

1911.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# COOK AND OTHER ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper A.—3, 1910.]

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

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## MEMORANDUM.

Cook and Other Islands Administration, Wellington, 30th September, 1911.

The annual reports of the Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue are attached hereto, with the usual selection from the official correspondence.

The trade of the Islands continues to show considerable increase, as will be seen by the figures furnished by the Resident Commissioners.

The revenue has been well maintained, and due regard has been paid to economy in expenditure.

Various public works have been carried out, and particulars will be found in the reports. Good progress has been made with the boat-passage through the reef at Mangaia, and the result so far is said to have given satisfaction.

On the 1st of May the death of Makea Takau Ariki occurred at her residence at Avarua, and her loss will be greatly felt, not only by the Natives but also by the Administration, to whom she was always a good friend and loyal supporter.

## MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The report of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga shows that the services of Dr. Perceval, who was appointed Chief Medical Officer, have been largely sought by the Natives. The services of a temporary Assistant Medical Officer have been obtained to enable the Chief Medical Officer to visit the outlying islands, and it is hoped that before long a permanent appointment will be made.

A Medical Officer has also been appointed at Niue, but it is found difficult to secure the services of medical men willing to go to these distant and isolated islands.

## EDUCATION.

The question of the Government of New Zealand taking over the education system of the Cook Islands is now receiving my careful consideration.

At Niue a change of masters has hampered matters a little, but with the appointment of Mr. W. C. Smith good progress should be shown.

## CENSUS.

A census of the population was taken at the same time as the census in New Zealand, and the figures so far as available have already been presented to Parliament.

Owing to the books for Niue having gone astray, the census was not taken in that island; but a fresh supply having now been forwarded, the census will be taken in due course.

J. CARROLL.

## MR. WALDEGRAVE to the Hon. MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE ISLANDS.

Cook and Other Islands Administration, Wellington, 30th July, 1911.

Memorandum for the Hon. the Minister in Charge of the Cook Islands Administration.

I HAVE the honour to report that I left Auckland on the 3rd June last, and arrived at Rarotonga on Friday the 10th. On the following day I met the members of the Council, and invited them to fix a day on which the messages I brought from His Excellency the Governor and the Government of New Zealand should be delivered. They fixed the following Tuesday, and on that day I delivered the messages in the presence of the Council and a large assemblage of Natives. The Natives were very gratified to receive these messages, as it showed, they said, that they were not forgotten by the authorities in New Zealand. The following is a note of the proceedings :—

## NOTES OF MEETING AT AVARUA, RAROTONGA, 14TH JUNE, 1911.

*Mr. Waldegrave.*—Chiefs and people of Rarotonga, Greetings to you. I am here to-day as the representative of the Government of New Zealand. I am sent here to make your acquaintance, to listen to your views and opinions, and to see what can be done regarding your well-being. His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand has given me a message to you condoling with you on the death of Makea Ariki. It is as follows :—

“ To the Arikis, the Mataiapos, the Rangatiras, and the people of Rarotonga : Greetings.

“ THIS is the word of the Governor of New Zealand, the Representative of His Majesty King George the Fifth. I have heard with sorrow of the death of the Ariki Makea. She was ever wise to promote the happiness and well-being of her people; she was ever the good friend and supporter of British rule in those islands. Now she has passed to her great ancestors, but her work will live after her.

“ I have informed His Majesty the King of the loss that has fallen upon his people of Rarotonga.

“ ISLINGTON, Governor.”

I have also brought a message from the Government of New Zealand, which I will read to you,—

“ To the Arikis, the Mataiapos, the Rangatiras, and the people of Rarotonga : Kia orana.

“ It is with feelings of regret and grief I send you these words on behalf of the Government and people of New Zealand, sympathizing with you in your great loss.

“ We mourn with you over the death of the Ariki mother Makea—Makea, the mother of orphans, the guardian of their rights and liberties; Makea, the lover and promoter of peace, that by peaceful pursuits and wise Government her people might rise among the great of the nations.

"Sleep and rest, O Ariki amongst Arikis, with thy mighty dead! Thy house is desolate—the mid-post has fallen: sleep!"

"My word to you is to let the memory of Makea ever spur you on to keeping the law, maintaining good government, and that in her spirit you will prove yourselves capable of accommodation to the developments of the age, riding abreast therewith and aiding to accomplish the great ideals for the betterment of all under our Empire rule.

"Enough. In sorrow I greet you.

"J. CARROLL."

Now you have heard the messages read, I wish to say a few words to you. You live here in your island of Rarotonga far removed from New Zealand; a great sea rolls between Rarotonga and New Zealand, and you may think that your voice does not carry over the sea to New Zealand. That is not the case. The Government of New Zealand is your parent, and the parent hears the voice of his child, no matter how far off he may be. Therefore do not be afraid to lift up your voice and tell the New Zealand Government what is in your hearts. The Government of New Zealand wishes to help you and to do everything in its power for you and so preserve your race. The Chief Justice is here, and I am here. Let us know what you wish and we will forward your wishes to the Government. When we have gone away the Resident Commissioner will be here—he will also listen to any representations you may have to make. There may be people who may wish to sow dissension between you and your parent the Government. My advice to you is not to listen to them, for they will do you no good. I intend to visit you all in your villages before I return to New Zealand. If then there is anything you may wish to say to me I will be ready to discuss it with you. I have brought here with me Te Heuheu Tukino, an Ariki of New Zealand. He has a message for you. I will now ask him to deliver it.

*Te Heuheu Tukino.*—Arikis, Mataiapos, Rangatiras, and people of Rarotonga: The Chief Justice representing the European population, and myself, representing the Maoris of New Zealand, have journeyed over the sea and have now landed in your island. Greetings to you, and a parting greeting to departed Makea Ariki. I wish to express, on behalf of the Maoris of New Zealand, the sorrow they feel at the death of Makea Ariki. I am a Maori like yourselves. You were the first ones to come into contact with Europeans and we were the last. We have members in Parliament, and we take part in parliamentary debates. You as yet do not take any part. But this is only the beginning of things. I tell you, do not be afraid of meeting man to man. If you are craven-hearted before another man then there is an end to the matter. Formerly we were in darkness the same as you, but after fifty years' experience we are enlightened. Some of the Maoris in New Zealand have sold their land to get money. A man who holds on to his land nowadays is going to be *the* man. One great drawback is when people contract sickness; they are carried off. Generally they contract sickness through living in unhealthy situations. On looking around the place I find you living in fine houses. Looking around I see a healthy people. One thing I hear you do, and that is you brew too much of your Native beer. You must knock off drinking orange-beer. When people are drunk they go home and abuse their wives, and sometimes they abuse their children. In the land where I come from—the King-country—there is no liquor allowed there, so therefore I can speak to you on this subject. I am Chairman of one of our Councils, and I am dead against drinking. I have not finished what I am going to say—it is very hot here and I am thirsty. I am going out to meet the Takitumu people and will speak again there. Do not be afraid of Mr. Waldegrave. Because he is the representative of the law he is the man who frightens everybody. I am not afraid of him. One of my great aims was to get good laws for my people in New Zealand, and I was fifteen years fighting for them. If I was not a man of much land I could not talk to you, but I have a lot of land, and my advice to you is never to part with your land. Referring to Captain Smith, I hope in two or three years' time to come down here again as a companion to him. On Friday I will speak at Arorangi. *Kia orana.*

*Raea* (a Rangatira of Avarua).—The messages you have brought from His Excellency the Governor and Government of New Zealand we thank you very much for, and wish you to convey to them our appreciation. I greet Te Heuheu. The people have listened to his message and are pleased with it. They are very pleased to hear Te Heuheu speak in that direction. It is right talk.

*Teura* (a Rangatira of Avatiu).—Greetings to the representative of the Government of New Zealand, and he who comes to speak for the Minister, and all those who have come with you as officers of the Government. Greetings to you all. You are officers of His Excellency the Governor, who is also under the jurisdiction of His Majesty King George the Fifth. You ask us if we have anything to say—any requests to make. I will make one now.

Teura then read the following address:—

[Translation.]

"To the representative of His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, to you who are the Chief Justice over all lands within the boundaries of the Dominion of New Zealand, and to all those of office who have come with you to the Cook Islands: Greetings to you all.

"Here standing before you are Makea Karika Ariki and the Ariki family and the Rangatiras under her. This is what we have to say to you: You have heard about the Cook Islands, and we heard of you. To-day we meet face to face, and have clasped hands with feelings of satisfaction, we who are all subjects under the mana of His Majesty King George V, who has reckoned the Cook Islands as a part of his Empire—as part of the Dominion of New Zealand.

"This is what we have to say to you: We are living here in peace, we have no trouble, the Resident Commissioner is performing his office well, and we know of no wrong in him or that he has done, and he has not caused any trouble with us; what he says to us we obey willingly under our

Government. He is doing that work that he should do under his position as Resident Commissioner, and we stand and watch, because we are not yet profoundly wise that we can perceive the deep workings of the law. What he does we the children follow, for we cannot learn all in one day; but we will observe all those things that may happen in the future, and if we find he does wrong we ourselves will tell you of it, for there are many years ahead of us all.

"We the children have somewhat to ask of you the parent, because it is right that the parent should be the strength on which the children should lean, therefore it is right for the children to ask of the parent, who is the Government of New Zealand, for those things that they desire.

"To you, the officers of mana, to the Chief Justice, to the representatives of the Minister, who have come to the Cook Islands, and to all others who have come, this is what our petition is: We desire a Government school to be established here so that our children may be taught—so that our children may learn like our parent has learned, so that by so learning they may become helpers of the Government—some may become workers under the Government. You are the parent who has the knowledge, and we want you to lead our children into the paths of learning and knowledge—do not leave us to become as a lot of fools. We ask that you will grant us our petition.

"There is another thing, and that is our fruit. Formerly we shipped fruit blindly and ignorantly to your land—then our fruit-trees became attacked with pests. But during these last few years a fruit inspector was sent to us—he examined our trees and did what was necessary, and then under his certificate we shipped our fruit to your land. Notwithstanding all this we sometimes receive the same prices as we did when we shipped in our days of ignorance. Why this should be we do not know; we do our part well, and yet we do not know if we are at fault—or is the steamer at fault? or is it the people who sell our fruit for us? Cannot you, the parent, give us assistance on this point, for we want your assistance—we are part of you now living under the power of His Majesty the King. Do what you can for us; we leave it to you.

"From MAKEA KARIKA ARIKI and the Ariki family, and the Rangatiras, and all the people under the Ariki and Rangatiras."

*Mr. Waldegrave*, in reply said: I am glad to receive this address, and will lay it before the Government of New Zealand.

*Terei* (Mataiapo, of Titikaveka).—Greetings to you the representative of the Governor, and to you the representative of the Minister. We are all under His Majesty King George the Fifth. Greetings to everybody. We thank you for your messages and wish you to convey our thanks. We think we have received very good advice, and we are going to follow it. You have told us you are here to hear if we have any grievances or not. Wait until you visit us at Takitumu. We wish to speak to you about a school—a matter we discussed years ago when our word went down to New Zealand. Te Heuheu tells us to hold on to our land, but we have already leased some of our land for a term of ninety-nine years, and do not know if we have done right. Te Heuheu can enlighten us on this subject. Colonel Gudgeon left us in peace, and there has been peace ever since, during Captain Smith's time. There are other matters we wish to speak to you about when you come out to us.

*Taraare* (Mataiapo, of Tupapa).—We have heard the messages delivered to-day. Makea was a good subject and tried to promote the welfare of her people. Makea Karika has already stated what she wants, and anything we have to say we will say ourselves. That is all. Greetings.

*Vaikai Moate* (Mataiapo, of Takitumu).—Representative of the Governor of New Zealand, Greetings. You come down here like the right eye of the Administration of New Zealand. We are part of that Dominion. You have been sent here to visit us—to bring messages from the Government, Parliament, and people of New Zealand which we have heard this day. You tell us that the Government and people are sorry to hear of the death of Makea. We send back greetings thanking the Government and people of New Zealand. She used to be chief of the Government and now she is dead. We feel very glad that we are not forgotten, and hope we never will be forgotten. You tell us to speak if we have anything in our hearts or minds. We will do this, and are pleased that we shall have the opportunity. We feel glad that we have a say in matters. That proves to us that we are not forgotten, and that you still think of us. We have a lot to say. We have a lot that we desire, and we will place these desires before you. We want you to hear what we have to say, but will wait until you come to visit us. May we all live long. I greet you, Te Heuheu, and all the Arikis and people you represent in New Zealand. We have heard what you have said. We think they are good words. Your advice is good. It is very good to know that one of our own race can advise us like this. We are ignorant; we are not like you. You give us good advice. You say, stand man to man and speak; but we are children. Later on perhaps I will not be afraid even of you. You tell us not to be afraid of the Government. That is good. Do not drop us, but do all you can for us. You have been enlightened—help us. You tell us not to let our land go. That is good. If we lose our land, what are we going to feed our children with? We will be glad to hear you further in our own districts.

*Puai*, of Arorangi, also spoke in similar terms to the previous speakers.

His Honour the Chief Justice and myself visited the various settlements in the island, and we were received with great cordiality. A note of the proceedings at these meetings was taken, and forms part of the report which His Honour has already made. Several addresses were handed to me, and these are receiving attention.

I have arrived at the conclusion that there are one or two pressing matters in the Cook Islands which require attention at the hands of the New Zealand Government.

### 1. *Additional Medical Assistance.*

Steps are being taken to secure the services of a permanent Assistant Medical Officer. There is plenty of useful work for two medical men, and their duties will be increased largely when legislation now in contemplation to deal effectively with venereal diseases comes into force. The visitation of the outlying islands is very important, but flying visits for the time that the steamer remains are of little use. Owing to the limited means of communication between the various islands, it is difficult to arrange for regular visits by a medical man; but, as soon as the new Assistant Medical Officer takes up his duties, no effort will be spared to give proper attention to the health question in all the islands of the group. The suggestion to place a medical man on each island is impracticable, firstly on account of the expense, and secondly because medical men will not exile themselves to these remote places while there are so many chances of advancement in civilized regions.

### 2. *The Appointment of a Judge of the Native Land Court.*

I recommend that a Judge of the New Zealand Native Land Court be lent to the Cook Islands Administration for twelve months or two years for the purpose of clearing up the business of the Native Land Titles Court. I was informed that many of the Natives are anxious to have their relative interests in the various blocks defined as early as possible. As you are aware, I am now endeavouring to arrange for the services of a Judge to undertake this duty.

### 3. *Education.*

Prior to my visit to Rarotonga, I was of opinion that the education afforded by the Mission schools was adequate to the requirements of the Natives. I have changed my opinion in this respect, as it is quite evident that a change must be made. For a long while past the London Missionary Society has been anxious to rid itself of the work of education, and I anticipate no difficulty in making reasonable arrangements for the gradual transfer of the schools to the local Administration. I propose that a commencement should be made by the establishment of a village school at Avarua, where I was told there would be an attendance of a hundred to a hundred and fifty children. The instruction given should be largely industrial. The Natives seemed to me to be a handy lot, and capable of great development along industrial lines. I intend to consult with the Education Department, and to submit definite proposals to you later on. The Natives themselves are very anxious to have schools. At every meeting we had with them, and also in conversation, their chief cry was "Give us schools. You are enlightened people. Teach us to become enlightened also." When the first school has been started at Avarua, other schools should be opened in the other villages as circumstances will permit, and the system can gradually be extended to the other islands of the group. I have no doubt that the Parliament of New Zealand will afford whatever financial assistance may be necessary.

### 4. *Improved Steamer Services.*

An improvement in the steamer services is highly necessary. The history of the development of the fruit trade is the history of a continuous struggle against adverse conditions caused by inadequate means of transport by sea. The opening of the southern service to Wellington was a great boon, but much still remains to be done. There is great complaint in the Islands as to the unsuitable class of boat employed in this trade, and the inconvenience of the service as at present arranged. The Union Steamship Company, has, however, purchased a steamer to run in this line, and it is to be hoped that improved conditions will result.

### *Complaints against Administration.*

The complaints made against the local Administration are so fully dealt with in the report of His Honour the Chief Justice, which has been presented to Parliament, that it is not necessary to refer to them in detail. The conditions prevailing in the Cook Islands are not unusual in countries in which a settled government supersedes the rule of Native chiefs and the missionaries. The early history of New Zealand presents similar features. The Government of the Cook Islands is in a state of transition; the rule of the Native chiefs and the missionaries has passed away, but they still cling to the shadow of the influence they once possessed. On the other hand, the new system of government has not yet settled itself upon a stable basis, and has not the resources of civilization at its back. Every step taken must be tentative. The Government has to reconcile the conflicting interests of the European and the Native in the best way it can. Time and patience alone will solve these difficulties, but they are not rendered more easy of solution by their removal into the domain of politics. New Zealand has undertaken certain responsibilities in connection with the Cook Group. Among these responsibilities is the recognition of the right to self-government, with the assistance of European administrators. The system has worked as well as might have been expected. The Natives made no complaint against the Administration, but, on the contrary, expressed their satisfaction with it. So far as I could see, the complaints from Europeans were based more on personal than on public grounds. I am satisfied that the local Administration desires to govern the Islands with proper regard to the interests of all classes of the community; but in the practical work of administration it is impossible, even if it were desirable, to please every one. The finances of the Group are on a sound basis; taxation is light; and the export trade has increased by £55,000 in nine years. The conditions of life are easy; there is no poverty in the sense that European communities understand the term; and the census returns show that the population is not decreasing. Under these circumstances, I see no reason to fear for the future of the Group.

I take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the kindness and hospitality extended to me during my visit to Rarotonga.

F. WALDEGRAVE.

## COOK ISLANDS.

### REPORT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

#### No. 1.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, 5th June, 1911.

I have the honour to forward to you herewith my annual report for the year ended 31st March, 1911.

#### FINANCE.

In my first annual report I was able to record a considerable increase in trade and revenue, and I am glad in this, my second report, to be able to say that prosperity has remained and still continues to a considerable extent.

*Revenue.*—The revenue for the year amounted to £8,267, being an increase of £612 over the revenue for the previous year.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure totalled £8,047, being £183 less than was expended in the previous year. Under this head £2,865 was allocated to public works.

A suitable residence for the Chief Medical and Health Officer was erected in the grounds adjoining the hospital, the cost being greater than was anticipated by the Engineer (see his report); a cargo-shed was completed at the Island of Aitutaki, which will greatly facilitate the exportation of fruit, &c., and under much more satisfactory conditions than hitherto; and, in addition, the reef passage at the Island of Mangaia has been so far completed as to allow of cargo being boated from the shore to the ship and *vice versa*; and a water-supply for the district of Arorangi has been completed, at a cost of £640.

The balance of expenditure was devoted to minor public works, salaries, subsidies, &c., leaving a cash balance in hand of £4,657. Of this balance £2,000 has been set aside as an insurance fund, £1,000 being in New Zealand Government 4-per-cent. debentures, and £1,000 on fixed deposit at the Bank of New Zealand. Up to October last this latter sum earned 4 per cent., but, as the rate of interest has now been reduced to 3½ per cent., the question of transferring the amount to New Zealand Government debentures will be considered when the term expires.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A considerable increase in the volume of imports and exports has to be recorded as compared with last year's figures.

The imports for the year amounted to £83,795, an increase of £16,058 on the previous year's figures.

The exports amounted to £90,749, being an increase of £17,096 over the previous year.

The prediction in my first annual report that, with development, in a comparatively short space of time the imports and exports would reach £100,000, therefore needs, as far as the exports are concerned, an increase of only approximately £9,250 to completely justify such prediction, and in the case of imports an increase of £16,200 will bring the sum up to the amount anticipated.

#### POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK.

During the year arrangements were made for the establishment at Rarotonga of a branch of the New Zealand Post-Office Savings-Bank, which it is hoped will be of assistance to Europeans and Natives for trading purposes, and also be a means of inducing the latter to refrain from the useless expenditure of their money. Up to the time of writing, safes for the protection of deposits have not arrived. As soon as the necessary additional safe-accommodation is provided the business of the bank will be proceeded with. If found a success, branches will soon be established at Mangaia and Aitutaki.

#### FRUIT-EXPORT, ETC.

*Bananas.*—A considerable increase in the output of bananas has been experienced during the year, and good prices have been obtained throughout. This is in a great measure due to the general improvement in packing, growers having adopted the improved methods advocated by means of circulars issued upon this subject, and is also greatly due to the better class of banana now being grown for export on the new grounds opened up, and to the increased amount of planting which has taken place.

*Oranges.*—There was a slight decrease in the number of oranges exported. Had it not been for the fact that the Natives of Mauke declined to accept the prices offered by traders, the number of oranges exported would have greatly exceeded the previous year. This unfortunate occurrence was mainly due to the want of a European Resident Agent.

The time has arrived when an up-to-date expert in the growing of oranges, with a knowledge of budding and grafting, should be procured from California or Australia, who would proceed to the plantations and instruct the European and Native planters in the pruning and grafting of old trees, and the replenishment of their old groves by such nutriment in the way of manures, &c., as he thinks necessary.

An area of land will have to be acquired by the Government, not so much as an experimental farm as for the purpose of supplying the European planters and Natives, free of cost, with young trees, which will contain varieties to come into the market after our supply has been exhausted. With this view I have written to California to know what the cost would be of a suitable man. Up to the time of writing I have not had a reply. If the fruit industry, which is the life-blood of these Islands, is to be fostered, this is the only way to do it. At the present moment there can be no doubt that the old trees are going back in their bearing, but with pruning and budding they will be invigorated with new life. This subject is a most important one, and, whatever it may cost the Administration, it should, in my opinion, be proceeded with.

