have prevented all work on the Maraerenga Lagoon. This work must, however, be finished during the present year, and may cost anything up to £200.

Urgent.

At Mangaia, I propose to vote £60 towards the cost of cement for two tanks at Ivirua and Oneroa respectively, the people of the island providing stone and gravel and doing the work.

I propose also to place £400 on the estimates in aid of the reef-passage. I have always been doubt-

ful as to the utility of this passage, but it may be worth the trial.

About 30 acres of the Island of Takutea remain to be planted, and the 170 acres already planted must be cleared. Cost, £100.

At Rarotonga we must meet the requirements of the place, viz.: Hospital, £400; Medical

Officer's residence, £200; two fumigating-chambers, £200; cement-store and two cells, £200.

It may be that we shall find that this large sum of £2,260 is beyond our financial power, but in such case the least important of these works can wait.

THE ISLAND OF ATIU.

This very fine island has hitherto been left severely alone by reason of the fact that the people are the least civilised of the whole Group, and that it was advisable that they should observe the influence of civilisation on the other islands before it was tried on themselves. Moreover, our finances did not permit us to establish European officers on every island, however much they might be required. As to all of these islands, it may be truthfully said that we have had to develop the trade and revenue before we could take the civilising measures that are apt to cost money.

The area of Atiu is about the same as Rarotonga, but the percentage of good land is somewhat greater; but, notwithstanding these advantages, the exports of the island are very small, and do not exceed those of Mauke, an island that has about one-fifth of the area of Atiu, and not half the popu-

lation.

The population of this island does not exceed nine hundred of all ages and sexes, but it is absurd to find that they did not export more than 41 tons of copra during the year 1907, only 13,762 cases of oranges, and 36 tons of candlenuts—a most inadequate return for an island that could well support

five thousand prosperous people.

I would suggest that the time has now arrived when this island should be placed under the tutelage of a Resident Agent, and taught how to take its true position in the Group. The sooner the people are encouraged to call in the Land Titles Court to settle their numerous disputes, and prevent the further encroachments of the aronga mana (chiefs), the better will it be for them, for it has already been demonstrated that security of tenure only will develop the resources of an island. If we can give a valid title to the lands, leases to Europeans will follow, and the rapid development of the island under European methods will encourage the Native landowners to imitate those methods. These things can only be done by a European officer who will reside among the people and endeavour to obtain their confidence. Probably the most suitable officer I have for this purpose is Mr. J. T. Large, who is anxious to undertake the work. I may say that I should have recommended Mr. Large for this position six months or more ago had I then been certain that the revenue would bear the extra charges that must fall upon it this year.

PUKAPUKA (DANGER ISLAND).

On this island we have no Resident Agent, but for some time past the Native pastor, Tou, has acted as our agent whenever occasion arose, and whatever there may have been to do he has done well. On my visit to this island in May, 1908, I was accompanied by Dr. Gatley, who found two lepers in this primitive community (Ieremaia and Paki), and recommended that they should be isolated by enclosure within a palisade, as was the old custom in New Zealand. In September last I received a letter from Tou to the effect that these two men had been enclosed in a palisaded yard 20 yards by 14 yards, and were well housed, and that a pool of stagnant water had been filled in with earth, in accordance with Dr. Gatley's wishes.

During the May visit I had strongly urged the people to plant one of their islands on the reef, which had long been neglected; and I now learn by the same September letter that under the influence of Pastor Tou the people had commenced the planting on the 6th July last, and had resolved to give one month in each year to the planting and clearing of this island.

There is something obscure in the occurrence of these cases of leprosy in this remote and littlevisited island, for the people assert that they have had no previous cases of this disease, and that the two men have never been away from the island.

AITUTAKI.

We have here succeeded in obtaining an Island Council that has both the will and the ability to govern the people thoroughly and justly, and run it on the lines of the old legal maxim, "Salus reipublicae suprema est lex." This maxim is in strict accord with the feelings of the people, who prefer the patriarchal form of government that compels them to perform those things that they know should be done, but which they are inclined to put off from day to day indefinitely.

In this island there is no written law by which a man can be compelled to plant food for his family. It is an island in which the breadfruit flourishes, and heads of families have for years trusted to this natural product and to the fish-supply. The Council have, however, resolved that there shall be no element of chance in the food-supply of their island. They have decided that men shall plant, and that they shall be punished if they do not. To this end the Council inspects all of the land of the island once or twice in each year, and the man who has not planted has to appear before the Council and give an account of his stewardship. In like manner the Council exercises a rigid supervision over the houses, and anything dangerous to the health of the people is at once removed.

For these very satisfactory conditions we have primarily to thank the Resident Agent, Mr. Cameron, and his Council, but the people of Aitutaki, who are probably the most intelligent Natives in the Group, deserve equal commendation.

MANIHIKI AND RAKAHANGA.

On these two islands there have at all times been two factions, each one bitterly hating and striving for power over the other. This state of affairs has probably arisen from the fact that the social condition of these islands has always been faulty. For instance, there have never been hereditary chiefs with the natural inherited authority usual among Polynesians, by which alone it was possible to obtain peace and order.

The so-called Arikis are merely the descendants of the fainga aitu, or heathen priests, whose duty it was to keep hurricanes from the island. Since the introduction of Christianity these men have had but little power, and the northern Group has been governed by a gang of self-elected men who have constituted themselves the hau (governing body) of the islands. The tyranny of these men has only been held in check by a strong-minded pastor. It was a man of this class who defeated the attempt made many years ago to bring about the annexation of Manihiki and Rakahanga by the French. This he did by hoisting the English flag before the French could land, and refused to allow it to be hauled down.

I do not wish it to be inferred that those who brought the French had any desire to see them masters of the island. All that they desired was to deprive the Mission or British party of all power, and to effect this they were prepared to sacrifice their own independence. This bad feeling was in existence when I visited these islands in company with Lord Ranfurly, and the French party then had their turn, for it was Aporo and Tupou-a-rota who prevented the annexation at that time. When, however, the islands had been annexed the British party asserted themselves, and in Manihiki fixed themselves firmly in power, and even in Rakahanga managed to secure a majority of the Council members. The result of the institution of popular government in the Group was that the turbulent element were deprived of all power, and this condition prevailed up to the month of March, 1908, when the fall in the price of copra irritated the whole population, whose belief was that they had a right to fix the price of island produce. In Manihiki this belief did little harm; but in Rakahanga most of the people supported the malcontents, and gave their duly elected Council no support when the enemy, under the leadership of Pukerua, ejected the Council, pulled down the British flag, and generally took the direction of affairs into their own hands. I cannot say that all of these men deserved severe punishment, for some of them were merely ignorant and violent, and required the lesson they have now received in order to prevent a recurrence of these disorders. I do not anticipate any further trouble.

MANGAIA.

In this island there are two parties. The people generally support Mr. Large and the Council, but a powerful minority, including most of the chiefs, support John Ariki. It is unfortunate that this misunderstanding should exist, for the simple reason that there has never been any necessity for it, but so far it has only interfered with the gratuitous work given by the island in aid of the reef-channel.

In other respects the condition of the island is satisfactory. The cases heard and punished by the Island Court are 344 in number, and include the following characteristic Polynesian offences: Brewing or drinking bush beer, 102; adultery, 30; illegal cohabitation, 51; assault with intent, 6; wife-beating, 11; larceny, 9; wilful destruction of property, 11.

The revenue collected on the island during the financial year has been—Court fees and fines, £70 5s. 3d.; Customs, £75 13s. 5d.; trade licenses, £78; stamps, £20 15s.

RAROTONGA.

I enclose a report by Mr. Blaine, Registrar of the High Court (marked B), showing the number of cases dealt with by the High Court in its civil and criminal jurisdiction. From this return it will be seen that, though the partial prohibition in force in these Islands may have done much towards enforcing sobriety among Europeans, it has failed to affect the Native inhabitants. I have never believed that the Natives were large consumers of imported liquor, but that they manage to attain the same results by means of orange, banana, and pineapple beer is obvious, for no less than 324 have been punished for this offence during the year, and it is safe to say that twice that number ought to have been punished but have escaped by the assistance of their friends.

The appointment of a European as Chief Constable will, I hope, do much towards the detection of bush-beer makers, but to put a stop to it altogether is impossible. He will, however, put a stop to the smuggling of cheap rum made in Tahiti.

I may point out that the appointment of a Chief Constable had become an absolute necessity, for by him only could the prisoners who elect to work out their sentences be profitably employed. In effect, he will be not only Chief Constable, but also Tidewaiter and Foreman of Public Works.

During the past year I have to report the death of Ariki Tinomana Mereana, the direct descendant of the ancestor Arikis Tangiia, Pa, and Karika. This is the fourth Ariki who has died on this island during my residence—viz., Ngamaru, Karika Tavake, Pa Maretu, and Tinomana.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Color of State of the

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I have the honour to report that the financial position of this Administration is most favourable, and the returns disclose a steadily progressive surplus for the last ten years.

The total expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1909, amounts to £5,718 3s. 7d. (Return C), as against £6,189 14s. 1d. for the previous year. The revenue has, however, reached the satisfactory sum of £7,146 9s. 1d. (Return D), an increase of £797 3s. over the year 1908.

The cash surplus shown for the year 1907-8 was £3,583 12s. 10d., but this year it has risen to the very respectable sum of £5,011 18s. 4d., to which must be added the outstanding fees of the Land Titles Court, £1,549 3s.—a total of £6,561 1s. 4d.

The estimated ordinary expenditure for the ensuing year (Return E), is £4,573 15s., and the public-works estimate (Return F) £2,310; in all, £6,883 15s. These estimates of expenditure are larger than usual, but I am of opinion that they can be met easily out of the ordinary revenue.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In each succeeding report for the last nine years I have been able to point out the steady and satisfactory progress of our trade, and on this occasion I have to report the same progress, as disclosed by the following comparative table:—

Year.				Va	lue of Exports.	Value of Imports.
1 car.					£	£
1907	 • •	 			51,578	50,756
1908	 	 	• •		60,652	55,021

These figures require no comment, but they will account for the very satisfactory state of the finances of the Group and for the general well-being of the people.

It has taken many years to impress upon the Native inhabitants of this most fertile island that spasmodic spells of work were not sufficient to develop its resources, and that it was incumbent on them to devote themselves to a special line of produce suitable to the land they held, and give that line continuous attention. Some of the most energetic among the Native landowners realise the truth of this European view of work, and in their own Polynesian way are doing a good deal; but the lesson has by no means been universally learned. This much may, however, be said: that the Natives of Rarotonga will now work on their own plantations rather than for others, and are in many cases employers of labour.

The past year has been one of incessant rain, and hence unfavourable for the production of fruit other than the banana. I submit a table of the rainfall for the three chief islands, which will show that no less than 116 in. of rain fell on each extremity of Rarotonga, as against an average of 74½ in. for the previous ten years.

At Aitutaki and Mangaia the hills are low, and do not attract the clouds, but even there the fall has been excessive.

Isla	nd.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.) December.	Total.
Rarotonga— Avarua Titikaveka Aitutaki Mangaia	••	 4·77 7·53 10·02 9·02	15·43 16·39 8·81 18·87	22·26 17·79 11·81 7·80	5.70 3.63 7.91 6.48	9·10 9·98 9·98 3·13	6·79 8·17 5·80 4·23	4·71 6·10 2·15 5·36	6.86 4.48 2.46 2.20	6·45 8·41 5·36 9·60	6.37	15.52 17.19 10.45 9.08	11·77 10·16 11·29 4·17	116·64 116·20 89·65 82·92

I have the honour to attach subreport, and statements of revenue and expenditure, exports and imports, marked respectively from A to O.

W. E. GUDGEON,

Resident Commissioner.

(A.)

The Cook Islands Land Titles Court,

Registrar's Office, Rarotonga, 3rd April, 1909.

SIR,-I have the honour to report on the work of the Cook Islands Land Titles Court for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

During the year the Court held sittings on fifty-one days-viz., thirty days at Rarotonga and twenty-one days at Aitutaki.

The total number of orders made at these sittings were 358, of which 202 were made at Rarotonga and 156 at Aitutaki.

The Court and survey fees imposed for the year were as follows: Rarotonga, £305; Aitutaki, £225 15s.; in addition to which fees were imposed in the Registrar's office amounting to £92 12s. 3d., making a total for the year of £623 7s. 3d.

The fees collected during the year and paid into the Treasury were £576 16s. 1d., making a total of £2,436 5s. 11d. collected and paid into the Treasury since the inception of the Court.

The fees outstanding on 31st March, 1909, are as follows:-

					£	s.	d.
 		• •	 		1,186	12	6
 	•••		 		169	5	0
 			 		158	17	0
 			 		21	3	6
 			 		2	0	0
 			 		5	5	0
 	٠,.		 		. 5	5	0
 			 			15	0
					£1,549	3	0
•••				.		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

The surveys of all blocks the titles to which have been investigated by the Court have been completed, and plans of all lands are now being indorsed on the various orders of title. Approximately, the number of blocks which have now been investigated by the Court in each island is as follows:-

 			 			1,066
 			 			308
 			 			168
 			 			13
 			 			3
 			 			3
 			 			7
 		•	 			12
			 			40
						2
						ī
	Teauotu		 	Teauotu.	d Teauotu.	d Teauotu.

Since the inception of the Court certificates of title numbering ninety-five have been issued to European holders of land.

The adoptions registered during the year were seventy-one, making a total of 154 to date.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

E. BLAINE, Registrar.

(B.)

~***				The		Court of				
Sir,—					Keg	gistrar's C	Office, Ra	rotonga,	3rd Ap:	ril, 1909.
	I have the	honour t	o repo	rt on the v	work of	the Cour	t for the	year en	ding 31s	st December,
1908, as	follows :—								•	
The	number of	cases hear	d by t	he Court in	its crin	ninal juris	sdiction w	as~233,~a	is set or	it hereunder.
**	Adultery an									46
	Drunkennes	ss and bus	sh-beer	drinking	• •					66
	Assault									3 0
	\mathbf{Theft}								• •	28
	Trespass	.								20
	Wandering	animals								15
	Miscellaneo	us								28
										233
Tho	civtu civ co	gog of dry	nkann	ag and hug	h-hoor d	lrinkina i	nwolwad t	ha annaa	70 DOO O	f 294 defend

The sixty-six cases of drunkenness and bush-beer drinking involved the appearance of 324 defendants before the Court.

The total fines imposed amounted to £170 12s.

In its civil jurisdiction the Court heard sixty-five cases, viz. :-

Divorce Debt		• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	16
Miscellaneous	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	-Z
									65

The total Court fees imposed amounted to £53 16s.

In addition to holding sittings of the Court once a week at Rarotonga, the Chief Judge also held sittings at Aitutaki, Mangaia, Mauke, Atiu, Mitiaro, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka, and Palmerston. During the absence of the Chief Judge from Rarotonga the Registrar of the Court filled the position of Acting-Judge.

It may be mentioned that, as Arikis' Courts have now ceased to be held in Rarotonga, the work

of the High Court has consequently increased.

The amount of Court fees and fines collected for the financial year ending 31st March, 1909, and paid into the Treasury, was £263 13s.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

E. Blaine, Registrar.

(C.). Cook Islands Administration.

Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1909.

	Service.				Vot	ed.		Expe	nded	l.
•					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Medical and Health Officer	• •	• •	• •	350	0	0	350	_	0
	Hospital supplies and attendance	• •		• • •	175	0	0	330		6
	Island allowance, Collector of Customs				50	0	0	50	_	0
	Contingent expenditure, High Court, including 1	orisor	iers' food		100	0	0	159		7
	Registrar Land Titles and High Court				300	0	0	300	0	0
	Civil Engineer and Surveyor (half-time)				150	0	0	150	0	0
7.	Draughtsman, Survey Department				75	0	0	75	0	0
8.	Surveyor (Native boy)				70	0	0	52	10	0
9.	Cadets (2)—one £60, one £35				95	0	0	95	0	0
	Secretary, Interpreter, and Government Printer				175	0	0	175	0	0
11.	Chief of the Federal Government				100	0	0	100	0	0
12.	Vice-President of the Federal Council				20	0	0	5	0	0
13.	Subsidy in aid of food for children, Araura Scho	ol			50	0	0	50	0	0
14.	1 1 1				100	0	0	100	0	0
15.	Police, Rarotonga, £30; High Court police, £24				54	0	0	54	0	0
	Clerks, Arikis' Court, Rarotonga—one £10, one				15	0	0	15	0	0
	Subsidy for food, Tereora School				200	0	0	200	0	0
18.	Rents-Wharf, £5; Section 10, £14; Post-office	e site	e, £8 15s.		27 :	15	0	20	15	0
	General contingent expenditure				250	0	0	427	9	3
	Resident Agent, Penrhyn				200	0	0	172	4	4
21.	" Aitutaki				200	0	0	200	0	0
22.	", Mangaia				200	0	0	200	0	0
23.	Manihiki and Rakahanga			, ;	50	0	0	50	Ō	Õ
	Subsidy—Pilot, Aitutaki, £10; canoe, Mangaia,			1	15	ō	ō	15	Ŏ.	ŏ
	Native Assessors (3), Aitutaki		• • •	:	15	Õ	.0	15	ŏ	Õ
بنايج	O A O	. •	- 1	, .		`.	Ç	7	15	4,77

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1909-continued.

