Month,				Total Engine-running Time.		Monthly Consumption Crude Oil.	Consumption per Hour	
1922.			Gallons.					
April				44	45	228	5.0	
May				58	30	251	4.3	
June				60	0	292	4.8	
July				54	15	259	4.8	
August				50	45	244	4.7	
September				57	30	316	5.3	
October				72	0	345	4.8	
November				72	0	360	5.0	
December	• •	• •		67	45	470	6.9	
	1923	3.			i			
January				64	30	422	6.5	
February				63	30	436	6.8	
March				63	15	420	6.6	

The following is a summary of the traffic handled during the year:-

Traffic handled by Apia Radio, 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923.

Manth	Month,		Forwarded.		Received.		Transmits.	
Month.	ļ	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	
1922.								
April		212	2,103	232	2,286	658	6,503	
May		244	2,725	255	2,659	724	7,325	
June		192	1,911	226	2,116	795	8,319	
July		270	2,908	259	2,601	757	7,136	
August		304	3,428	278	2,856	794	8,021	
September		256	2,808	238	2,210	624	5,972	
October		244	2,642	259	2,721	763	7,140	
November		250	2,488	263	2,653	735	6,621	
December		329	3,102	273	2,489	651	6,579	
1923.								
January		224	2,392	235	2,079	643	5,303	
February		176	1,808	222	1,747	610	5,465	
March		246	2,762	235	2,508	752	7,615	
Totals		2,947	31,077	2,975	28,925	8,606	81,999	

The amount earned by Apia was £3,372 1s. 8d.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A survey of the events of the past year as affecting the agricultural interests of Samoa affords ground for not a little satisfaction, inasmuch as distinct progress has been achieved in several directions, while there has been a steady reaction from the depressed market conditions of the previous year.

COPRA.

Quite the most remarkable feature of the past twelve months has been the extraordinary increase in the copra export, as revealed in the trade statistics supplied by the Customs Department. The advance could hardly have been anticipated in view of the depressed state of the market and the consequent low price received by the producer throughout the first nine months of the year.

Although in the early part of the year values were at their lowest, the Department did everything in its power to encourage the increase of output, both the European Inspectors and the Pulefaatoagas (Native Land Inspectors) bringing all possible influence to bear on the Samoans to clear their plantations of fallen nuts and to cut the copra. Nevertheless, much of the crop goes to waste through nuts being left to rot on the ground.

In order to further increase the export of copra to any considerable extent it is necessary to (1) increase the number of coconut palms, and (2) ensure that that part of the crop which is now wasted shall be utilized.

As regards (1), the Department is closely concerning itself with the encouragement of new cultivations (as far as is consistent with the duty required from the Samoans of keeping their lands clean) with very gratifying results, as will be seen from the figures as to new plantings contained in the accompanying table. As to (2), the Inspectors—Native and European—endeavour to impress on the Samoans the desirability of removing all fallen nuts from their plantations. This is also necessary to ensure clean cultivation, for if the nuts are allowed to remain where they fall they take root and grow, choking up the neighbouring palms, with the result that the trees affected by this negligence do not bear as they should, or at all.