New Zealand has no orange-groves except a few in the far north, and the experience gained on this subject by the Fruit Inspectors who are engaged in New Zealand must necessarily be very limited. I am quite sure that you will support me in this. I see nothing else for an increased output and a better class of fruit. The Fruit Inspector's time is fully occupied with other duties.

It is proposed in the near future to erect cargo-sheds at the Islands of Atiu and Mauke similar to that at Aitutaki. When this is done it will be compulsory for all fruit to pass through the cargo-sheds, where it will be submitted to close inspection by the Resident Agents, whom it is proposed to appoint Sub-inspectors of Fruit, as indicated in my despatch No. F1/1911/31, of 16th January last, and much improvement in the quality of the fruit exported from each of the islands named may be looked for.

#### COPRA.

There were exported 1,462 tons of copra, valued at £25,767, during the year, 1,131 tons going to the United Kingdom. High prices for this commodity ruled for the greater portion of the year, but fell to some extent towards the end of the year.

As a result of the establishment of the through San Francisco service a large trade in coconuts suitable for desiccating is rapidly growing between this Group and San Francisco. While this trade is a more profitable one to the planter than the making of copra, it will be the aim of the Administration to develop it in every possible way by seeing that only the best classes of nuts are shipped for the purpose. It may be pointed out that the shipping of coconuts gives greatly increased freight to the Union Steamship Company compared with what they would derive from the shipment of copra. This is illustrated by the following figures :—

Freight, Rarotonga to San Francisco, on 4,500 coconuts (required to make	£	s.	d.
1 ton of copra) at £1 10s. per 1,000 .. .. .	6	15	0
Freight on 1 ton of copra .. .. .	1	18	6
Gain in freight by shipping nuts .. .. .	£4	16	6

#### PROTECTION SOUGHT.

It is necessary that this most important subject should not be lost sight of, and with that view I repeat the remarks contained in my first annual report, which were as follows :—

Attention is drawn to the fact that the New Zealand Government protects its fruitgrowers by levying a duty of 1d. on all imported plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, medlars, apricots, quinces, tomatoes, and grapes. From the 1st January to the 14th July in each year the duty on imported apples and pears is 1d. per pound, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound for the remainder of the year. No such protection is offered to the fruitgrower of the Cook Islands, although a part of the Dominion of New Zealand.

The staple fruits of these Islands are bananas and oranges, which are admitted into New Zealand free of duty, as is the case with the same class of fruit from the Australian Commonwealth, Fiji, Tonga, and the French Society Islands. The Cook Islands adopt the New Zealand Customs tariff, with one or two slight alterations, and, as a result, practically the whole of the trade of the Group is in the hands of the New Zealand trader and producer. New Zealand has a monopoly of the trade in flour, tinned meats, butter, and cheese, biscuits, and also fruit-cases; all being admitted free of duty here because they are imported from New Zealand. Were any of the above products imported from Australia or America, the duty would be charged as enacted in the New Zealand Customs tariff. In addition to the above, almost every article of merchandise imported passes through the hands of the New Zealand trader, who undoubtedly makes his profit.

In return, I think you will find, upon inquiry, the Cook-Islander receives practically nothing. Australia, Fiji, Tonga, and the French Society Islands Governments give no concessions in the way of preferential duties on New Zealand exports, yet New Zealand allows their fruits to be admitted into the New Zealand market on the same basis as it does the fruit grown in the Cook Islands. It is not encouraging to the Cook Island fruitgrowers to send large shipments of sound fruit to New Zealand in the expectation of remunerative prices, to find, on the return of the steamer, that perhaps a boat has arrived from Fiji or Tonga two or three days previously and glutted the market.

As fruitgrowing is practically the only industry, with the exception of copra, in these Islands, it is only fair to suggest that New Zealand should protect the industry in return for the protection which she receives from the Cook Islands. I would suggest that the New Zealand Government levy a duty on oranges and bananas imported from outside the Cook Islands from, say, the 1st March to the 30th September in each year. If this were done, an immense benefit would be conferred upon the Cook Island Group.

#### RAILWAY RATES.

The following remarks under this head are extracted from my annual report of last year :—

The fruitgrower here is not allowed the concessions given the New Zealand orchardist on fruit passing over the Lyttelton to Christchurch line. I cannot see the force of the objection raised by the

Railway Department—namely, that they cannot distinguish between Cook Island and other island fruit. The same objection might be made between, say, plums and tomatoes from Sydney and similar fruit from Auckland, if carried on the same ship on the New Zealand coast. The difficulty in regard to Cook Island fruit could be got over, in my opinion, by the Railway Department accepting a copy of each ship's manifest, showing the marks and the number of cases of fruit shipped by each vessel in the Cook Group for the Port of Lyttelton. The correctness of such manifest can be certified to by the Collector of Customs at Rarotonga, which is the final port in the Cook Islands before sailing for New Zealand. The certified copy could be posted to the Stationmaster at Lyttelton by the Collector. Then there could be no doubt as to the locality in which the fruit was grown, and the Railway Department would be safeguarded from fraud.

#### SHIPPING.

I think it again necessary to draw your attention to the freight charged from New Zealand to the Cook Islands and from New Zealand to Tahiti, and I cannot better do this than by repeating the remarks made on the subject in my first year's report, with the object of getting what I want, so that the fruit industry may receive every assistance.

The freight charged from New Zealand to the Cook Islands is £2 per ton, and from New Zealand to Tahiti £1 15s. When inquiries were made upon this subject it was stated that the difference was caused by the fact that, although the distance is much greater from New Zealand to Tahiti than it is from New Zealand to Rarotonga, the company had no charges to pay in the French possessions. I submit that they have no charges to pay in the Cook Islands. It is true that they supply their own boats and boatmen at Rarotonga, and that they have to pay for the upkeep of the wharf and the sheds—property which is leased to them by the Cook Islands Administration; but they charge at the rate of 1s. per ton on inward and outward cargo, and this is over and above the £2 per ton freight. At all the other islands of this Group at which the company's ships touch, the boating is done by the Natives and traders themselves at their own cost, delivering at the ship's side outward cargo, and returning with inward cargo. Therefore I submit that the company should be approached to grant the same concessions to the Cook Islands inhabitants as are granted to the inhabitants of the French possessions.

A set of tables giving the exports from the Group by the Wellington and Auckland routes is appended, showing a total outward tonnage of approximately 11,300 tons, and returns furnished by the Union Company show the approximate inward tonnage to amount to 5,650 tons. There can be no doubt that both services are growing very materially, which is very satisfactory, the South Island being catered for by the Wellington service. It should be remembered that the greater portion of the money derived from the Wellington shipments goes to Auckland, as 70 per cent. of the inward trade is done with Auckland merchants, who for years have made a business of catering for the Island trade.

Mr. McLennan, the Union Company's Superintendent of Island Trade, visited these Islands again during the year, and I impressed upon him the necessity of withdrawing an obsolete boat like the "Talune," which is not now big or fast enough to carry the outward cargo. Shippers are greatly hampered by having to make application for space before the "Talune's" return from the French Islands, when they have to ask as a favour what space can be allotted to them. It sometimes transpires that while a shipper might be in a position to ship a thousand cases, he is limited to perhaps two-thirds of that amount.

Great complaints are made by the oversea passengers who come from San Francisco and connect with the "Talune," with the object of visiting the Cook Group, of the total unfitness of this vessel to compete with the growing trade. The passengers are confined to a small margin of the deck in consequence of the ship, for want of space, having to carry fruit and cargo on deck. I have no doubt, if representations are made by the New Zealand Government to the company in Dunedin through you, they will comply with the reasonable wishes of the planters and traders. It is most important that a faster ship should replace the "Talune" to enable the fruit to arrive in Auckland on Thursday morning, and so permit of it being quickly disposed of by rail and coastal steamer to the outlying districts of Auckland and south if necessary.

It is to be very much regretted that the steamer from Fiji arrives in Wellington practically at the same time as the mail-steamer arrives from Rarotonga, the result being a glut in the market, and the Cook Island fruit suffers in consequence of the low prices which consequently rule. I respectfully request that you make representations to the Union Steamship Company to see if it is not possible to obviate this. I need not impress upon you the importance of this to the fruit industry. Representations on the subject have been made to me from New Zealand by some fruit-merchants and by various planters, and you will also find the matter referred to in the reports of both the Treasurer and the Fruit Inspector.

#### COURTS.

*High Court.*—The report of the Registrar of the High Court attached shows 306 criminal cases to have been brought before the Court. Though these figures appear to show a somewhat large increase of crime over the previous year, the following remarks will make it clear that such is not the case. The figures show 89 cases of drunkenness from bush-beer drinking, as against 72 in the previous year, an increase of 17; but it must be made clear that the 89 cases only involved 233 defendants, whereas the 72 cases in the previous year involved 258 defendants. There was, therefore, an actual decrease of 25 persons. Another matter coming under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court, which has helped to considerably increase the number of cases brought before the Court, is the actions taken to enforce the Fruit Regulations. No such cases had been taken in previous years, and the 37 cases brought under this head during the past year are no small factor in swelling the number of "criminal" cases. Taking these allowances into consideration, it will be seen that the increase in the number of cases, instead of being 75, is reduced to 13. The increase in the number of cases for theft is no doubt due to the high



prices ruling for fruit offering a temptation to the younger men to make a profit out of their neighbours' plantations. The penalties inflicted for this class of crime will, it is hoped, act as a deterrent in future.

On the Civil side of the Court 34 cases were adjudicated upon, as against 40 in the previous year—a decrease of 6.

The total fees and fines imposed on the criminal side amounted to £259 12s., and on the Civil side to £21 17s. 6d. The total amount of fees and fines collected for the year and paid into the Treasury to the credit of the general revenue was £283 14s.

*Land Titles Court.*—The fees imposed during the year amounted to £40, and the fees collected to £406. The outstanding fees on the 31st March last amounted to £493, as compared with £859 in the previous year.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the Natives in the outlying islands is fairly good, but not as good as it should be. No reports have been received from the Resident Agent at Penrhyn of recent date regarding leprosy, but there is every reason to think that the number of lepers at the leper settlement has decreased in consequence of death. The present Acting Assistant Medical Officer, being a resident of Rarotonga, is not prepared to leave his home here to visit the outlying islands. I have, therefore, in my despatch No. M2/1911/209, of 27th April last, requested to be supplied as soon as possible with a Medical Officer having all the qualifications specified by the Chief Medical and Health Officer, so as to permit of this work being undertaken. I trust that you will make this an urgent question.

On 26th January last Dr. Chesson, late Chief Medical and Health Officer, returned to New Zealand through illness, and accepted an appointment in New Zealand. Dr. Perceval was appointed on 16th March to be Chief Medical and Health Officer for the Group. I am pleased to say that the Natives have taken wonderfully to him, and his hands are full.

The Acting Assistant Medical Officer now proceeds round the island to the various villages, where temporary dispensaries have been established, to attend to all Natives who may not be in a position, through infirmity, to come to the main hospital. The police have been instructed to report to the Medical Officer in each case, and attention is at once given.

Owing to the various changes in the medical division, for which I was in no way responsible, I am sorry that it was impossible, as explained above, for a report to be rendered to you of a comprehensive nature on the health of the Natives in the outlying islands. I attach the remarks of Dr. Perceval for your information:—

“SIR,—

“31st May, 1911.

“On my arrival on 16th March last there was a good deal of sickness on the island; the last fortnight a considerable improvement in the general health has taken place. There is no record of the diseases incidental to the tropics kept by any of the previous medical men, nor of general diseases, so I am unable to compare the past two months with the corresponding months of any previous year. Syphilis is prevalent in this as in the other islands of the Pacific, and I am of opinion that immediate measures should be taken to eradicate the same, or at least to ameliorate the present condition.

“I have, &c.,

“M. PERCEVAL, C.H. and M.O.

“Captain J. Eman Smith, Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.”

#### AUDIT.

The audit of the accounts for the previous year had to be undertaken by Mr. F. G. Twiss, an officer of the New Zealand Government connected with this Administration, in consequence of the fact that I could not find a suitable person to undertake the work. The Audit was previously conducted by Mr. Percy Brown, who had been transferred by Colonel Gudgeon to the Island of Aitutaki as Resident Agent. I did not consider it advisable to appoint any one connected with trade on the island, for reasons which are obvious. It was never my intention to appoint Mr. Twiss permanently. Your letter (C.I.A. 10/11 No. 70) of 4th May, 1910, was duly received by me, and correspondence has since followed on this subject. I am pleased that you engaged the services of Mr. A. G. Clarke, of the New Zealand Postal Department, to audit the accounts of the Administration. Mr. Clarke started his duties on the 17th April, and, as the work was heavier than he anticipated, he found it impossible to audit the accounts in time to return to New Zealand by the s.s. “Talune” leaving here on the 28th April. He had therefore to await the return of the “Manuka.” I instructed Mr. Clarke, in my letter to him dated 18th April, copy of which I enclose, that I desired that he should remain here as long as necessary to thoroughly satisfy himself as to the correctness of the accounts. I advised the Under-Secretary for Justice on the 18th April (No. A11/1911/170) that Mr. Clarke had been informed of my desire that the audit should be a thorough and comprehensive one. The work has now been completed to his entire satisfaction. I enclose a copy of Mr. Clarke's letter, dated 15th May, 1911, informing me of his completion of the audit, and also his report.

#### GENERAL.

##### *Makea-Nui Ariki.*

It was with deep regret that I advised you in my despatch No. M4/1213/11/250, of the 15th May, 1911, of the death of Makea Takau Ariki, who died on the 1st May; and I think a short history of her career would not be out of place.

The deceased Ariki was the last link with the older order of Arikis, and had held the title of Makea-Nui for forty years—the longest term of Arikiship known in these Islands—she having been appointed about the year 1871 by the Arikis and chiefs of the Island.

On the death of Makea Apera, the previous Ariki, who was an uncle of the late Makea (Takau was at Atiu at the time with her late husband, Ngamaru Ariki of Atiu), the Arikis and chiefs of Rarotonga sent a vessel to Atiu to bring Takau to Rarotonga to be installed as Makea-Nui, as she was by birth the right one to succeed to that title. As soon as the vessel arrived from Atiu Takau was brought ashore and the ceremony of installation performed.

Some years after her installation a mass meeting was held by all the Arikis and chiefs of Rarotonga, and at that meeting it was unanimously decided to ask for a British protectorate, and Makea was selected to act for them and to use her best endeavours to obtain the protectorate. Thus, through her efforts, a British protectorate was declared over the Cook Group during the month of October, 1888, the British warship "Hyacinth" being sent for that purpose. The reasons why a British protectorate was so much desired were clearly set out at the time.

After the late Mr. Frederick J. Moss had been appointed British Resident he used his best endeavours to bring about a federation of the Group, with the result that on the 4th June, 1891, delegates from all the Cook Islands met at Avarua, Rarotonga, to form a Federal Parliament of the Cook Islands, when Mr. Moss addressed the assembled people. The Federal Parliament was constituted, and the first law (Law No. 1, "A Law to provide for the Good Government of the Cook Islands") was discussed, and sections 1 and 6 were passed that day.

On the 5th June, 1891, the Arikis—Mere Pa Ariki, Kainuku Ariki, Makea Karika Tavake Ariki, and Tinomana Mereana Ariki—reported to the Parliament that after much discussion they had decided to elect Makea Takau to be Chief of the Federal Government, which was approved of by the members and the British Resident, and the name of Makea Takau was inserted in clause 13 of Law No. 1 and passed. Thus Takau came to hold a high and responsible position among her people.

In the year 1900, when the question of annexation to the British Empire was brought up, Makea Takau took a prominent part, and she, strongly supported by Pa Maretu Ariki, a man of high ability and advanced ideas, also by Makea Karika Tavake, Kainuku Ariki, and Tinomana Mereana Ariki, met the chiefs of the island, together with Ngamaru Ariki of Atiu, who also represented Mauke and Mitiaro. At this meeting the question was gone into, with the result that on the 6th September, 1900, a petition was drawn up and signed by the late Makea and her fellow Arikis and chiefs, to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, asking that the islands represented by the signatories be annexed to the British Empire. The petition was forwarded through the British Resident, Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Gudgeon, C.M.G. As a result of this representation, His Excellency arrived at these Islands on board H.M.S. "Mildura" on the 8th October, 1900, and performed the ceremony of annexation.

The late Makea Takau Ariki was a woman of great ability and of a most kindly disposition, and well suited to hold the high position her countrymen elected her to. During the time that I have administered the Cook Islands I have been loyally supported by the late Makea Ariki, and her loss will be severely felt by the Administration.

#### *Visit to the Northern Islands.*

In my despatch No. V1/1910/540, of the 23rd September, 1910, I advised you of my return from a visit to the Northern Islands in the London Missionary Society's steamer "John Williams." I am pleased to inform you that since that date everything in the Northern Group has been quite satisfactory. The last reports received by me from the Resident Agent of Manihiki and Rakahanga are very gratifying, in so far as my visit seems to have had the effect of making the Natives more contented and peaceable. I need not further touch upon this matter.

On my visit I found that there was no such thing as a water-supply, none of the Northern Islands possessing high lands of any description, the highest point above sea-level being at the outside 20 ft. to 30 ft. They simply consist of sand and coconut-palms, nature providing for their protection from the ocean by means of coral reefs a long distance out, which break the force of the water, otherwise the islands would be destroyed by the action of the ocean. The Northern Islands produce nothing except coconuts and taro. Bananas, pineapples, and oranges will not grow there, but fortunately they are well provided with an unlimited supply of very excellent fish. It was found that the few wells existing on each island only contained brackish water, it being obvious that fresh water could not be procured on such sand-dunes. A vote has been taken on this year's estimates to provide the whole of the Northern Islands with fresh-water tanks to be erected of reinforced concrete, each tank to hold 5,000 gallons. By this time the cement and materials have reached such islands, but it will be some time yet before all the tanks can be erected owing to the sparsity of communication between the islands. Permission has been granted by the London Missionary Society to utilize church buildings as catchment-areas. The tanks will be entirely under the supervision of the Resident Agents on each island, certain hours being set apart for serving the water out. The water will not be allowed to be used for washing purposes. This has been strictly laid down by instructions issued to the Resident Agents—the Polynesian is so careless that if he were allowed free use of the tanks he would forget to turn off the tap. The sum allocated for this work may not be adequate, but under the circumstances the Administration will not grudge more for such a work if found necessary.

#### *Labour.*

The question of labour not only for plantation-work, but for Government and shipping purposes, is one causing some anxiety, owing to the prosperous condition of the Natives, they finding, under the improved conditions, their private plantation-work more payable than hitherto. It is now a very hard task to find sufficient labour for fumigation purposes to enable the ship to get away.

I am totally opposed to the introduction of Asiatic labour in any form, as one can see the effects of it in other countries. All labour-recruiting has been stopped for islands outside this Group, and I am afraid the Government will be forced very soon to import its own labour for public works and fumigation purposes from Aitutaki or Mangaia, or the Northern Islands. The Resident Commissioner at Niue has been written to on the subject, with a view of ascertaining whether it would be possible to obtain a supply of labour from that island, but owing to his absence on leave in New Zealand no reply has yet been received.

#### *Census.*

The result of the census so far as it has gone is given hereunder. The returns for the other islands have long since been sent out, but it will be possibly months yet before they are returned and the census for the Cook Islands completed.

Rarotonga : Whites and half-castes living as whites, 142 ; Natives and half-castes living as Natives, 2,620 : total, 2,762.

Mangaia : Whites, 5 ; Natives, 1,466 : total, 1,471.

Atiu : White, 1 ; Natives, 809 : total, 810.

Aitutaki : Whites, 11 ; Natives, 1,222 : total, 1,233.

Mitiaro : White, 1 ; Natives, 197 : total, 198.

Mauke and Northern Islands not yet to hand.

Hervey Islands : Natives, 29 ; total, 29.

The above figures show a total population of 6,344 Natives and 160 Europeans, but this does not give the grand total of the population of the Cook Group and Northern Islands, owing to the fact that the census returns from Mauke and the Northern Islands are not yet available.

*Rarotonga.*—In the census taken in 1906 the population of Rarotonga was then enumerated as follows : Whites and half-castes living as whites, 107 ; Natives and half-castes living as Natives, 2,334 : a total population at that time on Rarotonga of 2,441. The present enumeration of the Native population of Rarotonga is 2,620, an increase of 321 over last census. Of the 2,620 Natives enumerated, 1,737 are Rarotongans proper and 883 Natives from other islands—viz., Mangaia, 303 ; Aitutaki, 89 ; Manihiki and Rakahanga, 70 ; Penrhyn, 51 ; Mitiaro, 13 ; Mauke, 13 ; Atiu, 90 ; Pukapuka, 13 ; Palmerston, 2. From other places outside the Cook and Northern Islands—New Zealand, 5 ; Samoa, 15 ; Niue, 24 ; Jamaica, 1 ; Sandwich Islands, 1 ; United States of America, 1 ; half-breed American Indian, Mare Island, 2 ; born on Fanning Island, 1 ; also 3 Chinese, who were included in the Native enumeration for convenience. The total number of Europeans resident on the Island of Rarotonga on the night of 2nd April was 142 males and females.

*Mangaia.*—The returns forwarded by Mr. J. C. Cameron, Resident Agent, show the population to be 1,466 Natives. Add to this the 303 Mangaiaans resident on Rarotonga, and we have a total of 1,769 Mangaiaans accounted for. There are undoubtedly many Mangaiaans absent from the Cook Group. There are 5 European residents on this island.

