

1932.

## NEW ZEALAND.

COOK AND OTHER ISLANDS.

[In continuation of Parliamentary Paper A.-3, 1931.]

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

MEMORANDUM.

Cook Islands Department, Wellington, 20th October, 1932.

MORE interest than usual attaches to the annual review of the Cook Islands Administration owing to the report of the National Expenditure Commission. After juxtaposing the bald figures of expenditure for the two periods 1914-15 and 1930-31 as £5,063 and £27,273 respectively, and stating that the grant from the New Zealand Treasury in 1931-32 was £21,633, the Commission proceeds to recommend:—

That immediate steps be taken to reduce the cost of administration, the increase in which (presumably between 1914-15 and 1930-31) it deems to be out of all proportion. To this end the Commission recommends—

- (a) That the Department be amalgamated with that of External Affairs under one Permanent Head; and
- (b) That the grants from the New Zealand Treasury to the Cook Islands and Niue Administrations be reduced to £10,000, special mention being made of a reduction in the expenditure on education.

The savings estimated (in the 1932-33 appropriations) are £11,000 and such further economies as may result from the proposed amalgamation.

The question of the m.v. "Maui Pomare" is dealt with separately by the Commission.

It may be inferred from the Commission's findings that it considers the time ripe for casting more responsibility for administrative and humanitarian services on the local Treasuries, and that it assumes a capacity in the latter to carry these effectively.

An effort in the direction of easing the burden on the Consolidated Fund has, for some years past, been made, and reductions in appropriations for services in the Cook Islands have been effected as under :—

		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33 (Estimates).
		£	£	£
Cook Islands (including Niue)	..	28,024	23,852	19,500
M.v. "Maui Pomare"	..	30,000	27,000	27,000
Totals	..	58,024	50,852	46,500

The policy of New Zealand in the administration of the islands of the Cook Group was from the inception modelled on that of Native Affairs here; and their system of government, the sanitary regulations, and method of determining land-titles were based on New Zealand's experience of the Maori branch of the Polynesian race.

During the period from 1919-20 onwards there was a great expansion in the public services of the islands, especially in regard to education and health, the development of the island fruit trade, and postal and wireless facilities. In addition to administrative charges and salaries, large capital expenditure was devoted to the construction of schools, hospital buildings, wharves, and landing facilities, wireless stations, roads, and the accommodation of officers.

The great distance of these islands from New Zealand, their comparative isolation, and the difficulties of inter-communication among them have necessitated transplanting to them a larger measure of services than would be required in, say, a county or district on the mainland of New Zealand itself.

The cost to the New Zealand Treasury in 1931–32 (apart from the m.v. “Maui Pomare”) was £23,852 for services rendered to 15,200 of its population, or £1 11s. 46d. per head, analysed as follows :—

				Per Head.		
				£	s.	d.
Education	..	..	..	0	12	9·3
Medical and health	..	..	..	0	7	9·0
Other services	..	..	..	0	10	10·3
				<hr/> £1 11 4·6 <hr/>		

This compares more than favourably with many administrative areas in New Zealand, whether the services of the General Government or of local bodies are taken into consideration.

The total expenditure by the State on education in New Zealand for 1931–32 was £3,409,877, equal to £2 5s. 1d. per head of mean population, or nearly four times as much as that in the Cook Group, and on medical and health services 14s. 7d. per head, or nearly twice as much as that in the Cook Group.

The costs of services may be reviewed in detail as items in the expenditure from the New Zealand Consolidated Fund. These services, it may be said, appreciate in importance and value when regarded in relation to British influence in the Pacific Ocean and New Zealand's position of trust and guardianship over a considerable section of the aboriginal Polynesian race. It would not have been regarded as extravagant if Government budget costs had been two or three times as high as they have actually reached, provided the results of New Zealand's civilizing mission, judged by all standards, were satisfactory. These have been reviewed from time to time in the annual reports of the Administration, and have shown that whether in the statistics relating to the physical, social, and moral welfare, or in observations dealing with the happiness and contentment of the population, or even in the figures which recount exports and imports or tabulate revenues and expenditures, New Zealand has achieved an outstanding success in the administration of affairs in the Cook Group.

#### MEDICAL SERVICES.

When the Cook Islands were annexed by the Seddon Government in 1900 “in the interests of the Native people,” the Native population was regarded as a dying race. Its numbers (excluding Niue) were estimated to have decreased from fourteen thousand in 1823 to less than eight thousand in 1900. A heavy infantile mortality and tropical and imported diseases took a terrible toll of life. Not only have the ravages of these afflictions been arrested, but modern scientific methods, the spread of education, improved hygiene, the provision of a hospital and of efficient medical and nursing staffs have turned the tide, so that at the end of the last financial year the Department was able to announce that the population is now increasing at the rate of 20 per thousand per annum.

The medical services in the Cook Islands and Niue have cost as follows in the twelve years between 1919–20 and 1931–32 :—

Year.	Cook Islands.	Niue.	Total.	Proportion due to Lepers.
1919–20 .. ..	1,300	1,850	3,150	..
1920–21 .. ..	1,500	1,950	3,450	..
1921–22 .. ..	2,500	950	3,450	..
1922–23 .. ..	2,450	960	3,410	..
1923–24 .. ..	1,475	950	2,425	..
1924–25 .. ..	2,475	1,600	4,075	..
1925–26 .. ..	2,565	900	3,465	..
1926–27 .. ..	8,638	900	9,538	6,500
1927–28 .. ..	6,767	1,950	8,717	5,200
1928–29 .. ..	10,377	1,150	11,527	7,501
1929–30 .. ..	5,939	950	6,889	3,059
1930–31 .. ..	5,667	1,200	6,867	2,897
1931–32 .. ..	4,735	1,220	5,955	2,150

One-fourth of the grant from the New Zealand Consolidated Fund for the year 1931–32 was devoted to medical work. It represents an expenditure of 7s. 9d. per head of the population, compared with 14s. 7d. per head for New Zealand (exclusive of the islands).

There is a hospital at Rarotonga with a medical officer and a nurse, assisted by a small Native staff. A nurse is stationed at Aitutaki, and a part-time nurse at Mangaia. There is also a hospital with a medical officer and nurse and a small Native staff at Niue. The medical staff at Rarotonga was reduced to one as the result of Government economies effected early in 1931. It is acknowledged that a grave risk was taken in reducing the medical staff at Rarotonga to one medical officer. During the current year the staff has been reinforced by two Native medical practitioners, trained at the Central School of Tropical Medicine, Fiji.

It will be seen that an important item in the medical budget is the service of the lepers, which began in 1926–27. The cost includes £6,140 for the erection of hospital and housing accommodation and facilities at Makogai Leper Station, Fiji, and £6,750 for the collection and removal of lepers from the extended area of the Cook Group.