Serv	ice.				Vo	ted.		Expe	nded	l.
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
26. Police, Aitutaki					$\tilde{29}$	0	0	29		
27. Assessors (2), Mangaia, £10; poli-	ce, £29	.,			39	0	0	39	0	0
28. Postmasters-Atiu, £6; Mauke,					12	0	0	12	0	0
29. Clerks of Court—Atiu, £4; Mau					10	0	0	10	0	0
30. Assessors—Atiu, £8; Mauke, £5					18	0	0	18	0	0
31. Police—Atiu, £6; Mauke, £6; M					16	0	0	16	0	0
32. Bonus for destruction of flying-fo					50	0	0	29	10	6
33. Travelling-expenses, Land Titles					200	0	0	199	19	5
34. Assistant printer					30	0	0	30	0	0
35. Carrying mails to outlying island	s				10	0	0	10	0	0
36. Two concrete bridges, Rarotonga					300	0	0	572	16	2
37. Two concrete tanks, Mangaia (tra		Vote 38)			120	0	0			
88. Reef-passage, Mangaia (including					370	0	0	336	11	4
39. Drainage of Avarua Lagoon					200	0	0			
10. Tank at Aitutaki					60	0	0			
11. Resumption of land					200	0	0	297	0	0
Refund of Customs duties overpaid			ernment, 19	04-5				443	1	6
Fruit-inspection	*							90	4	7
Repairs, Government buildings, A	Aitutaki							114	7	0
Refund to Niue Administration	n, insurance	fund,	" Countess	of				108	17	5
Ranfurly "										
mi i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i								5,718	3	7
Balance in hand, includi	ng investmer	nts	• •			•		5,011		
Total			• •					10,730	1	11

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 16th April, 1909.

W. J. Stevenson, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.—Percy Brown, Auditor.

(D.)

Cook Islands Administration.

	Revenue for	Year	ended 3	1st March,	1909.						
Dalama 1st Asset 1000						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st April, 1908	• •		• •						$3,\!583$	12	10
Customs duties	• •			• •		3,493					
Traders' licenses	• •					$43\overline{5}$	10	0			
Sale of stamps						285	16	11			
Fees and fines, High Court						263	13	0			
" R.M. Court,	Aitutaki					121	14	0		-	
,, R.M. Court,	Mangaia					83	11	3			
,, Arikis' Court						36	6	0			
Fees, Land Titles Court		٠, .				576	16	ì			
Shipping fees						7	5	ō			
Rents						110	0	ŏ			
Water rates		. ,		• •		109	19	ŏ			
Interest on fixed deposits an			• •	• •		61	0	ő			
~	··	• •		• •		13		ő			
Cash profit, sale of wines and			• •	• •		101	3	5			
Refunds, Waterworks Accou		• •	* *	• •	• •	44	-				
iteratios, waterworks Accou	110, 13010	• •		• •	• •	44	O	10		10	
Received from New Zealand	1 Carramana 4	· ·			1 .				5,744	19	4
					ea m					٠.	_
the Dominion during ye					• •				1,347	4	5
Received from Niue Admir	ustration—Su	psiay	in aid	of Governi	nent						
schooner, 1907–8	• •	• •		• •	• •				54	5	4
					<u>.</u>				£10,730		11
Rarotonga, Cook Island	s, 5th April, 1	909.			W	. J. St.	EVE	NSO	n, Treas		
~ ·									,		

Audited and found correct.—Percy Brown, Auditor, Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 16th April, 1909.

(E.)

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*	Expenditure.—Estimates for	the Year			h , 1910).			
	Publ	lic Health	١.						
	Service.						Aı £	nour s.	${ m d.}$
1.	Medical and Health Officer						400		0
	Assistant Medical Officer						270	0	0
3.	Hospital supplies and attendance	• •		• •			200	0	0
	High Court an	d Land T	Titles Cor	ırt.					
4.	Registrar, Land Titles and High Court						325	0	0
5.	" house	-allowanc	е				30	0	0
6.	Interpreter, Secretary, and Government Prin		• •	• •			200		0
7. 8.	T 1 m 1 0	• •		• •	• •	• •	125	0	0
	Two cadets—one at £60, one at £40	• •			• •		$\frac{200}{100}$	$0 \\ 0$	0
10.	Chief Constable, High Court (also Tidewaiter					• • •	100	ŏ	ŏ
	High Court police—one at £24, one at £19			'			43	0	0
	Island	4dministre	ation						
12.	Resident Agent, Penrhyn						200	0	0
13.	" Aitutaki						200	0	0
14.	" Mangaia				• •		200	0	0
15.	,, Atiu	• • •	• •	• •	• •		200	0	0
16.	,, Manihiki and Rakahanga	• •	• •	• •	• •		60	0	0
12.	Three Native Assessors, Aitutaki, at £5 Police, Aitutaki	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	$\frac{15}{29}$	0	0
19.	Two Assessors, Mangaia, £10; police, at £29		••	• •	• •	• • •	39	0	0
20.	Postmasters—Atiu, £6; Mauke, £3; Mitiard	, £3			• •	• •	12	0	0
	Clerks of Courts-Atiu, £4; Mauke, £3; Mit						10	0	0
	Assessors—Atiu, £8; Mauke, £5; Mitiaro, £	5					18	0	0
	Police—Atiu, £6; Mauke, £6; Mitiaro, £4		• •	• •			16	0	0
23A	. Police—Rarotonga, £30; Clerks of Arikis, (Courts, £5	• • •	• •	• •	• •	35	0	0
	Surveys and	d Public	Works.						
	Civil Engineer and Surveyor (half-time)						150	0	0
	Draughtsman				• • .		75	0	0
26.	Surveyor (Native), (half-time)		• •		• •		50	0	0
	Mis	cellaneou s							
	Island allowance, Collector of Customs					·	75	0	0
	Chief of Federal Government (Makea)						100	0	0
29.	Subsidy to Council, Aitutaki Subsidy in aid of cool-chamber				• •		50	0	0
30. 21	Subsidy in aid of cool-chamber Subsidy, Tereora School		• •	• •	• •	• •	100	0	0
$\frac{31.}{32.}$	Subsidy, Tereora School, destruction of flying-fox	• •	• •	• •	• • •		200 50	0	$\frac{0}{0}$
33.	,, pilot service—Aitutaki, £10; Manga	ia. £5			• •	• • •	15		0
	Rents-Wharf site, £5; Post-office site, £8 1				سيبي		13		ö
35.	Contingent expenditure		• •	· •			250	0	0
36.	Assistant printer		• • .	• •		٠,	30	0	0
37.	Carrying mails to outlying islands	• •	• •	• •		• •	10	0	0
эö. 30	Fruit Inspector Expenses, Lunatic Donaldson	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	250 53	0	0
40.	A an Alaka an					• •	$\frac{55}{25}$	0	0
	Penrhyn lepers					• •	50	ŏ	ŏ
							£4,573	15.	0
		(F.)							
	Соок	ISLANDS							
	Public-works Estimates for	Year end	ling 31st	March,	1909.				
	Service.						Aı	nour	ıt.
1. I	Repairs to roads and bridges damaged by sea	on 7th Ma	arch					£ 400	
2. I	Orainage of Maraerenga Lagoon							200	
3. H	lanting Takutea		• •					100	
	Iospital and doctor's residence outside village	• •	• •					600	
р. Т е с	'wo fumigating-chambers for fruit		• •	•••		• •		2 00	
	tore for tools and cement, and two prison-cells teef-passage, Mangaia		• •	• •		• •		$\frac{200}{400}$	
	Ceef-passage, Mangaia	ia)	• •	• •		• •		60	
	oncrete cargo-shed on end of wharf, Aitutaki		• • •			•	• •	150	
				• •	•	•			

(G.)

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of	t Lie	nuor 2	4ccount	for	Year	ended	31st	March,	1909.	
--------------	-------	--------	---------	-----	------	-------	------	--------	-------	--

Stock on hand, 1st April, 1908 65 3 1 Supplies 221 15 4 Freight. 14 13 1 Bottling 18 18 9 Duty 12. 244 11 0 Fittings 4 13 6 Balance 117 16 1 Profit and Loss Account.		•		•	•			-							
Supplies			1008			£ 65		d.	By Sales				£ 608		d 1
Freight.		, rsi wbru,	, 1900	• •				4							9
Bottling 18 18 9 Duty &					• •			4	Stock on nand, 31st M	arch, 1909	• •	• •	OI	10	9
Duty 12	Freight							1							
Fittings Balance	Bottling					18	18	9							
Fittings Balance	Duty 12					244	11	. 0							
Balance	Fittings				٠.	4	13	6							
Profit and Loss Account. \$\frac{\xi}{2} \text{ s. d.} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					٠	117	16	1							
Profit and Loss Account. \$\frac{\xi}{2} \text{ s. d.} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \															_
To Stock	v.					£690	10	10					£690	10	10
To Stock															_
To Stock															
To Stock						Profi	t an	<i>d.</i> 1	oss Account						
To Stock						1 1010							_		_
TO DOUGH						£			D D I . 1.4 4 1	1000			£		d,
Profit transferred to general revenue 101 3 5 ,, 31st March, 1909 117 16					• •			-			• •	• •		-	1
	Profit transferi	ed to gene	ral reve	nue		101	3	5	" 31st Marc	h, 1909	••	• •	117	16	1
2199 10						<u></u>							6100	10	

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 6th April, 1909

W. J. Stevenson, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.—Percy Brown, Auditor, 16th April, 1909.

(H.)

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Waterworks Account for Year ended 31st March, 1909.

In stallation.

Outstanding, 31st March, 1908 Additional cost	 • •	£ 125 150	2		Refunded		•••	184 7 84	s. 0 4 1	d. 2 0 8
		£275	5	10				£275	5	10
					the property of the second					
				Rat	es.					
Outstanding, 31st March, 1908	 	£ 7	0	d. 0	Collected			109	19	d 0
Leviable, 1908-9	 	126	0	0	Exemptions	• •	• •	7	0	0
					Outstanding, 31st March, 1909	• •	• •	16	. 1	0
•		£133	0	0				£133	0	0

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 6th April, 1909.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.—Percy Brown, Auditor, 16th April, 1909.

(I.)

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Details of Item 33, Travelling and other Expenses, Land Titles Court.

	`				£	s.	d.
Travelling-allowance,	Chief	Judge	 	 	100	0	0
Labour, Karotonga			 	 	30	1	6
" Aitutaki			 	 	41	2	0
Office-rent, Aitutaki			 	 	2	0	0
Buggy-hire			 	 	7	16	0
Travelling-expenses			 	 	9	5	0
Survey instruments a	ind ma	terial	 	 	9	14	11
•							
					0010	10	ĸ

£199 19 5

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 7th April, 1909.

W. J. Stevenson, Treasurer.

(J.)

	Details	oj 1ten	n 2, Hosp	www Su	ppues um	и лист	aance.	£	s.	d
Supplies			• • • •	• • •				145	4	1
Freight								3	11	ç
Assistance								13	7	6
Repairs to He		cer's boa	at					6	7	Ć
Food for patie		• •	• •	• •					13	(
Repairs to ins						• •		0	4	ϵ
Travelling-exp	enses in	Cook G	roup					. 8	7	6
Medical inspe						• •		43	5	(
Passage, Dr. (• •		10	0	C
			ton to Rar	otonga	• •	• .		12		C
Salary, locum				• •	• •	• •		41		4
,, ,	, 11	n lieu of	notice	• •	• •			41	13	4
								£330	3	6
			11 1000			\mathbf{w}	J. Stevi	INSON.	Tre	
otonga, Cook l	Íslands, 1	6th Apr	ni, 1909. 			.,,				/Cuc
otonga, Cook I	Islands, 1	6th Apr	ni, 1909. 			-			1.0	, cur
otonga, Cook I	Islands, 1	6th Apr	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(K.)				,		aic
otonga, Cook l	Islands, 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		NISTRATIO			,		aic
otonga, Cook l		Coo	k Islands	ADMI		on.		,		, care
	Details	Coor	k Islands	S ADMI		on.		£	s.	d
Salaries, cons	<i>Details</i> tables an	Coor of Item d bailiff	k Islands 4, Contin	S ADMI		on.		£ 14	s. 10	d C
Salaries, cons Salary, Serges	Details tables an	Coor of Item d bailiff months)	K ISLANDS 4, Contin	S ADMI		on.	Court.	£ 14 16	s. 10 13	d C 4
Salaries, cons Salary, Serges ,, Judge	Details tables and two	Coor of Item d bailiff months) ourt, Ma	K Islands 4, Contin , Rarotong 	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court.	£ 14 16	s. 10 13 0	d (C)
Salaries, cons Salary, Serges ,, Judge ,, High	Details tables and two the High Court points	Coor of Item d bailiff months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K ISLANDS 4, Contin	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court.	£ 14 16 10 6	s. 10 13 0	d C 4 C
Salaries, cons Salary, Serger ,, Judge ,, High Passages, pris	Details tables and two the High Court poles	Coor of Item d bailiff, months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K Islands 4, Contin , Rarotong 	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court	£ 14 16 10 6 9	s. 10 13 0 0	d 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Salaries, cons Salary, Serger ,, Judge ,, High Passages, pris Travelling-ex	Details tables and two the High Court poloners penses	Coor of Item d bailiff months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K Islands 4, Contin , Rarotong 	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court	£ 14 16 10 6 9 27	s. 10 13 0 0 0 4	d C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Salaries, cons Salary, Serges ,, Judge ,, High Passages, pris Travelling-ex Meals, police	Details tables and the court polyoners penses	Coor of Item d bailiff months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K Islands 4, Contin , Rarotong 	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court	£ 14 16 10 6 9 27 5	s. 10 13 0 0 0 4 6	d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Salaries, cons Salary, Serger ,, Judge ,, High Passages, pris Travelling-ex Meals, police Food for prise	Details tables and the court polyoners penses coners	Coor of Item d bailiff months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K Islands 4, Contin , Rarotong 	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court.	£ 14 16 10 6 9 27 5	s. 10 13 0 0 0 4 6 13	d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Salaries, cons Salary, Serger ,, Judge ,, High Passages, pris Travelling-ex Meals, police Food for prise Stationery	Details tables and the court polyoners censes oners	Coor of Item d bailiff, months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K ISLANDS 4, Contin , Rarotong angaia Mangaia	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court.	£ 14 16 10 6 9 27 5 26	s. 10 13 0 0 0 4 6 13 10	d 0 4 0 0 0 0
Salaries, cons Salary, Serges ,, Judge ,, High Passages, pris Travelling-exy Meals, police Food for prise Stationery Bonus, consta	Details tables and the court polyoners coners coners coners coners coners	Coor of Item d bailiff, months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K ISLANDS 4, Contin , Rarotong angaia Mangaia	gent Ex	xpenditure	on. e, High	Court.	£ 14 16 10 6 9 27 5 26 1	s. 10 13 0 0 0 4 6 13 10 0	d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Salaries, cons Salary, Serges ,, Judge ,, High Passages, pris Travelling-ex Meals, police Food for prise Stationery	Details tables and the court polyoners coners coners coners coners coners	Coor of Item d bailiff, months) ourt, Ma liceman,	K ISLANDS 4, Contin , Rarotong angaia Mangaia	gent Ex	xpenditure	ON. e, High	Court	£ 14 16 10 6 9 27 5 26	s. 10 13 0 0 0 4 6 13 10 0	d C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

(L.)

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

	COOK	TOTIVITO	TED HIS HID	LIGATIC	,					
Details of Item 19,	Contingen	t Expend	iture, for	Year	ended	31st	March,	_		,
Q:								£	8.	d.
Stationery and printing				• •	, .		٠٠.	45	1	9
Boatman to Collector			alth Offic	er				6	2	0
Tidewaiter, H.M. Cus	toms							19	19	0
Safe (new)	• •							35	10	9
Tools								4	3	0
Rat-poison								9	0	0
Painting and repairs,								38	15	3
raming and repairs,	Fovernmen	t buildin	rs Barat	onaa	• •			55	14	8
,	MOVETHIE!				• •		• •		3	5
,,	TT 00 1	,,		1121	• •		• •	13	•	_
	Flagstaff,			• •				4	18	2
	" Whare M			ıga				5	3	0
>:	Hospital, I	Rarotonga	ı					0	8	0
Repairs to prison cart								-0	4	0
,, fence, Sect								0	3	4
nofo.								0	6	0
,, sale residency,			• •	• •	• •			ő	14	ĭ
			• •	• •	• •		• •	30	0	0
House allowance, Reg			• •	• •	• •		• •			-
		• •	••	• •			• •	2	0	0
Maintenance, Penrhyr			• •		• • .		• •	26	0	3
" William	\mathbf{Hood}							15	17	0
Passage to Auckland,	William H	ood						6	0	0
,										

		£ s.	d.
Benevolent allowance, J. Snow	 	9 - 2	6
Cost of collecting Customs duties paid in New Zealand	 	$16 \ 13$	7
Office-furniture	 	4 6	6
Auditor's fee	 	20 0	0
Advertising "Whare Manuhiri" in New Zealand	 	4 0	0
Travelling-expenses	 	$26 \ 13$	0
Furniture, "Whare Manuhiri"	 	12 18	0
Entertaining officers, H.M.S. "Cambrian"	 	1 13	0
Typewriting	 	1 1	0
Freight on plants	 	0 8	0
Cleaning offices	 	1 0	0
Compensation for destruction of mission-house at Tukao	 	10 0	0
Blasting obstruction in Vaikapaurangi Creek	 •.•	0 10	0
		£427 9	3

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 17th April, 1909.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

(M.)