*Aitutaki.*—The returns forwarded by Mr. J. McCulloch, Resident Agent, show the total Native population to be 1,222, as against a Native population of 1,154 during the year 1906. Add to the present enumeration of 1,222 the 89 Aitutaki Natives resident in Rarotonga, and we have a total of Aitutakians of 1,311, and another 30 can safely be added to this number as being outside the Group.

*Atiu.*—The returns furnished by Major J. T. Large, Resident Agent, show a total Native population of 809, as against 914 in 1906. Add to this the 90 Atiu Natives resident in Rarotonga and we have a total of 899. Large numbers of the Atiu Natives are living at Tahiti and other islands of the Society Group, and it cannot be stated with any certainty whether the Atiu people are increasing or decreasing. Certainly the Natives in actual residence on the island have decreased, and this is to be deplored, as the island is capable of supporting a population equal to that of Rarotonga. There is 1 European resident on this island and 2 Chinese.

*Mitiaro.*—The total population shown to be resident on the Island is 197, as against 208 in 1906, but the 13 Mitiaro Natives resident in Rarotonga bring the total up to 210.

*Mauke.*—No returns have yet been received from this island, there having been no communication since the papers were forwarded.

*Hervey Islands.*—These two islands (Manuae and Teau-o-tu) have no permanent Native population. The returns supplied by Mr. C. F. Bates, one of the lessees of the islands, show the total number of Native labourers employed by them to be 29 males—natives of various islands.

#### *Election of Island Councils.*

In my despatch (L8/1911/203) of 27th April, I reported that the election of members of the Rarotonga Island Council, in accordance with section 11 of the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, for the ensuing three years, had taken place, when the following members were elected : District of Avarua—Teariki Tara-are (*vice* Makea Daniela, deceased) ; Takitumu—Paro Koropuaka (*vice* Teeiao) ; Aorangi—Teariki Puri (*vice* Tauei).

Returns for similar elections are now to hand from the following Islands—Mangaia, Aitutaki, and Atiu—the results of which are as follows :—

*Mangaia.*—District of Ivirua—Mauria and Veivei ; Tamarua—Tareaere and Makiakama ; Onerua—William Cuthers and Tamangaro.

*Aitutaki.*—District of Vaipae—John Pakoti ; Tautu—Isaaka Eleazara ; Arutanga, Amuri, Reureu, and Nikaupara—Metuarau and Te Arika Mutua.

*Atiu.*—District of Te Enui—Teipo ; Mapumai—Moe ; Tengtangi—Mataio ; Areora—Aukino ; Ngatiarua—Upa.

*Taxation.*

It is thought necessary to place on record the taxation paid and the benefits received by Europeans and Natives in these Islands. The following taxes are imposed :—

License fee for traders : Wholesale license, £10 ; retail license, £5 ; ship's trading license, £10.

Road-tax : Natives (males)—16s. per head per annum, or, in lieu thereof, not more than twenty days' work on roads. Europeans—6d. in the pound on the annual rental value of lands in Rarotonga occupied by Europeans, with a minimum tax of 16s. per annum for each adult male European.

Water-rate : £1 per annum for each house supplied with water, no restriction being placed on amount of water used.

Inspection of fruit : 1d. per box for inspection and fumigation of all fruit exported.

Dog-tax : 5s. per annum per dog.

In addition to the above the ordinary Customs tariff is in force.

From the revenue derived from these sources Europeans and Natives alike are supplied with a hospital, the best medical skill available, and the most expensive drugs, for nothing. Cases of operation and midwifery come under this head, and every other form of medical attendance. In addition, plantations are inspected, and all necessary information and assistance given by the Fruit Inspector at the cost of the Administration, the roads and bridges are kept in good repair, and all public works are provided for.

*Live-stock.*

During the year it was thought necessary to approach the Agricultural Department in New Zealand with the view of obtaining a supply of the best class of pigs procurable, the object being to infuse new blood on this and the outlying islands. The Administration wishes to thank Mr. C. J. Reakes, Director of the Division of Live-stock, for his courtesy and assistance in the matter. A very valuable Berkshire boar and two sows were sent down, the sows being in pig. Since their arrival they have increased to twenty, the litters being distributed to Natives and Europeans alike free of cost.

As a result of inquiries made by me, the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture was kind enough to present a stallion, through you, to the Administration. The horse "Malachi" duly arrived, and is very greatly appreciated by the Natives and the planters. When it was known that the horse was coming many of the Native and European residents imported mares from New Zealand, and it is hoped that the standard of horses will be very much improved. This is a most important subject, as the planters and Natives have to cart their fruit some ten or fifteen miles to the shipping. It is to be regretted that this work was not undertaken some years ago, for by this time the results would have been apparent.

The pigs have been inbreeding for years and are poor specimens, and the same may be said of the horses. The latter are of Chilian breed, very small, and not capable of hauling heavy loads. It is the intention of the Administration, as time will permit, to send progeny of the Berkshire pigs to the outlying islands.

*Fire-arms.*

The time has arrived to call for an Ordinance to govern the use and importation of fire-arms. In this island there is nothing to shoot except the flying-fox.

## RAROTONGA.

Everything is most prosperous on the island, the Natives being well supplied with food and clothing. It was found necessary, after consultation with the Chief Medical and Health Officer, to frame the Public Health Ordinance, 1910, which was forwarded to you with my despatch No. P3/1911/705, of 8th December, 1910, for the assent of His Excellency the Governor, which was duly obtained on the 20th January, 1911. The Desecration of Graves Ordinance, 1910, which it was also found necessary to pass, was published in my last annual report, and seems to have the desired effect, as no such offences have since been committed.

With the exception of one small culvert, the whole of the streams on the island have been spanned, and the culvert will be undertaken at once. The main road is in excellent order, and has greatly facilitated the shipping of produce.

I am glad to be able to report that the village of Arorangi has been connected with an up-to-date water-supply, which is found to be of very great benefit to the health of the Natives in this locality. The population of this village, according to the census, is 336.

The settlement of Ngatangia will be connected this year with a water-supply, estimated to cost £750. This is a most necessary work.

On 19th March last the death occurred of Makea Daniela, a member of the Rarotonga Island Council. Owing to the general elections of Island Councils taking place in April, it was unnecessary to hold a by-election to elect a successor.

## MANGAIA.

I am pleased to say that so far as it has been gone on with the new channel through the reef has proved of great benefit to the Natives. They are now able to take cargo from the shore to the ship without difficulty. Some work yet remains to be done in blasting the crown of the reef off and deepening the channel, and a vote for this important work will be taken this year. The Natives of this Island are the most hard-working of the whole Group, and they are quite prepared to assist themselves if a little encouragement is given by the Administration.

The affairs of the island are going along smoothly and satisfactorily under the Resident Agent, Mr. J. C. Cameron.

## AITUTAKI.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Percy Brown, late Resident Agent at Aitutaki, which took effect from 20th May, 1910, Mr. J. McCulloch was appointed Resident Agent, and the affairs of the island are progressing under his guidance.

In last year's report the necessity of providing Aitutaki with a shed to facilitate the shipment of fruit and to improve the conditions of shipment was referred to. During the year this work has been completed in a most satisfactory manner, and well under the estimate of the Engineer. Rails have been laid from the shed to the end of the wharf, and the result is an improvement of conditions of shipment which is greatly appreciated by all shippers, both Europeans and Natives. The question of erecting a shelter-shed of corrugated iron and old railway-rails at the end of the wharf, so that no time may be lost in getting the fruit away to the steamer, is now under consideration, and this work will be gone on with this year if finances permit. A portion of the main shed will be completely enclosed, and so put a stop to the pillage of inward cargo, which of necessity lies in the shed a day or two before it can be removed.

Some difficulty was experienced with the boating at this island, but arrangements have been made which have overcome the same, and the work now goes on with despatch.

#### ATIU.

The state of this island has very much improved since the appointment of a European Resident Agent—Major J. T. Large. During March last I paid a visit with the Engineer to the island with the object of seeing what improvements could be carried out with regard to shipping. During the year it is proposed to erect a shed for the storage and inspection of fruit and other cargo, and also to improve the method of communication with the ship.

The following comparative table of exports from this island for the past two years illustrates the benefit derived from placing a European Resident Agent in charge of affairs :—

	Year ending 31st March, 1910.	Year ending 31st March, 1911.
Bananas (cases) .. .. .	Nil	198
Oranges (cases) .. .. .	4,614	13,566
Copra (tons) .. .. .	204	203
Coffee (lb.) .. .. .	Nil	3,300
Candlenuts (tons) .. .. .	„	45

As advised in my despatch No. A3/1911/205, of 27th April, 1911, the death of Rongomatane Ariki one of the Arikis of this island, occurred during March last. The election of a successor is now being dealt with.

#### PENRHYN.

As indicated in my remarks on my visit to the Northern Islands, I visited this island in September last, and was most cordially received by the Natives and other residents. It is proposed to erect two of the 5,000-gallon reinforced-concrete tanks, previously referred to, on the island.

The affairs of the Island are working smoothly and prosperously under the direction of Mr. E. F. Hawk, Resident Agent.

A visit was paid by me to the leper settlement. It was a sad sight. The lepers are provided with food by the Government, and their relations are now being compelled to assist them as well. When the Chief Medical Officer has visited them and rendered his report, all that the Administration can do will be done for such unfortunate people.

#### MANIHIKI AND RAKAHANGA.

These islands were also visited by me in the "John Williams," and I was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants. As previously stated, affairs here are now in a very satisfactory condition. It is hoped to erect two of the 5,000-gallon reinforced-concrete tanks on each of the islands during the year.

#### PALMERSTON.

Application has been made by the Masters family for renewal of the lease of this island, which expires at the end of 1912. In view of the fact that the family have been so long in possession of the island which they themselves have peopled, the matter will receive favourable consideration when it comes up to be dealt with.

#### MAUKE AND MITIARO.

These islands are not under European administration, but are under Native Resident Agents. It is my intention to pay attention to the development of both islands as soon as practicable, and, if funds will permit, appoint for Mauke a European Resident Agent, which is necessary if trade is to be fostered and well developed. Both islands are natural orange-groves, but so far nothing has been done to try and exploit them, in consequence of the Natives not having the services of a European Resident Agent to assist and advise them. Shipping facilities will follow, and so assure the further development of these islands.

I have, &c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

The Hon. Minister in Charge, Cook Islands Administration, Wellington.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 8th May, 1911.

I have the honour to report another satisfactory year's working.

Revenue and Expenditure: The revenue derived from all sources amounted to £8,267 9s. 5d., and the expenditure to £8,047 11s. 6d. The balance to the credit of the Administration, which stood at £4,437 8s. 1d. on 31st March, 1910, has been increased to £4,657 6s. The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by £611 16s. 9d. The principal increases are—Customs duties, £682; trading licenses, £133; Fruit Fumigation and Inspection Account, £194; High Court fees, £66; stamp-sales, £57; and rents, £37. The main decreases are—Land Court fees, £339; R.M. Court, Aitutaki, £47; interest, £22; and liquor profits, £52. The total expenditure amounted to £8,047 11s. 6d., or £220 less than the receipts. Of this sum, £3,223 was spent on public works, and £135 on live-stock imported for the benefit of the island.

Postal: The turnover in the Money-order Department at Rarotonga amounted to £21,032 6s. 9d., being made up as follows: 871 money-orders issued, £10,875 7s. 1d.; 627 money-orders paid, £9,925 11s. 2d.; postal notes sold, £231 8s. 6d. This is an increase of £5,511 over the preceding year. The amount of commission received by the New Zealand Government on money-orders issued was £51 11s. 3d. Stamp-sales amounted to £342 19s. 1d., being an increase of £57 11s. 8d. over last year.

Trade: The year proved to be a record one, the total oversea trade being valued at £174,544—imports £83,795, and exports £90,749. Imports increased in value by £16,058, and exports by £17,096, over the previous year.

Owing to the Fiji hurricane in March, 1910, having destroyed all the banana-plantations, a strong demand set in for Cook Island bananas, and high prices ruled to the end of December. Fiji is again in a position to export to New Zealand, which is our only market, and, as a result, there has been a considerable drop in values. The experience of last year shows that were a little protection afforded these islands it would not be necessary to wait for another misfortune in Fiji to give our growers a fair return for their labour and capital invested. Given a little encouragement, the Cook Islands could soon be in a position to supply the whole of New Zealand with bananas.

Another drawback growers have to contend with is that the Fiji fruit arrives in Wellington on the same day as the Cook Island vessel arrives at that port. This causes a glut in the market, which is detrimental to both Fiji and these islands. Buyers are not, in many instances, able to make large purchases at one time, and in order to clear the market the fruit is sacrificed. Steamers engaged in the fruit trade should be timed to arrive, if possible, at regular intervals, thus obviating the clashing of shipments.

Labour is another difficulty. Asiatics are prohibited in our islands, whereas in Fiji cheap Hindu labour is obtainable for plantation-work.

The output of bananas for the year increased by 5,500 cases, but oranges decreased by 1,775 cases. The export of oranges would have exceeded that of the previous year but for the fact that the Mauke Natives declined to accept the prices offered by the traders at the commencement of the season. The traders made arrangements for the steamer to call, but on arrival there was practically no cargo. No more calls were made during the season, and, as a result, the whole crop, with the exception of some cases transhipped by schooner to the steamer while loading at Atiu, was left on the island.

In October last the San Francisco mail-steamers started running from Wellington to San Francisco, with Rarotonga a port of call both ways. Immediately the service began, inquiries were made from America for coconuts suitable for desiccating. Already there is every indication of the development of a good trade; the last steamer left Rarotonga with fully 100 tons of nuts.

The principal imports from America are timber, carriages, flour, rice, harness, and prints.

With regard to the imports for the year, nearly every item shows an increase—notably apparel, cotton piece-goods, drapery, boots and shoes, preserved meats, sewing-machines, and silks.

Traders report that throughout the year trade has been exceedingly good, but owing to the decline in fruit and copra values there is now a considerable falling-off. This will affect our imports and revenue during the coming year.

Attached please find financial and trade returns for the year.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Treasurer, and Collector of Customs.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, 15th May, 1911.

I have the honour to inform you that I have audited the accounts of the Cook Islands Administration for the year ended the 31st March, 1911; and found them to be correct.

I have also audited the books of the High Court and Land Titles Court, and find that all moneys received have been duly accounted for.

I have, &c.,

A. G. CLARKE, Auditor,  
An Officer of the New Zealand Postal Department  
specially deputed to audit the Accounts.

The Resident Commissioner, Cook Islands Administration, Wellington.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Estimated Expenditure for the Year ending 31st March, 1912.*

Salaries—						£	s.	d.
Medical and Health Officer .. .. .						350	0	0
Registrar, High Court .. .. .						340	0	0
Engineer and Surveyor .. .. .						300	0	0
Island allowance, Collector of Customs .. .. .						90	0	0
Interpreter and Government Printer .. .. .						225	0	0
Draughtsman .. .. .						100	0	0
Cadet (1 at £50) .. .. .						50	0	0
Fruit Inspector .. .. .						250	0	0
Resident Agent, Mangaia .. .. .						225	0	0
"    Atiu .. .. .						220	0	0
"    Penrhyn .. .. .						215	0	0
"    Aitutaki .. .. .						200	0	0
"    Manihiki and Rakahanga .. .. .						75	0	0
Foreman of Works .. .. .						120	0	0
Police, Rarotonga—						£	s.	d.
European .. .. .								150 0 0
1 Sergeant .. .. .						30	0	0
1 Corporal .. .. .						28	0	0
1 Constable .. .. .						5	0	0
5     "    at £3 15s. .. .. .						18	15	0
								81 15 0
Police, Aitutaki .. .. .						29	0	0
"    Mangaia .. .. .						29	0	0
"    Atiu .. .. .						15	0	0
"    Mauke .. .. .						6	0	0
"    Mitiaro .. .. .						4	0	0
Assessors, Aitutaki .. .. .						15	0	0
"    Mangaia .. .. .						10	0	0
"    Atiu .. .. .						8	0	0
"    Mauke .. .. .						5	0	0
"    Mitiaro .. .. .						5	0	0
Clerk of Court, Rarotonga .. .. .						5	0	0
"    Mauke .. .. .						3	0	0
"    Mitiaro .. .. .						3	0	0
Postmaster, Mauke .. .. .						3	0	0
"    Mitiaro .. .. .						3	0	0
Subsidies—								
Cool-chamber .. .. .						100	0	0
Tereora School .. .. .						200	0	0
Destruction of flying-fox .. .. .						50	0	0
Pilot and boat, Aitutaki .. .. .						10	0	0
"    Mangaia .. .. .						10	0	0
Carrying mails .. .. .						10	0	0
Contingencies—								
General .. .. .						300	0	0
High Court .. .. .						250	0	0
Land Titles Court .. .. .						200	0	0
Miscellaneous—								
Hospital supplies and attendance .. .. .						350	0	0
House allowance, Registrar, High Court .. .. .						30	0	0
Maintenance, lunatic Donaldson .. .. .						53	0	0
"    Penrhyn lepers .. .. .						50	0	0
Rents—						£	s.	d.
Wharf-site .. .. .						5	0	0
Post-office site .. .. .						8	15	0
								13 15 0
								£4,761 10 0

J. EMAN SMITH.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Estimated Expenditure on Public Works for the Year ending 31st March, 1912.*

	£	s.	d.
Mangaia Reef passage .. .. .	300	0	0
Aitutaki shelter-shed (end wharf) .. .	250	0	0
Roads and bridges .. .. .	250	0	0
Upkeep, Government Buildings .. .	100	0	0
Addition to present offices .. .	200	0	0
Avarua water-supply .. .. .	100	0	0
Furniture and fittings, Hospital Cells..	50	0	0
Water-supply, Ngatangia .. .. .	200	0	0
Fumigator shelter-shed .. .. .	750	0	0
Water-tanks, Outlying Islands .. .	200	0	0
Live-stock, buildings, and stores .. .	600	0	0
Atiu shipping facilities.. .. .	100	0	0
Addition to post-office at Rarotonga .. .	400	0	0
	100	0	0
	£3,600	0	0

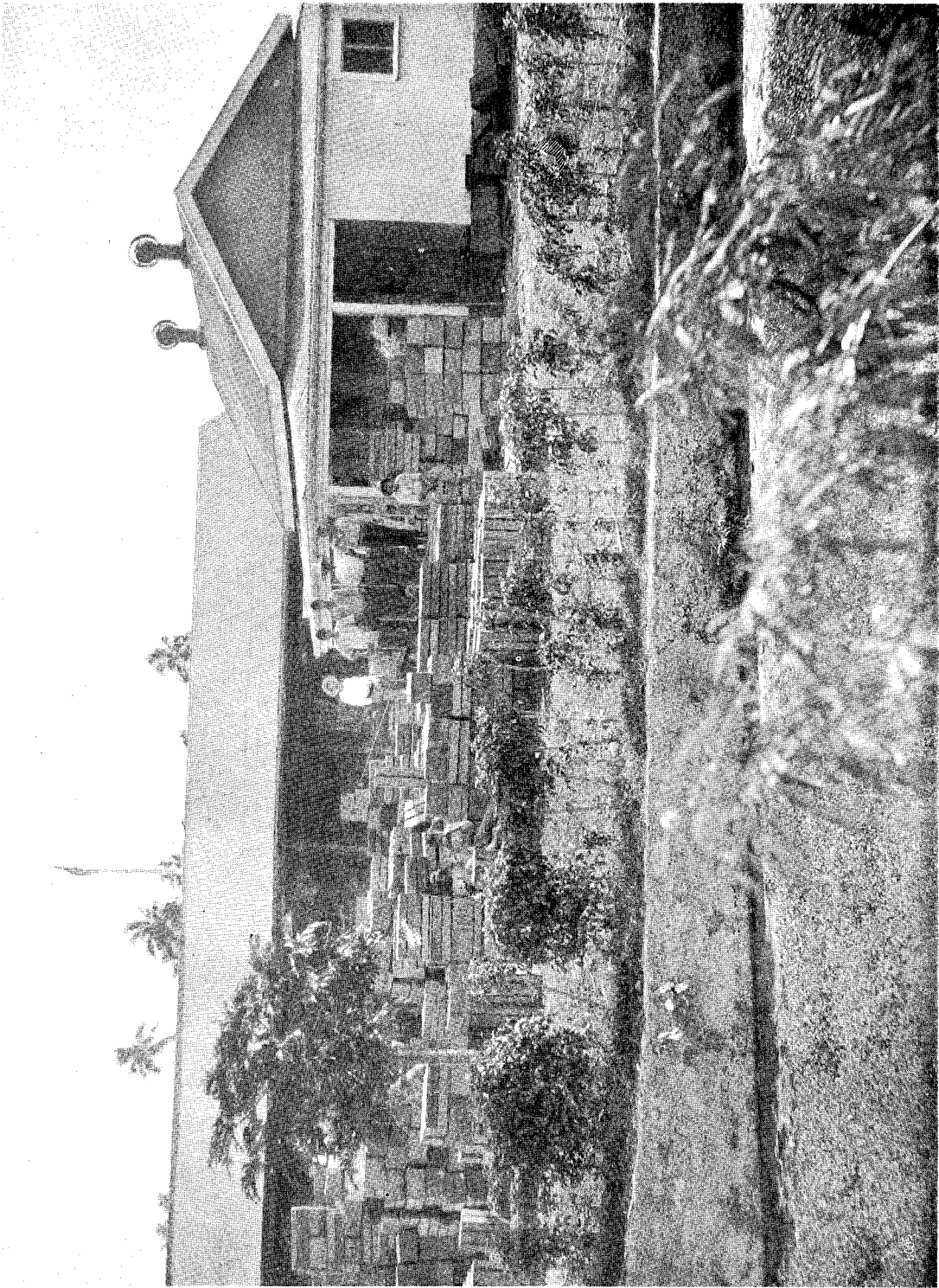
J. EMAN SMITH.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