Ninety-two Cook Islands lepers have been admitted to the Makogai Leper Station, and further cases are now awaiting removal thereto. Thirty-two have since been cured and returned to their island homes.

The story of the establishment of this service and of the part taken therein personally by the late Sir Maui Pomare, my lamented predecessor, in arresting the spread of leprosy by segregation of cases at Makogai, Fiji, and in organizing curative treatment which has resulted in the restoration to health of a large percentage of cases has yet to be told: it must be placed to the credit of Pomare's memory and renown, and, through him, to the justification of New Zealand's disinterested expenditure during a period when she could afford it. If the measures taken in the last six years prove successful this item may be regarded as a decreasing one, but cannot be suddenly curtailed 50 per cent. in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission.

Related to the problem of health in the islands is the provision of preventive measures, which fall into three classes—

- (a) The education of Natives at medical schools in New Zealand and Fiji;
- (b) Ground sanitation calculated to minimize the spread of diseases from soil-pollution, notably hookworm; and
- (c) The provision of adequate supplies of good water.

Items must therefore be maintained in the Budget for social services to cover these, supplementary to provision from the local Treasuries. The Rockefeller Foundation is assisting liberally with a scheme for ground sanitation, advantage of which has to be taken during even this period of depression.

#### EDUCATION.

Prior to 1915 Native education in the islands was almost entirely in the hands of the missionaries. It is true that the first Government school was established at Niue in 1911 under a European teacher. Rarotonga did not establish such a school until 1915. The cost to the New Zealand Treasury in 1915 was £373. In 1931–32, thirty Government and Mission schools had been established with a roll attendance of 2,887 pupils under fourteen European teachers and fifty-two Native Government teachers, and a number of Mission teachers.

The cost to the New Zealand Treasury for the financial year ended 31st March, 1932, was £9,732, or 12s. 9½d. per head of the population, or £3 7s. 5d. per head of the number receiving education. This may be compared with costs on the New Zealand mainland as follows:—

Cost of 8,133 pupils attending the Native schools (see Year-book)	1930–31	£99,101, or £12 3s. 8d. per head.
Cost of 227,165 pupils attending the primary schools (including Native schools)		£2,636,520, or £11 12s. 1d. per head.
Total cost of education		£4,101,933, or £2 15s. per head of population.

On these figures the New Zealand taxpayer cannot complain that the white man's burden in these islands is out of all proportion to what he bears in respect of the children of his own race or of that branch of the Polynesian race with which he has been more closely associated in New Zealand. Compared with 1911 or 1915, and taking percentages which are the gauges of investigating Committees, education costs have certainly appreciated in seventeen years. But if in 1911 there was only one Government school in Niue and in 1915 one at Rarotonga—that is, if New Zealand only then entered upon its self-imposed task of adapting the polity of isolated, backward Polynesian tribes to the discipline and standards of the most advanced Western culture—the addition of half a dozen such schools in later years might well have been characterized as an increase out of all proportion.

European teachers in the schools of the Group are paid scale salaries as in New Zealand schools, with the necessary addition of tropical allowances. They are assisted by Native teachers, and in respect of the salaries of the latter no charge of extravagance can possibly be made. The range of the salaries of these Native teachers is as follows:—

£	£	£
3 at 12 per annum	4 at 25 per annum	2 at 30 per annum
5 „ 35 „	5 „ 40 „	1 „ 45 „
3 „ 50 „	3 „ 55 „	5 „ 60 „
4 „ 65 „	2 „ 70 „	1 „ 80 „
2 „ 85 „	1 „ 90 „	1 „ 95 „
1 „ 100 „	2 „ 110 „	2 „ 120 „
1 „ 125 „	1 „ 135 „	2 „ 150 „

The average number of pupils per teacher in the Cook Islands schools is forty-four, which is considerably higher than the average number in New Zealand schools.

Striking examples may be found of the difficulties that are experienced in providing educational facilities for the increasing population, and the following extract from a report of a head teacher is quoted:—

“The present accommodation is also absolutely inadequate. Classes 3 and 4—103 children—are crammed into one Native class-room, one teacher teaching against the other. Classes 2A and 2B—96 children—are in a similar position. The increase in roll is by no means a temporary one. Between now and the end of 1932 there will be at least sixty children ready for school. The roll number next year will be in the vicinity of four hundred. There are at present about seventy children without desks. Some of the pupils are actually writing on the desk-tops.”

The school to which this refers is staffed with one European head-teacher (salary, £281), one European assistant (salary, £128), and seven Native teachers with salaries ranging from £30 to £90 per annum.

New Zealand cannot now shirk the most important, the most far-reaching in implication and effect, the gravest task that any representative of white civilization can undertake in respect of a Native community. Experts may differ as to the method or standard or degree of education that should be aimed at. Governments may debate the wisdom of a "white collar" education or the safe extent of "English" in the curriculum. For good or for ill, the missionaries and the seamen, the traders and the tourists, and the officers of the Government have brought the complicated problems of the great world to the reefs and atolls and to the beaches and palm-groves of the South Sea Islands, and their culture, with all its unrest and stirrings, its trials and tribulations, cannot now be barred by any device of man. To deny a sufficient education to the Polynesian tribes in these islands would not be humane: it would not be manly or sportsmanlike: it would not be worthy of decent British traditions. The Polynesian must be given a sporting chance to understand the world into which he has been projected and to fill his part therein efficiently; and civilization has not yet devised any better method than the patient impressing of itself upon the mentality of subject peoples and the demonstration in manifold experience of what it demands in order that they may attain ease, confidence, and comfort in the new environment it weaves around them.

THE M.V. "MAUI POMARE."

Prior to 1925 there had been pressing demands for improved shipping facilities between the islands and New Zealand. A Commission appointed in 1920, comprising Messrs. George (now Sir George) Elliott, W. R. Pearson, and Thomas Wilson, stated, "The remedy is obvious: either the New Zealand Government should make equitable arrangements for a direct Samoan service or purchase suitable ships themselves." The Auckland Chamber of Commerce in 1921 urged the Government to provide a subsidized or other improved steamship service; South Island Chambers of Commerce urged the Government to arrange for a direct steamer service from the islands to southern ports. Meantime the mandated territory of Western Samoa and the Island of Niue demanded an outlet for their fruit trade and better facilities for trading with New Zealand. Although every endeavour was made from time to time to induce private enterprise to cater for the trade, and public tenders for a satisfactory service were invited, no improvement was effected. The old "Hinemoa" was taken over and reconditioned, and from 1925 until 1928 she ran the Government service between Niue and Auckland, and by arrangement with New Zealand merchants made periodical calls at Norfolk Island. She rendered an indispensable service in removing lepers from the Cook Islands, Niue, and Samoa, and also from New Zealand, to Makogai, Fiji, a service which without the Government vessel would have been an extremely difficult and costly one to carry out. Prior to the Government taking over the Niue service in 1925, the sum of £3,866 was spent on it in one year for relief ships and subsidy.