Cook Islands Administration.

Return showing Exports from each Island during Year 1908.

			Bana	ınas.	Oranges.	Pines.	N.O.E.	Copra.	Coffee.	Kumeras.	Cocoanuts	Limejuice	Candle- nuts.	Pearlshell
Danatanan			Cases.	Bches,	Cases. 32,024	Cases. 2,490	Cases. 108	Tons. 172	Lb.	Cases.	Number	Gal.	Tons	Tons.
Rarotonga Aitutaki	• •	• •	$78,054 \\ 213$	9,386	14,443			287	24,600			• •	4	• •
	••.	••	11,151	• •	8,972	$\frac{4,514}{2,320}$			06 000	3,353	21,600	7 010		• •
Mangaia Atiu	• •		21	• • •	10,974			145	26,000	,	38,680	7,910 100		
3.5	• • •	• • •	21	• •	10,314 $12,384$	13	1	94	5,900	• •		100		• •
	• •	• • •	• •	• •		19	••	81	1,000	• •	•••	• •	• •	• •
Mitiaro	• •	• •	•••	••	249	••	• • •		• •	٠.	••	• •		
Manuae	• •		•••	• •	••	••	• •	49	• •		•••	• •		• •
Penrhyn		• •	••	• •	••	••	• •	173	• •	• •		• •	••	• •
Manihiki	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• • •	116	• •	• •		• •	• •	• •
Rakahanga	• •	• •		• • •	•••	• •	•••	119	• • •	• • •	• •	• •	••	•
Palmerston		• • •	•••			• •	•••	32		• •	• • •	• •	•••	
Suwarrow	• •		••	• •	••	• •	•••	• • •	••			• •		• •
Pukapuka	• • •	••	•••	•••	••	• •		6	••	••		• •		• •
Totals,	1908		89,439	9,386	79,046	9,368	144	1,317	57,500	3,468	112,580	8,010	4	••
Totals,	1907		75,295	14,727	104,201	5,352	143	934	45,060	2,447	71,550	5,840	39	27

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 30th April, 1909.

W. J. Stevenson, Collector of Customs.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports during Year ended 31st December, 1908.

	Arti	cle.			Whence in	nporte	d.	Value.	Total.
Agricultural produc Animals, living—	e, not e	otherwise	enumerated	1	New Zealand			£	£ 317
Birds					,,				4
Fowls					,,				11
Horses					,,				18
Pigs					,,,				Ę
Sheep					,,				18
Apparel and slops			• •		>>		••	1,267	
,,					United Kingd	om		596	
**		• • •	• •		New South W	ales		2	
,,								30	
,,								52	
,,					United States		rica	28	
,,					Malden Island	l		25	
**					Tahiti	. •		237	
									2,237

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports during Year ended 31st December, 1908—continued.

• E	Arti				Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
	·					£	£
Arms, ammunitio	on, and ex	plosives			New Zealand	$2\overline{4}7$	
,, ,,	,,,	1			United States America	1	
							24
Arrowroot	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti		4
Bacon and hams		• •	••	• •	New Zealand		7
Bags and sacks		• •		• •	Tahiti	• •	$\frac{26}{26}$
Bamboo (for hat Beverages, non-a			• •	• •			20 8
Beer and stout	· ·	• •		• •		64	O
	• • •			• • •	United Kingdom	29	
,,,					Tahiti	2	
. "							9
Bicycles, and par	ts of same	e			New Zealand	145	
,,	**				United Kingdom	25	
,,	,,				New South Wales	. 12	
,,	,,	• •			United States America	30	0.1
Din i					NY 77 1 1	0.400	21
Biscuits		••	• •	• •	New Zealand	2,466	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti United States America	$\begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 56 \end{bmatrix}$	
,,	• •	. • •		• •	Omieu States America		2,54
Blue					New Zealand	3	4,04
				• •	United Kingdom	10	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	Cintott Hingdom		1
Boots and shoes					New Zealand	439	
,,					Tahiti	1	
**					United States America	34	
							47
Building-materia	l, not othe	erwise enu	merated		New Zealand	186	
* ***		,,			New South Wales	10	
"		,,			United States America	26	00
· D. 44 I .l					N'. 7. 1 1	670	223
Butter and chees	-	. • •	• •		New Zealand	8	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti		678
Carriages, and pa	rts of sam	ne			New Zealand	459	
,,	,,	.,		•	Tahiti	48	
**	,,				United States America	857	
							1,36
Casks, empty					New Zealand	• • • • •	11
Cement			٠,			219	
,,	• •	• •		• •	New South Wales	20	0.00
Y1					New Zealand		$\frac{239}{10}$
Coal	• •	• •	• •	• •		125	.13
Confectionery	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	New South Wales	$\frac{125}{2}$	
**	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	5	
,,	••	• •		• • •		· ·	133
ordage and twin	1e		, ,		New Zealand	293	
· ·					New South Wales	2	
** **	• • •			• •	United Kingdom	8	
, ,,,					United States America	113	
							41
opper sheathing				• • •	New Zealand		15
lotton piece-good					,,	1,314	
**	• •		• • •		United Kingdom	2,939	
,,	• •	• •		٠	New South Wales	221	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	France	8	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	United States America	680 914	
,,	• •	• •			Tahiti	914	6,07
manarr					New Zealand	1,994	0,07
Orapery	• •	• •	• •	• •	77 '. 7 77' 7	376	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	NT O 11 W.1.	7	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	17	1	
,,	• •	• •	• •		Ω	20	
», · · ·	• •	• •	• •		Tahiti	203	
,,							

Cook Islands Administration—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports during Year ended 31st December, 1908—continued.

*	-	Artic	le.			Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
							£	£
Drugs and	chemic	als				New Zealand	247	
,,						United Kingdom	19	
,,						New South Wales	4	-
, ,,						France	1	
,,						United States America	8	
,,						Tahiti	12	
,,	,					·		291
Earthenwa	are and	glassware				New Zealand	327	
		0				United Kingdom	31	
	,,					New South Wales	19	
	,,					United States America	26	
	,,		• •	• •	• •			403
Fancy goo	de and	tove				New Zealand	959	
			• •	••		United Kingdom	128	
	, ;	• •	• •	• •	• •	New South Wales	$\overline{92}$	
	,,	• •	• •		• •	Germany	25	
	,,	• •	• •	• •		United States America	20	
	; ;	• •	• •	• •	• •		64	
	,,	• •		• •		Tahiti	04	1 990
. . 1	7					N71	415	1,288
Fish, prese	erved			• •	• •	New Zealand	415	
,, ,				• •		United Kingdom	$\frac{2}{51}$	
,, ,	, ,			• • •		Germany	51	
,, ,	,,					British Columbia	259	
						United States America	184	
	, ,					Tahiti	16	
., .	• •					-		927
lour						New Zealand	2,125	
						United States America	540	
,,	••					Tahiti	211	
"	• •	••	•	• •	• •			2,876
urniture						New Zealand	615	,
	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	New South Wales	165	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •		United States America		
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	700 T 117	.8 4	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	*	792
· .			,			Now Zeeland	1 020	194
Hardware		• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	1,038	
,,		• •	• •	• •	• •	New South Wales	41	
,,				• •		United Kingdom	163	
,,						France	1	
,,						Germany	13	
,,						United States America	87	
,,				, ,		Tahiti	41	
77	-					-		1,384
Hats						New Zealand	197	*
	• •					United Kingdom	23	
,,		• •	••	• •		Tahiti	$\frac{1}{23}$	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• .	• •			243
T						New Zealand	220	- 10
Hosiery	• •		• •		• •	TT 1. 3 TT 3	588	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •			
,,						New South Wales	8	
,,				• •	• •	United States America	47	
,,			• .•			Japan	44	0.00
								907
nstrumen	ts, musi	ical				New Zealand	18	
,,.	,,,					United Kingdom	14	
,,	,,					Germany	8	
,,	. ,,					Tahiti	3	
27	,,,	•						43
ron, bar,	holt an	d rod				New Zealand		78
مم احد		corrugated					651	
		**			• •	United Kingdom	539	
	,,	,,				New South Wales	13	
93	,,	"	• • •	• * •	• •	2.011 000011 11 0000		1,203
	بع د	4:n 000				New Zealand		$\frac{1,20}{278}$
:			• •		• •		89	210
,, pipes			• •	• •		Now South Wolca		
" pipes " wire	• •					New South Wales	1	
wire								
" wire				• • •		United States America	30 1	

Cook Islands Administration—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports during Year ended 31st December, 1908—continued.

	Article	·.			Whence imported.	Value.	Total
						£	£
Jams		, .			New Zealand	$\tilde{61}$	
	••				New South Wales	$\frac{1}{2}$	
,,	• • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	United States America	$\bar{1}$	
,,		• •	• •		-		6
Machines, sewi	ng				New Zealand	62	
					New South Wales	36	
					United States America	172	
	• •		• •		Malden Island	10	
	,,		• •	• • •	Tahiti	33	
,,	,,	• •	• •	• •	I will to		31
Matches					New Zealand	115	0.1
	• •		• •		United Kingdom	137	
,,	• •				Tahiti	10	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tuniei		265
Meats, fresh					New Zealand		24
		• •	• •	• •	173	3,692	21
,, preserve		• •	••	• •	Sm 1 2	43	
"	• •	••	• •	• •	Tahiti	10	3,73
10 3					New Zealand	494	9,19
,, salted	• •	• •	• •	• •		2	
,, ,,	• •	••	• •	• •	Tahiti	. 4	49
(ar:11					Now Zooland	226	49
Milk, preserved		• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	$\frac{226}{2}$	
,, ,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	2	22
T					NI 17		
Vails	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	••	60
Vets and netti	ıg	• •	• •	• •	United States America		10
)ars	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	70	
,,	• •	• •	• •		New South Wales	6	,
					N	201	7
Dil, kerosene a	nd benzine			• •	New Zealand	601	
,, ,	,		• •		New South Wales	30	
,,					Tahiti	6	
	=				-		63
" not otherw	ise enumerate	d			New Zealand	112	
,,	,,				New South Wales	16	
,,	,,				United Kingdom	10	
,,	,,				Tahiti	4	
**							14
Paints and var	nish				New Zealand	177	
,,					United Kingdom	104	
					New South Wales	34	
,,		••			United States America.	8	
					Tahiti	21	
,,				-			34
Paper					New Zealand	163	
-	••		• •	• • •	United Kingdom	28	
,,	• •	• •	••	• •			19
Oanfu many					New Zealand	6	_0
Perfumery	. • •	• •	porter.	• •	Tahiti	ĭ	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •		•	
Oh otooma-1:	epoda	•			New Zealand		\mathbf{r}
Photographic g		 maratad	• •	• • •		1,057	-
rovisions, not	otherwise en	merated	• •	• •	New South Wales	4	
,,	,,		• •	• •	T7* . *	56	
,,	,,		• •	• •	United States America.	19	
99 ,	,,		• •	• •		19	
,,,	,,		• •	• •	Malden Island	56	
,,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	• •	Tahiti	90	1,19
					NT 713	200	1,19
Rice	• •	• • •	• •	• •	New Zealand	328	
,, .	• •	•••	• •	• •	New South Wales	11	
,,	• •			• •	United States America	152	
,,	• •		• •		Tahiti	159	
						301	65
Saddlery and l	arness				New Zealand	124	
,,					United States America	114	
,,	* *				Tahiti	10	
**					-		24

Cook Islands Administration—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports during Year ended 31st December, 1908—continued.

العبر ا		Artic	le.			Whence imported.	Value.	Total
•	<i>at</i>						£	t.
Silks						New Zealand	944	, , ,
,,		••				United Kingdom	177	
"	••					New South Wales	7	
,,		• • •	• •	• •		Tahiti	8	
						37 17 1 T	750	27
Soap	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	ി	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	United Kingdom New South Wales	00	
"	• •	• •		••	• •	New South Wales Tahiti	5	
"	• •	••	• •	• •	• •			78
Specie						New Zealand		2,99
Spirits—								
Brandy				• •			6	
,,		• •	• •			Tahiti	2	
^	, .					N 7 1 1	95	
Geneva	and gin	••	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	1 1	
,:	,		• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	1	2
Rum				• •		New Zealand	15	24
,,	• •	• • •		••	• • •	Tahiti	1 1	
" "	- •	••	• •					1
Whisky	• •	• •				New Zealand		
,,	• •					United Kingdom	1 04 1	a
						37 77 7 3		25
Methyla		• •	• •	••	• •	New Zealand	L CO	
Perfume		• •	• •	• •	• •	United Kingdom		
"	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	France Tahiti	10	
**	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	19	9
Stationery	and bo	oks				New Zealand	158	
	,,		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	New South Wales	78	
	,, ,,	••	••			Timitad Timadama	. 3	
	,,			• •		France	5	
	,,			• •		Tahiti	. 14	
								25
Sugar	• •	• •	• • •		• •	New Zealand		
,,	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	m-1.1.1	. 17 54	
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	. 54	1,41
Tanks, iro	n					New Zealand	24	-,
,, ,,		• • •				New South Wales	90	
" "						Malden Island		
								4
Tea	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand		
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	United Kingdom		
,,	• •	• •	• • •	• •	• •	Tahiti	8	^
Timber, fr	nit hore	າຕ				New Zealand		$\frac{9}{5,85}$
	uit-boxe wn	es	• •	مستر	• • •		1 000	<u> </u> ଥ୍ୟ ପଥ
′′		• •	• •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Fiji	1	
	,, ,,	• •	• • •	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	United States America.		
,,	,,		•					2,74
Tobacco						New Zealand		23
Cigars a	nd cigar	ettes				,,		
Trunks	• •	• •	• •	• •		,,		
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	Hong Kong		
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	United States America.		
,,	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	3	,
Tools						New Zealand	95	7
	• •	• •	• •	••	• • •	TT 3 TZ' 1 .		
7.7	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	Thomas	9	
,,	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	New South Wales	90	
,,	••	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Tahiti	977	
Wine—		•						17
						Victoria	18	- •
${f Claret}$						Tabiti		
Claret ,,			• •	• •	• •	Tahiti		

Cook Islands Administration—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports during Year ended 31st December, 1908—continued.

Art	iele.		Whence import	ed.	Value.	Total.	
						£	ź
Wine—						_	
Port				New Zealand		6	
,,				Victoria	••	14	0.4
						00	20
Woodenware		• •		New Zealand	••	99	
,,	• •		• •	Tahiti	• •	1 .	10
**				NT 77 1 1		115	100
Miscellaneous	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	• •	$\begin{array}{c} 115 \\ 23 \end{array}$	
,,	• •	• •	• •	New South Wales	• • •	18	
,,	• •	• •	• •	Tahiti	• •	10	150
							10
							£55,02
			Total	Values.	1908.	1907	
					£	£	
New Zealand					39,924		
United Kingdom	ı	• •			5,955	• •	
New South Wale	es				954	• •	
Victoria				•. ••	88	• •	
British Columbia	ı	• •			259	• •	
Fiji	• •	• •	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 600	• •	
Tahiti	. ••	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,690		
United States A				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,835 73	• •	
France \cdots		• •			13 147	• •	
$\overline{ ext{Germany}}$	• •	• •			44	• •	
Japan		• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	44 40	• •	
Malden Island	• •	• •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	40 11	• • •	
				•• ••	11	• •	
Hong Kong							

Rarotonga, 19th March, 1909.

W. J. Stevenson, Collector of Customs.

(O.)
COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.
Return showing Value of Exports for Year ended 31st December, 1908.

	Return	showing	y Value	e of Exports for Yea	r end	ed 31st December,	1908.	
	Article			Where exported.		Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Fruit, fresh-				•			£	£
Bananas				New Zealand	• •	89,439 cases	• •	14,533
,,				,,		9,386 bchs	• •	900
Oranges				,,,	• •	79,046 cases	• •	21,341
Pineapples				,,	• •	9,368 ,,	• •	936
Unenumerat	ted			,,		144 ,,		16
Coffee				,,		50,600 lb.	1,159	ļ
,,				Tahiti		6,900 ,,	143	
<i>"</i>				• ·				1,302
Copra				New Zealand	• •	314 tons	4,186	
,,				United Kingdom	• •	212 ,,	2,768	
,,				Tahiti		220 ,,	2,420	}
,,				United States Ame	erica	571 ,,	7,994	
<i>"</i>								17,368
Candlenuts				New Zealand		4 ,,	• •	32
Cocoanuts				,,		112,580 number	• •	281
Limejuice				,,	• •	8,010 gals.	• •	600
Pearlshell			• •	United Kingdom		15 tons	• •	600
Kumeras and	taro			New Zealand	• •	3,468 cases	• •	435
Cotton piece-g	goods			Niue	• •	• •	• •	60
Guano	•••			New Zealand	• •	••	••	12
Curios				,,	• • •	• •	50	Ì
,,				United Kingdom	••	••	150	
<i>"</i>								200
Carts				New Zealand	••	••	• •	20
Drapery				,,	••			27
Specie		••		,,		••	• •	1,952
Honey	• •	••	• •	,,	••	••	••	37
,	Total		.,					60,652

		Tota	l Values.			£
New Zealand		 				 $46,\!517$
United Kingdom	• •	 				 3,518
United States An	nerica	 				 7,994
Tahiti		 			• •	 $2,\!563$
Niue	• •	 • •	• •	.:		 60
	•					£ $60,652$

Rarotonga, 30th April, 1909.