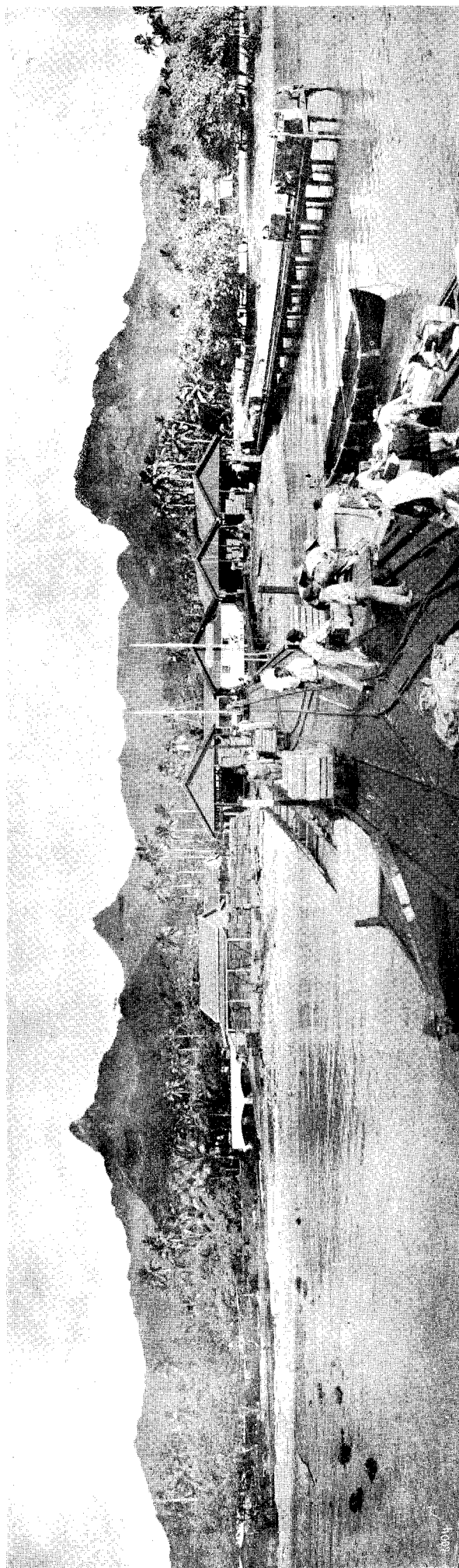
*Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1911.*

Service.	Voted.			Expended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Medical and Health Officer .. .. .	400	0	0	400	0	0
2. Registrar High Court .. .. .	325	0	0	325	0	0
3. Engineer and Surveyor .. .. .	300	0	0	300	0	0
4. Island allowance, Collector of Customs .. .	75	0	0	75	0	0
5. Auditor .. .. .	25	0	0	25	0	0
6. Interpreter and Government Printer .. .	210	0	0	210	0	0
7. Cadets—1 at £50, and 1 at £70.. .. .	120	0	0	105	13	4
8. Draughtsman.. .. .	85	0	0	85	0	0
9. Fruit Inspector .. .. .	250	0	0	100	0	0
10. Resident Agent, Mangaia .. .. .	225	0	0	225	0	0
11. „ Atiu .. .. .	200	0	0	200	0	0
12. „ Penrhyn .. .. .	200	0	0	200	0	0
13. „ Aitutaki .. .. .	150	0	0	161	2	9
14. „ Rakahanga and Manihiki .. .. .	60	0	0	60	0	0
15. Foreman of Works .. .. .	120	0	0	120	0	0
16. Chief of Federal Government .. .. .	100	0	0	100	0	0
17. Inspector of Police .. .. .	150	0	0	125	0	0
18. Police, Rarotonga—						
1 Sergeant .. .. .	30	0	0			
1 Corporal .. .. .	28	0	0			
1 Constable .. .. .	5	0	0			
5 „ at £3 15s. .. .. .	18	15	0			
	81	15	0	81	15	0
19. Police, Aitutaki .. .. .	29	0	0	28	2	6
20. „ Mangaia .. .. .	29	0	0	29	0	0
21. „ Atiu .. .. .	10	0	0	10	0	0
22. „ Mauke .. .. .	6	0	0	6	0	0
23. „ Mitiaro .. .. .	4	0	0	4	0	0
24. Assessors, Aitutaki .. .. .	15	0	0	15	0	0
25. „ Mangaia .. .. .	10	0	0	10	0	0
26. „ Atiu .. .. .	8	0	0	8	0	0
27. „ Mauke .. .. .	5	0	0	5	0	0
28. „ Mitiaro .. .. .	5	0	0	5	0	0
29. Clerk of Court, Rarotonga .. .. .	5	0	0	5	0	0
30. „ Mauke.. .. .	3	0	0	3	0	0
31. „ Mitiaro .. .. .	3	0	0	3	0	0
32. Postmaster, Mauke .. .. .	3	0	0	3	0	0
33. „ Mitiaro .. .. .	3	0	0	3	0	0
34. Subsidy, cool-chamber.. .. .	100	0	0	100	0	0
35. „ Tereora School .. .. .	200	0	0	200	0	0
36. „ Aitutaki Island Council .. .. .	50	0	0	50	0	0
37. „ Destruction of flying-fox .. .. .	50	0	0	36	13	9
38. „ Pilot and boat, Aitutaki .. .. .	10	0	0	10	0	0
39. „ „ Mangaia .. .. .	10	0	0	10	0	0
40. „ Carrying mails .. .. .	10	0	0	10	0	0





FUMIGATING-SHED, RAROTONGA.



WHARVES AT RAROTONGA.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*  
*Statement of Expenditure for Year ended 31st March, 1911—continued.*

Service.	Voted.			Expended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
41. Contingencies, General.. .. .	300	0	0	365	15	8
42. „ High Court .. .. .	125	0	0	165	10	1
43. „ Land Titles Court .. .. .	200	0	0	114	10	7
44. Hospital supplies and attendance .. .. .	250	0	0	460	5	1
45. House allowance, Registrar, High Court .. .. .	30	0	0	30	0	0
46. Maintenance, lunatic Donaldson .. .. .	53	0	0	37	4	0
47. „ Penrhyn lepers .. .. .	50	0	0	49	16	0
48. Rents—						
Wharf-site .. .. .	5	0	0			
Post-office site .. .. .	8	15	0			
			13 15 0			13 15 0
PUBLIC WORKS.						
49. Mangaia Reef passage .. .. .	400	0	0	390	18	5
50. Aitutaki shed and tram-line .. .. .	480	0	0	441	1	3
51. Arorangi water-supply .. .. .	650	0	0	640	7	4
52. Medical Officer's residence .. .. .	650	0	0	1,089	14	0
53. Road grant .. .. .	100	0	0	100	0	0
54. Upkeep, Government Buildings .. .. .	100	0	0	112	5	6
55. Store, Public Works Department .. .. .	50	0	0	90	17	0
56. New offices .. .. .	400	0	0			
57. Avarua water-supply .. .. .	100	0	0	94	7	5
58. Furniture and fittings, Hospital .. .. .	200	0	0	130	0	6
Boathouse for Natives .. .. .				20	18	8
Fencing and seating, Government reserve .. .. .				46	10	7
Outbuilding, Collector of Customs' residence .. .. .				36	5	6
Atiu offices .. .. .				29	15	0
Live-stock—Pigs .. .. .				93	7	7
„ Stallion .. .. .				41	19	0
			7,796 10 0			8,047 11 6
Balance, including investments .. .. .						4,657 6 0
						12,704 17 6

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 3rd April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.—A. G. CLARKE, Auditor.—16th May, 1911.

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.  
*Revenue for Year ended 31st March, 1911.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st April, 1910 .. .. .				4,437	8	1
Customs duties, net—Rarotonga .. .. .	4,434	5	3			
„ „ New Zealand .. .. .	1,246	13	7			
Traders: licenses .. .. .	585	0	0			
Sale of stamps .. .. .	342	19	1			
Fees, Land Titles Court .. .. .	406	14	0			
Fees and fines, High Court .. .. .	283	14	0			
„ R.M. Court, Aitutaki .. .. .	43	6	6			
„ „ Mangaia .. .. .	106	2	6			
„ „ Atiu .. .. .	18	3	6			
Rents .. .. .	151	15	6			
Water rates .. .. .	152	15	0			
Interest .. .. .	80	0	0			
Fruit Fumigation and Inspection Account—Cash balance .. .. .	327	6	4			
Liquor Account—Cash balance .. .. .	71	3	11			
Shipping fees .. .. .	6	14	0			
Medical inspection fees .. .. .	3	0	0			
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7	16	3			
						8,267 9 5
						£12,704 17 6

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 3rd April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.—A. G. CLARKE, Auditor.—16th May, 1911.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Details of Vote 41, General Contingent Expenditure.*

	£	s.	d.
Salary, late Assistant Printer .. .. .	5	0	0
Buggy-hire .. .. .	2	12	0
Horse-hire .. .. .	0	5	0
Cleaning offices, Rarotonga .. .. .	4	5	6
„ Aitutaki .. .. .	2	11	6
„ Atiu .. .. .	1	0	0
Flags .. .. .	2	6	0
Rain-gauge .. .. .	0	12	6
Customs Tidewater .. .. .	17	0	0
Tent (part cost) .. .. .	8	16	10
Camping-outfit (part cost) .. .. .	1	1	0
Uniforms, boatmen .. .. .	6	4	2
Passage, Resident Agent, Aitutaki .. .. .	7	0	0
Buggy-shed .. .. .	1	6	5
Flagstaff repairs .. .. .	3	0	2
Boatmen, Collector of Customs and Health Officer .. .. .	13	1	0
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	58	5	0
Bicycle .. .. .	12	7	5
Blackboards .. .. .	4	15	6
Benevolent allowance, J. Snow .. .. .	13	13	9
Typewriter repairs .. .. .	0	3	6
Freight on mats .. .. .	0	6	0
Tools purchased .. .. .	2	11	3
Repairs to Health Officer's boat .. .. .	11	9	0
Stationery and printing-material .. .. .	91	8	5
Alterations to doors L.M.S. schoolroom .. .. .	0	15	0
Destroying old hospital .. .. .	6	1	6
Fencing Medical Officer's late residence .. .. .	5	7	11
Passages, shipwrecked Natives .. .. .	6	5	0
Freight on furniture, Collector of Customs .. .. .	11	17	0
Repairs to lawn-mower .. .. .	0	4	0
Survey, proposed water-supply, Ngatangia .. .. .	1	3	0
Buttons .. .. .	0	11	8
Pictures, Council Chambers .. .. .	1	13	0
Boat-cushions .. .. .	2	5	0
Furniture, Rarotonga offices .. .. .	9	14	6
Atiu offices, furniture and fittings .. .. .	7	10	4
Aitutaki offices, repairs .. .. .	19	19	7
Mangaia offices, repairs .. .. .	12	10	8
Road to Public Works store .. .. .	8	8	7
Samples for analysis .. .. .	0	7	0
	<u>£365</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 6th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Details of Vote 42, Contingent Expenditure, High Court.*

	£	s.	d.
Meals, prisoners and police .. .. .	73	19	2
Buggy-hire .. .. .	5	16	0
Passages, prisoners .. .. .	3	0	0
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	6	5	0
Tools and material .. .. .	3	5	8
Coroner's fees .. .. .	2	2	0
Assessor, Mangaia .. .. .	10	0	0
Police uniforms .. .. .	11	4	7
Stationery .. .. .	1	12	0
Policeman, Mangaia .. .. .	6	0	0
Interpreter's fees .. .. .	9	0	6
Acting-constable, Rarotonga .. .. .	8	14	0
Witnesses' fees .. .. .	0	3	0
Inspector's salary .. .. .	4	3	4
Uniform, Inspector .. .. .	3	8	10
Tent (part cost) .. .. .	7	0	0
Camping-outfit (part cost) .. .. .	1	0	0
Dental attendance, Inspector .. .. .	0	12	6
Medical attendance .. .. .	0	5	6
Passage, Inspector .. .. .	6	10	0
Fine remitted .. .. .	1	8	0
	<u>£165</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 5th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Details of Vote 43, Contingent Expenditure Land Titles Court.*

	£	s.	d.
Travelling-allowance, Chief Judge .. .. .	100	0	0
Stationery .. .. .	5	18	7
Tent (part cost) .. .. .	7	0	0
Camping-outfit (part cost) .. .. .	1	0	0
Labour .. .. .	0	8	0
Bicycle-hire .. .. .	0	4	0
	<u>£114</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

*Details of Vote 44, Hospital Supplies and Attendance.*

	£	s.	d.
Supplies .. .. .	196	15	1
Assistance .. .. .	24	0	0
Buggy-hire .. .. .	5	9	0
Travelling-expenses .. .. .	39	15	10
<i>Locum tenens</i> .. .. .	187	15	2
Bicycle-hire .. .. .	4	4	0
Labour, Arorangi dispensary .. .. .	2	6	0
	<u>£460</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 5th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Details of Vote 54, Upkeep of Government Buildings.*

	£	s.	d.
Government offices .. .. .	19	7	0
Collector of Custom's residence .. .. .	14	9	4
Residency .. .. .	39	13	10
Grand Eastern Pacific Hotel .. .. .	33	12	10
Medical Officer's late residence .. .. .	5	2	6
	<u>£112</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 6th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Table showing Amount spent on Public Works from Year 1902 to 31st March, 1911.*

Year.	Amount.			Increase over Preceding Year.	Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1902-3 .. .. .	1,623	9	10	..	..	..	..
1903-4 .. .. .	1,163	9	10	..	460	0	0
1904-5 .. .. .	607	15	7	..	555	14	3
1905-6 .. .. .	1,159	12	3	551	16	8	..
1906-7 .. .. .	2,644	19	11	1,485	7	8	..
1907-8 .. .. .	2,134	1	5	..	510	18	6
1908-9 .. .. .	1,320	14	6	..	813	6	11
1909-10 .. .. .	3,807	14	2	2,486	19	8	..
1910-11 .. .. .	3,223	1	2	..	584	13	0

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 4th May, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Statement of Liquor Account for Year ended 31st March, 1911.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stock on hand, 1st April, 1910 ..	83	12	9	By Sales .. .. .	636	0	8
Supplies .. .. .	265	16	0	Stock on hand, 31st March, 1911 ..	97	16	3
Freight .. .. .	16	1	6				
Duty .. .. .	273	5	6				
Bottling .. .. .	9	3	0				
Labour .. .. .	0	6	0				
Tools .. .. .	0	4	9				
Balance .. .. .	85	7	5				
	<u>£733</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>£733</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>

*Profit and Loss Account.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Stock .. .. .	97	16	3	By Balance, 1st April, 1910 ..	83	12	9
Profit transferred to general revenue	71	3	11	"    31st March, 1911 ..	85	7	5
	<u>£169</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£169</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 5th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, Fruit Fumigation and Inspection Account.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Fumigation and inspection fees ..	681	4	10	Labour .. .. .	173	12	2
Proceeds, sale of fruit .. .. .	16	3	5	Fruit purchased .. .. .	10	11	1
				Office-fittings .. .. .	14	1	11
				Fumigator alterations .. .. .	29	7	2
				Stationery .. .. .	6	11	6
				Cases and battens .. .. .	6	10	10
				Baskets .. .. .	19	3	9
				Meals, labour .. .. .	12	12	2
				Cargo-covers, Mangaia .. .. .	25	4	0
				Bicycle-hire .. .. .	2	2	0
				Travelling-expenses .. .. .	14	4	6
				Materials .. .. .	8	10	11
				Buggy-hire .. .. .	5	14	8
				Horse-hire .. .. .	3	5	0
				Stencils, Mangaia .. .. .	18	1	3
				Rat-poison, Mangaia .. .. .	8	5	0
				Chemicals .. .. .	10	6	2
				Appliances .. .. .	1	17	10
					<u>370</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
				Balance, transferred to general revenue .. .. .	327	6	4
	<u>£697</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£697</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 6th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1910.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Agricultural produce, not otherwise enumerated ..	New Zealand .. ..	£ ..	£ 594
Animals, living,—			
Ducks .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	1
Fowls .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	8
Horses .. .. .	" .. .. .	44	
	Tahiti .. .. .	69	
			113
Pigs .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	44
Apparel and slops .. .. .	" .. .. .	1,913	
	United Kingdom ..	473	
	France .. .. .	85	
	United States America..	78	
	Japan .. .. .	9	
	Tahiti .. .. .	713	
	Malden .. .. .	10	
			3,281
Arms, ammunition, and explosives .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	297	
	United States America..	7	
			304
Arrowroot .. .. .	Tahiti .. .. .	..	40
Bacon and hams .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	111	
	United Kingdom ..	4	
			115
Bags and sacks .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	755	
	India .. .. .	81	
			836
Bamboo, for hat-making .. .. .	Tahiti .. .. .	..	347
Beer and stout .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	48	
	United Kingdom ..	83	
			131
Beverages, non-alcoholic .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	144
Bicycles, tricycles, and parts .. .. .	" .. .. .	347	
	United States America..	18	
			365
Biscuits, cabin bread .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	2,844	
	Malden .. .. .	1	
			2,845
Boats and launches .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	460
Boots and shoes .. .. .	" .. .. .	743	
	United Kingdom ..	8	
	United States America..	47	
	Tahiti .. .. .	37	
			835
Building-material, not otherwise enumerated ..	New Zealand .. ..	699	
	New South Wales ..	10	
	United States America..	31	
			740
Butter and cheese .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	1,545
Carriages, and parts of same .. .. .	" .. .. .	244	
	United States America..	633	
			877
Casks, empty .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	36
Cement .. .. .	" .. .. .	447	
	Tahiti .. .. .	1	
			448
Coal .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	42
Confectionery .. .. .	" .. .. .	227	
	United States America..	3	
			230
Cordage and twine .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	357	
	United States America..	274	
			631
Cotton piece-goods .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	1,578	
	United Kingdom ..	4,794	
	Germany .. .. .	33	
	United States America..	448	
	Tahiti .. .. .	1,341	
	Malden .. .. .	12	
			8,206

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Drapery .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	£ 2,746	£ 3,850
	United Kingdom ..	841	
	United States America..	49	
	Japan .. ..	9	
	Malden .. ..	12	
	Tahiti .. ..	193	
Drugs and chemicals .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	401	564
	United Kingdom ..	113	
	New South Wales ..	5	
	United States America..	27	
	Tahiti .. ..	18	
Earthenware and glassware .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	418	481
	United Kingdom ..	22	
	New South Wales ..	12	
	United States America..	37	
	Tahiti .. ..	2	
Fancy goods and toys .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	317	667
	United Kingdom ..	45	
	New South Wales ..	51	
	France .. ..	28	
	United States America..	152	
	Tahiti .. ..	74	
Fish, preserved .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	1,152	1,602
	United Kingdom ..	7	
	British Columbia ..	307	
	United States America..	109	
	Tahiti .. ..	27	
Flour .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	2,972	3,776
	United States America..	684	
	Tahiti .. ..	120	
Furniture .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	722	921
	United Kingdom ..	173	
	New South Wales ..	5	
	United States America..	13	
	Tahiti .. ..	8	
Hardware .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	1,647	1,952
	United Kingdom ..	105	
	Germany .. ..	3	
	United States America..	95	
	Tahiti .. ..	71	
	Malden .. ..	31	
Hats and caps .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	414	503
	United Kingdom ..	44	
	Victoria .. ..	14	
	France .. ..	6	
	Tahiti .. ..	25	
Hosiery .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	118	687
	United Kingdom ..	375	
	United States America..	47	
	Tahiti .. ..	147	
Hops .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	14
Instruments,—			
Dental .. .. .	.. .. .	..	33
Musical .. .. .	.. .. .	113	..
	United Kingdom ..	13	..
	Tahiti .. ..	11	137



## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Instruments—continued.		£	£
Surgical .. .. .	New South Wales ..	..	40
Iron,—			
Bar, bolt, and rod .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	57
Galvanized, corrugated .. .. .	.. ..	912	
	United Kingdom .. ..	463	
	New South Wales .. ..	36	
	United States America..	230	
			1,641
Pipes and fittings .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	135
Rails .. .. .	Victoria .. ..	..	260
Wire .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	211
Machines, sewing .. .. .	.. ..	149	
	New South Wales .. ..	11	
	United States America..	536	
	Tahiti .. ..	263	
			959
Matches .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	235	
	United Kingdom .. ..	10	
	Germany .. ..	225	
	Tahiti .. ..	17	
			487
Meats,—			
Frozen .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	274
Preserved .. .. .	.. ..	5,744	
	Tahiti .. ..	25	
			5,769
Salted .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	532
Milk, preserved .. .. .	.. ..	..	311
Nails .. .. .	.. ..	597	
	New South Wales .. ..	1	
	United States America..	29	
	Tahiti .. ..	7	
			634
Oars .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	47	
	Malden .. ..	13	
			60
Oil,—			
Kerosene and benzine .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	809	
	New South Wales .. ..	9	
	Tahiti .. ..	6	
			824
Not otherwise enumerated .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	97	
	United Kingdom .. ..	84	
	New South Wales .. ..	4	
	United States America..	3	
	Tahiti .. ..	11	
			199
Paints and varnish .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	284	
	United Kingdom .. ..	119	
	New South Wales .. ..	22	
	United States America..	37	
	Tahiti .. ..	19	
	Malden .. ..	7	
			488
Paper .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	47	
	United Kingdom .. ..	46	
	Germany .. ..	67	
			160
Perfumery .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	31	
	United Kingdom .. ..	37	
	Tahiti .. ..	4	
			72
Photographic goods .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	114	
	United Kingdom .. ..	13	
	New South Wales .. ..	15	
	France .. ..	7	
			149