The expenditure on the "Hinemoa" in the vote for the Cook Islands Administration was as follows:—

—	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£
Working-expenses..	14,136	22,140	20,344	7,288
Credits in aid ..	12,672	12,240	13,828	3,891

The "Hinemoa," on account of her build, was unsuitable for fruit-carrying, and the Government of the day determined to replace her with a vessel fitted with insulated holds for the purpose of carrying on the service between Samoa and Niue and New Zealand. It was thus that the m.v. "Maui Pomare" was acquired by the Government of New Zealand. She was launched on the 29th September, 1927; arrived in Wellington 1st June, 1928; and entered into service on the 26th of the latter month. The cost of the vessel was provided by the Consolidated Fund and divided between the Cook Islands Administration and Samoa; the taxpayer has already paid the capital cost.

Experience showed that extensive structural alterations were necessary to make the vessel efficient for the Samoa-Niue-New Zealand service, and during the 1930-31 financial year these alterations cost £9,563 and necessitated the lie-up of the vessel for nearly five months and the loss of revenue. The banana trade has, in common with other trades, suffered from the depression, but more particularly because of importations from Fiji and Tonga. Decreases in quantities shipped from Niue were registered on account of hurricanes, and from Samoa owing to various causes.

The losses in the running expenses of the vessel since the inception (the figures are taken from audited accounts) have been as under:—

Year ended	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Excess.	
			Profit.	Loss.
	£	£	£	£
31st March, 1929 ..	20,479	20,491	12	..
31st March, 1930 ..	30,400	25,150	..	5,244
31st March, 1931 ..	28,792	14,177	..	14,615*
31st March, 1932 ..	26,012	23,182	..	2,830

\* Structural alterations cost £9,563 and vessel was laid up, not earning revenue for nearly five months.

Had full freights of bananas been maintained after alterations and improvements had been made to the vessel the New Zealand taxpayer would have had no grounds for condemnation of the service.

The Government, upon reviewing all the circumstances, has decided to maintain the vessel in the Samoa-Niue-New Zealand service, but has transferred the management thereof to the Samoan Administration. It has also found it advisable to detach Niue (which is geographically much nearer to Samoa than to any of the Cook Islands) from the Cook Islands Administration and to attach it to Western Samoa under the Department of External Affairs. The “Maui Pomare” has never served any other of the Cook Islands.

TRADE BETWEEN COOK ISLANDS (INCLUDING NIUE) AND NEW ZEALAND.

If the figures of commerce are to be taken as the criteria of successful colonization, the following, which shows the trade in the ten years ended 31st December, 1931, may be of interest :—

Year.	Niue.			Rarotonga.			Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1922 ..	13,188	14,938	28,126	93,386	102,906	196,292	106,574	117,844
1923 ..	14,737	12,960	27,697	93,756	91,128	184,884	108,493	104,088
1924 ..	14,169	14,603	28,772	101,727	108,352	210,079	115,896	122,955
1925 ..	14,953	17,320	32,273	91,504	95,362	186,868	106,459	112,682
1926 ..	14,105	17,655	31,760	95,531	101,752	197,283	109,636	119,407
1927 ..	10,896	14,290	25,186	87,773	99,106	186,879	98,669	113,396
1928 ..	14,403	16,347	30,750	81,511	96,470	177,981	95,914	112,817
1929 ..	14,688	13,449	28,137	73,565	93,066	166,631	88,253	106,515
1930 ..	14,863	13,323	28,186	69,976	85,956	155,932	84,839	99,279
1931 ..	8,958	5,186	14,144	49,223	66,932	116,155	58,181	72,118
Total ..	134,960	140,071	275,031	837,954	941,030	1,778,984	972,914	1,081,101

These figures reveal the effects of the depression in inward and outward trade. The inhabitants of the islands cannot purchase more of the foodstuffs or clothing and other articles that New Zealand can supply unless they can pay for the same with the bananas, tomatoes, and oranges they grow, or with the copra they ship to the other end of the world. In regard to citrus fruits, they have been very considerably displaced in the New Zealand market by importations from Australia and California, as the following figures show :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Australia (including Norfolk Island) ..	5,101,900	3,376,113	6,405,305	11,156,620
United States of America .. ..	2,409,666	4,162,990	2,798,658	2,490,466
Cook Islands .. ..	7,881,699	6,376,273	7,696,066	3,336,439

There may be another road to economy through proper exploitation of the abundant resources of islands, only a few days' steam away from New Zealand—islands forming part of the Dominion of New Zealand for the welfare of which she is responsible, and to the service of the inhabitants of which she makes annual contributions. To the extent that these resources and trades are developed and safeguarded, so will island revenues appreciate and island treasuries assume more and more of the responsibilities and costs of administration and public services.

A. T. NGATA,  
Minister for the Cook Islands.

REPORT OF COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

RAROTONGA.

FINANCE.

In view of the precarious financial position and the consequent uncertainty as to whether estimated revenue would materialize, the utmost economy was exercised during the year, and expenditure was cut down to a bare minimum, with the result that the financial year ended with a credit balance of £2,311 12s. 6d. Receipts amounted to £43,555 7s., and payments to £41,517 5s. 5d. Income included grants from New Zealand Government amounting to £17,464 to assist in carrying out such services as medical and education in accordance with the promise made to the inhabitants of these islands at the time of annexation, the total cost of which is beyond the resources of the local Administration.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, and Balance-sheet, are printed on pages 19, 20 herein, Appendix A.

The Balance-sheet takes into account the value (after writing off depreciation, £2,241 11s.) of all Administration assets in the Group as at 31st March, 1932, and all liabilities, and shows an excess of assets amounting to £80,576 0s. 9d.

TRADE.

For the year ended 31st December, 1931, the value of exports was £79,945 (1930, £109,438), and of imports £69,260 (1930, £103,468), showing an excess of exports of £10,685. For details of imports and exports for the year, see Appendix E, pages 23-29.

The following table shows how acutely the Cook Islands are suffering through the general trade depression :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Value.
	£	£	£
1920 .. .. .	177,911	94,697	272,608
1925 .. .. .	130,609	151,939	282,548
1926 .. .. .	134,473	138,588	273,061
1927 .. .. .	116,606	138,357	254,963
1928 .. .. .	117,639	133,051	250,690
1929 .. .. .	106,835	124,486	231,321
1930 .. .. .	103,468	109,438	212,906
1931 .. .. .	69,260	79,945	149,205

Compared with 1930, exports decreased by £29,493, and imports by £34,208. The latest figures are the lowest (with the exception of the year 1915) for over twenty years. This serious shrinkage is due to the extremely low price of copra (producers receiving only  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound) ; to the poor price of fruit throughout the period ; to the short orange season in the Group islands owing to the early withdrawal of the usual cargo steamer from New Zealand (which, incidentally, caused a heavy loss of tomatoes at Rarotonga) ; and to the general trade depression.