W. J. Stevenson, Collector of Customs.

No. 2.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 13th May, 1909. SIR.-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding your annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1909. I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

JAMES CARROLL.

FOOD FOR LEPERS ON PENRHYN ISLAND.

No. 3.

SIR,-Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 19th June, 1908. While at Penrhyn I inquired into the conditions of the lepers who have been isolated, and found that in consequence of the fall in the price of pearlshell they are not too well off for food. I have therefore authorised the store of that island to supply food to the extent of £4 3s. 4d. per month, and to I have, &c.,
W. E. GUDGEON. see that the lepers receive it.

The Hon. James McGowan, Minister administering Islands.

No. 4.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 17th July, 1908. SIR.-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th June last, stating that you have authorised the supply of food to the lepers at Penrhyn to the extent of £4 3s. 4d. per month, and, in reply, to inform you that your action is approved.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

JAMES McGOWAN.

MEDICAL REPORT AND VITAL STATISTICS.

No. 5.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 20th June, 1908. I have the honour to forward attached a short report by Dr. Gatley on the result of his medical SIR.-

tour in the Cook and Northern Islands. Dr. Gatley is probably justified in stating that leprosy is not increasing, though a man suffering from this disease was found at Pukapuka, where it had not previously been known. It is singular that this man had not been away from his island. It would therefore seem that leprosy may be developed without contact with a leper.

At Aitutaki three people are isolated on an island in the lagoon, but it will probably be found that two of them are suffering from a well-known island form of the disease known as "kovi," a form that

does not necessarily cause death.

The real difficulty in dealing with all of these forms of disease is the apathy of the people and their hostility to any form of isolation. It is therefore difficult to obtain information in suspicious cases until after the disease has reached the stage when it is dangerous to others.

In my report for the year ending 31st March, 1908, I furnished the vital statistics for the Group so far as I had been able to obtain them, and I now submit for your information those missing from the report.

Island.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Population.
Mitiaro		 	6	18	3 ັ	210
Mauke		 	6	44		444
Pukapuka		 	\dots 9	15	4	435
Palmerston	• •	 	3	1	2	98

To the deaths of Mitiaro must be added seventeen men and women who were lost at sea while passing from the Island of Atiu to Mitiaro.

21A .—3.

The number of deaths is somewhat appalling, but, unfortunately, they are not preventable while the Native inhabitants are in their present state, moral and mental. The deaths are due to dysentery, and the relatives will not supply the sick persons with the food proper in such cases, and by which alone I have, &c., W. E. Gudgeon, they can be saved.

The Hon. James McGowan, Minister administering Islands.

Resident Commissioner.

Enclosure.

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 16th June, 1908. SIR,-

I beg to inform you that during the last four weeks I have visited all the islands of this Group. In none did I find any serious sickness—only minor complaints, such as coughs, &c. The lepers I also inspected on their isolation islands. Persons suspected of leprosy were also examined, and their isolation effected where necessary—viz., two at Aitutaki, one at Pukapuka, and one at Pernhyn. It does not appear that leprosy is on the increase, as in all the islands at present there are only twelve afflicted; a few years ago there were twenty on the leper island at Penrhyn.

I am, &c.,

H. R. GATLEY.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

Medical Officer for the Cook Islands.

FEDERAL COUNCIL AND ISLAND COUNCIL ORDINANCES.

No. 6.

SIR,-

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 28th July, 1908.

I have the honour to forward enclosed Ordinance No. 25 of the Federal Council, in duplicate. The aim of the Ordinance is to protect such native birds as may yet be found on the mountains, and also encourage those who import valuable insectivorous birds by protection of the same.

I have, &c., W. E. GUDGEON.

The Hon. the Minister administering Islands.

Resident Commissioner.

Enclosure.

FEDERAL ORDINANCE No. 25.—THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS ORDINANCE, 1908.

AN ORDINANCE for the Protection of Indigenous and Imported Birds in the Island of Rarotonga. BE IT ENACTED by the Federal Council of the Cook and Northern Islands as follows:

The Short Title of this Ordinance shall be "The Protection of Birds Ordinance, 1908."

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to shoot, take, or kill any indigenous wild bird or any bird which may now have been or may hereafter be imported into the Island of Rarotonga. Provided that the Resident Commissioner may from time to time by notice in the Cook Islands Gazette declare any indigenous wild bird or any imported bird exempt from this Ordinance subject to any restrictions he may think fit, and may from time to time alter, vary, or repeal such notice.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to import into the Island of Rarotonga any bird or birds without the permission in writing of the Resident Commissioner. The Resident Commissioner may

order the seizure and destruction of any bird or birds imported without such permission.

4. Any person contravening any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or, in default of payment, to hard labour not exceeding one month.

5. This Ordinance shall not apply to domestic fowls, ducks, geese, or turkeys, or, as regards the provisions of section 2, to flying mammals—viz., flying-foxes.

6. Section 29 of the "Statute of Rarotonga, 1899," is hereby repealed.

Passed this twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

S. SAVAGE,

Assented to by the Governor on the 26th September, 1908.

Clerk to Council.

No. 7.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 30th September, 1908. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th July last, forwarding Federal Ordinance No. 25, for the protection of birds in the Island of Rarotonga, for the assent of His Excellency the Governor, and, in reply, to return to you the Ordinance duly assented to by His I have, &c., Excellency.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

JAMES McGOWAN.

No. 8.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 17th June, 1909. Referring to your letters of the 23rd October, 1908, and 30th April, 1909, I return herewith Federal Ordinance No. 26, relating to the election of Arikis, duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor. I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. Carroll.

Enclosure.

FEDERAL ORDINANCE No. 26.

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the Election of Arikis.

WHEREAS since the annexation of the Cook and other Islands to the British Empire, the status of the Ariki has altered, and the Ariki has now only jurisdiction as an hereditary member of the Federal Council and of the Island Councils, wherefore it is advisable that, on the death or removal from office of any Ariki, the new Ariki should be chosen from the best men of the Ariki family.

Be it therefore enacted by the Federal Council of the Cook and Northern Islands as follows:-

1. From and after the date of the passing of this Ordinance, any Ariki to be elected shall be chosen by the unanimous vote of all the members of the Island Council. The Island Council shall have power to call before them the Ariki family or the people of any district and hear their views before choosing any person as Ariki.

2. The person chosen for the Arikiship shall be of good character and of pure Maori blood, and a recognised member of the Ariki family. The senior line (mua tangata) of any Ariki family shall not

be passed over without good and sufficient reason.

3. In the event of any dispute between the members of the Island Council in relation to the choosing

of an Ariki, the Resident Commissioner shall finally decide the matter at issue.

4. The person chosen as Ariki by the Island Council shall be submitted to the Resident Commissioner for his approval, and on such approval being notified by the Resident Commissioner by publication in the Cook Islands Gazette, the said person shall be deemed to be duly elected as Ariki.

5. Any Ariki to be hereafter elected may, for good and sufficient reason, be removed from office by the unanimous vote of all members of the Island Council, with the approval of the Resident Com-

missioner.

6. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to the Island of Rarotonga, but may be made applicable to any other island by a resolution to the Island Council of any such other island, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner.

Passed this twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

S. SAVAGE.

Assented to by the Governor on the 16th June, 1909.

Clerk to Council.

No. 9.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 22nd January, 1909. SIR,-

I have the honour to forward an Ordinance for the suppression of gambling within these islands, and to request the approval of His Excellency in order that it may become law.

I cannot say that I think there is any very urgent necessity for the Act, but the Arikis think otherwise, and say that there are at least two professional gamblers here who ought to be suppressed--viz., a Maori and a Chinaman. I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Minister administering Cook Islands.

W. E. GUDGEON, Resident Commissioner.

Enclosure.

FEDERAL ORDINANCE No. 27.—THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE, 1909.

AN ORDINANCE to prevent Gambling by Means of Cards or other Instruments.

Be it enacted by the Federal Council of the Cook Islands as follows:—
1. The Short Title of this Ordinance is "The Gambling Ordinance, 1909."

2. It shall be unlawful for any member of the Maori race to gamble or play for money or other stakes by means of cards, dice, or other instrument or instruments. Any person offending against the provisions of this section is liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, or in default one month's

3. The owner or occupier of any house or premises who shall permit or allow gambling or playing for money or other stakes by any member of the Maori race to take place in such house or upon such premises is liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, or in default one month's imprisonment.

4. It shall be unlawful for any gambling or playing for money or other stakes by means of cards, dice, or other instrument or instruments to take place in any house, store, tea-shop, or other place for which a license or permit under any law now or hereafter in force is required. Any person found 23

gambling or playing for money or other stakes in any such house, store, tea-shop, or other place as aforesaid, or the licensee or permittee of any such house, store, tea-shop, or other place as aforesaid, is liable to a fine not exceeding three pounds, or in default two months' imprisonment. The officer authorised to issue such license or permit as aforesaid may, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner, refuse to issue any such license or permit for any house, store, tea-shop, or other place in respect of which a conviction has been obtained under this section.

5. It shall be lawful for any member of the police to enter any house, store, tea-shop, or other place if there is good and sufficient reason to believe that the provisions of this Ordinance are being

contravened.

Passed by the Federal Council, this eighteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nine. S. SAVAGE,

Approved.

W. E. GUDGEON.

Resident Commissioner.

Assented to by the Governor on the 9th April, 1909.

No. 10.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 14th April, 1909. SIR,— I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd January last, and, in reply, to return herewith Federal Ordinance No. 27, the prevention of gambling Ordinance, duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor. I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

Clerk to Council.

No. 11.

SIR.— Eastern Pacific, Rarotonga, 27th March, 1909.

I have the honour to forward enclosed two copies of Ordinance No. 28 of the Federal Council which provides comprehensively for the inspection, fumigation, and rejection of bad or unsuitable This Ordinance is badly needed, for at the present moment the Inspector has no power. Should you see fit to recommend this Ordinance for the approval of His Excellency the Governor the quality of the fruit sent will at once improve. But I would again point out that, unless the certificate of the New Zealand Inspector who has been or may hereafter be appointed to the Islands is taken as final, there can be no satisfactory trade. On this head the people of the Islands will probably mov the New Zealand Parliament by petition. I have, &c., W. E. Gudgeon,

The Hon. James Carroll, Minister administering Islands.

Resident Commissioner.

Enclosure.

FEDERAL ORDINANCE No. 28.—FRUIT INSPECTION AND DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1909.

An Ordinance to provide for the Inspection and Fumigation of Fruit intended for Export; to provide for the Eradication of Diseases and Pests affecting Plants; and to prevent the Introduction into the Cook Islands of any such Diseases or Pests:

BE IT ENACTED by the Federal Council of the Cook Islands as follows:-

1. The Short Title of this Ordinance is "The Fruit Inspection and Diseases Ordinance, 1909."

2. In this Ordinance if not inconsistent with the context,

Disease" means any of the diseases named in the Schedule hereto, and includes any disease which the Resident Commissioner, from time to time, by notice in the Cook Islands Gazette, declares to be a disease within the meaning of this Ordinance:

"Fruit" means the edible product of any plant, and includes the peel, skin, or shell of such product; and also the seeds of such plant, whether such fruit is or is not attached to the

plant:

"Infected" means infected with disease:

"Inspector" means any person appointed by the Governor of New Zealand as Fruit Inspector or Deputy Fruit Inspector:

"Local Inspector" means any person appointed by the Resident Commissioner as a Local Inspector under this Ordinance:

means any tree, flower, shrub, vegetable, or other vegetation:

"Plantation" means any land used for the purpose of growing or cultivating any plant:

Resident Commissioner" means the person appointed to administer the Government in the Cook Islands under "The Cook Islands Government Act, 1908."

3. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to inspect all fruit intended for export, and for the purposes of such inspection the Inspector may enter by force, if necessary, any building, land, plantation, ship, or vehicle, and shall have power to open any case, sack, or package containing fruit, as he shall deem necessary.

24 A.—3.

4. All fruit intended for export from the Island of Rarotonga shall be conveyed by the owner or shipper thereof to and stored at the sheds and wharves at the port of Avarua prior to shipment. All fruit intended for export from any other of the Cook Islands shall be conveyed by the owner or shipper thereof to and stored at such place or places as may be appointed for that purpose by the Resident Commissioner by notice in the Cook Islands Gazette.

5. It shall be the duty of every owner or shipper of fruit intended for export, and of every person or company having the custody or control of such fruit, to allow the Inspector to inspect such fruit at such place or places as is or are mentioned in section 4 of this Ordinance, or at such other place or

places as the Inspector may require.

6. If the Inspector is of opinion that any fruit is unfit for export by reason of the same being infected, or by reason of the said fruit not being otherwise in a fit condition for export, or by reason of the same being badly or improperly packed or marked, he shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner or shipper of such fruit, or to the person or company having the custody or control of the same, that such fruit will not be passed by the Inspector as fit for export: Provided, always, that any person, aggrieved by notice from the Inspector that any fruit will not be passed as fit for export, may forthwith appeal in writing to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

7. The Inspector shall give in respect of all fruit passed by him, or by the Resident Commissioner

on appeal as fit for export, a certificate or certificates that such fruit has been duly passed as fit for export. No person shall export any fruit unless such certificate has been given in respect of such fruit. There shall be paid by the owner or shipper of such fruit, or by the person or company having custody or control thereof, such fee or charge for such inspection and certificate as may be prescribed by regu-

lation under this Ordinance.

8. On the erection of a fumigator, all such fruit as may be prescribed by regulation under this Ordinance shall be placed in such fumigator for fumigation prior to export. The owner or shipper of such fruit, or the person or company having the custody or control of the same, shall pay such charges

for fumigation as may be prescribed by regulation under this Ordinance.

9. The Inspector may require any fruit unfit for export by reason of the same being infected to be forthwith destroyed in such manner as the Inspector may deem necessary, and thereupon the owner or shipper of such fruit, or the person or company having the custody or control of the same, shall destroy the same accordingly, or the Inspector may cause the same to be destroyed, and the cost of such destruction shall be paid by the owner or shipper of such fruit, or by the person or company having the custody or control of the same.

10. (1.) The Inspector may at any time enter upon any plantation or on board any ship for the purpose of inspecting any plants or fruit, or the packages containing the same, or with which the same may have come into contact, and shall have all such powers and authorities (including power to dig up plants, open packages, and otherwise) as he deems necessary for enabling him to enforce the provisions

(2.) If the Inspector declares such plants, fruit, or packages to be diseased or infected with disease he shall give notice thereof to the owner or person in charge of the same, who shall forthwith take such measures and do such acts as are necessary in order to eradicate or prevent the spread of the disease.

(3.) If such owner or person fails so to do to the satisfaction of the Inspector, such Inspector may do the same at the expense in all things of such owner or person, who, nevertheless, shall not thereby

be relieved from his other liabilities under this Ordinance.

(4.) In the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this section the Inspector may remove, treat, disinfect, destroy, or otherwise dispose of such plants, fruit, or packages in such manner as he

11. Any plant, fruit, fungus, parasite, insect, or other thing, or any box, sack, or other package, which, in the opinion of the Inspector, is likely to introduce insect-pests or disease into the Cook Islands, on being introduced or attempted to be introduced either from abroad or from one island to another, may be seized by the Inspector or other authorised officer, or an officer of Customs, and may be disinfected, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as such Inspector or officer deems fit, at the expense of the owner or person in charge thereof.

12. The Resident Commissioner may from time to time appoint Local Inspectors for any particular island or district, whose duty shall be to see that all directions given by the Inspector under this Ordinance are duly carried out, and generally to assist the Inspector in enforcing the provisions of

this Ordinance.

13. Every person commits an offence who directly or indirectly obstructs, hinders, or interrupts, or threatens, or assaults, or uses abusive or improper language to an Inspector whilst in the performance of his duty under this Ordinance.

14. Every person offending against any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or of any regulation

made hereunder, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for every such offence.

15. All penalties under this Ordinance shall be recovered in a summary way before a European Judge of the High Court of the Cook Islands, or before a European Resident Magistrate at the island where such offence was committed, and upon prosecution by the Inspector. All penalties and other moneys recovered or received under this Ordinance shall be paid into the Cook Islands Treasury, and shall form part of the general revenue of the Cook Islands.

16. The Resident Commissioner may from time to time make regulations and do all things necessary to secure the proper administration of this Ordinance, and for fixing any fees or charges payable thereunder. All such regulations shall be gazetted in the Cook Islands Gazette, and shall have the

force of law, and any breach thereof shall be punishable under this Ordinance.