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Provisions, not otherwise enumerated .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	£ 1,448	£
	United Kingdom .. ..	174	
	Victoria .. ..	33	
	New South Wales .. ..	6	
	United States America..	63	
	Tahiti .. ..	92	
			1,816
Rice .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	297	
	New South Wales .. ..	9	
	United States America..	284	
	Tahiti .. ..	73	
			663
Saddlery and harness.. ..	New Zealand .. ..	311	
	United States America..	162	
	Tahiti .. ..	41	
			514
Silk .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	271	
	Japan .. ..	533	
	Tahiti .. ..	15	
			819
Soap .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	1,132	
	United States America..	9	
	Tahiti .. ..	2	
			1,143
Specie .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	..	13,231
Spirits,—			
Brandy .. ..	.. ..	12	
	Victoria .. ..	11	
			23
Gin and geneva .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	49	
	United Kingdom .. ..	20	
			69
Rum .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	21	
	United Kingdom .. ..	18	
			39
Whisky .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	163	
	United Kingdom .. ..	25	
	New South Wales .. ..	24	
			212
Methylated .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	..	4
Perfumed .. ..	United Kingdom .. ..	87	
	Tahiti .. ..	3	
			90
Stationery and books.. ..	New Zealand .. ..	314	
	United Kingdom .. ..	8	
	New South Wales .. ..	22	
	Tahiti .. ..	31	
	Tonga .. ..	22	
			397
Sugar .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	..	2,072
Tanks .. ..	.. ..	161	
	New South Wales .. ..	4	
	Tahiti .. ..	3	
			168
Tea .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	..	117
Timber,—		£	£
Fruit-box .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	..	7,462
Sawn .. ..	.. ..	1,167	
	Tahiti .. ..	6	
			1,173
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.. ..	New Zealand .. ..	743	
	New South Wales .. ..	115	
	Tahiti .. ..	37	
			895

COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION—*continued.**Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Imports for Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.*

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	Total.
Tools .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	192	426
	United Kingdom ..	48	
	New South Wales ..	4	
	United States America..	133	
	Tahiti .. ..	29	
	Malden .. ..	20	
Trunks .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	183	206
	New South Wales ..	15	
	Tahiti .. ..	8	
Wine,— Claret .. .. .	Victoria .. ..	73	88
	Tahiti .. ..	15	
Port .. .. .	Victoria .. ..	..	14
Woodenware .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	311
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.. .. .	116	176
	United States America..	21	
	Tahiti .. ..	39	
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	..	£83,795

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 1st May, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Collector of Customs.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Port of Rarotonga.—Return showing Value of Exports for Year ended 31st December, 1910.*

Article.	Where exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Fruit, fresh— Bananas .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	106,568 cases	£ 34,417	£ 35,807
	.. .. .	11,814 bnchs	1,390	
Oranges .. .. .	.. .. .	94,024 cases	..	14,220
Pineapples .. .. .	.. .. .	5,128 ..	..	512
Unenumerated .. .. .	.. .. .	21 ..	..	3
Copra .. .. .	.. .. .	276 tons	4,741	27,281
	Tahiti .. ..	42 ..	546	
	United Kingdom ..	1,217 ..	21,994	
Coffee .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	35,850 lb.	747	1,243
	Tahiti .. ..	22,550 ..	496	
Coconuts .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	103,780 number	..	419
Candlenuts .. .. .	.. .. .	45 tons	..	580
Copper, old .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	16
Curios .. .. .	United Kingdom ..	..	..	25
Apparel .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	..	63
Banana-plants .. .. .	Fiji .. ..	..	..	2
Beeswax .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	..	4
Boots .. .. .	Tahiti .. ..	..	..	9
Films for cinematographs ..	New Zealand .. ..	..	..	40
Honey .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	6
Horses .. .. .	Tahiti .. ..	..	..	80
Kumaras and taro .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	..	74
Pearl-shell .. .. .	United Kingdom ..	20 tons	600	750
	Tahiti .. ..	6 ..	150	
Specie .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	..	9,560
Vanilla .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	40
Wagons .. .. .	Niue .. ..	..	..	15
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	£90,749

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 2nd May, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Collector of Customs.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Return showing Total Values of Imports and Exports for Year ended 31st December, 1910.*

IMPORTS.							1910. £	1909. £
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,958	
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,252	
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,259	
Tahiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,990	
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	551	
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	
British Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	
Malden Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>£83,795</u>	<u>£67,737</u>
EXPORTS.								
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,832	
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,619	
Tahiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,281	
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>£90,749</u>	<u>£73,653</u>

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Collector of Customs.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Table showing Total Values, Imports and Exports, from Year 1902 to 31st December, 1910.*

IMPORTS.						Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Year.						£	£	£
1902	..	..	..	..	..	27,623	..	..
1903	..	..	..	..	..	34,886	7,263	..
1904	..	..	..	..	..	33,399	..	1,487
1905	..	..	..	..	..	36,993	3,594	..
1906	..	..	..	..	..	41,437	4,444	..
1907	..	..	..	..	..	50,756	9,314	..
1908	..	..	..	..	..	55,021	4,265	..
1909	..	..	..	..	..	67,737	12,716	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	83,795	16,058	..
EXPORTS.								
1902	..	..	..	..	..	34,821	..	..
1903	..	..	..	..	..	34,740	..	81
1904	..	..	..	..	..	38,248	3,508	..
1905	..	..	..	..	..	34,890	..	3,358
1906	..	..	..	..	..	45,925	11,035	..
1907	..	..	..	..	..	51,578	5,653	..
1908	..	..	..	..	..	60,652	9,074	..
1909	..	..	..	..	..	73,653	13,001	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	90,749	17,096	..

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Collector of Customs.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 2nd May, 1911.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Principal Exports from each Island in Cook Group for Year ended 31st March, 1911.*

	Bananas.		Oranges.	Pines.	N.O.E.	Copra.	Coffee.	Kumera and Taro.	Cocoanuts.	Lime-juice.	Candlenuts.	Pearl-shell.
	Cases.	Behes.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Tons.	lb.	Cases.	Number	Gal.	Tons.	Tons.
Rarotonga .. ..	95,919	10,107	46,217	878	3	233	13,800	9	85,000	..	..	..
Aitutaki .. ..	1,118	kts 687	19,159	3,761	..	266	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangaia .. ..	7,259	33	10,800	466	..	149	41,300	806	13,500	2,140	..	..
Atiu .. ..	198	..	13,566	..	..	203	3,300	..	..	..	45	..
Mauke .. ..	..	..	5,450	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitiaro .. ..	..	..	1,040	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manuae .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrhyn .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	21
Manihiki .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rakahanga .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmerston .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suwarrow .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pukapuka .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals, 1911 .. ..	104,494	10,827	96,232	5,105	3	1,462	58,400	815	98,500	2,140	45	27

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 1st April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Collector of Customs.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Statement showing Cargo shipped by the Auckland and Wellington Steamers from Rarotonga during the Year ended 31st March, 1911.*

Month.	Auckland. Tons.	Wellington. Tons.
April .. ..	820	..
May .. ..	728	532
June .. ..	578	780
July .. ..	518	792
August .. ..	469	650
September .. ..	401	435
October .. ..	348	..
November .. ..	780	..
December .. ..	546	286
.. ..	..	291
January .. ..	..	160
February .. ..	564	412
March .. ..	395	..
.. ..	820	..
Totals .. ..	6,967	4,338
Auckland steamer made twelve trips and Wellington nine.		
TOTALS.	1909-10. Tons.	1910-11. Tons.
Rarotonga .. ..	11,073	11,305
Other islands .. ..	4,018	5,131
Total .. ..	15,091	16,436

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 7th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Collector of Customs.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

*Statement of Cargo shipped from the Undermentioned Islands in the Cook Group during the Years ended 31st March, 1910 and 1911.*

Month.	Mangaia.		Aitutaki.		Atiu.		Mauke.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
April .. .. .	96	146	130	83	..	..	..	..
May .. .. .	230	179	..	99	..	..	..	..
June .. .. .	280	180	224	143	..	..	..	..
July .. .. .	310	165	220	290	..	..	..	95
August .. .. .	270	149	264	327	..	313	150	..
September .. .. .	117	93	158	396	190	474	..	70
October .. .. .	103	118	145	321	260	272	..	100
November .. .. .	110	65	167	158	..	..	..	..
December .. .. .	125	230	110	203	..	218	..	..
January .. .. .	75	43	..	..	97	..	..	..
February .. .. .	70	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.. .. .	117	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.. .. .	1,903	1,569	1,418	2,020	547	1,277	150	265

							Tons.
Total tonnage, 1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,018
„ 1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,131

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, 7th April, 1911.

W. J. STEVENSON,  
Collector of Customs.

## THE HIGH COURT OF THE COOK ISLANDS.

SIR,—

Registrar's Office, Rarotonga, 10th April, 1911.

I have the honour to report on the work of the Court for the year ended 31st March, 1911.

The number of cases heard by the Court in its criminal jurisdiction was 306. The following are particulars of the cases as compared with the previous year :—

	1910-11.	1909-10.
Adultery and illegal cohabitation .. .. .	15	13
Drunkenness from bush-beer drinking .. .. .	89	72
Assault .. .. .	32	34
Theft .. .. .	45	26
Trespass .. .. .	19	19
Wandering animals .. .. .	12	16
Breach of Customs law .. .. .	..	2
Breach of Fruit Regulations .. .. .	37	..
Breach of Licensing Act .. .. .	3	..
Miscellaneous petty offences .. .. .	54	47
Totals .. .. .	306	229

The eighty-nine cases of drunkenness from bush-beer drinking involved the appearance of 233 defendants before the Court, as compared with 258 the previous year.

In its civil jurisdiction the Court heard thirty-four cases, of which the following are particulars as compared with the previous year :—

	1910-11.	1909-10.
Debt .. .. .	12	15
Divorce .. .. .	15	12
Breach of contract .. .. .	1	3
Slander .. .. .	..	1
Probate and administration .. .. .	..	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6	6
Totals .. .. .	34	40

The fees and fines imposed for the year amounted to £281 9s. 6d., of which the following are particulars as compared with the previous year :—

	1910-11.			1909-10.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Criminal jurisdiction .. .. .	259	12	0	217	3	6
Civil jurisdiction .. .. .	21	17	6	25	16	6
Totals .. .. .	£281	9	6	£233	0	0

The total amount of fees and fines collected for the year and paid into the Treasury to the credit of general revenue was £283 14s., as compared with £218 2s. the previous year.

In addition to the usual weekly sittings at Rarotonga, the Court also sat at Aitutaki, Rakahanga, and Pukapuka.

During the year eight prisoners, who had been guilty of grievous offences, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment to be served on an outside island. Six of these prisoners have been sent to the Island of Manuae to serve their sentences there, in accordance with the provisions of the Offenders Punishment Act, 1899.

The card system of recording the convictions of offenders has been instituted in Rarotonga since 1st April, 1910, and has been found of great assistance in dealing with offenders should they again appear before the Court.

With but little exception the punishments inflicted by the Court have been duly carried out by the police, and of the fines imposed but a small amount remains as yet uncollected.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

E. BLAINE, Registrar.

#### THE COOK ISLANDS LAND TITLES COURT.

SIR,—

Registrar's Office, Rarotonga, 3rd April, 1911.

I have the honour to report on the work of the Cook Islands Land Titles Court for the year ended 31st March, 1911.

#### Fees.

The fees outstanding on 31st March, 1910, were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rarotonga .. .. .	590	11	0
Aitutaki .. .. .	67	5	0
Mauke .. .. .	166	5	0
Rakahanga .. .. .	21	3	6
Mangaia .. .. .	6	10	0
Mitiaro .. .. .	5	5	0
Atiu .. .. .	1	15	0
Manihiki .. .. .	0	15	0
Total .. .. .	£859	9	6

Since that date the fees imposed have amounted to the sum of £40 6s., making a total with fees outstanding of £899 15s. 6d.

During the year the sum of £406 14s. has been collected, as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rarotonga .. .. .	328	5	6
Aitutaki .. .. .	43	2	6
Mangaia .. .. .	1	5	0
Registrar's office fees .. .. .	34	1	0
Total .. .. .	£406	14	0

This amount of £406 14s. has been paid into the Treasury.

The total amount of fees paid into the Treasury since the inception of the Court is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1902-3 .. .. .	16	19	0
1903-4 .. .. .	131	10	6
1904-5 .. .. .	307	2	6
1905-6 .. .. .	330	6	2
1906-7 .. .. .	451	16	9
1907-8 .. .. .	621	14	11
1908-9 .. .. .	576	16	1
1909-10 .. .. .	745	10	6
1910-11 .. .. .	406	14	0
Total .. .. .	£3,588	10	5

The fees outstanding on 31st March, 1911, amount to £493 1s. 6d., as compared with £859 9s. 6d. on 31st March, 1910.

The fees outstanding on 31st March, 1911, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rarotonga .. .. .	268	10	6
Aitutaki .. .. .	24	2	6
Mauke .. .. .	166	5	0
Rakahanga .. .. .	21	3	6
Mangaia .. .. .	5	5	0
Mitiaro .. .. .	5	5	0
Atiu .. .. .	1	15	0
Manihiki .. .. .	0	15	0
Total .. .. .	£493	1	6

*Sittings of the Court.*

Four sittings of the Court were held at Rarotonga during the year, at which the following matters were dealt with and orders made : Confirmation of leases, 9 ; partition, 2.

*New Applications.*

The following applications were lodged with the Registrar during the year :—

Rarotonga : Investigation of title, 5 ; partition, 6 ; appointment of successors, 20 ; confirmation of alienation, 10 ; amendment of title, 6.

Aitutaki : Investigation of title, 21 ; partition, 1 ; confirmation of alienation, 2.

Mangaia : Confirmation of alienation, 1.

Atiu : Investigation of title, 2 ; confirmation of alienation, 1.

Mauke : Partition, 1.

In addition to these applications there are other applications for investigation of title, partition, and confirmation of alienation, mostly in Rarotonga and Aitutaki, which have been previously lodged, and which have not yet been heard by the Court. The greater number of these matters cannot be dealt with until the services of the Surveyor are available to make the necessary surveys and define the boundaries of the various pieces of land the subject of the applications.

*Issue of Titles.*

Nearly all orders and plans in respect of Native titles at Rarotonga investigated by the Court have been perfected, and the Survey Office is now completing the title plans of the lands at Mauke which have passed the Court. During the year 230 Native titles were issued at Rarotonga, and forty at Aitutaki. Thirteen certificates of title were issued to Europeans, making a total to date of 114, of which 105 are still subsisting. The number of Native titles issued to date in Rarotonga and Aitutaki are as follows : Rarotonga, 717 ; Aitutaki, 275. The balance of perfected titles in Rarotonga and Aitutaki are available for issue to the owners on application and on payment of any fees due thereon.

I have, &c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

E. BLAINE, Registrar.

SIR,—

Rarotonga, 7th April, 1911.

I have the honour to submit the report on public works for the year ended 31st March, 1911 :—

**SURVEY OF LANDS.**

All the title plans of lands surveyed in Rarotonga are now completed, and we are now completing the plans of lands surveyed at Mauke. Several surveys for leases were made.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**

Meteorological observations have been taken daily and returns forwarded monthly to New Zealand and to the German Government at Samoa. Attached is a return of rainfall at the different stations.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**

*Fumigator.*

The four doors in the fumigator having proved too small for the proper handling of the fruit-boxes, they had to be enlarged, and now answer well.

*Chief Medical Officer's Dwelling.*

A dwelling for the Chief Medical Officer was built of concrete. The main part is 35 ft. by 20 ft. and 32 ft. by 20 ft., divided into four rooms by folding-doors. The front verandah is 12 ft. wide and the back one 15 ft. wide. There is a kitchen, also bathroom, storeroom, and dining-room on the back verandah. The price of labour having gone up, and being now of inferior quality, also a more expensive roof having been put on, the house cost £1,090—considerably more than was estimated by me. A similar house (excepting the more expensive roof) some years ago cost about £850. Good labour was difficult to obtain last year on account of the high prices ruling for fruit.



*Avarua Water-supply.*

At Avatiu 1,000 ft. of 2 in. pipes were laid, the 1 in. pipes taken up, and several more houses connected. For this year a filter-bed is required, and the intake placed higher up the creek, so as to be above any cultivation near the creek; also the pipes connected from foot of Residency Hill to main-road pipe, so as to give a better water-supply at the eastern end of the settlement.

*Arcorangi Water-supply.*

A small concrete dam was made on the creek and 2 in. pipes laid through the settlement, a distance of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. About seventy houses were connected with the main pipe. The fall from intake to main road at the middle of the settlement is 183 ft., which works out at about 1,200 gallons per hour. This, with some care, should be ample for a population of about four hundred.

*Ngatangia Water-supply.*

During this year it is proposed to lay on the water to the settlement of Ngatangia, for which purpose it is proposed to place a sum of £750 on the estimates.

*Tanks.*

It is proposed to build tanks in every island in the Group where there are no permanent streams, and for this purpose a proper framing has been obtained from New Zealand. Each tank will be of reinforced concrete, and will be 10 ft. in diameter, 10 ft. high to springing of dome, inside measurement, and will hold 5,000 gallons. The top of each tank should be at least 6 ft. above ground-level on low-lying islands, so as to protect the fresh water should a sea go over the island. It is proposed to place a sum of £600 this year on the estimates for tanks in the Northern Islands.

*Government Public Works Store.*

A Government store was built at Rarotonga, 30 ft. by 20 ft., with two floors. The cost exceeded the estimate, as it was counted on getting the material from the old hospital, but this was not allowed. All the material from the old hospital was destroyed by fire for sanitary purposes.

*Aitutaki Shed and Tram-line.*

A shed 64 ft. by 30 ft. has been erected at Aitutaki, with tramway-lines down the wharf, and six trucks have been furnished. The fruit for export will all now be stacked in the shed for inspection before shipment.

*Mangaia Reef Passage.*

A passage was blasted out of the solid coral rock, about 450 ft. long and of an average width of 25 ft. and a depth of about 3 ft. A bar was left at the entrance. Blasting was also done outside the main reef on the outer part where the sea breaks first. This work is not yet completed, but I believe has been of great service so far as it has been done. The bar still requires cutting down, the inside deepened and the outside opened out more.

*Roads and Bridges.*

At the beginning of the year the Natives turned out and made a fairly good job of the roads in Rarotonga. Since then very little has been done. I would suggest that the whole of the people be called out every three months to mend the roads. Formerly the Natives used to work on the roads the first Monday in each month. At the same time, I hope a sum will be placed on the estimates this year for the upkeep of roads and bridges. One small bridge was built; there is still one to do to complete the bridging of the main road round the island.

*Atiu Landing.*

The southern landing opened out by H.M.S. "Clio" in 1904 is only workable, I believe, in very fine weather. The landing mostly used is to the north of this one about 90 yards. It seems to me that the reason the northern landing is the better of the two is that the deep water comes right up to the edge of the reef, and therefore the sea does not break until it gets to the main reef, while in the southern one there is a patch of coral outside the main reef which causes the sea to break before reaching the main reef. The southern landing is the more conveniently placed, as it is opposite a sandy beach on the land taken by the Government for a landing-place. There are three ways in which the landing might be improved: First, by opening out the present cut made by the "Clio" to the beach; second, by making a road round to the northern landing and having wires to carry the fruit from cliff to edge of reef; third, by making a road round to the northern landing, cutting down the cliff, say, 16 ft., at seaside and sloping up to form a road, and the material blasted out to make a wharf out towards the edge of the main reef, on which might be laid portable tram-lines.

During the day I was at Atiu it was very fine weather. I had not a chance of seeing the southern landing in bad weather, but from what I could gather, as it is at present, it is very bad, and cannot be used when there is anything of a sea on. If the outer patch were blown away I have no doubt that the landing would be greatly improved. Also, as the bar on the outer edge has been cut away, the opening made would have to be enlarged to be of much use, and the passage cut right up to the beach, and the stone blasted out thrown up on each side to form a breakwater, as has been done at Mangaia. The distance from the present cut to the beach is about 60 yards. It is difficult to estimate what the passage would really cost, as there is the outer patch to remove, but I believe for £400 the passage could

be made workable, provided the Natives would remove the stone free of cost. Of course the wider the passage is made, provided deep enough, the easier it would be to work.

It is hard to decide on the best method of dealing with the passage at present until experience has shown the utility of the passage at Mangaia. There is no doubt but that the northern landing is the better one, and my opinion is not to touch the outer reef for the present, but to make the road and cut down the cliff, as explained in No. 3.

The only work that was not carried out during the year for which a sum was placed on the estimates was "New offices, £400." We were fully occupied during the year, and the time did not allow of our undertaking this work.

I have, &c.,

H. M. CONNALL,

Engineer, Public Works.

The Resident Commissioner.

#### RAINFALL FROM 1ST APRIL, 1910, TO 31ST MARCH, 1911.

##### *Avarua, Rarotonga.*

Month.	1910-11.	Average for Twelve Years.
	Inches.	Inches.
April .. .. .	6.15	8.81
May .. .. .	4.85	7.33
June .. .. .	5.86	4.40
July .. .. .	1.18	2.99
August .. .. .	8.49	4.96
September .. .. .	9.00	4.73
October .. .. .	2.97	3.69
November .. .. .	8.04	5.93
December .. .. .	9.26	7.33
January .. .. .	7.32	9.24
February .. .. .	8.92	10.19
March .. .. .	12.93	11.58
	84.97	81.18

Lowest rainfall in one month, 0.31 in., in August, 1903.