The orange season was a disastrous one for Cook Islands producers. This was occasioned to a large extent by the swamping of the New Zealand markets with Australian oranges, which are admitted duty free. The following table shows how Australian imports have increased within recent years : 1929, 4,076,868 lb. ; 1930, 8,111,000 lb. ; 1931, 11,305,000 lb.

Cook Islands producers are still earnestly appealing to the New Zealand Government for protection against the heavy importations of citrus fruits from sources outside the Dominion's territories. With adequate protection and suitable shipping facilities, New Zealand's island possessions are quite able to provide all the Dominion's requirements of citrus fruits, bananas, tomatoes, and orange-juice.

At the present time bananas in the New Zealand markets are at a very low price owing to competition from Fiji, Samoa, Niue, Tonga, Tahiti, and Norfolk Island.

The following figures show the decline of value of copra exported from the Cook Islands during the years 1928 to 1931 :—

	Tons exported.	Total Value.
		£
1928 .. .. .	1,770	33,071
1929 .. .. .	2,020	28,648
1930 .. .. .	2,143	23,478
1931 .. .. .	1,546	11,677

The following comparative table shows the exports of main products for the last seven years :—

		1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Citrus fruits	(Cases)	94,773	169,668	123,021	142,315	106,187	128,196	82,740
Bananas	"	85,451	30,766	45,470	47,410	51,026	53,493	55,769
Tomatoes	"	61,064	72,087	41,080	51,955	52,685	30,263	34,750
Copra	(Tons)	2,440	1,245	1,676	1,770	2,020	2,143	1,546

### SHIPPING.

Overseas shipping at the port of Avarua, Rarotonga, comprised a total of thirty-six vessels, twenty-six being the San Francisco mail steamer, four the Union Steamship Company's fruit steamer from Auckland, and six miscellaneous.

### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

With only one medical officer stationed in the Group, no visits have been made to the islands of the Northern Group. The last visit to these islands was made in October, 1930.

Three short visits to the Lower Group islands were possible, but on each occasion the few hours that the Doctor could remain ashore were quite insufficient to enable him to carry out any effective medical work. Fortunately, with the exception of Rarotonga, health conditions throughout the Group have apparently remained satisfactory.

*Native Medical Practitioners.*—Two Native medical practitioners—viz., Takao Tinirau and Tau Cowan—returned to Rarotonga in February after completing a four year's course at the Fiji Medical School.

*Increase in Population.*—From statistical records it appears that since the last census in April, 1926, when the population of the Cook Islands (excluding Niue) was shown as 10,081, there has been to the 31st March, 1932, a natural increase of 1,100 in the Native population, which must be considered as highly satisfactory.

### RAROTONGA.

*Typhoid.*—In Rarotonga the period was marked by an epidemic of typhoid, followed later by an outbreak of influenza.

*Gastric Influenza*, chiefly confined to the young, broke out in the latter weeks of July, and continued throughout August and September.

*Filarial* manifestations of one kind or another are always with us and constitute a majority of the minor operations performed in and out of hospital.

*Acute Rheumatism* with occasional cardiac complications has come under notice, and has caused some deaths. Particularly was this incidence marked during the rainy season.

*Tuberculosis.*—This disease is not by any means under control, as the figures will show. For the year sixteen females and twenty-nine males came under notice at the out-patients department, while thirty-one others have been received into hospital for treatment.

*Paratyphoid.*—In February this year two cases were early recognized and brought into hospital. No other cases have occurred.

*Yaws.*—Occasional cases are seen in the early tertiary stage and bicrool or N.A.B. is given with most beneficial results.

*Venereal* disease is present, but I have yet not been able to gauge its incidence.

*The Infantile Death-rate* is high. This will receive close attention during the coming year.

*Leprosy.*—The cases in the Group are seven in number, which have come under observation since all known lepers were removed to Makogai Central Leper Asylum in 1927.

*Public Hospital.*—In-patients Department: Total cases admitted, 195; major operations, 12; minor operations, 87; general anaesthesia, 21. Out-patients Department: Total attendances, 10,635; total visits, 447; total confinements, 85; T.A.B. injections, 236; bicrool injections, 1,077; anti-tetanic injections, 15; N.A.B. injections, 108; minor operations, 114; other injections, 80.

*Dental Department.*—New patients, 337; re-examinations, 1,500; fillings, 1,916; extractions, 969; Ag. No. 3 treatment, 211; cleaning and scaling, 1,298; miscellaneous, 1,047: a total of 5,450 operations.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the births and deaths in each island of the Group for the year :—

Name of Island.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Rarotonga .. ..	102	111	49	31	25
Aitutaki .. ..	48	40	14	9	16
Mangaia .. ..	28	27	15	15	9
Atiu .. ..	23	18	10	9	5
Mauke .. ..	5	4	2	1	8
Mitiaro .. ..	4	6	..	2	2
Manihiki .. ..	10	3	1	1	4
Rakahanga .. ..	5	5	1	8	1
Penrhyn .. ..	9	6	1	5	2
Pukapuka .. ..	15	19	12	8	2
Palmerston .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	249	239	105	89	74

Of the deaths recorded fifty-one were under the age of one year, as compared with thirty-eight last year.

## MIGRATION.

The following returns show the migration to and from Rarotonga for the period 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932 :—

*Arrivals.*—Europeans : 91 males, 50 females. Natives : 54 males, 39 females.

*Departures.*—Europeans : 77 males, 45 females. Natives : 30 males, 35 females.

## EDUCATION.

There are eighteen schools in the Cook Islands, eleven being in Rarotonga and the Lower Group Islands, and seven in the Northern Group. Roll numbers total 2,139, as follows : Rarotonga and Lower Group, 1,774; with average attendance of 1,583. Northern Group, 365; with average attendance of 310.

Last year's report sets out the more important work being undertaken in education in these islands. Satisfactory progress is being made in all schools.

The 1931 hurricane, which swept the island of Aitutaki, destroyed many of the food crops. The whole island set to work on an extensive campaign of replanting essential food-supplies, and the school was closed for some time to allow the children to assist in the work.

*Elementary Woodwork.*—This subject receives attention in all the schools, and a good deal of useful work has been done. General upkeep of school furniture and repair work occupies a good deal of the time. All kinds of school furniture have been mended, while new desks, seats, wall and gymnastic apparatus have been made.

*Schools.*—The local schools were visited during the year by the Education officer. Native teachers were doing satisfactory work and earnestly carrying out their school duties. The headmasters maintained efficient organization and management, while the order and discipline in each school are good.