17. This Ordinance shall apply to the Island of Rarotonga, but may be made applicable either as to the whole of such Ordinance, or as to any section or sections thereof, to any other island or islands by notice in the Cook Islands Gazette signed by the Resident Commissioner.

Schedule.

Dacus psidii (New Caledonia fruit-fly).

xanthodes (pineapple fruit-fly).

(Cook Islands fruit-fly).

Heliothis obsoleta (tomato caterpillar). Trypeta musæ (New Hebrides fruit-fly).

Halterophera capitata (Mediterranean or West Australian fruit-fly).

Tephrytes tryoni (Queensland fruit-fly).

Aspidiotus camelliæ.

lataniæ.

nerii. ,,

rossi.

Dactylopius adonidum.

bromiliæ.

citri. destructor.

Diapsis amygdali.

rosæ.

Fiorinia camellia.

Icerya purchasi.

Lecanium cerasarum.

depressum.

hemisphæricum.

hesperidum.

longulum.

oleae.

Mytilapsis citricola.

Aphis persicæ.

,,

,, prunifoliæ. Euthrips fuscus.

Myzus cerasi (black aphis).

Siphonophora.

Myrilapsis pomorum (mussel or oyster scale).

Oryetes rhinoceros (black beetle or rhinoceros beetle).

Rhynchophorus ferringineus (red beetle).

Passed by the Federal Council this 27th day of March, 1909.

S. SAVAGE,

Clerk to Council.

Approved.

W. E. GUDGEON,

Resident Commissioner, 27th March, 1909.

Assented to by the Governor on the 5th June, 1909.

No. 12.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 8th June, 1909.

FRUIT ORDINANCE, No. 28. SIR.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to return to you the Fruit Inspection and Diseases Ordinance, No. 28, duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &c., J. CARROLL.

POISON FOR RATS.

No. 13.

Rarotonga, 17th August, 1908. I have the honour to report that these Islands are infested with rats, who do much damage to the young cocoanuts and to the pineapple-crop. It is not easy to deal with the pest, for the reason that concerted action cannot be expected from these small landholders, each of whom would try to shunt the responsibility on to the shoulders of his neighbour. It is, however, possible that the local Administration may do something by the importation of the disease-producing Ratin. If, therefore, the Agricultural Department can procure a supply of this poison for us we should be glad to pay all expenses connected therewith.

I have, &c.,

W. E. Gudgeon,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. James McGowan, Minister administering Islands.

4—A. 3.

No. 14.

Sir,— Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 2nd October, 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th August last, asking to be supplied with Ratin poison for the destruction of rats in the Islands, and, in reply, to inform you that nothing definite is known here as to the results of the use of Ratin, which purports to be a bacteriological rat-destroyer, and I do not think it would be advisable to introduce its use unless something more were known as to its effects.

I should be glad to know what results followed from the use of the "Common Sense" poison

which was sent to Penrhyn in December, 1906.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

JAMES McGOWAN.

No. 15.

Sir,— Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 14th December, 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 187) of the 2nd October, on the subject of rat-poison. I have, of course, no knowledge as to the efficacy of Ratin or its probable effects, but I thought it possible that it might be well known in New Zealand.

As to the action of the rat-poison sent to me from New Zealand for the Island of Penrhyn, I never could learn from Captain Nagle what effect it had, nor do I think he had even sufficient interest in the

matter to learn what had been done with it.

If, however, you can send me some more tins of the poison sent to Penrhyn I will have it mixed with grated cocoanuts, and used by the Europeans on their plantations, where the rats exist in thousands and are doing much harm to the young nuts.

I have, &c.,

W. E. Gudgeon,

W. E. Gudgeon,
Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. James McGowan, Minister administering Cook Islands.

No. 16.

SIR,— Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 8th February, 1909.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that 20 lb. of the ratpoison known as "Common Sense," similar to that forwarded to Penrhyn Island, will be forwarded to you by the "Manapouri" to-morrow, the 9th instant.

Kindly let me know the results of the poison.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &c.,

J. CARROLL.

REPRESENTATION OF COOK ISLANDS IN NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT, AND ELECTION OF EUROPEAN MEMBER OF FEDERAL COUNCIL.

No. 17.

Rarotonga, 24th October, 1908.

I have the honour to forward (enclosed) a resolution by the Arikis and members of the Council of the Island of Rarotonga with reference to the presumed desire of these Islands for representation in the New Zealand Parliament.

The Arikis and members who have signed this resolution do not believe that the Government of the Dominion have any intention of giving these Islands representation, but they wish to place on record the fact that they believe that such representation would be against their interests, and contrary to the conditions of annexation.

I have, &c.,

W. E. GUDGEON,

The Hon. James McGowan, Minister administering Islands.

Resident Commissioner.

Enclosure.

At a meeting of the members of the Federal Council and of the Rarotonga Island Council, held at Rarotonga on the 17th day of October, 1908, the attention of the members was called to certain paragraphs in the New Zealand papers to the effect that a member was required in the New Zealand Parliament to represent the Cook Islands.

It was resolved that the following be submitted to the Hon. James McGowan, the Minister ad-

ministering the Cook and other Islands:-

"That the members of the Federal Council and of the Rarotonga Island Council whose names are subscribed hereto strongly object to any representation in the Parliament of New Zealand by means of a member for the Cook Islands, inasmuch as the Cook and Northern Islands are by the conditions of annexation a self-governing community under the British Crown, and since included in the Dominion of New Zealand for Imperial purposes only."

27 -3.

"That the said members of the Councils are also of opinion that the time has now come when there should be a European member of the Federal Council, who should also be ex officio a member of each and every Island Council, and that such European member should be elected by adult male Europeans resident in the Cook and Northern Islands.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1908.

Makea, Ariki. PA, Ariki. KARIKA, Ariki. KAIMUKU, Ariki. MAKEA DANIELA. TEEIAO. TAUEI.

No. 18.

SIR,-Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 15th March, 1909.

Your letter of the 24th October last, forwarding copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Federal Council and of the Rarotonga Island Council, has been carefully considered, and I desire that the Arikis and members of Council be informed that this Government has no intention to propose that representation in the New Zealand Parliament shall be extended to the Cook Islands.

As regards the second resolution—"That the said members of the Councils are also of opinion that the time has now come when there should be a European member of the Federal Council who should also be ex officio a member of each and every Island Council, and that such European member should be elected by adult male Europeans resident in the Cook and Northern Islands"—I am of opinion that it is desirable that the European residents should be represented as proposed. I think the matter can be dealt with by local Ordinance, as an amendment to "The Constitution Amendment Act, 1899."

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

No. 19.

SIR,-Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 21st December, 1908.

I regret to inform you that I have ascertained that there is a good deal of smuggling done here on the return of the steamer from Tahiti, and that I find it impossible to deal satisfactorily with this evil so long as I have only Native constables. I propose, therefore, to employ some European, who shall go round in the steamer as an officer of the Customs.

I shall close the landing-place at Avatiu, where nearly all of the smuggled goods are landed, and which it is impossible to watch with our limited staff, and shall gazette local regulations preventing canoes approaching the steamer while anchored off Avarua.

The European can act as head of the police here, and take charge of hard-labour prisoners.

I have, &c., W. E. Gudgeon,

The Hon. the Minister administering Islands.

Res dent Commissioner.

No. 20.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 5th February, 1909. Str.-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 162) of the 21st December last, stating that you propose to appoint a European officer to check smuggling on the return of the steamer from Tahiti.

In reply, I have to inform you that I approve of such an appointment being made.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. Carroll.

No. 21.

Rarotonga, 3rd February, 1909. In continuation of my letter (No. 162) of the 21st December last, I have the honour to report that I have appointed Mr. William McBirney as Chief Constable and Tidewaiter of this island, and to have general charge of all prisoners and public works, his remuneration being £100 per annum.

Mr. McBirney is very highly recommended by Colonel Pole-Penton and others, and has been a sergeant-major in the Royal Artillery, and for many years a clerk in the War Office.

For some time past we have known that smuggling was being carried on, especially in spirits, and we also knew that the Native police neither could nor would detect the cases. It was this fact that

caused me to appoint McBirney, and he has justified his appointment by seizing 50 lb. of tobacco and four bottles of rum this morning.

I have the honour to request your approval of the appointment.

I have, &c.,

W. É. GUDGEON,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. James Carroll, Minister administering Cook Islands.

No. 22.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 15th March, 1909. Sir. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd February, reporting that you have appointed Mr. W. McBirney as Chief Constable and Tidewaiter at Rarotonga. My approval of the appointment was conveyed to you in my letter of the 5th February last.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &c., J. CARROLL.

LAND TITLES COURT, AITUTAKI.

No. 23.

SIR,-Rarotonga, 9th December, 1908. I have the honour to inform you that I have this day returned to Rarotonga from Aitutaki, at which island I have been engaged for the last month in the hearing of cases in the Land Titles Court.

I have to report also that my work has been most satisfactory, for I have heard and decided over one hundred and fifty disputed titles, and the fees of the Court and survey amount to £260.

I have, &c., W. E. Gudgeon.

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. James McGowan, Minister administering Islands.

No. 24.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 21st December, 1908. SIR.-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, reporting that you have just returned from Aitutaki, where you have been holding a Land Titles Court.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

Jas. McGowan.

SALE OF CLARET TO TRAVELLERS.

No. 25.

Eastern Pacific, Rarotonga, 29th January, 1909. Str.— With reference to the sections of the Licensing Act of 1904, Nos. 19 to 28 inclusive, I have the honour to report that the only people who are under any disability by virtue of the provisions of this Act are the people whom it was probably not intended to penalise—viz., travellers by the Union Company's steamers. Many Frenchmen pass through on their way to New Zealand and land for the day, and these people, who drink nothing but claret and water, find it impossible to get a glass of claret. I would therefore suggest that, under subsection (1) of section 22, Mr. Laurence G. Grieves, lessee of the "Whare Manuhiri," should be authorised to sell on behalf of the Government of the Cook Islands. As lessee of the Whare, we can easily restrict the sale of claret to travellers only. I have, &c.,

W. E. Gudgeon,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister administering Cook Islands, Wellington.

No. 26.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 15th March, 1909. SIR.-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th January last, suggesting that Mr. Grieves, lessee of the "Whare Manuhiri," at Rarotonga, shall be authorised under subsection (1) of section 22 of "The Licensing Act, 1904" (now subsection (1) of section 277 of the consolidated Act of 1908), to sell claret to travellers only.

A.--3.

In reply, I have to point out that the section of the Act referred to provides that liquor may be sold or supplied for use in the arts and manufactures, or for medicinal, religious, or scientific purposes, but not for any other use or purpose, by such officers of H.M. Customs as may be specially appointed by the Governor for that purpose. The section, therefore, does not authorise the appointment of Mr. Grieves to sell liquor for consumption by travellers, or for any other purpose.

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I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

ACCOMMODATION-HOUSE, "WHARE MANUHIRI."

No. 27.

SIR,— Rarotonga, 3rd February, 1909. I have the honour to inform you that the "Whare Manuhiri" of this island, which has been closed for the last four months, has now been leased to a Mr. Grieves, late manager of the Grand Hotel, Rotorua, and is being managed in a very satisfactory manner, the accommodation provided being equal to any hotel in New Zealand.

This fact will, I hope, induce a fair number of people to visit Rarotonga during the winter months.

I have, &c., W. E. Gudgeon.

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. James Carroll, Minister administering Cook Islands.

No. 28.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 20th March, 1909. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd February last, stating that the "Whare Manuhiri" has been leased to Mr. Grieves, late manager of the Grand Hotel, Rotorua. I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

TAKING LAND FOR GOVERNMENT RESIDENCE AT AITUTAKI.

No. 29.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 9th February, 1909. I have the honour to forward enclosed a Gazette notice taking land at Aitutaki for the purpose of a residence for the Resident Agent of that island. The present Government offices occupy the whole of the land on Section 3, and we have been lately threatened with the erection of a store on Section 2A,

within 20 yards of the Court-room. This is an arrangement that I have succeeded in preventing for

I have, therefore, the honour to request the assent of His Excellency to the attached Proclamation. I may say that for the last ten years this land has been lying waste, no use whatever being made of it I have, &c., W. E. Gudgeon, by the owners, living at Vaepae.

The Hon. James Carroll, Minister administering Cook Islands.

Resident Commissioner.

No. 30.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 20th March, 1909. SIR.-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th February last, forwarding a notification taking lands for the purpose of a Government residence at Arutanga, Aitutaki, and, in reply, to return the notification duly signed by His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

Enclosure.

Lands taken for the Purposes of a Government Residence at Arutanga, Aitutaki. PLUNKET, Governor.

Whereas the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto are required to be taken under "The Cook Islands Government Act, 1908," for certain public works, to wit, for the purposes of a Government residence at Aitutaki:

Now, therefore, I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in exercise and pursuance of the powers and authorities in me vested by the said Act, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling me in this behalf, do hereby notify that on the date of the publication hereof in the Cook Islands Gazette the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto are hereby taken for the purposes of a Government residence at Aitutaki.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land being Allotment 2a, Tapere of Arutanga, District of Arutanga, Island of Aitutaki. Starting at a point on the western side of the Nikapaura Road near the northern side of the Wharf Road; thence south-westerly, 50 meters; north-westerly, 23·3 meters; northerly, 3·6 meters; north-westerly, 11·4 meters, to the south-east corner of Allotment 2; thence north-easterly, 43·4 meters; thence south-easterly, 31·3 meters, to the starting-point.

And also all that piece of land between the western side of Allotment 2A and the western side of the Nikapaura Road. Starting from the south-east corner of Allotment 2A; thence north-easterly, 50 meters, to the western side of the Nikapaura Road; south-westerly along the western side of the Nikapaura Road, 51.5 meters; thence north-westerly, 7 meters, to the starting-point.

The area of the two pieces of land is 14 ars, more or less.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

J. CARROLL.

TAKING LAND AT AVARUA, RAROTONGA, AS A SITE FOR PUBLIC HOSPITAL. No. 31.

Eastern Pacific, Rarotonga, 16th April, 1909.

I have the honour to forward herewith for the approval of His Excellency a legal notice taking land as a hospital-site. The land in question is a piece of sandy coral drift, and useless for any agricultural purpose, and has no tree or shrub thereon of any economic value; but as a site for a hospital it is valuable, being on the reef frontage, and, the soil being loose and friable, the drainage is of the best.

Six hundred pounds will appear on the estimates for the purpose above mentioned.

I have, &c.,

The Hon, the Minister administering Cook Islands.

W. E. Gudgeon, Resident Commissioner.

No. 32.

Sir.— Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 8th June, 1909.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th April last, forwarding a notice taking land at Avarua, Rarotonga, as a site for a public hospital, for the assent of His Excellency the Governor; and, in reply, to return the notification herewith duly signed by His Excellency.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

Enclosure.

Land taken for a Public Hospital at Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

Plunket, Governor.

Whereas the land mentioned in the Schedule hereto is required to be taken under "The Cook Islands Government Act, 1908," for certain public works, to wit, for a public hospital at Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands:

Now, therefore, I, William Lee, Baron Plunket, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in me vested by the said Act and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling me in this behalf, do hereby notify that on the date of the publication hereof in the *Cook Islands Gazette* the land mentioned in the Schedule hereto is hereby taken for the purpose of a public hospital at Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land being part of Allotment 130, Tapere of Pue, District of Avarua, Island of Rarotonga. Starting from a point on the boundary between the Taperes of Pue and Vaikai on the northern side of the Main Road; thence easterly along the northern side of the Main Road, 128 meters; northerly, 90 meters, to high-water mark; thence along high-water mark westerly, 128 meters; thence southerly, 102 meters, to the starting-point. Area, 120 ars, more or less.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

J. CARROLL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

No. 33.

Sir,—

Rarotonga, 26th April, 1909.

I have the honour to forward enclosed the report of the Auditor, Mr. Percy Brown, for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

This report is satisfactory, but nothing more than I had reason to expect.

have, &c.

W. É. GUDGEON,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. James Carroll, Minister administering Cook Islands.

Enclosure.

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 24th April, 1909.

Sir,-

Audit, 1908-9.

I have the honour to inform you that I have now accomplished the audit of the Government accounts for the period 1908-9, including as under, viz.:—

Treasury accounts;

Collector of Customs' accounts;

Postmaster's accounts;

Bondmaster's accounts;

Contents of Government bond and two private bonds;

Public works accounts;

Waterworks accounts and water-rates accounts;

High Court books;

Land Titles Court books; and

Grice, Summers, and Co.'s account.

Cash Account.—The cash in hand, as shown, includes an I.O.U. by Makea Ariki, for £19. This amount stood at the sum of £27 in last year's statement. I understand this has your consent and approval.

Vouchers and Receipts and Customs Entries.—Owing to lack of communication, chiefly between the islands of the Group, I am in want of some vouchers and receipts and Customs entries for and to the quarter ending 31st March, 1909; also several receipts, which should arrive through post from New Zealand and elsewhere shortly. I am satisfied the payments have been made, and shall duly attend to these matters so soon as the mails arrive here with the documents.