Highest rainfall in one month, 22.26 in., in March, 1908.

#### RAINFALL FROM 1ST APRIL, 1910, TO 31ST MARCH, 1911.

Month.	Titikaveka, Rarotonga.	Aitutaki.	Oneroa, Mangaia.	Atiu.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April .. .. .	3.99	4.97	2.47	2.56
May .. .. .	2.56	8.52	3.09	3.17
June .. .. .	6.51	1.85	4.77	2.43
July .. .. .	2.57	0.53	1.65	0.15
August .. .. .	8.15	5.57	7.14	5.20
September .. .. .	13.49	5.98	11.85	6.88
October .. .. .	2.49	9.51	5.78	5.61
November .. .. .	15.36	12.74	8.10	12.74
December .. .. .	6.90	7.18	11.43	..
January .. .. .	7.14	4.50	10.15	3.72
February .. .. .	8.45	7.44	5.17	2.94
March .. .. .	10.12	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	87.73	..	..	..

SIR,—

Rarotonga, 3rd April, 1911.

In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit herewith my first annual report of the fruit industry of the Cook Islands for the year ended 31st March last.

#### PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the fruit industry are encouraging, with the exception of the shipment of bananas by the mail-steamer. It is to be regretted that the Fiji steamer is timed to arrive in Wellington the same day—a glut can be anticipated, to the detriment of both Islands. Up to the end of December bananas supplied for the New Zealand markets were principally drawn from these Islands, owing to the disastrous effects of the hurricane experienced in Fiji last autumn. The high prices prevailing gave considerable impetus to the industry—Natives encouraged by the excellent returns planted more freely than previously. Little or no coconut planting was done by Natives of Rarotonga during the year. Though good prices ruled for copra, banana-planting took precedence.

#### RAROTONGA.

**Fruit Ordinance:** The Fruit and Diseases Ordinance has been in operation some twenty months. The provisions are now rigidly enforced, and its value fully appreciated by growers and shippers. Bananas, the principal perishable product of the island, have steadily gained favour in the New Zealand markets. Inspection, insuring well-filled cases of good-quality fruit has done much to bring this about. One or two shipments during the year were landed in more or less unmarketable condition, the fruit arriving overripe. The good name we now possess can only be maintained by despatching good quality and fairly well filled fruit. Exporting of over-matured or thin immature bananas of little substance would prove disastrous. The former would arrive in more or less rotten state; the latter are avoided and not desired by buyer or consumer. These bananas carry well, but three or four shipments of such fruit during the hot months would be detrimental to the industry; the island would soon get a name for inferior fruit, the price would naturally be lower, and it would take months to re-establish our present footing.

The erection of the fumigator has greatly benefited the orange industry of the island. Some 46,000 cases were fumigated during the year. There is no question of the advantage of fumigation this end; the fruit, not being delayed for fumigation at the port of entry, is able to compete on equal footing with the French and outside islands. Fumigation in no way interfered or influenced detrimentally the carrying qualities of oranges and pines treated. The fruit arrived in equal condition to that of previous years when no fumigation was carried out.

A careful inspection of oranges was made during the season, but the effort was not altogether successful; some 900 cases were condemned for fly in New Zealand. Inspection of oranges takes place prior to their entering the fumigator, which is to be regretted; on the other hand, it is unavoidable. It is impossible to open more than a small percentage of cases, as, the bulk of the fruit coming forward in the last two days, the time available for inspection is very limited.

To the privilege extended to shippers to repack lots found to contain fly I attribute much of the unsatisfactory results. Several lots found to contain fly here and privileged to repack were destroyed on arrival in New Zealand for fly-infection. This emphasizes how difficult the fly is to detect when, after repacking the fruit and a second inspection, it should be found necessary to destroy at its destination. Rigid inspection of this fruit is most essential, and repacking should on no account be allowed.

A regulation, which I understand is forthcoming, setting out that oranges punctured by fly, thorn, or other instrument shall be deemed unfit for export, will minimize the risk of fly-infected lots passing observation. Much of the infection found last year was in the egg stage, and detected only by handling the fruit, the one indication being the emission of juice when gently squeezed. The idea of the regulation is to compel packers to handle the oranges and discard everything punctured. Such a regulation will be of great assistance to the industry, and no hardship to growers.

#### PLANTATIONS.

Plantation inspection for the control of the fruit-fly was commenced early in the year, and carried on systematically for some few months. The work of gathering and destroying the oranges was not carried out satisfactorily by Natives. I regret I had to practically abandon the work, it being found that the legal means provided by Ordinance were not sufficient to force good work and cope with the pest. An amendment is urgently needed to allow this essential work to proceed in an effective manner if the orange industry of this island is to be fostered.

#### FRUIT-FLY.

There is no doubt this pest is firmly established on the island, and its control is of the utmost importance to the expansion or even preservation of the orange industry. Investigations prove the fly to be on the wing in large numbers during the whole year. It attacks fruits of various seasons when matured or ripe enough to provide food for the young grubs. When the orange-crop on the flats is finished the fly wanders to the stray trees on the hills and in the numerous valleys. Infection is carried by these stray trees, and even from the main orange-crop to the early mangoes. Mangoes, as they ripen during the summer months, are freely attacked by fly, and with guavas the infection continued up to the winter, when early oranges provide suitable food for the fly upon which to continue its work of destruction. I am fully convinced by observation extending over two mango seasons that the fly is as partial to mangoes as to the oranges.

## OTHER PESTS.

Parasites are slowly gaining the master hand of numerous other pests attacking fruit-trees and vegetation. Lacewing and syrphus flies are doing excellent work in controlling aphids. During the past sixteen months this pest has been reduced to such an extent as to make the securing of specimens from citrus trees a matter of some little difficulty. Of the many scale pests attacking fruit-trees *Mytilaspus* (mussel or orange scale) and the family *Dactylopidae* (mealy-bugs) do most damage. A delicate white fungus is doing good work smothering the former, and with the assistance of a minute parasitic fly has the pest under control. The introduction in liberal numbers of a suitable ladybird would greatly assist in controlling mealy-bugs. Attention has been directed to pests attacking the coconut, beetles in particular. The habits of the beetles are being investigated. I fear their energies are not confined to coconuts.

## EXPERIMENTAL SHIPMENTS.

During the hot months some considerable risk is entailed in shipping bananas. It is contended that bananas packed in "hands" carry better during this period, and can be placed on the market in good condition if shipped reasonably full. To determine the merits of this system against the usual method of single packing, experimental shipments were inaugurated in January. Four shipments have been despatched to date; the result to my mind is very conclusive in favour of the usual method of packing. It can be observed from the reports of the Fruit Inspectors that fruit packed the ordinary way carried equally as well as—in fact, slightly better than—the cases packed in "hands." The average price realized is greatly in favour of those ordinarily packed, and represents difference between profit and loss to the grower.

## PARTICULARS OF SHIPMENTS.

Consignments were shipped as ordinary cargo; half were packed in "hands" and half by the usual method. Bananas used were fully matured; this permitted a full opportunity of testing the advantage, if any, of "hand" packed. The cases were well packed. No special supervision was given to this work. With one exception, different Natives were secured to pack each consignment. I mention this to show the experimental lots were placed as nearly as possible on an equal footing with the general cargo. The fruit was packed the day before shipment. Average gross weight of thirty-nine cases ordinarily packed, 85.9 lb.; Average gross weight of thirty-nine cases "hands" packed, 79.5 lb.: in favour of usual way of packing, 6.4 lb. Thirty cases ordinarily packed realized 6s. 5½d.; thirty cases "hands" packed realized 4s. 6½d.; in favour of ordinarily packed, 1s. 11d. Separate returns are not available for eighteen cases shipped to Auckland. These were repacked and placed in one grade.

I am indebted to Mr. George Harnett, Fruit Inspector, Wellington, and Mr. Lloyd Williams, Fruit Inspector, Auckland, for full reports of the condition on arrival. The following extracts cover the shipments:—

"Aorangi," to Wellington—26th January: "There is no difference whatever in the condition of the two lines, E.X.P. hands and E.X.P., both lots arriving perfectly green and in good order."

"Maitai," to Wellington—21st February: "The four different lots of bananas Marked E.X.P. arrived green and in good order. I should say there was no difference in the condition of the four lines."

"Talune," to Auckland—1st February: "Both the ones packed in 'hands' and those the ordinary way appeared as if shipped too full, the latter being well on the turn and some quite ripe, whilst I regret to say that the 'hands' arrived in very poor condition. Some of the cases containing 'hands' were quite rotten, and I doubt whether after repacking they will make more than three or four cases of sound fruit."

"Talune," to Wellington—1st March: "E.X.P. arrived in very poor condition. E.X.P. hands: The same may be said of this line—there was not much to choose. Of the two, E.X.P. arrived in worse condition, but there was more bruising on the 'hands.'"

## OUTLYING ISLANDS.

During my term of office as Fruit Inspector for the Cook Islands only one visit of inspection was paid to the outlying islands. My full report and recommendations were submitted on the 20th and 26th September last. Subsequent to furnishing the report, oranges have been condemned for fruit-fly in New Zealand from Mangaia and Mauke. I am not aware of any previous condemnations from any island of the Group excepting Rarotonga. This emphasizes the importance of enlisting at an early date a proper system of inspection, not only export, but particularly plantation, the basis of the trouble. If not checked in its infancy, the fly is likely to increase to such an extent as to be the same menace to the industry as it is in Rarotonga.

GORDAN ESAM,  
Fruit Inspector, Cook Islands.

## AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

## No. 2.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 4th April, 1911.

*Auditing Cook Islands Administration Accounts.*

Referring to previous correspondence, I beg to inform you that Mr. A. G. Clarke, of the Postal Department, is proceeding to Rarotonga by the steamer leaving Auckland on the 11th instant, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Cook Islands Administration.

Please give Mr. Clarke every facility for carrying out his duties, in order that he may be able to return to New Zealand as early as possible.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

## No. 3.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 18th April, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (C.I.A. 10/11, No. 58) of the 4th instant informing me that Mr. A. G. Clarke, of the Postal Department, was proceeding to Rarotonga to audit the accounts of the Cook Islands Administration.

Mr. Clarke duly arrived by the s.s. "Talune" yesterday, and on arrival at once commenced the work of audit. I have informed Mr. Clarke that I desire the audit to be a thorough and exhaustive one.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## DEATH OF MAKEA DANIELA.

## No. 4.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 4th April, 1911.

I have the honour to advise you that on the 19th March last, Makea Daniela, a member of the Rarotongian Island Council, died. Steps will be taken for the election of a successor.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## No. 5.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 20th April, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and learn with regret of the death of Makea Daniela.

I have, &amp;c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

## DEATH OF RONGOMATANE ARIKI, ATIU.

## No. 6.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 27th April, 1911.

I regret to inform you of the death of Rongomatane Ariki, of the Island of Atiu, which took place on or about the 24th March last at that island. Being at the island of Atiu at the time of the funeral, I was able to personally attend.

The matter of electing a successor to Rongomatane Ariki is now being dealt with, and you will be advised in due course of the result.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## No. 7.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 11th May, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th April, and learn with regret of the death of Rongomatane Ariki of Atiu.

Please convey to the relatives my sympathy at the death of their Ariki.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF ISLAND COUNCILS.

## No. 8.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 27th April, 1911.

I have the honour to report that I am in receipt of a communication, dated to-day, from the Returning Officer for Rarotonga, informing me that the election of members of the Rarotonga Island Council has been duly completed as provided by the Act of 1908, No. 28, section 11, with the following results :—

Teariki Pori has been elected by a majority of twenty-five votes to represent the district of Arorangi. For the district of Takitumu, Paaro Koropuaka was elected by a large majority.

The district of Avarua returned Teariki Tara-are, who was the only candidate for this district.

In the next *Gazette* the results of the election will be duly published.

I am informed by the Returning Officer that everything was conducted in a quiet and peaceable manner, and he is pleased to report that the people were most orderly and peaceable throughout.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## No. 9.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 11th May, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th April, reporting the election of the members of the Rarotonga Island Council.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

## No. 10.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 25th May, 1911.

I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with section 11 of the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, an election of two members of the Mangaia Island Council for each of the three settlements of that Island—viz., Ivirua, Tamarua, and Onerua—was held on the 19th, 20th, and 22nd of April last respectively, when the following were duly declared elected : For Ivirua, Mauria and Veivei ; for Tamarua, Taraaere and Makiakama ; for Onerua, William Cuthers and Tamangaro.

The elected members will hold office for three years from the 1st instant, and the election will be duly notified in the next issue of the *Cook Islands Gazette*.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## No. 11.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 6th June, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th May, reporting the election of members of the Mangaia Island Council.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

## ERECTION OF NEW OFFICES.

## No. 12.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 9th November, 1910.

I forward for your information copy of a question addressed to me in Parliament with reference to the proposed erection of new offices, and of my reply thereto.

I shall be glad if you will furnish me with further information as to the necessity for erecting new offices, and whether there is not sufficient accommodation at present for the requirements of the Administration.

I have, &amp;c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

## No. 13.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 5th December, 1910.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th November last (No. 199) forwarding me a copy of a question addressed to you in Parliament by Mr. Wright, M.P., with reference to the proposed erection of new offices; and in reply to inform you that the proposed new offices are to be additions to the present Government Buildings, which are far too small for the requirements of the officers.

The Post-office has to be increased as there is not sufficient room at the present moment to transact the increased postal work. In addition to this, police cells are to be erected, and additional offices, all of which are absolutely required.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## FEDERAL AND ISLAND COUNCIL'S ORDINANCES.

## No. 14.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 8th December, 1910.

I have the honour to forward to you herewith in duplicate, Federal Ordinance No. 31, the short title of which is the Public Health Ordinance, 1910, containing provisions which I deem to be necessary for the protection of the health of the inhabitants of the Group. The Ordinance is respectfully submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## No. 15.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 3rd February, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th December last, forwarding Federal Ordinance No. 31, the Public Health Ordinance, 1910; and, in reply, to return the Ordinance herewith duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

## Enclosure.

## FEDERAL ORDINANCE No. 31.—AN ORDINANCE DEALING WITH NUISANCES AND OTHER MATTERS INJURIOUS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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

1. The Short Title of this Ordinance is the Public Health Ordinance, 1910.
2. Where on the report of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, or other officer appointed under this Ordinance, it appears that by reason of not being cleansed any house, or any outbuilding, stable, yard, privy, drain, or other appurtenance belonging to the house, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health, the Resident Commissioner may, by requisition to the owner or occupier of the house, require him to cleanse the house or appurtenances in the manner and within the time specified in the requisition. If default is made in duly complying with the requisition within the time specified therein, the owner or occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every day thereafter until the requisite works are duly done. If such default occurs the Resident Commissioner shall cause the requisite work to be done at the expense in all things of the owner or occupier.
3. A nuisance shall be deemed to be created where any animal is so kept as to be injurious to health, or where there exists any stable, stall, or pig-sty, or any accumulation or deposit which is offensive to the public or injurious to health.
4. Where on the report of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, or other officer appointed under this Ordinance, it appears that any such nuisance exists, the Resident Commissioner may require the owner or occupier of the place on or in which the nuisance exists to effectually abate such nuisance or prohibit the recurrence of the same, or both require the abatement and prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance, and specify the works to be done in order to abate the nuisance or prevent its recurrence, and the time within which they shall be done. Any person who makes default in duly complying with any requisition under the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every day on which the default occurs. If the default consists of not doing the works necessary in order to effectually abate the nuisance or prevent its recurrence, the Resident Commissioner shall cause the works to be done at the expense in all things of the defaulting person or persons.

5. All dirt, rubbish, refuse, or other matter of a similar nature shall be burnt or buried. No person shall place or throw any dirt, rubbish, refuse, or other matter of a similar nature in or upon the land between the main road and the sea in the Island of Rarotonga, or into any harbour or lagoon. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds, or in default one month's hard labour.

6. No person shall erect any water-closet or urinal without proper provision being made for drainage and for the sewage being dealt with by properly constructed septic tanks. Such water-closet or urinal shall be inspected by the Chief Medical and Health Officer, or other officer appointed under this Ordinance. No person shall use such water-closet or urinal until the same has been approved of in writing by the Chief Medical and Health Officer. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

7. No person shall import, sell, or expose or offer for sale any food which in the opinion of the Chief Medical and Health Officer is unsound or unfit for human consumption, or which is adulterated in such a manner as to be injurious to health. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds. For the purposes of this section every person shall be deemed to import or sell any food, or to expose or offer the same for sale, who imports or sells, or exposes or offers for sale, the same either on his own account or as the agent or servant of any other person; and in the case of any sale by an agent or servant his principal or employer shall be under the same liability as if he had effected the sale personally.

8. For the purposes of this Ordinance the Chief Medical and Health Officer, or any officer appointed under this Ordinance, may at any time, with or without assistants, enter on lands and buildings and inspect and examine the same and all things thereon and therein. Any person obstructing or hindering the Chief Medical and Health Officer, or any officer appointed under this Ordinance, commits an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or in default three months' hard labour.

9. The Resident Commissioner may from time to time appoint any inspector or other officer under this Ordinance, and may define their functions and duties. Any inspector or other officer so appointed shall be under the direction of the Chief Medical and Health Officer.

10. This Ordinance shall apply to the Island of Rarotonga, but it may be made to apply to any other one or more of the Cook Islands by notice in the *Cook Islands Gazette* signed by the Resident Commissioner. In the event of this Ordinance being made applicable to any other island, the powers given to the Resident Commissioner, other than the powers conferred by section 9, shall be deemed to be vested in the European Resident Agent at such island, subject to such directions and limitations as may be given or imposed by the Resident Commissioner.

Passed this 22nd day of October, 1910.

S. SAVAGE,

Clerk to Council.

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

Assented to in the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

20th January, 1911.

ISLINGTON, Governor.

### No. 15A.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 7th November, 1910.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to return to you Ordinance of the Penrhyn Island Council, the Morokai Regulation Ordinance, 1910, No. 1, duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

J. CARROLL.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

### Enclosure.

#### PENRHYN ISLAND LOCAL ORDINANCE NO. 1.—AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE LEPER ISLAND OF MOROKAI.

WHEREAS people are in the habit of visiting the Leper Island of Morokai for the purpose of conveying food to their relations, and staying on the island longer than is necessary, and it is essential for the safety of the people in the settlement to curtail their visits and set aside certain days for visiting the island, so as to have as little communication with the lepers as possible:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Penrhyn Island Council as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Ordinance shall be "The Morokai Regulation Ordinance, 1910."
2. The days set apart for visiting the Island of Morokai are Wednesday and Saturday in each week.
3. Any person wishing to visit the island of Morokai for the purpose of taking food or clothes to his relations there shall first obtain written permission from the Resident Agent.
4. Any person going on any part of the Island of Morokai, whether on the reef or on the mainland, without the written permission of the Resident Agent shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or in default three months' hard labour.



5. In all cases when persons visit the said Island of Morokai for the purpose of taking food or clothes to their relations, they shall be accompanied by a policeman, who will see that instructions are given to the person in charge of the said Island of Morokai to distribute such food and clothing in the proper quarter. After the food and clothing are landed, the boat with all visitors shall immediately return to the settlement.

6. This Ordinance must be strictly adhered to, and the person in charge of the said Island of Morokai shall in all ways assist the Island Council in obtaining a conviction of any person infringing the provisions of this Ordinance.

Passed by the Penrhyn Island Council, this second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Approved.

E. F. HAWK,  
President.

J. EMAN SMITH, Resident Commissioner.

Assented to in the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

22nd October, 1910.

ISLINGTON, Governor.

### No. 15B.

SIR,— Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 7th November, 1910.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to return to you Ordinance of the Penrhyn Island Council, the Penrhyn Village Regulation Ordinance, 1910, No. 2, duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &c.,  
J. CARROLL.

### Enclosure.

PENRHYN ISLAND LOCAL ORDINANCE NO. 2.—AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE VILLAGE LIFE WITHIN THE ISLAND OF PENRHYN.

BE IT ENACTED by the Island Council of Penrhyn:—

1. The Short Title of this Ordinance shall be "The Penrhyn Village Regulation Ordinance, 1910."

2. With the written consent of the Resident Commissioner, a bell shall be sounded at each village at 9 p.m. every evening, after which all noises shall cease and the villagers retire to their houses. The Island Magistrate may fine any offender under this section not exceeding five shillings.

3. The Resident Agent may by notice in writing direct any owner or occupier of any house or premises in a dirty state to clean or cause same to be cleaned within time specified in such notice, and if after receiving such notice any person neglects to comply with same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings.

4. It shall not be lawful for pigs to wander at large within the village. The owner of any pig who shall allow such pig to wander shall be guilty of an offence against this section, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five shillings.

5. Any person fighting or making use of obscene language or otherwise disturbing the peace of the village shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five shillings.

6. The ancient law of the Rahui shall devolve upon the Island Council of Penrhyn, and, subject to the approval of the Resident Commissioner, the said Council may impose such restrictions upon the gathering of the nuts as they deem advisable, in order to prevent theft, and to enable the widows and the weaker members of the community to gather their nuts without hindrance.

7. Any person found trespassing on land under Rahui without permission may be prosecuted by order of the Resident Agent, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

8. It shall be the duty of the police to see that this Ordinance is strictly observed. Any person obstructing the police in the execution of their duty shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, or, in default of payment, to twenty days' hard labour.

Passed by the Penrhyn Island Council, this second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Approved.

E. F. HAWK,  
President.

J. EMAN SMITH, Resident Commissioner.

Assented to in the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

22nd October, 1910.

ISLINGTON, Governor.

### MARAERENGA LAGOON.

### No. 16.

SIR,— Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 9th November, 1910.