*Curriculum.*—Throughout the year regular instruction has been given in all school subjects. Special classes in agriculture were held weekly for all teachers and student teachers on the island. Senior pupils, too, were allowed to attend these classes. This instruction is given by the Director of Agriculture.

*Buildings and Equipment.*—The Public Works Department has kept the buildings in good repair. All necessary school supplies have been forwarded regularly to schools throughout the Group.

*Native Teachers.*—In all schools the work of Native teachers is supervised with care, and every assistance is given where difficulties arise. In order to develop better results in the art of practical teaching, classes for Native teachers are held regularly by the European teachers.

*Student Teachers.*—These receive a special training and are chosen from the brightest and most promising pupils attending the schools. The programme of work involves all school subjects as well as instruction in the methods of teaching. Demonstration lessons are given by European teachers, and students are allowed to take a class for lessons that have been thoroughly prepared beforehand.

*Dental.*—Pupils continue to receive dental treatment. All children attending the Avarua School have passed through the hands of the dental nurse, who is now examining and treating pupils belonging to the outlying schools.

*Medical.*—The Chief Medical Officer has inspected the following schools : Mauke, Mitiaro, Atiu, Aitutaki, Ngatangia, and Titikaveka, and reports that, except for minor troubles, the general health of the children is good.



## PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the financial position, no public works of any importance were undertaken during the year.

Government buildings and properties have been kept in a good state of repair.

*Roads.*—The road gang has been kept up to strength and fully employed in general maintenance and repairs to the main road round the island.

*Bridges.*—Plans and specifications were drawn for two new bridges to replace wooden structures. These await more financial times for completion.

*Water-supply.*—All supply systems of the various villages have been maintained in good order. There were no serious breaks during the year.

*Reef Passages.*—In the island of Mangaia further improvements have been made to the reef passages at Oneroa and Atuakoro. In Mauke the main passage at Taunganui has been widened and deepened, and the subsidiary passage at Angataura has been improved.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## RAROTONGA.

*Planting Statistics.*—Planting statistics for the year show noticeable increases in the planting of bananas, tomatoes, and citrus trees. All domestic crops—*e.g.*, yams, kumara, taro, &c.—have been heavily planted.

More use is being made of cover crops, and growers are also realizing the benefits to be gained from the crop rotation and the use of fertilizers.

Growers suffered heavy losses of tomatoes with overmature fruit owing to the cancellation of one trip of the cargo vessel, and its early withdrawal from the service.

*Citrus.*—It is satisfactory to note that a great deal of interest has been displayed on the part of growers in the establishment of new varieties. Improved varieties of trees have been introduced from California and New Zealand, besides a large number of propagated trees from the Experimental Nursery. A number of growers, with the assistance of the Department, have undertaken the propagation of their own trees. The Department offers every encouragement in this direction. Large numbers of Rough Lemon stock have been planted out in nursery rows, and the budding of same is already in progress. Grapefruit has also received considerable attention. During the season growers were able to dispose of large quantities of oranges to the Rarotonga Pure Food Products Co. for the purpose of making concentrated orange-juice for the New Zealand markets. This juice has been very favourably commented on in New Zealand, and is in good demand.

*Monthly Notes.*—The "Monthly Notes" have been regularly compiled and distributed to growers. The following subjects have been dealt with during the year: April: Citrus Outlook in the Cook Islands. May: Picking, curing, and packing Lemons. June: Bananas; Citrus Diseases; Tomatoes. July: Propagation of Citrus Trees; Tomatoes. August: Propagation of Citrus trees—*continued*. September: Tobacco Cultivation. October: Tobacco Cultivation—*continued*. November: Sweet Potato Storage Trials; Improper packing; Sorting of Tomatoes. December: Fruit Regulations. January: Copra. February: Banana-cultivation. March: Citrus culture; Budding Operation.

## PACKING-SHEDS AND FRUIT-INSPECTION.

Work has been satisfactorily carried out in the district packing-sheds. The installation of the second set of grading machinery in the Arorangi district shed was of great assistance, as this shed handled half the total shipment of oranges for the season. The floors of all the district packing-sheds have been concreted and the roofs painted.

*Regulations.*—The amendments to the Fruit Regulations, prohibiting the export of oranges of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, and tomatoes under 2 in. in diameter, gave satisfactory results.

*Prosecutions.*—Eighteen persons were prosecuted in the High Court for breaches of Fruit Regulations. Prosecutions in this respect are on the downward trend.

*Parasites.*—Reports from Aitutaki indicate that good results continue to be obtained from the use of citrus scale parasites (Chalcid flies).

*Citrus Experiments.*—A series of experiments in connection with the keeping-qualities of oranges were carried out during the season. Oranges were subjected to immersion in borax, bicarbonate of soda, formalin, salt water, and fresh water. The results were conclusively in favour of borax-treated fruit. Salt water proved to have disastrous effects. Further experiments, concentrating on the borax treatment, will be carried out during this coming season.

## EXPERIMENTAL NURSERY.

All sections of the nursery are now planted with bananas.

The citrus trees are bearing good crops of fruit. A number have been attended to for various diseases. Several affected with Folioecellosis (mottled leaf) have been trenched, heavily manured, and have responded well to the treatment. All trees have been pruned, and sprayed where necessary. Grapefruit and mandarins were forwarded to New Zealand during the season, and

realized fair prices. With the added interest taken by growers to plant European varieties of citrus trees, a large seed-bed was prepared and Rough Lemon seeds sown. Two thousand seedlings have been planted out in the nursery for propagation purposes, and 1,100 distributed to growers who have prepared their own nursery-beds. A large amount of bud wood of approved varieties has also been supplied to growers, following practical advice given them in budding operations. Demonstrations in all branches of citriculture have been given to growers at the nursery. The propagation of suitable citrus varieties is an important activity, and is one of the principal reasons for the establishment of the Experimental Nursery. Since 1914, varieties have been imported from Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, California, and Florida. Since coming into bearing and maturity these have been carefully watched, and out of all the kinds planted for testing, forty-nine in all, only Valencia Late and Washington Navels have proved of outstanding commercial value. These varieties are meaty and solid, and stand handling and shipping better than the local native seedlings. Siletta and Mediterranean Sweet are also promising. Marsh Seedless grapefruit, Thorney and Beauty mandarins, and Tahitian and Persian limes, have also proved their suitability for our requirements.

Mango seedlings were inarched and freely distributed. A consignment of plants was shipped to the Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, and arrived in good order. The authorities in New South Wales reciprocated with a consignment of Pecan nut-trees which have been established on the nursery, and which are doing well.

Tung-oil trees (*Aleurites Fordii*) came to hand from New Zealand, and those planted at a slightly higher elevation are doing well.