Rent in Arrears.—The rent for Palmerston Islands is now two years in arrear, viz.:—

TOT & SCOTOIL & SILV	ano, samo a	arcap tap ar	,010	• •	••	 		_
For a section at Ma						 1	Ó	Ò
., "19	909					 25	0	0
Due 1st January, 19	908					 25	0	0
						£	s.	d.

General.—The work this year has been fairly heavy, and it affords me some pleasure to be able to state, mainly for your satisfaction, that the accounting for moneys, &c., by the officers interested has been punctually performed, and the books and accounts are in good order and clearly stated, and have consequently given me no unnecessary labour in the course of my duties. Finally, I am able to assure you that I am satisfied.

I have, &c.,

PERCY BROWN,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

Government Auditor.

No. 34.

Sir,—

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 14th May, 1909.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th April last, forwarding the report of the Auditor on the accounts of the Cook Islands for the year ended 31st March, 1909.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

JAMES CARROLL.

NIUE ISLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

No. 35.

Sir.—

Niue Island Administration, Niue, 30th April, 1909.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the year ended 31st March, 1909, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Administration, and the Liquor Account.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

The Hon, the Minister, Cook and other Islands, Wellington.

Resident Commissioner.

Enclosure.

NIUE ISLAND.—REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1909.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue derived from all sources amounted to £1,809 8s. 11d., as compared with £1,618 8s. 6d. collected during the previous financial year. The items, Customs duties, Court fines and fees, and stamp-sales, all show increases, while the revenue benefited to the extent of £100 on account of the refund of the Niue proportion of the "Countess of Ranfurly" Insurance Fund.

The expenditure for the past year amounted to £2,346 1s. 9d., the details being fully set out in the balance-sheet. The items of expenditure may be classified as follows:—

			-	•					£	s.	d.
Permanent charges (s											
Public works, labour,	and	purchase	of material				••		1,439	2	5
Refund to New Zeals	nd T	reasury o	of balance of	amour	at of Custon	as dut	ties overcred	lited			
to Niue in the ye	ear 1	905-6							356	15	5
Other charges			• •		• •				171	0	2
-											
									£2 346	1	g

From the foregoing it will be seen that the increased expenditure was principally due to the large amount spent on public works, full details of which are given under the heading "Public Works." In addition there was a sum of £356 15s. 5d. refunded to the New Zealand Treasury on account of an old liability, and, this being the final instalment, the expenditure in future will be considerably relieved.

The credit balance on the 31st March, 1909, was £1,206 8s., as against £1,743 0s. 10d. on the 31st March, 1908, a reduction of £537 12s. 10d.; but, considering that the sum of £1,439 2s. 5d. was spent during the year on public works, and material, &c., for same, it will, I think, be admitted that the financial position of the Administration has been well maintained.

Trade of the Island.

The total value of the exports amounted to £7,107, and of the imports to £6,458.

Notwithstanding the disturbance to trade caused by the effects of the copra tapu mentioned elsewhere, the year 1908 was a record one in the matter of productiveness. Although the return of exports shows 7,182 dozen hats, valued at £4,618, and 200 tons of copra, valued at £1,898, as having been exported during the year, there was at the latter end of December 1,500 dozen hats, valued at £910, and 200 tons of copra, valued at £2,133, awaiting shipment; but, as the ship did not get away until the first week in January of this year, they will become exports of the year 1909. If to the figures shown in the return of exports for 1908 there be added the value of the hats and copra aforementioned, it will be seen that the total value of the products for the year was £10,150, a record in the history of Niue.

Turning to the imports for 1908, I find that a comparison with the return for 1907 discloses a decrease of £2,033. There were notable decreases in each of the following items: viz., apparel and slops, biscuits, cotton piece-goods, drapery, preserved fish, hardware, and preserved meats. With regard to apparel, piece-goods, drapery, and hardware, the principal cause of the decreases is due to the fact that the traders did not import to the extent they would have done had there been no disturbance to trade such as was caused through the copra tapu. As regards the decreases in biscuits, preserved fish, and preserved meats, they are wholly accounted for by the fact that, owing to the bounteous harvest of local food-products, there has been a smaller demand from the Natives for imported foods. With regard to the future trade prospects of the island, there is every indication that the copra-crop for the ensuing season will be a substantial one. The hurricane period has passed without the semblance of a blow, and, as there has been a fair rainfall, the vegetation of the island never looked better. The Natives are now beginning to realise that their principal source of wealth lies in the cocoanut, and are paying more attention to their trees, with the view of increasing the crop. In addition, many Natives are extending their plantations, with the result that in the course of a few years the output of the island should be materially increased.

33 A. -3

The abnormal output of Niue plaited hats during 1908—viz., 8,682 dozen—has had the effect of flooding the market, with the result that there has been a considerable drop in prices. As a consequence I anticipate the production for the current year will be on a smaller scale. It is a matter for regret that the market for these very excellent goods is still confined to New Zealand, and I feel sure that, notwithstanding the Customs tariffs imposed in other countries, they would hold their own side by side with any similar product in the matter of appearance, durability, and price, if their merits were only known.

Stoppage of Debt to Natives.

The pernicious practice of certain traders in allowing the Natives to contract large debts at their stores on the understanding that the debts would be liquidated when the copra was harvested, has for many years been the source of much ill feeling between the traders and the Natives. In the year 1903 an attempt was made to grapple with the question, and an Ordinance entitled "The Niue Island Private Debt Ordinance, 1903," was passed which, inter alia, provided that all debts incurred after the coming into force of the Ordinance could not be recovered by law. For a time this acted as a check upon the practice, but, owing to the keen competition amongst the traders, it was found that the Natives were being given goods on credit on a greater scale than ever, and that all sorts of questionable tactics were being resorted to by the creditors with the view of getting their debts settled. As matters had, during the past year, reached an acute stage, the Niue Island Council passed an Ordinance entitled "The Niue Island Trade Regulation Ordinance, 1908," which prohibits a trader, under penalty of forfeiture of his trading license, from giving goods on credit to a Native, except in the case of goods supplied under contract to a Native family, or a division of Natives, in which case a written contract must be drawn up, and signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the Resident Commissioner. In the short time this law has been in operation, trading generally has assumed a much healthier tone.

Communication with New Zealand.

In the early part of the year tenders were called in Auckland for a regular service between Auckland and Niue by a vessel of not less than 80 tons register, but only one tender was received, which

had to be declined owing to the subsidy asked for being considered too high.

Negotiations were then opened up with the owners of the s.s. "Dawn"—a British ship—to provide a service of five trips per annum between one of the Tongan ports and Niue, but they fell through, owing to the owners not being able to see their way to man the vessel in accordance with the New Zealand shipping laws. As this service would have connected with the Union Company's steamers, and run a fixed time-table, it is a matter for regret that the proposal had to be abandoned. The passenger and cargo freights would of necessity have been somewhat higher than those by sailing-ship direct, but the traders of Niue were of the unanimous opinion that the advantages of a service running to a fixed time-table were worth the extra charges. With this view I concur, as, owing to the great distance between Auckland and Niue, and the isolated position of Niue, it appears to me that a direct steamer service with Auckland is out of the question, therefore a steamer connecting Niue with the Union Company's ships at one of the Tongan ports would have been far more convenient and reliable than any service by sailing-ship.

Recently negotiations were again opened up with an Auckland firm with the view of securing a service of five direct trips per annum between Auckland and Niue by a sailing-vessel of not less than 80 tons, and at the time of writing a contract has practically been arranged, there being but a few

minor details remaining unsettled.

As during the past two years the trade of the island has been hampered by the want of regular communication with the outside world, it is hoped that the contract about to be concluded will provide a service that will meet requirements.

Declaration of Fono (Tapu) on Copra-making

The serious fall in the price of copra in the early part of the year caused a great disturbance in the minds of the Natives, who are as yet too ignorant to understand market-fluctuations. The fact that the Natives had for some time been receiving from the traders higher prices for their copra than they had ever experienced before led them to believe that the high prices would always prevail, and when the market price fell and the traders were perforce compelled to reduce the price to the Natives, there were loud grumblings and much rebellious talk and action. Some of the more sensible Natives took matters philosophically, and sold their copra at the lower price, but the majority decided that no copra should be sold until the traders raised the price to its former standard. Secret meetings were held by a number of the leading patus (chiefs), with the result that a fono (tapu) was declared on copra-making throughout the island, and severe penalties were provided for all Natives who did not conform to their wishes. As the peace of the island was becoming seriously endangered, I obtained information which enabled me to single out the leaders of the movement, and at once took steps which resulted in quashing the fono. Of the patus who were concerned in this affair, three were Native mission teachers, one was a member of the Niue Island Council, and another a Native Magistrate. Through his action the member of the Council forfeited his position, while the Native Magistrate was dismissed from office. The fono then gradually lost its power, and trade once again assumed normal conditions. At the first meeting of the Niue Island Council held after the incident the matter was thoroughly discussed, and an Ordinance was passed entitled "The Niue Island Native Meetings Regulation Ordinance, 1908," which seeks to prevent the declaration and enforcement of any tono in future.

Health of the People.

During the year there was no serious outbreak of disease, with the exception of an epidemic of influenza, which is thought to have been introduced by Natives who returned from Samoa. Ailments such as influenza, measles, whooping-cough, &c., which are looked upon as comparatively mild troubles

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in temperate climates, assume a very virulent form in tropical climes, and, as the Natives are wofully

ignorant of the dangers to avoid in such complaints, fatal results frequently ensue.

Generally speaking the health of the Natives of Niue compares very favourably with that of the Natives of other Pacific islands, but the many diseases which have been introduced since the advent of civilisation have gained such a firm footing that the services of a resident medical man are urgently required, in order that an attempt may be made to at least check their ravages. One great thing in favour of the Niueans is, that they are not addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors, neither do they indulge in bush-beer drinking, consequently the many deaths and evil effects directly traceable to those habits in other islands are not experienced in Niue. The Niue Natives are, and always have been, strictly temperate, and drunkenness among them is almost unknown. With the present stringent prohibitory laws respecting alcoholic liquors, it is almost impossible for Natives living in Niue to become possessed of liquor even if they desired to do so.

The following are the vital statistics for the past year, compared with those of the three preceding

3:—				Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1905	-6	 		 90	95	53
1906-		 		 106	110	3 0
1907-	-8	 	• •	 97	104	31
1908		 		 115	95	56

From the above figures—which have been carefully compiled by the Registrar, the Rev. F. E. Lawes—it will be seen that during the last year there was a slight improvement, inasmuch as the number

of births exceeded the deaths for the first time in four years.

A movement is now on foot towards obtaining the services of a resident medical man, which I hope will be successful; but, as in the case of the Cook Islands, the influence of the tohunga is very strong, consequently the advent of a European doctor is opposed by the Natives to some extent. However, I hope shortly to be able to place before you a definite proposal in the matter.

Emigration and Immigration.

During the year eighty-one persons left Niue for other islands, and 149 persons returned, the net gain being sixty-eight. There appears to be a growing disposition on the part of the Niue Natives residing abroad to return and assist in the development of their native land. The progress that has taken place since the New Zealand Government took over the control of the island in the matter of providing good roads, water-supply, school, &c., has no doubt been the means of stemming the tide of emigration to some extent, but there are still about five hundred Niue Natives residing abroad, principally in the Tongan and Samoan Groups.

Following are the particulars of the departures and arrivals:-

Place of Departure						Departures.	Arrivals
or Arrival from.							1
New Zealand	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	98	$6\overline{7}$
Tonga	• •	• •	• •		• •		
German Samoa				• •		18	36
American Samoa						3	• •
Malden Island						30	37
New Guinea				• •		\dots 2	7
Rarotonga							- 1
9							
						81	149

Contract Labour.

Niue has for very many years been a favourite recruiting-ground for labour-vessels, and the fame of the Niue Native as a good worker has spread throughout the Pacific. But the conditions of life in the Pacific islands are gradually changing, and the Natives are learning to value their labour more, consequently, the old-time contracts whereby the wages of the Native labourers were paid in high-priced trade goods of poor quality are passing, but not without a protest on the part of the employers. It may be of interest to quote a recent case in which Niue Natives were concerned. A vessel arrived at Niue last year and required thirty men to sign a contract to work at one of the guano islands for one year; wages, £2 10s. per month per man. After satisfying myself that the captain was fully empowered to enter into a contract, I informed him that unless he was prepared to agree to at least one-half of the wages earned by the men being held and remitted to me at the expiration of the term, for payment to the men on their return to their homes, and also to abolish money fines, I could not approve the contract. The captain, knowing the worth of the Niue labourers, and recognising the force of my arguments, gave way on those two points. The contract was concluded, and the labourers departed. Since the principals of the firm have learned the terms of the contract signed on their behalf, they have openly expressed their displeasure thereat, and state that the contracts signed in the Cook Group are much more acceptable to them. That being so, I presume all the recruiting will be done there in future, and that they will leave Niue severely alone.

There appears to be a false impression in the minds of these employers of Native labour that they are conferring a benefit on the island by taking labourers away under contract; but the facts are, that unless the men are treated, and paid, in a reasonable manner, and return at the end of their term with a fair amount of money, instead of boxes full of shoddy goods, the island is a dist not loser by the system.

It will probably be hardly credited that a gang of forty labourers that returned from one of the guano islands last year, after working there thirteen months, had only £89 cash to draw between them on their arrival here, while the total wages earned by them at the island amounted to £994. A sum of £78 was paid in advance to the men on the signing of the contract before leaving Niue, £3 was given by them to a mission fund on the guano island, and the whole of the balance of £824 had been deducted by the employers for trade goods supplied by them, and cash fines inflicted. Many of the members

of the gang referred to had to borrow money from their relatives at Niue wherewith to pay the Customs duties on the goods brought back by them. When it is understood that the goods supplied to the men by their employers' storekeeper are charged against the men's wages at prices, in many cases, about 75 per cent. in advance of Niue retail prices, in addition to which Customs duty has to be paid on them, it will readily be conceded that the Natives are entitled to receive in future greater protection in these matters than they have received in the past.

Public Works.

During the financial year the funds of the Administration were called upon to bear an unusually heavy expenditure on public works, the details of which are fully set out in the table given hereunder:

D. (1. I. STYL)				Cost o	f W	ork.					
Particulars of Work.	Labour.			Materi	Material used.			l Cos	it.	Remarks.	
Construction of Makefu Reservoir	22		d. 6		s. 15	d. 8		s. 14	d. 2	Part cost charged to last year.	
Construction of Tamakau- toga Reservoir	26	5	0	27	12	5	53	17	5		
Maintenance of reservoirs	1 1	12	6	1	10	0	3	2	6		
Alofi-Liku Road	9	$\overline{2}$	0	0	2	2	9	$\overline{4}$	2	Building up road through Motutapu Bush.	
Avatele-Hakupu Road	6 1	10	0	1	9	5	7	19	5	Widening and forming approach to Avatele Village.	
Repairs and additions to, and general mainten- ance of, Government buildings and plant	42	18	6	66	18	7	109	17	1		
Erecting new store shed	3	18	0	0	6	9	4	4	9	Part cost charged to last year.	
Levelling Tufu Public- school site and grounds	48	16	6	5	2	10	53	19	4	Considerable blasting and filling-in required.	
Erection of Tufu Public School	434	11	3	367	6	9	801	18	0	There will be further small expenditure.	
Erection of schoolmaster's residence, Tufu	26	19	6	220	0	0	246	19	6	Not completed.	
Construction of reservoir at Tufu Public School	23	0	0	11	4	0	34	4	0	,,	
	646	11	9	709	8	7	1,356	0	4		

Total public works expenditure to date, £5,340 17s. 11d.

As intimated in my last report, the Niue Island Administration undertook to build a public school, schoolmaster's residence, and other necessary buildings and conveniences required in connection therewith. On the 31st March last the main school building had been completed; and the Master's residence, &c., and a concrete reservoir for the conservation of fresh water for school purposes, were well in hand. These works should be completed in the course of a few weeks. I had hoped to have had everything finished by the 31st March, but work has been considerably delayed through Native feasts and celebrations, at which times the Natives will not work, and through wet weather.

The school building is of ample proportions, and has been constructed with due regard to the climatic conditions experienced here. The dimensions, excluding the verandah, are—length, 100 ft.; and breadth, 30 ft. A verandah of a uniform width of 8 ft. 3 in. surrounds the whole. The school is divided into three rooms, the largest being 40 ft. by 29 ft., while the other two rooms each measure 29 ft. by 29 ft. The framework of the building is mainly constructed of Niue hardwood (kafika), cut in the bush and adzed into shape by the Natives; but a fair quantity of kauri pine was also used. The framework of the walls is encased in a setting of coral lime, while the floors throughout are constructed of concrete. The building is roofed with corrugated iron, and the catchment thereby provided will prove ample to keep the reservoir, which is being constructed in the school ground, well supplied with fresh water. Owing to the uneven nature of the site it was necessary to expend a considerable sum in constructing a solid concrete foundation for the building.

The master's residence, which is now almost completed, is designed after the bungalow style, and contains five rooms and necessary conveniences. It is located in a very pleasant situation overlooking the sea, and, being in close proximity to the school, will, I have no doubt, prove both comfortable and convenient.

Among the works completed during the year were concrete reservoirs for the Villages of Makefu and Tamakautoga. They have each proved a thorough success, and are greatly appreciated by the Natives of those villages.