I forward for your information copy of a question addressed to me in Parliament on the subject of the Maraerenga Lagoon.

In Colonel Gudgeon's report of the 31st March, 1909, he states, "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."

I shall be glad if you will furnish me with a report as to the position of the matter.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &c.,  
J. CARROLL.

## No. 17.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 7th December, 1910.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo (C.I.A. 1908/37 No. 196), forwarding to me copy of a question addressed to you in Parliament on the subject of the Maraerenga Lagoon, and in reply to enclose herewith copy of the Engineer's report.

One has to be very careful in draining the land of Natives, which would undoubtedly interfere with their food-supplies in the shape of taro-plantations, on which they place great value. This drainage question has not been lost sight of, and will be attended to when my finances will permit.

You will note that the Engineer anticipates that in addition to his rough estimate of £500 the survey and preliminaries alone would cost £200, making a total of £700. I have previously pointed out to you that in my opinion it would cost £1,000.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## Enclosure.

Rarotonga, 1st December, 1910.

SIR,—

*Drainage Maraerenga Swamp.*

With reference to the drainage of Maraerenga Swamp, no survey has yet been made, and it is therefore difficult to give an estimate of the cost. The late Resident Commissioner placed £200 on the estimates for the undertaking, but that I suppose he only meant for cost of survey, clearing the land, and a small portion of the drains. Roughly, I estimate it would cost at least £500 to drain the swamp. Again, it seems to me that the Government would have to take over the land first, as at present it is private property.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. M. CONNALL,

Engineer, Public Works.

The Resident Commissioner.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

## No. 18.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 14th January, 1911.

I may state that I think the time has arrived to make all Government Agents Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. I would like your opinion, however, before doing anything in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## No. 19.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 15th February, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th January last.

Your suggestion as to making all Government Resident Agents Registrars of Births, &c., will receive consideration, and I will communicate with you later on the subject.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

## No. 20.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 3rd March, 1911.

Referring to your letter of the 14th January last, with reference to the appointment of various Resident Agents as Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, I observe that by an Ordinance of 1892, provision was made for the appointment of Registrars; and I shall be glad to be informed whether any appointments have been made.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

## No. 21.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Rarotonga, 28th April, 1911.

Referring to your letters of 3rd March (C.I.A. 11/5 No. 40) and 15th February (C.I.A. 10/52 No. 20), *re* Resident Agents being appointed as Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, I have the honour to inform you that I have ascertained that the Act of 1892, which provided for the registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, has been a dead-letter for the past ten years. This does not apply to Rarotonga, where a Registry was established in 1903.

With your approval I will now cause a comprehensive system to be handed to each Resident Agent after appointment, so as to have this important work placed on a business footing.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. EMAN SMITH,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## No. 22.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 17th May, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th April last, with reference to the establishment of a system of registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the various Islands of the Cook Group.

I approve of your proposal to appoint the various Resident Agents to be also Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; and I suggest that a simple form of registration should be prescribed in the first instance until the Natives have become familiar with the system.

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

## No. 23.

## PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF A CERTAIN EXTRACT OF COD-LIVER OIL.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 18th July, 1911.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Warrant, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, prohibiting the importation into the Cook Islands of a medical preparation called or known as "Wampole's Extract of Cod-liver Oil," except under conditions.

I have, &amp;c.,

The Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga.

J. CARROLL.

## Enclosure.

ORDER PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION INTO THE COOK ISLANDS OF A MEDICAL PREPARATION CALLED OR KNOWN AS "WAMPOLE'S EXTRACT OF COD-LIVER OIL," EXCEPT UNDER CONDITIONS.

ISLINGTON, Governor.

WHEREAS by paragraph (b) of section seventeen of the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908, it is provided that the Governor may from time to time, by Warrant or Order, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, prohibit the importation into the Cook Islands of arms or other munitions of war, intoxicating liquors, opium, or any other article of any kind which in his opinion is likely to be injurious to the inhabitants; and by paragraph (c) of the said section seventeen it is further provided that the Governor may impose fines for the breach of any such Warrant or Order, and may make provision for the recovery of any such fine by forfeiture of the ship or goods or otherwise: And whereas in the opinion of the Governor the importation of a medical preparation stated to contain seventeen per cent. of alcohol, and called or known as "Wampole's Extract of Cod-liver Oil," prepared by Henry K. Wampole and Co. (Incorporated), Philadelphia, United States of America, into the said islands is likely to be injurious to the inhabitants by reason of their using the same as drink of an intoxicating nature:

Now, therefore, I, John Poynder, Dickson-Poynder, Baron Islington, the Governor of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in me by the said Act, and of every other power and authority enabling me in this behalf, do hereby order that, from and after the date of the publication of this Order in the *Cook Islands Gazette*, the importation of the preparation called or known as "Wampole's Extract of Cod-liver Oil," prepared by Henry K. Wampole and Co. (Incorporated), Philadelphia, United States of America, shall be prohibited, except subject to the following conditions:—

1. Any person desiring to import the said preparation shall apply in writing to the Collector of Customs at Rarotonga for permission so to do, and such application shall be accompanied by a medical certificate that such preparation is required for use by the person so applying medicinally, and shall also state the amount of such preparation proposed to be imported. The said Collector of Customs may thereupon, if he thinks fit, give permission in writing for such importation.

2. The said preparation shall be imported only at Rarotonga, and in separate packages addressed to the importer (being the person to whom permission has been given as aforesaid), through the said Collector of Customs.

3. The said preparation so imported may, as the said Collector of Customs thinks expedient, either be delivered to the importer or be stored in the King's Bond, or some other place of safe custody under the control of the said Collector of Customs, for delivery to the importer from time to time, in such quantities as the said Collector of Customs thinks fit; provided that delivery shall not be given until all duties and charges payable to the Crown have been duly paid.

4. Any person importing any of the said preparation except in accordance with the provisions hereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the High Court of the Cook Islands, and, in addition, the said Collector of Customs may seize and forfeit for the benefit of the Crown all of such preparation imported contrary to the provisions of this order.

As witness the hand of His Excellency the Governor, this fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

J. CARROLL.

# NIUE ISLAND.

## REPORT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

No. 24.

SIR,—

Niue Island Administration, Niue, 27th May, 1911.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the year ended 31st March, 1911, together with the following enclosures: Statement of Revenue; Statement of Expenditure; Statement of Liquor Account; Return of Imports for the Year 1910; Return of Exports for the Year 1910.

I have, &c.,

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner.

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

## NIUE ISLAND.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1911.

### *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue from all sources amounted to £1,443 14s. 6d., and the expenditure to £1,290 19s. 9d. The balance at the credit of this Administration, which stood at £1,629 9s. 8d. at the commencement of the year, was increased to £1,782 4s. 5d. at the close of the year. As compared with last year's figures the revenue shows a falling-off of £240, the decline being in the Customs duties collected in Niue. This may be accounted for by the fact that a greater proportion of Niue's imports came from New Zealand than formerly, which in itself is satisfactory, but which, however, has the effect of lessening our revenue. The other items of revenue have been well maintained.

The total expenditure for the year was £153 less than the revenue. It may be classified as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Permanent charges (salaries, &c.)	482	8	7
Public works, as per statement C	733	1	4
Other charges	75	9	10
	£1,290	19	9

Full details of the revenue and expenditure will be found in statements A and B respectively.

### *Public Works.*

The most important work of the year has been the erection of a residence for a Medical Officer. The house was practically completed at the end of the year, there being but a few small jobs to do when the necessary material comes to hand. The residence, which is built entirely of timber, contains four large rooms, and passage, besides store-rooms and detached kitchen. The building is constructed on the bungalow principle, with a 7 ft. verandah all round, the floor of the verandah being of concrete. The whole of the work was carried out with Native labour under my personal supervision. The total cost of the Medical Officer's residence, detached kitchen, &c., up to the 31st March, has been £575 4s. 10d., but there are further small liabilities amounting to about £20 which will fall into the accounts for 1911–12. The erection of premises to serve as consulting-room, dispensary, &c., has been left over until the Medical Officer arrives, in order that expert advice may be obtained.

The only other work entailing heavy expenditure was the regrading of the Tuapa Hill. This road, which affords the only practicable means of communication with the important village of Mutalau, was so steep that it was almost useless for vehicular traffic. In re-forming the road a slight deviation was necessary, while a considerable quantity of rock had to be blasted out in some places, and filled in at others; also a graded approach of some 250 ft. in length had to be built with rock. Some further slight expenditure may be necessary until the formed work thoroughly settles down. The new road has proved very satisfactory for all classes of vehicular traffic.

In addition to the foregoing, several necessary works, entailing a slight expenditure, have been carried out, as follows: A short section of formation-work on the Alofi-Liku Road, necessitating some blasting of rock, and levelling, thus removing a serious impediment to wheeled traffic; several short sections of work of a like nature on the Alofi-Hapuku Road; relaying the surface of Peta Hill Road, which had become washed out by heavy rains; laying an additional line of piping from the Tuapa Church roof to the Tuapa Reservoir, and from the Alofi Church roof to the Alofi Reservoir, thereby doubling the catchment-areas for each of those reservoirs.

The total sum expended on public works amounted to £733 1s. 7d., details of which will be found in statement C.

With regard to future works, it will be necessary to erect a building on the south end of the Medical Officer's section to serve as a consulting-room, dispensary, &c., and connect the same with a satisfactory form of drainage. This work will be carried out under the doctor's supervision as soon as he arrives. In addition to the foregoing, a new shed to serve as a receiving and bond shed is required, the present accommodation being found totally inadequate.

At the present time there is no direct road from Alofi to Lakepa, that village being reached by a wide detour through Liku. There is, however, a track branching off from the Liku Road to Lakepa, about five miles long, which is very direct, and it is proposed, during the ensuing year, to undertake the formation of this track into a road fit for vehicular traffic. The work will be of a heavy nature, and much blasting will be necessary, but the proposed road will tap a district which is regarded as the most fertile in the island.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

The year 1910 was a good average year for imports, and a record for value of exports. The total external trade of the island was valued at £21,394, arrived at as follows: Imports, £9,182; exports, £12,212: total, £21,394.

With regard to the imports, in almost every item of foodstuff there have been increases; while apparel, cotton piece-goods, and drapery show decreases as compared with last year. Of the £9,182 total value of imports, £7,576 worth, or 82·5 per cent., came from New Zealand, as compared with 68 per cent. last year.

As regards the exports, which amounted to a total value of £12,212, copra (507 tons) accounted for £8,161. A fair quantity of hats were exported, but the price obtained was small. The figures for this item are—5,716 dozen, valued at £2,891. The only other item worthy of comment is fungus, which shows an improvement over the preceding two years.

It will be noticed that a far greater proportion of Niue produce was exported to New Zealand, 79 per cent. of the total exports being sent to the Dominion in 1910, as compared with 58 per cent. sent during the previous year. Details of the imports and exports will be found in the returns sent herewith.

The following figures show the trade of Niue since the island has been administered by New Zealand:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1902	5,699	6,750
1903	8,001	7,862
1904	6,707	7,016
1905	5,698	9,868
1906	6,707	8,724
1907	8,491	7,955
1908	6,458	7,107
1909	10,047	12,203
1910	9,182	12,212

#### *Trade Prospects.*

The most noteworthy feature with regard to trade during the past year has been the development of a Native co-operative trading movement. Recently an association of Natives was formed, numbering some hundreds of members, with the object of exporting their own produce and carrying out their own importations. They have engaged the services of a European to aid them in their enterprise. This co-operative movement amongst the Natives has taken root deeply, and is unsettling the ordinary course of trade considerably. The movement is not confined to Niue; it commenced in Tonga, from whence the idea was brought by travelling Niueans. The scheme was pushed at first by a few influential Natives, and it has now become fairly general. The working of the association should be watched with interest, and not altogether without suspicion, as the average Niuean has little of the altruistic spirit in him. While co-operation in this direction amongst the Natives is in itself good, yet I fear the people are still far too ignorant to carry such a scheme on successfully. It will, no doubt, have the effect of stimulating the output of produce, and if the weather-conditions continue favourable this year's export of copra will probably be large.

The future of the hat trade is at present doubtful, but there is every reason to suppose that the business for the ensuing year will be up to the average.

The continued high price realized for copra during the past year has further encouraged the Natives to pay more attention to coconut-cultivation, and there is every indication that the output of copra will materially increase as years go on.

During the past year the following correspondence has taken place between this Administration and the British Cotton-growing Association, on the subject of reintroducing cotton growing in Niue:—

“SIR,—

“Niue Island Administration, Niue, 11th April, 1910.

“I am desirous of obtaining information as to the best varieties of cotton suitable for growing by the Natives of this island. Many years ago quite a considerable quantity of Sea Island cotton was grown and exported from Niue, but for a long time past it has been entirely neglected. The chief cause that led to the Natives giving up cotton-picking was, I think, the deterioration of the staple, and the consequent low prices that were obtained. Of late years much attention has been paid by the Natives to coconut-cultivation, but there is a considerable area of land at Niue which, while not suitable for coconuts, used at one time to grow very good cotton of the Sea Island variety.

“The Natives are anxious to again attempt cotton-cultivation, and are desirous that I should obtain for them seed of the kind best adapted to Niue. Perhaps a few particulars of this little-known part of the British Empire may be of interest, and help you to give me the best advice.

“Niue (or Savage Island) is situated in latitude 19° 1' 42" S. and longitude 169° 55' 15" W. It has a coast-line of about forty miles, and contains approximately 64,028 acres. The island

belongs to the class known as "uplifted coral," and in many places the surface is very rocky. In general formation it takes the shape of two terraces, the lower one being about 90 ft. above sea-level and the other about 220 ft. There are no natural streams of any kind, but the rainfall is very evenly distributed throughout the year. In 1909 there were 121 days on which rain fell. In December, which was the wettest month, 18.9 in. of rain fell, while the total rainfall for the year was 81.8 in. In the year 1907 there were 123 days on which rain fell, the total rainfall being 72.8 in., while in 1908 99.9 in. fell on 141 days. The mean maximum temperature in the shade for 1909 was 85.6°, and the mean minimum temperature in the shade was 68.9°, the mean range being only 16.7°. You will therefore see that the climate is a very equable one.

"The island contains a Native population of some four thousand people, who are very industrious, and there are twenty-five whites, all British, most of whom are engaged in trading pursuits. Niue is a dependency of New Zealand, but the Natives have been granted local government. If the cotton-seed of the variety which it is thought most suitable for Niue is obtainable in England, I should be glad if you could procure, say, about 2 bushels, and consign it to the Resident Commissioner, Niue, care of W. F. Utting, Esq., Auckland, New Zealand. Should the seed be sent, I will arrange with Mr. Utting to pay the freight and charges upon arrival in Auckland, and upon receipt of your invoice I will remit by Post Office order the cost of any seed supplied.

"I have, &c.,

"H. CORNWALL,

"Resident Commissioner of Niue.

"The Secretary, British Cotton-growers' Association, London."

"The British Cotton-growing Association, 15 Cross Street, Manchester,

"DEAR SIR,—

28th June, 1910.

"I am in receipt of your letter of 11th April, and assure you that we shall be only too glad to help you in any way to reintroduce cotton-growing in your island, which I am ashamed to say I never heard of before I received your letter. I find it is not very far away from the Fiji Islands, and I should imagine therefore that there should be little doubt about the possibility of growing cotton there—that is to say, if the conditions are at all similar.

"I am sending you copies of 'The A B C of Cotton-cultivation,' and of the bulletin published by the West Indian Department of Agriculture, which I think will give you the most useful information there is on the subject. I should imagine, also, the conditions in your island might be somewhat similar to those in some of the West Indian islands, where cotton-growing has been reintroduced with very useful results.

"I am arranging to send you 50 lb. of Sea Island seed, and also 50 lb. of Allen's Improved, which is an upland cotton. There will be sufficient seed to plant about 2 acres of each variety. It is, of course, necessary that the two varieties be kept entirely separate from one another. Perhaps the best plan would be to get two or three of the best farmers to try small experimental plantations, but it is not advisable to give out the two classes of seed in the same district.

"As soon as the cotton ripens, it would be advisable to send us a sample immediately, and if the quality seems at all promising we would send you out a hand-gin immediately, to gin up the rest of the crop. The cotton will not hurt by not being ginned immediately if it is carefully stored in a dry place. As a matter of fact, it is always better to keep cotton in the unginned state for one or two months before ginning, as the fibre feeds on the oil in the seed, and improves very much by the delay. The seed could then be replanted, and the lint cotton shipped here for sale.

"We will, of course, make no charge for the seed, and will have it forwarded to New Zealand at once, in accordance with your instructions. In the same way we shall be very glad to supply the hand-gin free of charge.

"If we find that the second year's cotton continues to be satisfactory it would then be worth while considering what steps might be taken to develop the industry, and also to put down a small steam ginnery, but it is not advisable to go to any expense in the way of machinery until it has been ascertained whether cotton will grow in a satisfactory manner or not.

"Yours, &c.,

"J. ARTHUR HUTTON, Chairman.

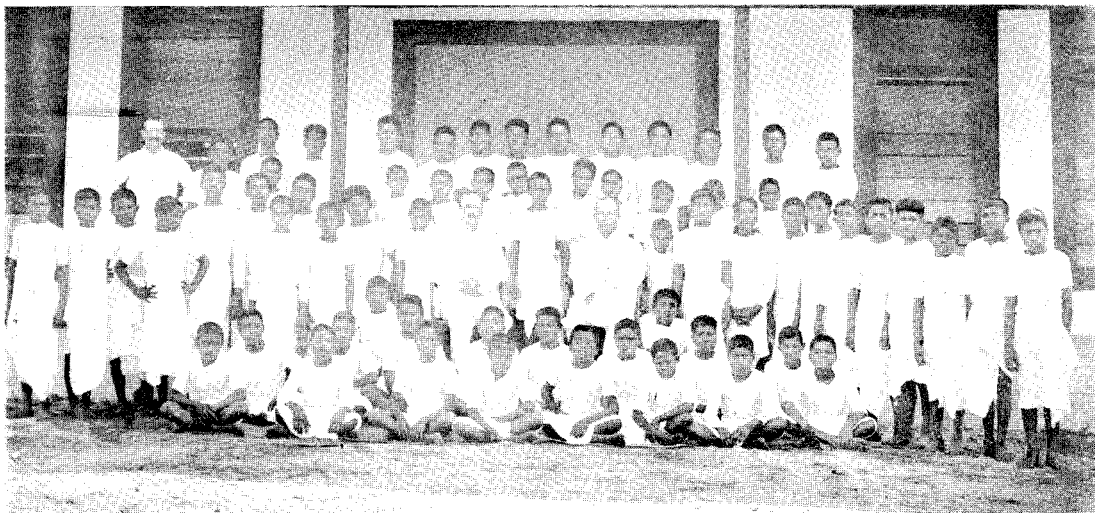
"H. Cornwall, Esq., Niue Island Administration, Niue, New Zealand."

"GENTLEMEN,—

"Niue Island Administration, Niue, 3rd September, 1910.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th June last, in reply to mine of 11th April, on the subject of reintroducing cotton-growing in Niue Island. I have to thank you for sending copies of 'The A B C of Cotton-cultivation,' and the bulletin published by the West Indian Department of Agriculture; also for the promise of 50 lb. of Sea Island seed and 50 lb. of Allen's Improved seed.

"At the time of writing the seed has not arrived, and it cannot reach me until early in October, which, however, will be in time for planting this season. The Sea Island variety is one of the kinds which flourished in this island some years ago, and I do not think the Natives could do better than again cultivate that variety. As the conditions of life in this partially civilized country are somewhat peculiar, I do not think it would be advisable to cultivate more than one variety, as, owing to the ignorance of the Natives, there would be considerable risk of the cotton becoming mixed. I understand from old settlers here that the quality of the Sea Island cotton grown in Niue many years ago was considered very satisfactory.



SCHOOL-CHILDREN, NIUE.



SCHOOLHOUSE, NIUE.



RESIDENCY, NIUE.





"The population of the island consists of some four thousand Natives, divided into eleven communities, and each community is expecting a separate supply of seed. It is the custom of the Natives of each community to co-operate in such matters for the common good of their particular division, and, as they all expect seed, it will be difficult for me to satisfy them. I should be glad, therefore, if you could see your way clear to forward me a further and larger supply of the Sea Island variety.

"Referring to your kind offer to supply a hand-gin after you have seen a sample of the first crop, I would point out that Niue is a very isolated place, and communication with the outside world is very infrequent—about eight ships a year, generally with New Zealand and Apia (German Samoa): therefore I would suggest that it would be better to arrange to send a gin immediately, so that it would be ready to deal with the crop at the appropriate time, otherwise much valuable time will be lost. The average time for letters from England to Niue is three months, but they may at times take four months, so that you will readily understand the position in which we are placed, and the attendant difficulties.

"I should be pleased if you would favour me with an immediate reply, so that I may again hear from you prior to the end of the year, as during the hurricane season in the Pacific—January to March inclusive—communication between Auckland and Niue is very rare, as ships do not care to come here during that time.

"I have, &c.,

"H. CORNWALL,

"Resident Commissioner.

"The British Cotton-growing Association, 15 Cross Street, Manchester, U.K."

"The British Cotton-growing Association, 15 Cross Street, Manchester,

15th July, 1910.

"DEAR SIR,—

"With further reference to your letter of 11th April, we have now pleasure in handing you herewith our *pro forma* invoice, No. 1213, for 50 lb. each of American and Sea Island cotton-seed, which has been shipped to you, care of Mr. W. F. Utting, Auckland, New Zealand, in accordance with your instructions, by the s.s. "Empire Transport," which sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd instant. We have forwarded a duplicate copy of our invoice direct to Mr. Utting, whom we have requested to receive the bag of seed on arrival and arrange for its despatch to you, and, no doubt, you will also have communicated with him. As mentioned in our letter of the 28th ultimo, we do not purpose making any charge for this seed, and the invoice enclosed, as already mentioned, is simply a *pro forma* one, in case you require an invoice for Customs purposes. We trust the seed will reach you without delay and in good condition, and that your experiments with same will prove successful.