West African Oil palms (*Blaeis guinesnis*) have now commenced to bear fruit. These palms have been established for seven years, and have always appeared to be slow growing.

The annatto trees are growing fast, and steadily bearing heavier crops. Two consignments of seed were forwarded to New Zealand during the year. Good crops should be returned when the trees attain full bearing stage.

Three lots of nutmeg seed were received from Ceylon. The first two packages failed to germinate, but the third, containing fresh seed, show signs of germination.

Twelve plants each of nutmeg, cloves, and pepper came to hand from Ceylon. All the peppers survived, but only five nutmeg and two clove plants are at present established.

Of the 212 Macadamia nuts received from Queensland, 117 have germinated. Lower and Northern Group islands have had all their requirements fulfilled.

School agricultural classes continue to be held regularly, and a section of the nursery was allotted to the boys for practical work.

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Much attention has been devoted to the eradication of noxious weeds on the island, and regular monthly visits have been paid to all parts of the island with satisfactory results.

*Elephant's Foot*.—This weed has been successfully checked in many places. Experiments for its eradication were carried out with sodium chlorate, and results to date have been very satisfactory.

*Prosecutions*.—Sixty persons were prosecuted in the High Court for breaches of the Noxious Weeds Regulations.

#### HIGH COURT.

##### RAROTONGA.

*Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction*.—In Rarotonga for the year ended 31st March, 1932, the High Court dealt with 1,307 cases for criminal offences and breaches of regulations and local Ordinances, and eighty civil cases.

##### LOWER GROUP AND NORTHERN ISLANDS.

In the Lower Group and Northern Islands the Resident Agents, who are Commissioners of the High Court with limited jurisdiction, held regular sittings. The Chief Judge visited the Lower Group Islands and disposed of all cases which were exclusively within the jurisdiction of a Judge.

#### NATIVE LAND COURT.

The Court held sittings at Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro, Mauke, and Mangaia. At Aitutaki the disputed succession to the Ariki title of Te Urukura was determined by the Court.

During the year a survey of the coast-lines of the islands of Penrhyn and Manihiki was completed.

#### POST OFFICE.

*Offices*.—The office at Atiu (closed on 24th November, 1930, except for mails) was reopened in all branches on 9th May last. All other offices in the Group have remained open during the year for the transaction of business in accordance with the status of each.

*Savings-bank*.—The year's work in connection with the savings-bank is summarized as follows: Deposits, £13,932 1s. 3d.; withdrawals, £14,628 6s. 1d. There is an excess of withdrawals over deposits for the year of £696 4s. 10d. (1930–31: Withdrawals exceeded deposits by £3,205 3s. 4d.) There are 1,171 depositors in the Rarotonga Savings-bank district. The total amount at credit at the 31st March (including interest for the year) is £22,470 9s. This amount is greater by £132 13s. 1d. than the amount brought forward from the preceding year—*i.e.*, at credit on the 1st April, 1931.

*Money-orders.*—Number of orders paid, 272 ; amount, £5,025 13s. 1d. Number of orders issued, 747 ; amount, £12,060 18s. 3d. ; commission, £151 15s. 5d.

*Stamps.*—A new series of stamps has been issued comprising the following denominations :  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. Stamp sales (exclusive of stamps sold in the Group for High Court purposes) amounted to £1,332 15s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

*Telephones.*—The telephone service has been well maintained during the year. Mechanical faults which have developed and line troubles have been promptly attended to.

*Radiograms.*—The total charges collected for forwarded traffic amounted to £657 8s. 5d. Compared with the preceding year (1930–31) there is a falling-off in revenue of £307 19s. 5d. from this source. It is to be pointed out, however, that for part of the year 1930–31 (from 1st April to 11th May) the charges on messages to New Zealand, or through New Zealand stations, was at the rate of 1s. 6d. per word as against the present charge of 1s. per word (ordinary rate).

## WIRELESS.

The parent station at Rarotonga and the substations at Aitutaki, Atiu, Mauke, and Mangaia have maintained efficient services. A low-power valve transmitter, using dry batteries for the power-supply, was installed at Mangaia in June. An inspection of all substations was made by the Superintendent. Native operators are keeping the machinery and apparatus in good order. The work of these operators continues to be satisfactory. The short-wave transmitter which was installed at Rarotonga in 1930, and which gives direct communication with New Zealand, is giving very satisfactory results.

Wireless press news from New Zealand is relayed to the Group stations three times a week.

There was a considerable reduction in revenue during the year due partly to the curtailed services of the cargo-steamer during the fruit season, and partly to the general depression. Seventeen radio receiving licenses were issued during the year.

## POLICE.

*Rarotonga.*—The strength of the Rarotonga force is one European Inspector and seven Native officers.

*Group Islands.*—The location and distribution of the Native police in the outer islands is now as follows : Aitutaki, six ; Atiu, five ; Mitiaro, three ; Mauke, four ; Mangaia, seven ; Penrhyn, four ; Manihiki, five ; Rakahanga, three ; Pukapuka, three. During the year 1,307 cases were brought before the High Court, being an increase of 268 over the previous year. Most of the offences for which prosecutions were instituted were of the nature of misdemeanours rather than crimes.

During the year fifty-one prisoners completed their sentences and were discharged. This was an increase of thirty-one over last year. At 31st March, 1932, there were fourteen prisoners in the goal at Rarotonga.

A new Ordinance, intituled “The Rarotonga Motor-vehicles Ordinance, 1931,” was passed and came into force on 1st April, 1931.

Registration has been effected during the year of sixty-one trade-motors, fifty-five cars, seven motor-cycles, and one trailer—a total of 124 vehicles. Drivers’ licenses to the number of 213 were issued. Fees collected amounted to £356 1s. 8d.

In accordance with instructions, the strictest economy has been exercised in the expenditure of public money.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

The total rainfall at Avarua (Rarotonga) for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1932, was 75·14 in., the highest fall recorded for twenty-four hours being 5·04 in. on 5th June. The highest reading of the Fahrenheit thermometer in the shade was 88° on 12th January, 29th January, 8th February, and 9th February, 1932, and the lowest 53° on 2nd July. The mean of the minimum was 67·4°, and the mean of the maximum 80·4°. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29·700 on 27th March, 1932. Daily observations are taken of weather conditions (including barometer, thermometer, wind, clouds, rain, &c.), and a monthly return is forwarded to the Director of the Meteorological Office in Wellington. Full weather reports are sent daily by radio to Apia for the purposes of the scheme of weather reports and storm warnings in the South Pacific Ocean.

## LOWER COOK GROUP.

### AITUTAKI.

*Health.*—The general health of the island was good, and there were no epidemics. Sixty-three maternity cases were attended by the resident nurse with no maternal mortality. During the year there were seventy-five births and thirty deaths. Sixteen children died under the age of ten years of summer diarrhœa and T.B. The Chief Medical Officer visited the island on three occasions.