As will be seen from the table given above, a few small works of pressing necessity were also carried

out, but they do not call for any special comment.

Education.

The public-school building having been completed, and the schoolmaster selected by the New Zealand Government—Mr. G. H. Malcolm, late of Takahiwai Maori School—having arrived, we are now only awaiting the arrival of the school furniture and requisites before commencing work. The two-months interval that will probably elapse before the goods come to hand will enable Mr. Malcolm to gain an insight into the local conditions, and the manners and customs of the Natives, that will be of great benefit to him. As Mr. Malcolm is skilled in wood and metal working, the establishment of a technical branch is assured. This will tend to popularise the school in no small degree, and, judging from the credentials of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, I am of the opinion that the Administration has secured the services of a couple in every way adapted to the requirements of the island.

It is proposed to open the school with a full complement of seventy pupils—say, forty-four boys and twenty-six girls of varying ages—and in the course of a few years, or as soon as possible, to establish small schools in the various villages, and place the most competent and suitable scholars in charge

of them, and thereby relieve the central school from teaching the elementary subjects.

It may be found necessary later on to acquire by lease or purchase a further block of land, on which to grow the food for the Native pupils; but the subject has not been discussed, and I think it would be wise to defer any action in the matter until the actual requirements are known. Many of the pupils will be drawn from villages which are a considerable distance from the school, consequently they will stay at the school from Monday morning until Friday afternoon, during which time they will have to be fed. The present proposal is that such pupils shall each bring to the school every Monday morning a certain quantity of uncooked food, and that further supplies will be sent in by the parents as required. There is some doubt in my mind as to whether the proposed system will work satisfactorily; but, in the event of it not doing so, I do not anticipate any difficulty in the matter of acquiring further land on which the pupils will plant and cultivate sufficient food for their needs, and thereby make the institution self-contained in the matter of food-supplies.

The results obtained at the school during the first year or so will, I anticipate, be small, as there are many initial difficulties to be overcome; but, once they are surmounted, the spread of the English language will be fairly rapid, as the Native children are very bright, and will, I think, prove very apt

pupils. H. Cornwall,
Niue, 10th April, 1909. Residen

Resident Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITU	URE for the Year ended 31st March, 1909.
Receipts. £ s. d.	Expenditure.
April 1, 1908—Balance brought forward 1,743 0 10	Salaries,— £ s. d. £ s. d.
Customs duties collected in	Assistant 157 1 1
Niue £1,029 1 6	Councillors 122 11 10
Customs duties collected in	Native Magistrates . 45 1 8
New Zealand 371 4 3	,, police 53 1 2
	377 15 9
Court fines and fees 114 13 0	Allowances,—
Emigration fees 22 12 0	Councillors 1 2 0
Trading licenses 52 5 0	Native police 0 6 0
Shipping fees	1 8 0
Stamp-sales, Niue £31 14 1 New Zealand 19 13 8	Horse-feed 12 10 7 Printing, stationery, &c 9 6 6
,, New Zealand 19 13 8 - 	Mina Dalla Talan
Refund "Countess of Ranfurly" Insurance	
100 0 0	m
Fund	Trap and harness
Profit on liquor sold under "The Licensing	Purchase of horse, and freight thereon 15 17 9
Acts Amendment Act, 1904 " 4 6 1	Furniture for Residency 9 10 8
Sundry receipts 11 3 9	One sixth loss on running Government
J 1	schooner "Countess of Ranfurly" for the
	year ended 31st March, 1908 54 5 4
	Refund to New Zealand Government on ac-
	count of overpayment of Customs duties in
	the year 1905-6 356 15 5
	Cost of collection of Customs duties in New
and the second s	Zealand during the year 1907–8 4 11 11
	Sundry disbursements 0 8 5
	Public Works—labour,—
	Makefu Reservoir £22 18 6
	Tamakautoga Reservoir 26 5 0
	Maintenance of reservoirs 1 12 6 Alofi–Liku Road 9 2 0
•	Alon-Liku Road 9 2 0 Avatele-Hakupu Road 6 10 0
	Repairs to and painting Go-
	vernment Buildings 42 18 6
	Erecting new store shed 3 18 0
;	Levelling Tufu School site and
	grounds 48 16 6
	Erection of Tufu Public School 434 11 3
	Erection of schoolmaster's resi-
	dence, Tufu 26 19 6
	Construction of reservoir, Tufu 23 0 0
	646 11 9
	Material and goods, and freight thereon 790 10 8
	Compensation for cocoanut trees destroyed 2 0 0
	March 31, 1909—
	Balance,— Cash in hand £146 13 4
	Cash in hand £146 13 4 Account current, Bank of
	New Zealand 59 14 8
	Fixed deposit 1,000 0 0
	1,206 8 0
	1,200 8 0.

£3,552 9

£3.552

9 9

STATEMENT OF LIQUOR ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March, 1909.

Stock on hand, Supplies Freight Duty Balance	1st April,	1908	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 0 \end{array}$	s. 16 1 14 12 0	d. 0 2 9 0	By sales Stock on hand, 31st March, 190			s. 14 10	0 q.
		$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{R}}$	£31		0 D L	oss Account.		£31	4	0
To stock Profit transferre	 d to Niue I		£ 3	s. 10	d. 0	By balance, 1st April, 1908 By balance, 31st March, 1909	••	$rac{\mathfrak{L}}{4}$	s. 16 0	d. 0 1

10th April, 1909.

£7 16 1 H. Cornwall, Resident Commissioner.

Return of Exports for the Year ended 31st December, 1908. $Port\ of\ Alofe.$

£7 16 1

	Article.			Where exported	•	Quantity.	Value.	Total
Copra	••	••	••	New Zealand Samoa Tonga Australia		Tons cwt. qr. lb. 69 7 0 6 109 17 1 21 10 16 1 16 10 3 3 6	£ 669 1,023 105 101	£
	e e					200 4 2 21	••	1,898
Curios	• •	••	••	Australia New Zealand			12 3	15
Fans	• •			Tonga	•••	5 dozen	• •	3
Fungus	••	·•	••	New Zealand Australia Samoa Tonga . :		8,615 lb. 950 ,, 3,376 ,, 862 ,,	136 16 55 14	
						13,803 ,,	• •	221
Hats	. ••		••	New Zealand Samoa Tonga	• •	7,067 dozen 95 20 ,,	4,545 61 12	
						7,182 ,,		4,618
Kits				New Zealand Samoa	•••	400 dozen 4 ,,	68	
						404 ,,	• •	69
Arrowroot	. ··. ,	• •	••	Samoa	••	120 lb.	• •	2
Vegetables	• •	• •		Samoa		• •	• •	1
Yams	• •	••		New Zealand Samoa		Tons cwt. qr. lb. 0 14 3 11 22 15 2 10	4 100	
						23 10 1 21		104
Specie				Australia		. • •	• •	160
Tanks, iron	••	••		Tonga		• •	• •	5
Tobacco	•••	··		Tonga Samoa	• •	••	$\frac{2}{4}$	6
Cigars	••	• •		Tonga		• •	• •	5
				,		` ••		£7,107

Summary of Total Values.	Summary	of	Total	Values
--------------------------	---------	----	-------	--------

	Country.				, , ,			1908.	1907.
-	New Zealane	d						$\overset{\mathfrak{L}}{5,425}$	$\overset{\pounds}{5,515}$
	Samoa	• •		••	• •	• •		1,247	1,840
	Australia	. •.•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	289	25
	Tonga	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	146	••
	Rarotonga	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	131
								£7.107	£7.511

H. CORNWALL, Resident Commissioner.

28th January, 1909.

RETURN OF IMPORTS for Year ended 31st December, 1908. Port of Alofi.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Agricultural produce, not otherwise enumerated .	New Zealand Australia	£ 13 2	£
Animals, living—horses	NT 77 1 1	 168 351 67 61 6	18 118
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	NT 77 1 1	96 26 5	653
Bacon and hams	German Samoa	 8 12	97 8 3
Beverages, non-alcoholic	. New Zealand	 15 5 1	2
Biscuits	New Zealand	200 45 3 1	2
Blue		 8 46 5 3	249
Building material, not otherwise enumerated .	. New Zealand	36 5	6
Butter	New Zealand	25 2	2
Carriages, carts, and materials for	New Zealand	7 14	2
	New Zealand	 5 4 8 2	30

Return of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1908—continued. $Port\ of\ Alofi$ —continued.

	Article.					Whence imported.	Value.	Total
							£	£
Confectionery	• •					New Zealand		
Cordage and twine						,,,	16	
						Australia	14	1
Cotton piece-goods						New Zealand	548	3
Cotton piece-goods	• •	• •	•	• •	• •	1 4 4 10 1	410	
						70.	E/	
						m	90	
						German Samoa	6	
						derman pamoa		1,04
Drapery						New Zealand	233	
						Australia	220	
						Tonga	18	
						Malden Island		
								— 47
Drugs and chemicals	• •	• •	1.7	•"•		New Zealand	45	
						Australia	20	
Touth surrous 1 -1-						Now Zoolow J		
Earthenware and gla	esware	• •		• •	• •	New Zealand	. 4	
						Malden Island	1	5
						TI		
						Tonga		1
Fancy goods						New Zealand	27	7 2
/ 000000		• •		• •	••	Australia	28	
						Tonga	26	
						German Samoa		Ī.
						•		- 5
Fish-hooks, lines, and	l rods				. • •	New Zealand	56	3
	*					Australia		
						Tonga		L
Fish, preserved						New Zealand	146	5
rish, preserved	••	• •		• •	• •	Australia	140	
•						Tonga	6	2
						101184		14
Flour						New Zealand	20) 14
						Australia	13	
•								<u> </u>
Fruits, preserved	••	• •		• •	••	New Zealand	11	L
						Australia	2	2
J.,,,,,,,					•	Now 70-1 1		1
Furniture	••	• •		• •	• •	New Zealand	20	
						m		
						Tonga	7	
Hardware ,			أنعر			New Zealand	142	3
		- •		- •	• •	Australia	18	
						Malden Island	1	
						Tonga		
_						_		
Hats	• •	• •		• •		New Zealand	42	2
						Australia	18	
Logiant						New Zealand		5
Hosiery	••	• •		••	• •		8	
			•			Australia	7	
nstruments, musical						New Zealand	8	1
moramonos, musicar	• •	• •		• •	• •	Australia		
							22	3
nstruments, binocula	ars					New Zealand		
ron, bar, bolt, and r		• •			••	,,		
ron, galvanised corru						New Zealand	289)
	~					Australia	78	

Return of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1908—continued. $Port\ of\ Alofi$ —continued.

	Article				Whence imported.	Value.	Tota
The state of the s						£	
ron pipes					New Zealand		
ams	• •	• •	• •	• •			
ime, hydraulic				• • •	,,		
lachines, sewing					Tonga "	33	
,	•				Malden Island .	10	
					German Samoa .		
					Australia	9	
Iatches					New Zealand		
					Australia		
					Tonga	. 2	
					NT 77 1 1	9.05	1
leats, preserved	• •	••	• •	• •	New Zealand		
					Australia Malden Island	-	
					Maiden Island .		9
lilk, preserved					New Zealand	64	3
mk, preserved	• •	••	••	• •	A		
					Austrana		
Tails					New Zealand	27	,
	• •	• •	••	••	Australia		
ils, kerosene					New Zealand	64	
					Australia	3	
					German Samoa	6	
					Malden Island	$oxed{2}$	
oils, not otherwise en	numerate	\mathbf{d}			New Zealand		
					Australia		
					Tonga		
					German Samoa	5	
					N 711		;
nions	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	14.1	
aints and varnish	• •	••	• •	• •	Australia	9	
					Austrana		
aper					New Zealand		
erfumery, not other	vise enm	merated	••	•	,,	ສຄ	
criumery, not other	11100 01141	moratoa	• •	• •	Australia	10	
Photographic goods					New Zealand		
ipes, smoking				٠	,,		
.0,					Australia	4	
						·	
otatoes	••		••		New Zealand		
Provisions, not other	wise enur	nerated	• •	• •	,,,		
			pro-		Australia		
					German Samoa	1 1	
					New Zealand	90	,
Rice	• •	• •	• •	• •			
					Australia Malden Island	9	
•					C C		
					German Samoa		
addlery and harness	,				New Zealand	10	
addiery and narness	,,	••	• •	••.	Australia	10	
					Tonga	10	
			i		101180		
alt					New Zealand	The State of the	2011/11/19
ilks	• •	• •	• •	• • •	,,	91	
lima	• •	••	• •	• •	Australia	10	
					Tonga	2	

RETURN OF IMPORTS for Year ended 31st December, 1908-continued. Port of Aloft-continued.

		Article.				Whence impor	rted.	Value.	Total.
*								£	£
Soap	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	• •	92	
	•					Australia .	• •	$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	
						Tonga Malden Island		1	
						maiden Island	••		10
Spirits—									. 10
Brandy						New Zealand			:
Geneva	••					,,		14	
						German Samoa		2	
						Tonga	٠	1	-
						, , ,			1'
Whisky	• •	• •	• •	• •	• • •	German Samoa New Zealand	. ••	6 5	
-						New Zealand	••	9	1
Perfumed			, ,			Australia		14	1
1 errumed	••	••	•	••	••	Malden Island		$\frac{1}{2}$	
						Tonga		1	
									1'
Methylate						Australia)		
stationery a			• •		, .	New Zealand	••	23	
•						United Kingdom	,	128	
						Australia	• •	6	
•						NT 77 1 1	ļ		15'
lugar	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	••	$\frac{26}{1}$	
						Australia	••	$\begin{array}{c c}1\\1\end{array}$	
						Tonga German Samoa	••	1	
						German pamoa	••		29
ľanks, iron				• •		New Zealand		24	۵.
, *10H	••	- •		- •	• •.	Australia		17	
									4
l'ea	• •					New Zealand		13	
						Australia		3	
									10
limber, saw	n, dressed	and und	$_{ m lressed}$	• •	• •	New Zealand	••	•:	23
Cobacco	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	,,	• •	554	
	•					Australia	• •	$egin{array}{c} 3 \ 2 \end{array}$	
						Malden Island	••		559
ligars and c	ioarettes					New Zealand			19
Fools						,,		29	-
1.0015	••		, ,			Tonga		1	
									30
Wines—							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~	
Colonial	• •		• •	• •	• •	New Zealand		• • •	:
Claret	• •	•, •	• •	• •		German Samoa	••	••	
Sherry	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	,,		• •	4
Sparkling	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand		•••	•
Voodenware	1	• •	• •	• •	• •	New Zealand	• •	$\frac{39}{2}$	
				A. A.		Australia	••		4
								1	
Tot	al								£6,45
						<u> </u>			
				Summa	rai of T	Cotal Values.			
	O	***		,_ ~110110001	g 01 1		1908.	1907	7.
	Countr						£	£	\ 9
	w Zealand		• •	• •	• •	• •	4,233	6,80	
	stralia	• •	• •	• •	• •		$\substack{1,531\\326}$	$\begin{array}{c} 92 \\ 23 \end{array}$	
Tor		dom	• •	• •	• •	••	$\frac{326}{128}$		19 15
	ited King		• •	• •	• •	••	$\begin{array}{c} 128 \\ 121 \end{array}$	18	
	lden Islan		• •	• •	• •	••	65	15 15	
	rman Sam		• •	• •	• •	••	$\frac{65}{54}$		$^{\circ}2$
Kal	rotonga ited State	 a of Am	erica	• •	• •	••			6
				• •	• •	••			.6
	go-Pago	• •	• •	• •	• •				1
	manu								
	many	• •	• •	• •	• •				_

H. CORNWALL, Resident Commissioner.

28th January, 1909. 6—A. 3.

1 : :

No. 36.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 11th June, 1909.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th April last, forwarding your report for the year ended 31st March last, together with statement of receipts and expenditure of the Administration, and the Liquor Account.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

J. CARROLL.

1 - 01

EDUCATION.

No. 37.

Sir,— Niue Island Administration, Niue, 19th June, 1908.
With reference to your letter (No. 87) of the 2nd instant, in connection with the building of

schoolhouse and teacher's residence, I have the honour to report progress as follows:—

The site, which was covered with bush, has been cleared and levelled. As soon as the necessary material arrives—probably by the "Waiapu," due here in a week or fortnight—building operations will be commenced, and carried on as fast as possible. I have only one practical man here capable of taking the works, which will be carried on entirely with Native workmen, and progress will therefore be somewhat slow. I expect the schoolhouse to be finished by about the end of September; the master's residence, containing five rooms and outbuildings, will then be put in hand, and the whole should be completed by December.

I think it would be wise to arrange for the teacher to come to Niue about September or October, if opportunity offers, as he would then have, say, two months in which to assist in the final arrangements, and make himself acquainted to some extent with the language and the peculiarities of the people before the school is opened. If necessary, I could make arrangements for his accommodation at the Residency until his house is completed. The Niue language is not easy to acquire, and he will be more or less handicapped through want of knowledge of the language for some considerable time, and it would be a great advantage to himself and the scholars if he could get here some time before the school-buildings are completed.

I will advise you from time to time as to the progress that is being made.