"Yours, &c.,

"J. W. BARRON,

"*pro* Secretary.

"H. CORNWALL, Esq.,

Resident Commissioner, Niue Island Administration, Niue, *via* New Zealand."

"DEAR SIR,—

"Niue Island Administration, Niue, 25th October, 1910.

"I have the honour to inform you that the 100 lb. of cotton-seed referred to in your letters of the 28th June and 15th July duly reached me on the 20th instant. Owing to the isolated position of Niue and the infrequent service between Auckland and here, the consignment took over three months to reach me. The seed will be planted in the course of a week or two, and in due course I will forward samples of the lint for your inspection and report. I have to thank your association for the supply of seed, also for the literature which has been forwarded on the subject of cotton-cultivation.

"I have, &c.,

"H. CORNWALL,

"Resident Commissioner.

"The Secretary, British Cotton-growing Association, 15 Cross Street, Manchester, England."

As will be seen from the correspondence, it was decided to give the Sea Island cotton a trial, and the seed of that variety was distributed in suitable parts of the island. The reports to hand state that the plants have grown well, and that the cotton will be ready for picking shortly. As soon as this is done, a sample will be despatched to England for an expert report. Should the report be favourable, planting on a larger scale will be proceeded with.

#### *Health of the People.*

Speaking generally, the health of the people for the past year has been normal, and there have been no epidemics of any kind. The following are the vital statistics for 1910-1911, and those for the preceding five years:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1905-6	90	95	53
1906-7	106	110	30
1907-8	97	104	31
1908-9	115	95	56
1909-10	104	79	40
1910-11	80	93	46
	592	576	256

From these figures it will be seen that in six years we have a net gain of sixteen, which certainly cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Pulmonary and syphilitic diseases have obtained a fairly strong hold among the people of Niue, but it is reassuring to learn that a Medical Officer (Dr. Schumacher) has been appointed, and is expected to reach Niue shortly.

*Emigration and Immigration.*

During the year 180 persons left Niue and 104 arrived, there being a loss of seventy-six. It should be borne in mind, however, that this loss is only temporary, as seventy-five men left under contract to work at Malden Island and Tonga during the year, and in accordance with the terms of the contracts they will be sent home in the course of a few months.

The following are the particulars of the departures and arrivals:—

Place of Departure to, or Arrival from.	Departures.	Arrivals.
New Zealand ... ..	22	9
Australia ... ..	3	
Tonga ... ..	71	71
German Samoa ... ..	23	10
American Samoa ... ..	6	4
Papua ... ..		10
Malden Island ... ..	55	
	180	104

During the past year 1910 an Ordinance was passed by the Government of Tonga, regulating the landing of Natives of Niue in the kingdom of Tonga. This Ordinance prohibits the landing of Niueans in Tonga unless under a written contract to work, which contract must stipulate for the return of the labourer to his home. This will have the effect of considerably decreasing the number of emigrants from Niue, as Tonga is the country to which most of them have gone in the past.

*Subsidized Service.*

The close of the year 1910 saw the second year of the existing three-years schooner contract finished, leaving but one year remaining to complete it. It will therefore be necessary during the current year to make a new contract for a service to commence working in 1912.

Whilst the present contractor has, with the schooner "Kereru," succeeded in making the five trips as specified in the contract, there have been loud complaints, both as regards the shortage of the space available for carrying the produce of the island away, and the accommodation and food provided for passengers. During the first year of the service a considerable quantity of produce was shipped to Samoa, but traders now find that it is to their advantage to ship copra, &c., to Auckland. There is, therefore, much more cargo now offering for the subsidized vessel than formerly, and this, coupled with the increased output of the island, makes it necessary that a larger vessel should be employed, or a more frequent service established.

The following is a schedule of the voyages made during the second year of the contract:—

AUCKLAND TO NIUE.

Left Auckland.	Route.	Arrived Niue.*	Number of Days.
April 6 .. ..	Direct .. ..	April 23 .. ..	18
June 14 .. ..	Via Tonga (left Vavau June 29)	July 2 .. ..	19
August 11 .. ..	Direct .. ..	August 30 .. ..	20
October 1 .. ..	" .. ..	October 18 .. ..	18
November 15 .. ..	" .. ..	December 2 .. ..	18

\* Local time one day behind New Zealand time.

Average time for direct trips, 18½ days.

NIUE TO AUCKLAND.

Left Niue.*	Route.	Arrived Auckland.	Number of Days.
May 4 .. ..	Via Tonga .. ..	June 3 .. ..	29
July 11 .. ..	Direct .. ..	August 1 .. ..	20
September 7 .. ..	" .. ..	September 20 .. ..	12
October 22 .. ..	" .. ..	November 5 .. ..	13
December 12 .. ..	" .. ..	January 4 .. ..	22

\* Local time one day behind New Zealand time.

Average time for direct trips, 16½ days; average duration of stay at Niue, 8½ days.

### Niue Island Council.

On 25th August, 1910, the term of the old Council expired, and on the 26th of the same month a new Council was duly elected, who will serve for a term of three years.

### Judicial.

In the *New Zealand Gazette* of 14th July, 1910, an Order in Council, dated 11th July, 1910, was published, wherein rules relating to appeals from the Resident Commissioner's Court of the Island of Niue to the Supreme Court of New Zealand were made, in pursuance of powers conferred by section 24, paragraph (b), of the Cook Islands Government Act, 1908.

### Meteorological.

The following is a summary of the meteorological readings for the year 1910 :—

Temperature in Shade.							Rainfall.	
Highest.	Month.	Lowest.	Month.	Mean Maximum for Year.	Mean Minimum for Year.	Mean Range for Year.	Number of Wet Days.	Fall for the Year.
Deg. Fahr. 96	November	Deg. Fahr. 58	July	Deg. Fahr. 84.9	Deg. Fahr. 69.1	Deg. Fahr. 15.8	199	Inches. 98.66

The most noteworthy features of the above readings are the small range of temperature and the unusually large number of wet days. The total rainfall was, however, not abnormal.

### Savings-Bank.

On the 4th July, 1910, a branch of the Post-Office Savings-Bank of New Zealand was opened at Niue, and has proved a great convenience, as no banking facilities of any kind had previously existed on the island.

### Generally.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I am of the opinion that it would be desirable if, now and again, a visit to Niue of a warship could be arranged. It is now over seven years since one of His Majesty's ships visited this island, the occasion being when H.M.S. "Clio" called here in July, 1904. The occasional visits of one of His Majesty's vessels would serve to remind the people of Niue that, although they are a little-known and isolated part of the Empire, they are not altogether forgotten.

H. CORNWALL,

Resident Commissioner.

Niue, 27th May, 1911.

(A.)

### NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

#### Statement of Revenue for the Year ended 31st March, 1911.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st April, 1910	...	...	...	1,629	9	8
Customs duties	837	9	8			
Court fines and fees	98	9	6			
Emigration fees	26	4	0			
Trading licenses	77	0	5			
Shipping fees	3	16	0			
Stamp sales	72	0	11			
Interest on investments	35	0	0			
Cash profit on liquor sold under the Licensing Acts Amendment Act, 1904	4	7	6			
Sundry receipts	2	19	4			
				1,157	7	4
Received from the New Zealand Government—Customs duties collected in the Dominion during the year ended 31st March, 1910				286	7	2
				£3,073	4	2

## (B.)

Statement of Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March, 1911.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Salaries—</b>								
Assistant	...	...	175	0	0			
Councillors	...	...	109	15	4			
Magistrates	...	...	50	0	0			
Police	...	...	59	15	11			
						394	11	3
Printing, stationery, &c.	...	...				31	2	8
Niue Public Library	...	...				7	17	7
Furniture for residency	...	...				0	10	11
Miscellaneous services	...	...				37	10	2
Maintenance of landing-jetty, boats, &c.	...	...				2	5	10
Maintenance of Government buildings	...	...				7	19	5
Maintenance of reservoirs	...	...				0	13	9
Plant and tools, and maintenance of same	...	...				19	12	7
Tufu School, working-expenses	...	...				50	7	2
Sundry disbursements	...	...				0	16	2
Cost of collection of Customs duties in New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1910	...	...				4	10	8
Public-works expenditure, as per Statement C...	...	...				733	1	7
Total expenditure	...	...				£1,290	19	9
<b>Balance in hand, 31st March, 1911—</b>								
Cash	...	...	478	9	10			
Account current, Bank of New Zealand	...	...	303	14	7			
Deposit account, Bank of New Zealand	...	...	1,000	0	0			
						1,782	4	5
						£3,073	4	2

H. CORNWALL,  
Resident Commissioner.

Niue, 15th April, 1911.

## (C.)

## NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Public-works Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March, 1911.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alofi-Liku Road	...	...	5	0	0			
Alofi-Hakupu Road	...	...	4	0	0			
Tuapa Hill Road	...	...	69	1	4			
Peta Hill Road	...	...	6	8	0			
Tuapa Reservoir (additions)	...	...	7	7	3			
Alofi Reservoir (additions)	...	...	8	12	4			
Roadside tanks	...	...	1	0	8			
Technical workshop at Tufu School	...	...	39	6	4			
Medical Officer's residence, and outbuildings	...	...	575	4	10			
Medical Officer's consulting-room, dispensary, &c. (material only)	...	...	14	0	3			
Destruction of noxious weeds	...	...	3	0	7			
						£733	1	7

H. CORNWALL,  
Resident Commissioner.

Niue, 15th April, 1911.

## NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

Statement of Liquor Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1911.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Stock on hand, 1st April, 1910				7	10	0	By Sales	16	12	6
Supplies	9	12	6				Stock on hand, 31st March, 1911	4	13	6
Freight	0	2	0							
Duty	2	10	6							
				12	5	0				
Balance				1	11	0				
				£21	6	0				

*Profit and Loss Account.*

To Stock.. .. .	£	s.	d.	By Balance, 1st April, 1910 .. .. .	£	s.	d.
Profit transferred to Niue Island	4	13	6	Balance, 31st March, 1911 .. .. .	7	10	0
Treasury .. .. .	4	7	6		1	11	0
	£9	1	0		£9	1	0

Niue, 15th April, 1911.

H. CORNWALL,  
Resident Commissioner

## NIUE ISLAND.

*Port of Alofi.—Returns of Imports for the Year ended 31st December, 1910.*

Article.	Whence Imported.	Value.	Total.
Agricultural produce, not otherwise enumerated ..	New Zealand .. ..	£	£
Animals, living—Horses .. .. .	.. .. .	18	12
	Tonga .. .. .	175	193
Apparel and slops .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	431	
	Australia .. ..	39	
	United Kingdom .. ..	1	
	Tonga .. ..	31	
	United States of America .. ..	62	
	Germany .. ..	7	
	German Samoa .. ..	37	
	American Samoa .. ..	1	609
Arms, ammunition, and explosives .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	132	
	Australia .. ..	6	
	German Samoa .. ..	1	
	Tonga .. ..	10	149
Bacon and hams .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	7	
	United Kingdom .. ..	1	8
Bags and sacks .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	198
Beer and stout .. .. .	German Samoa .. ..	..	10
Beverages, non-alcoholic .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	1
Bicycles, and parts of same .. .. .	.. .. .	34	
	Australia .. ..	7	41
Biscuits .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	416	
	Australia .. ..	69	
	United Kingdom .. ..	2	
	Tonga .. ..	1	488
Blue .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	9
Boots and shoes .. .. .	.. .. .	39	
	Australia .. ..	2	
	United Kingdom .. ..	1	
	Tonga .. ..	3	45
Building material, not otherwise enumerated .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	..	11
Butter and cheese .. .. .	.. .. .	66	
	Australia .. ..	1	
	United Kingdom .. ..	1	
	German Samoa .. ..	1	69
Carriages, and parts of same .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	103	
	Rarotonga .. ..	22	
	German Samoa .. ..	13	138
Cement and hydraulic lime .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	35
Confectionery .. .. .	.. .. .	12	
	United Kingdom .. ..	1	13

## NIUE ISLAND—continued.

*Port of Alofi.—Returns of Imports for the Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.*

Article.	Whence Imported.	Value.	Total.
		£	£
Cordage and twine .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	16	18
	Australia .. .. .	2	
Cotton piece-goods .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	1,120	1,346
	Australia .. .. .	173	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	5	
	Tonga .. .. .	14	
	German Samoa .. .. .	34	
Drapery .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	256	485
	Australia .. .. .	75	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	1	
	Tonga .. .. .	17	
	German Samoa .. .. .	120	
	Germany .. .. .	16	
Drugs and chemicals .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	80	95
	United Kingdom .. .. .	13	
	Australia .. .. .	2	
Earthenware and glassware .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	20	23
	Australia .. .. .	3	
Fancy goods and toys .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	31	32
	Australia .. .. .	1	
Fish-hooks and lines .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	64	70
	Australia .. .. .	6	
Fish, preserved .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	356	374
	Australia .. .. .	17	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	1	
Flour .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	83	105
	Australia .. .. .	22	
Fruits, preserved .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	28	33
	Australia .. .. .	1	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	4	
Furniture .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	56	66
	Australia .. .. .	3	
	Tonga .. .. .	7	
Hardware .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	264	300
	Australia .. .. .	33	
	Tonga .. .. .	2	
	German Samoa .. .. .	1	
Hats .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	17	37
	Australia .. .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. .. .	19	
Hosiery .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	1
Instruments— Musical .. .. .	.. .. .	1	4
	Australia .. .. .	2	
	Tonga .. .. .	1	
Scientific .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	5
Iron— Galvanized corrugated .. .. .	.. .. .	458	496
	Australia .. .. .	24	
	Rarotonga .. .. .	14	
Pipes .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	4
Jams .. .. .	.. .. .	13	14
	United Kingdom .. .. .	1	

## NIUE ISLAND—continued.

Port of Alofi.—Returns of Imports for the Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.

Article.	Whence Imported.	Value.	Total.
Machines, sewing .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	£ 48	£
	Australia .. .. .	9	
	Tonga .. .. .	41	
	German Samoa .. .. .	21	119
Matches .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	162	
	Australia .. .. .	14	
	Tonga .. .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. .. .	1	178
Meats—			
Preserved .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	643	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	6	
	German Samoa .. .. .	1	650
Salted .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	48	39
Milk, preserved .. .. .	" .. .. .	1	
	Australia .. .. .	4	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. .. .		54
Nails .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .		36
Oils—			
Kerosene .. .. .	" .. .. .	87	
	Australia .. .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. .. .	2	90
Not otherwise enumerated .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	26	
	Australia .. .. .	3	
	Tonga .. .. .	3	
	German Samoa .. .. .	13	45
Paints and varnish .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	18	
	Australia .. .. .	4	22
Paper .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	63	7
Perfumery .. .. .	" .. .. .	6	
	Australia .. .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. .. .		70
Photographic goods .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	11	1
Pipes, smoking .. .. .	" .. .. .	2	
	Australia .. .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. .. .		14
Potatoes .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	71	5
Provisions, not otherwise enumerated .. .. .	" .. .. .	4	
	Australia .. .. .	6	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	5	
	German Samoa .. .. .		86
Rice .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	114	
	Australia .. .. .	36	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	1	
	Tonga .. .. .	1	152
Saddlery and harness .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	52	
	Tonga .. .. .	6	58
Salt .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	3	
	Australia .. .. .	1	4
Silks .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	24	
	Australia .. .. .	15	39
Soap .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	193	
	Australia .. .. .	5	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	2	
	German Samoa .. .. .	1	201

## NIUE ISLAND—continued.

Port of Alofi.—Returns of Imports for the Year ended 31st December, 1910—continued.

Article.	Whence Imported.	Value.	Total.
Specie .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	£ ..	£ 300
Spirits—			
Brandy .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	2
Gin .. .. .	" .. .. .	1	
	German Samoa .. ..	4	5
Whisky .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	1	
	German Samoa .. ..	6	7
Methylated .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	1
Perfumed .. .. .	" .. .. .	9	
	Australia .. .. .	4	13
Stationery and books .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	52	
	Australia .. .. .	2	
	United Kingdom .. ..	4	58
Sugar .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	60	
	Australia .. .. .	7	
	United Kingdom .. ..	2	69
Tanks, iron .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	27	
	Australia .. .. .	9	36
Tea .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	29	
	United Kingdom .. ..	2	
	German Samoa .. ..	1	32
Timber, sawn, dressed, and undressed .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	351
Tobacco .. .. .	" .. .. .	528	
	Australia .. .. .	71	
	German Samoa .. ..	101	700
Cigars and cigarettes .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	2	
	Australia .. .. .	6	
	German Samoa .. ..	6	14
Tools .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	99	
	Australia .. .. .	5	104
Wine—			
Claret .. .. .	Australia .. .. .	6	
	German Samoa .. ..	1	
	New Caledonia .. ..	5	12
Colonial .. .. .	Australia .. .. .	..	1
Port .. .. .	German Samoa .. ..	..	1
Woodenware .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	..	61
Miscellaneous .. .. .	" .. .. .	5	
	United Kingdom .. ..	2	
	German Samoa .. ..	1	8
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	..	£9,182

## Total Values.

New Zealand .. .. .	£ 7,576
Australia .. .. .	701
United Kingdom .. .. .	61
Rarotonga .. .. .	36
Tonga .. .. .	313
German Samoa .. .. .	404
American Samoa .. .. .	1
United States of America .. .. .	62
Germany .. .. .	23
New Caledonia .. .. .	5

£9,182

H. CORNWALL,  
Resident Commissioner.

Niue, 15th April, 1911.



## NIUE ISLAND.

*Port of Alofi.—Return of Exports for the Year ended 31st December, 1910.*

Article.	Where exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Arrowroot .. .. .	New Zealand ..	..	£ ..	£ 2
Copra .. .. .	.. .. .	395 tons	6,479	
	German Samoa ..	112 ..	1,682	
				8,161
Curios .. .. .	New Zealand ..	..	..	28
Fancy goods .. .. .	.. .. .	..	26	
	Fiji .. .. .	..	12	
	German Samoa ..	..	1	
	American Samoa ..	..	6	
				45
Fungus .. .. .	New Zealand ..	13,658 lb.	228	
	German Samoa ..	2,072 ..	34	
				262
Hats, plaited .. .. .	New Zealand ..	5,693 dozen	2,872	
	Fiji .. .. .	10 ..	7	
	German Samoa ..	10 ..	9	
	American Samoa ..	3 ..	3	
				2,891
Vegetables .. .. .	New Zealand ..	..	..	5
Yams .. .. .	Australia .. ..	22 tons	179	
	German Samoa ..	2 ..	9	
				188
Total Niue produce .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	11,582
<i>Goods re-shipped.</i>				
Apparel and slops .. .. .	German Samoa ..	..	..	15
Bicycles .. .. .	New Zealand ..	..	..	3
Books .. .. .	Australia .. ..	..	..	40
Drapery .. .. .	New Zealand ..	..	33	
	German Samoa ..	..	110	
				143
Fancy goods .. .. .	German Samoa ..	..	..	3
Furniture .. .. .	Australia .. ..	..	..	17
Hardware .. .. .	New Zealand ..	..	..	23
Pipes, smoking .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	1
Saddlery and harness .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	2
Specie .. .. .	Australia .. ..	..	..	383
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	12,212

*Total Values.*

New Zealand .. .. .	£ 9,702
Australia .. .. .	619
Fiji .. .. .	19
German Samoa .. .. .	1,863
American Samoa .. .. .	9
	£12,212

Niue, 15th April, 1911.

H. CORNWALL,  
Resident Commissioner.

No. 25.

Sir,—

3rd August, 1911.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th May last, forwarding your report for the year ended 31st March, 1911, together with Statement of Revenue; Statement of Expenditure; Statement of Liquor Account; Return of Imports for the Year 1910; Return of Exports for the Year 1910.

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

I have, &c.,  
J. CARROLL.

## APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL-TEACHER.

No. 26.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 31st May, 1911.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. W. C. Smith has been appointed to the position of school-teacher at Niue. Mr. Smith's salary will be £250 per annum, with free residence. The engagement to be subject to three months' notice on either side. The expenses of Mr. Smith and family, who leave by the next trip of the "Kereru" proceeding to Niue, will be paid by the New Zealand Government.

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

## APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

No. 27.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 7th March, 1911.

Referring to previous correspondence, I beg to inform you that Dr. Schumacher has been appointed Medical Officer at Niue, at a salary of £400 per annum. The following are the terms of appointment: The engagement is to be for six months, and thereafter to be subject to three months' notice on either side. Salary, £400 per annum and free residence. Expenses of transit to the island will be defrayed by the Islands Administration. Expenses of return to New Zealand to be paid by the Administration if the engagement is terminated by them; and by Dr. Schumacher if the engagement is terminated by him.

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

No. 28.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 26th May, 1911.

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that a grant of £100 per annum will be made towards the expenses of the Medical Officer at Niue out of the amount voted by Parliament for medical expenses in the Islands.

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

## PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF A CERTAIN EXTRACT OF COD-LIVER OIL.

No. 29.

SIR,—

Cook Islands Administration, Wellington, 25th July, 1911.

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a Warrant under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, prohibiting the importation into the Cook Islands of a medical preparation called or known as "Wampole's Extract of Cod-liver Oil," except under conditions.

The Resident Commissioner, Niue.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. CARROLL.

*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (1,500 copies, including illustrations), £45.

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