The people are still very short of food-supplies owing to the prolonged drought that followed the hurricane of February, 1931.

*Trade.*—Following the serious hurricane damage and owing to the world-wide depression, trade generally has been at a stand-still. Only 258 tons of copra and 7,920 cases of fruit were exported.

*Planting.*—Plantings to replace storm damage are being carried out very extensively.

*Education.*—There has been a marked increase in attendance, and the year's work has proved very successful. Number on roll, 399; average attendance, 390.

As an indication of the appreciation of the educational facilities given, during the Christmas holidays the teachers collected materials and, with prison labour, erected a Native class-room 32 ft. by 21 ft. In March the people followed the example set by the teachers and provided a second class-room of similar dimensions. All school fees, with the exception of 19s., were collected, although the people are practically penniless, and a number of the children are attending school in rags.

*Public Works.*—Owing to financial stringency, only works that are absolutely essential have been undertaken. Three wells were sunk—two at Amuri and one at Nikaupara. Attention was given to roads, wharf, boats, public buildings, and motor transport, and a large lime-kiln, sufficient to provide supplies for two years, was made.

*Courts.*—There were 203 criminal cases (only one of a serious nature) and five civil cases dealt with.

*Island Council.*—Four meetings were held. Te Urukura Ariki was appointed a Councillor in succession to her father.

#### ATTU.

*Health.*—Health conditions have been good. The women's committee continues to do good work inspecting villages weekly. Births, 7; deaths, 5.

*Trade.*—Exports for the year were: 10,030 cases of oranges, and 180 tons of copra.

*Public Works.*—The main road from the villages to the Tauganui Landing was remetalled and widened for a distance of three miles, and the Iotua Ika Road is in process of being remetalled. This will be a great convenience when heavy seas render the main landing-place unworkable.

All buildings and water-supplies have been kept in good order.

Five returned soldiers' tombstones were erected and unveiled.

*Courts.*—Criminal jurisdiction, 175 cases; civil jurisdiction, 7 cases.

*Agriculture.*—Planting throughout the year has been steadily maintained, and a plentiful supply of food is assured.

*School.*—Two hundred children are attending school. A fine site for a new school has been donated to the Administration.

#### MAUKE.

*Health.*—Generally speaking, health conditions have been satisfactory, although more frequent and longer visits from a doctor are very desirable.

*Vital Statistics.*—For the twelve months ending 31st March there were 18 births and 12 deaths.

*Trade.*—Exports for the period were: 11,832 cases of oranges and 105 tons of copra. Prospects for the coming orange season are poor, owing to very dry weather towards the end of 1931.

*Plantings.*—A great deal of planting of domestic crops has taken place since September last, with the result that a plentiful supply of food is assured.

*Public Works.*—Government buildings, water-tanks, and roads have been kept in good repair. A start has been made with the erection of new Government buildings to comprise Court and Council room, post-office, and Resident Agent's office. The Government is providing the roofing-material, doors and windows, concrete floor, painting, and any skilled labour required, whilst the Natives are providing all Native cement and materials for the walls, and unskilled labour.

*Reef Passages.*—Further improvements have been made to the reef passages at Taunganui and Angataura.

*High Court.*—There were 213 criminal and six civil cases dealt with.

*Inspection of dwellings.*—Dwellings are inspected by the Resident Agent every month, and hygienic conditions have considerably improved.

*School.*—There are eighty-one children on the roll. A new class-room, 40 ft. by 18 ft., has been built; material and labour being found voluntarily by the parents.

#### MANGAIA.

*Health.*—The island has been free from any serious epidemic. This was fortunate, as for the past three years we have had to depend almost entirely on the resident nurse. The dispensary has been kept very busy during the year. Treatments, 6,932; injections for yaws, 607; total, 7,539. There were 52 births and 30 deaths.

*Trade and Shipping.*—The orange crop was very light, and the season soon over. Little copra was made—the smallest quantity for many years. The Island in seeking means of bettering trade conditions has this year gone in heavily for tomatoes and kumaras. It is hoped that there will be shipping facilities for the produce to reach the market.

*Public Works.*—The road from Tamarua into the interior of the island has been completed and carried on towards Ivirua for about two miles as part of the scheme for a road right around the island. The Ivirua people are carrying on to join up with the main road in the Ivirua Village. The Veitatoi people have continued their road through the Makatea well inland to enable trucks to pick up this season's fruit.

*Schools.*—The work of the three schools has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. Teachers' classes have been held weekly at Oneroa. Many of the elder pupils are loth to leave and are kept on the roll as long as there is room for them.

New school at Ivirua: The people of Ivirua have erected a fine new school on the new site they donated. The building is finished, but "opening-day" is deferred until after the first fruit steamer, when there will be money available to justify their usual opening ceremony.

Roll numbers: Oneroa, 169; Ivirua, 95; Tamarua, 69.

*Planting.*—There has been extensive planting of foodstuffs.

*High Court.*—In the criminal jurisdiction 413 cases were dealt with, and one on the civil side.

*General.*—The past year has been very tranquil. In spite of lack of money, the Natives are happy and contented. The island has been very law-abiding, no serious crimes have been committed during the year.

## NORTHERN GROUP ISLANDS.

### MANIHIKI AND RAKAHANGA.

As there has been no communication with these islands this year, this report relates to the twelve months ending 31st December, 1931.

*Health.*—Health conditions have remained good throughout the year in both islands, despite the fact that there has been no visit of a doctor since October, 1930. Colds and diarrhoea were the more common ailments.

*Vital Statistics.*—Births, deaths, and marriages for the year ending 31st December, 1931. Manihiki: Births—10 males, 3 females, total 13; deaths—2 males, 2 females, total 4; marriages—3. Rakahanga: Births—4 males, 9 females, total 13; deaths—5 males, 6 females, total 11; marriages—3.

*Trade and Shipping.*—There were seven calls of trading schooners during the year.

Trade returns, with a comparison for the two previous years, are as follows:—

	Manihiki.			Rakahanga.		
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Copra exported .. Tons.	370	280	200	211	261	131
Pearl shell exported .. "	28	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..
Value of imports .. £	3,856	2,877	1,122	2,930	2,093	972

This is a striking example of how the spending-power of the Natives of the Northern Group, whose sole export is copra, has decreased during these years of depression. On account of the very low price of copra in London— $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound is now the ruling price paid to producers in the Northern Islands—many Natives find it necessary and more profitable to use coconuts for food, rather than turn them into copra.

*Planting of Lands.*—In both islands there have been considerable plantings of coconuts, puraka, breadfruit, bananas, and taro tarua, and the inhabitants have a plentiful supply of these foods.