I have, &c., H. Cornwall,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister in Charge, Cook and other Islands, Wellington.

No. 38.

Sir,—

As the present mail will afford me the last opportunity for some months of advising you as

to the progress of the school work, I now have the honour to report that matters so far have progressed very satisfactorily. The school-building will be finished in about two weeks. Of late I have not pushed the work on very fast, owing to the obvious fact that the schoolmaster could not reach Niue until April next at the earliest.

The building is a very substantial one, and has been built with due regard to the climatic conditions experienced here. A very good job has been made of the work, and in consequence the charges on the Island revenue for maintenance should be small.

The erection of the schoolmaster's residence will be commenced in about three weeks' time, and I anticipate that everything will be ready for occupation when the schoolmaster arrives in April.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister in Charge, Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington.

No. 39.

Sir,— Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 15th March, 1909.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. G. H. Malcolm has been selected for the position of teacher at Niue, and I hope that he will leave New Zealand by the schooner "Kereru," and will arrive at the same time as this letter.

Mr. Malcolm is at present teacher of the Native school at Takahiwai. He has had three years' training as a pupil-teacher, and has been in charge of a Native school for nearly four years.

Mrs. Malcolm has also had experience in teaching, and holds partial E certificate.

The Inspector of Native Schools reports as follows: "His work at Takahiwai has given us every satisfaction. He understands Native-school methods well, is a good disciplinarian, and has won the

43 A.—3.

respect and esteem of the parents and scholars. He has established a workshop which has done successful work. His wife has given practical lessons in domestic economy with good results. He is a practical carpenter, and has had also experience of saw-work. He has some knowledge of black-smith-work."

Altogether, I think the Island is to be congratulated on having secured Mr. Malcolm's services. I enclose copy of a letter sent to Mr. Malcolm, dated 25th February, 1909, which sets out the terms of his appointment.

I have, &c.,

H. Cornwall, Esq., Resident Commissioner, Niue.

J. CARROLL.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF ISLAND COUNCIL.

No. 40.

Sir,—

I have the honour to inform you that Togialele, member of the Niue Island Council for the Village of Hikutavake, has been retired as from the 20th instant, on account of offences committed by him against the laws of Niue. Tateau, of Hikutavake, was elected as his successor on the 29th instant.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister in Charge, Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington.

No. 41.

Sir,— Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 11th July, 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th April last, stating that Tateau has been elected member of Niue Island Council, vice Togialele, retired.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

Jas. McGowan.

No. 42.

Sir,—

Niue Island Administration, Niue, 23rd November, 1908.

I have the honour to inform you that Poitule has been elected a member of the Niue Island Council for Lakepa, *vice* Politi, who has ceased to hold office owing to offences committed by him against the laws of Niue.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister, Cook and other Islands, Wellington.

No. 43.

Sir,— Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 30th January, 1909.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd November last, stating that Poitule has been elected a member of the Niue Island Council for Lakepa, vice Politi, who has ceased to hold office owing to offences committed by him against the laws of Niue.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

J. CARROLL

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

No. 44.

Sir,— Niue Island Administration, Niue, 20th July, 1908.

With reference to your letter (No. 274) of 3rd December last, asking whether arrangements could be made for periodical visits to Niue by the Medical Officer resident in Tonga, I have the honour to inform you that I have now received a letter on the subject (copy attached) from the British Consul at Nukualofa, from which you will see that none of the official Medical Officers of Tonga are able to leave their districts for the time required to visit Niue.

As there is urgent need for the services of a medical man in Niue, and the white settlers appear willing to assist in the matter to some extent, I should be pleased if you would indicate to me what financial assistance the New Zealand Government is prepared to extend towards the project. I am of the opinion that the Natives would willingly pay a small fee for each service rendered by a Medical

A.—3.

Officer, as the Niue Natives—unlike the Natives in many of the Pacific Islands—do not believe in taking anything for nothing. That being so, I think that if the New Zealand Government is willing to contribute towards the salary of a permanent Medical Officer there would not be much difficulty in getting the Island Council to also contribute. These contributions, coupled with the fees likely to be received from the Natives and a subsidy from the white settlers, would probably amount to a sum sufficient to induce a medical man to settle here.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon, the Minister in Charge, Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington.

Enclosure.

Sir,— H.B.M.'s Agency and Consulate, Tonga, 26th May, 1908.

I regret that my absence from Tonga has not allowed me to answer your letter of the 2nd January last, asking whether the Tongan Government would be disposed to allow one of its Medical Officers to visit Niue now and again.

2. I placed your letter before the Premier and the Senior Medical Officer of Tonga, and am requested to say that the medical staff of Tonga consists of three doctors, and it would be impossible for any one of them to leave their districts and hospitals for the time required to visit Niue.

I have, &c.,

H. Cornwall, Esq., Resident Commissioner, Niue.

HAMILTON HUNTER.

No. 45.

Sir,— Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 26th August, 1908.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th July last, stating that the Tongan Government cannot allow one of its Medical Officers to make visits to Niue Island, and asking whether the New Zealand Government will contribute towards the salary of a permanent Medical Officer.

In reply, I have to inform you that I am prepared to recommend this Government to contribute towards the salary of a Medical Officer, but I should like to have some further information as to what amount the Niue Island Government would be able to pay towards the doctor's salary, and also as to the fees which it would be proposed to charge the Natives and the probable amount likely to be received, and what would be likely to be the amount received from private practice with the Europeans.

I have,_&c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

Jas. McGowan.

No. 46.

Sir,— Niue Island Administration, Niue, 4th November, 1908.

Adverting to your letter of the 26th August, on the subject of the appointment of a permanent Medical Officer for Niue, I have the honour to inform you that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Niue Island Council, and I will inform you by the earliest opportunity of the decisions arrived at.

As the Niue Administration, in the event of a permanent Medical Officer being appointed, will have to acquire a small piece of land, and erect a residence thereon, I think it would be as well to let the matter stand in abeyance for a few months, until the school and other projected works are completed. In the meantime I will obtain all the information possible on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister in Charge, Cook and other Islands, Wellington.

NIUE ISLAND ORDINANCES.

No. 47.

Sir,— Niue Island Administration, Niue, 7th September, 1908.

I have the honour to forward herewith two Ordinances passed by the Niue Island Council, entitled respectively "The Niue Island Regulation Ordinance, 1908," and "The Niue Island Native Meetings Regulation Ordinance, 1908."

With respect to the first-named Ordinance, the clauses which seek to prohibit the manufacture of copra from young or immature cocoanuts were rendered necessary owing to the evil practice adopted by the Natives during recent years of making copra from young nuts. It was found that the Niue copra did not realise as high a price as the produce of most of the neighbouring islands, owing to the low percentage of oil that it contained.

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Clause 3 was rendered necessary through the reckless and unprincipled system of trading adopted by many of the traders. "The Niue Island Private Debt Ordinance, 1903," which was passed on the 25th August, 1903, sought to abolish the practice of selling goods to the Natives on credit, but it has failed lamentably in that respect. It was found that some traders conducted their businesses with the Natives largely on a system of credit, and the Natives, knowing that the traders had no legal means of recovering their debts, were in the habit of adopting all sorts of petty tricks with the view of evading their responsibilities. This sort of thing led the traders to practise coercive means in order to obtain payment of their debts, and altogether the position was becoming acute, and sooner or later would have resulted in trouble more or less serious. The practice, moreover, was developing very bad traits in the Native. The traders are now of the unanimous opinion that the new law was urgently needed, and that in its operation it will act for the benefit of the trade of the island.

With reference to "The Niue Island Native Meetings Regulation Ordinance, 1908," the preamble explains briefly the causes which led to the Ordinance being passed, but my letter (No. 117) of the 6th

ultimo more fully explains the difficult position that has grown up.

I may add that both Ordinances were passed by the Council unanimously, and that the principal and influential men of the island are in thorough accord with the provisions contained therein. So far as I am able to judge by personal contact with the Natives generally, there is a feeling of relief and satisfaction among them at the passing of these Ordinances.

I have, &c., H. CORNWALL, Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister, Cook and other Islands, Wellington.

Enclosures.

ORDINANCE No. 23.—THE NIUE ISLAND TRADE REGULATION ORDINANCE, 1908.

Whereas it is found expedient to prohibit the making of copra from young or immature cocoanuts: And whereas it has also been found expedient to make further provision for the regulation of trading

Be it therefore enacted by the Niue Island Council as follows:-

1. The Short Title of this Ordinance is "The Niue Island Trade Regulation Ordinance, 1908."

2. Any trader who shall purchase, or permit to be purchased, copra made from young or immature cocoanuts shall upon conviction render himself liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds (£5) for a first offence. For a second offence the trader shall forfeit his license to trade in Niue.

3. Persons making copra from young or immature cocoanuts, or offering for sale, or causing to be offered for sale, copra made from young or immature cocoanuts shall upon conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding three pounds (£3), or in default thereof may be sentenced to a term not exceeding three months' hard labour.

4. Any trader who shall sell, or permit to be sold, goods on credit or trust to a Native, or half-caste living as a Native, except as provided for by section 3 of "The Niue Island Private Debt Ordinance, 1903," shall forfeit his license to trade in Niue.

- 5. All tickets representing cash due for produce purchased by traders from Natives shall be issued in a form to be approved by the Resident Commissioner, and shall be honoured by the issuing trader upon presentation thereof for goods of any kind whatsoever which the said trader may have in stock to the value stated on the ticket.
- 6. All proceedings in respect of offences committed under this Ordinance shall be taken in the Resident Commissioner's Court.

Passed by the Niue Island Council, this twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eight. TOGIA, President of the Niue Island Council.

Approved.

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner, Niue.

Assented to by the Governor on the 2nd December, 1908.

Ordinance No. 24.—The Niue Island Native Meetings Regulation Ordinance, 1908.

Whereas the old custom of holding general meetings of the people of the Island of Niue is continued, and it is found that attempts are made to give resolutions passed at such meetings the force of law by means of the infliction of fines and coercion, thereby endangering the peace, and otherwise committing acts which operate in opposition to the constituted Government:

Be it therefore enacted by the Niue Island Council as follows:—
1. The Short Title of this Ordinance is "The Niue Island Native Meetings Regulation Ordinance, 1908."

2. General meetings of the people of the various villages of the Island are hereby prohibited, except where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Resident Commissioner that a general meeting of the people of the Island is desirable for the purpose of discussing any matter of general interest, in which case the Resident Commissioner shall appoint a time and place for such meeting, and shall preside thereat.

3. Any person found guilty of convening or attending any general meeting of the people other than those convened as prescribed in section two (2) hereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five -pounds (£5), or in default thereof may be sentenced to a term not exceeding three months' hard labour.

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4. Any person found guilty of taking part in the declaration or enforcement of any "tapu" having for its object the interference with the liberty of the subject by means of threats of punishment, or other coercive measures, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds (£5), or in default thereof may be sentenced to hard labour for a term not exceeding three months.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to village meetings held to discuss matters

other than those referred to in clause four (4) hereof.

6. All prosecutions in respect of offences committed under this Ordinance shall be taken in the Resident Commissioner's Court.

Passed by the Niue Island Council this twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eight. Togia,

Approved.

President of Niue Island Council.

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner, Niue.

Assented to by the Governor on the 2nd December, 1908.

No. 48.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 3rd December, 1908. SIR. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th September last, forwarding "The Niue Island Trade Regulation Ordinance, 1908," No. 23, and "The Niue Island Native Meetings Regulation Ordinance, 1908," No. 24, for the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

In reply, I have the honour to return the Ordinances duly assented to by His Excellency the

Governor.

I also forward 100 copies of each Ordinance printed in English and Niuean.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

JAMES McGOWAN.

No. 49.

Niue Island Administration, Niue, 12th May, 1909. SIR.-

I have the honour to forward herewith two copies of both the English and Native versions of each of the following Ordinances, which have been passed by the Niue Island Council:—

No. 25. "The Niue Island Courts of Justice Ordinance, 1909."

No. 26. "The Niue Island Village By-laws Ordinance, 1909."

With reference to the first-named Ordinance, owing to obscurity in the meaning of some of the older Ordinances, it was found necessary to establish the Resident Commissioner's Court on a sounder basis. Provision has also been made for hearing civil cases, and for the approval and registration of deeds made between foreigners and Natives. This latter provision is very necessary in order to safeguard the interests of the Natives.

The Niue Island Village By-laws Ordinance, 1909," has been passed with the object of dealing with a number of minor matters over which there is a great diversity of opinion among the different villages. Under this Ordinance it will be possible to have suitable by-laws brought into force when and where they are desired. By these means it is hoped that the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in many of the villages of Niue may be improved. I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

The Hon. the Minister, Cook and other Islands, Wellington.

Resident Commissioner.

Enclosures.

ORDINANCE NO. 25.—THE NIUE ISLAND COURTS OF JUSTICE ORDINANCE, 1909. BE IT ENACTED by the Niue Island Council as follows:-

 The Short Title of this Ordinance is "The Niue Island Courts of Justice Ordinance, 1909."
 There shall be a Court for the Island of Niue called "the Resident Commissioner's Court" presided over by the Resident Commissioner for the time being.

3. Sittings of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the Resident Commissioner may

appoint.
4. "The Resident Commissioner's Court" shall have jurisdiction to deal with all offences mentioned in sections 6 to 26, both inclusive, and sections 28, 37, 40, and 41, of "The Niue Island Native Magistrates and Police Ordinance, 1904," or in any ordinance in amendment or substitution thereof.

5. The Court referred to in sections 2, 32, 34, 35, 38, and 39 of "The Niue Island Native Magistrates and Police Ordinance, 1904," shall mean "the Resident Commissioner's Court."

6. The Court referred to in sections 2, 11, and 15 of "The Niue Island Marriage and Registration Ordinance, 1904," shall mean "the Resident Commissioner's Court."

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7. Wherever in any ordinance made by the Niue Island Council any jurisdiction or power is conferred upon "the Government Resident Agent in his judicial capacity" such jurisdiction shall be exercised by "the Resident Commissioner's Court."

8. The Court of the Government Resident Agent referred to in "The Niue Island Private Debt Ordinance, 1903," shall mean "the Resident Commissioner's Court."

9. Wherever in any Ordinance made by the Niue Island Council any penalty is imposed, such penalty may be recovered in or enforced by "the Resident Commissioner's Court."

10. The jurisdiction of "the Resident Commissioner's Court" shall include the following cases:-

(1.) Breach of contract, or tort.

(2.) Debt.

(3.) The enforcement of claims upon and the recovery of possession of some specific moveable property.

(4.) The recovery of possession of tenements or property with or without arrears of rent or

mesne profits.

11. "The Resident Commissioner's Court" shall have all the powers of a Magistrate's Court in New Zealand for the enforcement of its judgments given under section ten (10) hereof.

12. All agreements and other instruments between foreigners or half-castes living as Europeans and Natives of Niue shall be approved by and signed in the presence of the Resident Commissioner, and shall be registered at "the Resident Commissioner's Court."

Non-compliance with these provisions shall render any agreement or other instrument as aforesaid

void, and of no effect.

Passed by the Niue Island Council, this eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Togia, President of the Niue Island Council.

Approved.

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner, Niue.

Assented to by the Governor on the 18th June, 1909.

ORDINANCE No. 26.—THE NIUE ISLAND VILLAGE BY-LAWS ORDINANCE, 1909. BE IT ENACTED by the Niue Island Council as follows:-

1. The Short Title of this Ordinance is "The Village By-laws Ordinance, 1909."

2. There shall be set up in each village a Committee for the purpose of framing by-laws for the conduct of village public affairs.

3. The Committee referred to in clause two (2) hereof shall consist of the member of the Niue Island Council, the Native Magistrate, the Native Mission Teacher, and two patus (chiefs) to be elected

4. No by-law shall come into operation until it has been approved by the Resident Commissioner.

5. The power to make by-laws as herein prescribed shall only apply to the following matters:

(1.) Wandering animals.

- (2.) Dogs.
- (3.) Sanitation.
- (4.) Disposal of the dead.
- (5.) Reservoirs and water-supply.

(6.) Noxious weeds and plants.

6. Any breach of any by-law made under this Ordinance may be punished by a fine not exceeding three pounds (£3), or as an alternative hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

7. All prosecutions in respect of offences committed under by-laws made under this Ordinance shall be taken in the Resident Commissioner's Court.

Passed by the Niue Island Council, this eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Togia,

Approved.

President of the Niue Island Council.

H. Cornwall,

Resident Commissioner, Niue.

Assented to by the Governor on the 18th June, 1909.

No. 50.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 30th June, 1909.

SIR,— Niue Island Village By-laws Ordinance.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th May last; and, in reply, to return to you the Niue Village by-laws Ordinance, duly assented to by His Excellency the

I also forward one hundred copies of the Ordinance in English and Niuean.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

J. CARROLL.

No. 51.

Cook and other Islands Administration, Wellington, 30th June, 1909.

Sir,-

Niue Island Courts of Justice Ordinance.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th May last; and, in reply, to return to you the Niue Island Courts of Justice Ordinance, duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

I also forward one hundred copies of the Ordinance in English and Niuean.

have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

J. CARROLL.

Approximate Cost of Paper.--Preparation, not given; printing (1,500 copies), £36 6s.

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