*Public Works.*—In Manihiki the Government buildings have been kept in repair and painted. In both islands, roads have been kept in good repair, and also the concrete water-tanks. No shortage of water has occurred. At Rakahanga the boat passage from the reef has been improved.

*Statement of Revenue for year ending 31st December, 1931.*—Manihiki: High Court fees and fines, £57; traders' licenses, £28 15s.; diving-machine license, £5; civil fees, 6s.; marriage fees, £1 1s. Rakahanga: High Court fees and fines, £17 16s.; traders' licenses, £20; marriage fees, £1 15s.

*Island Councils.*—Regular meetings of the Island Councils were held, at which matters affecting the welfare of these islands were discussed and satisfactory decisions arrived at.

*Schools.*—At the subsidized London Missionary Society's schools (two at Manihiki and one at Rakahanga) attendances and work were both good. The schools are well equipped with desks, cupboards, blackboards, and other school requisites.

*High Court.*—In Manihiki the number of cases for criminal offences, and for breaches of regulations and local Ordinances, was 108, whilst at Rakahanga fifty-one cases were dealt with. There are three police officers in each island. Offences committed have mostly been of a trivial nature, and law and order are being well maintained.

*Land Court Surveys.*—During the year the coast-lines of Manihiki were surveyed.

*General.*—The lagoon at Manihiki was open this year for pearl-shell diving, but on account of the poor demand and low prices for shell, little diving was done. A heavy storm in February damaged breadfruit and puraka, but they are now recovering. In spite of the present adverse conditions, the Natives show no signs of discontent.

#### PENRHYN.

*Health.*—There has been little sickness throughout the year, and it can be stated that health conditions are satisfactory. Since October, 1930, no Medical Officer has visited the island. Three lepers are being kept in segregation until there is a chance to send them to Makogai.

*Vital Statistics.*—Births, deaths, and marriages for the year ended 31st December, 1931: Births—10 males, 17 females, total 27; deaths—1 male, 3 females, total 4; marriage—1.

*Trade and Shipping.*—The schooners “Tiare Taporo” and “Tagua” called seven times during the year at irregular intervals. There were 144½ tons of copra and 1½ tons of mother-of-pearl shell exported. This island could export 300 tons of copra without any difficulty, but the present low price offers little inducement to the people to make the necessary effort. As to mother-of-pearl shell, although both lagoon reserves have been thrown open continuously since 1928 for both machine and naked diving, the amount of shell exported from the island for this year is almost negligible on account of the very low price offering. There is practically no demand in London for the black-edged shell produced in Penrhyn and Manihiki. The pipi pearl industry is practically dead at present. They are out of demand in London and on the Continent for the reasons mentioned in previous reports.

*High Court.*—Forty-two cases, none being serious, were dealt with.

*Police.*—The number of officers at Omoka was reduced to two. At Tetautua the number remains the same—viz., two. Duties have been carried out satisfactorily.

*Planting of Lands.*—The Natives have paid a good deal of attention to planting during the year, particularly of puraka, coconuts, and bananas. Nearly all lands of a swampy nature are fully planted with taro. Breadfruit trees imported from Rarotonga have borne well this year, and there are a number of young trees coming on.

*Public Works, Water-supply, &c.*—A portion of land lying between the Residency and the settlement of Omoka has been reclaimed from the lagoon, and a start has been made to fill in on the south side from the Residency to the Government Reserve boundary. The four 5,000-gallon concrete tanks on the island are in good repair. There has been no shortage of water during this year.

*Schools.*—Work and attendances at the Omoka and Tetautua schools were satisfactory.

*Rat Pest.*—Efforts have been made throughout the year to reduce the losses through rats. The Island Council and Native police supervised the distribution of the 2,000 traps provided by the Administration, and over ten thousand rats have already been destroyed.

*General.*—A survey for Land Court purposes was made of the coast lines of the island.

#### PUKAPUKA.

Owing to communication being cut off on account of the hurricane season, this report is for the twelve months ended 30th September, 1931.

*Health.*—With the exception of outbreaks of dengue fever in November, 1930, and in the following January, the health of the people has been fairly satisfactory. Colds, diarrhoea, ringworm, and yaws were amongst the ailments treated at the dispensary. A serious case of shark-bite occasioned considerable anxiety in the absence of skilled medical attention. However, the patient recovered.

*Vital Statistics.*—Births, deaths, and marriages for the year ended 30th September, 1931: Births—7 males, 12 females, total 19; deaths—8 males, 5 females, total 13; marriages—2.

*Trade and Shipping.*—Again this year there has been no communication with Rarotonga by schooner. Eight schooner calls were made from Samoa up to September last. The export of copra to that date totalled 135½ tons, whilst the value of imports amounted to £867.

*High Court.*—There were no serious cases amongst the total of forty-nine dealt with during the period. Native police officers have carried out their duties satisfactorily, and there has been no difficulty in maintaining law and order.

*School.*—There are 150 children on the roll, eighty-eight boys and sixty-two girls. Satisfactory progress is being made, particularly in English and arithmetic.

*Planting of Lands.*—Special attention has been paid to the weeding of young coconuts, and to the planting of taro, puraka, and bananas. Since the drop in price of copra, the people have been able to buy very little in the way of European foods, but they are subsisting without difficulty on fish and an abundance of domestic crops. Their main difficulty is to provide money for clothes.

*Island Council.*—Six meetings were held during the year when various matters concerning island affairs were discussed.

*General.*—All inhabitants turn out to help in the maintenance of roads, which have been kept in good order. The concrete cisterns have been cleaned and kept in repair, and there has been a plentiful supply of water during the whole year.

## SUWARROW.

This island, over which British sovereignty was proclaimed on the 22nd April, 1889, contains an estimated area of 600 acres. It was first occupied by Messrs. Lever Bros., who carried on operations in pearl-shell diving. They experimented in the planting of gold-lipped shell from Torres Straits, but without success. The hurricane of 1914 completely spoiled the island so far as pearl-shell operations were concerned, and a great deal of damage was also done to the coconut plantations on several of the motus. The island, which is 513 miles north-west of Rarotonga, and which is at present leased to Messrs. A. B. Donald, Ltd., produces very little copra at the present time. On account of the fact that there is a safe passage through the reef, a portion of the island was many years ago declared an Admiralty reserve. The island is a sanctuary for marine birds, which are extraordinarily plentiful, and there is good fishing in the lagoon and round the coast.

## NASSAU.

Nassau lies about forty-five miles south of Pukapuka, and contains an area of little over 300 acres. It is held by the Samoa Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd., and is well planted with coconuts.

## REPORT OF THE NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION, 1931-32.

## FINANCE.

Revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1932, amounted to £12,376, and expenditure to £11,538, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure of £838. This has been possible only by a continuation of last year's policy of marking time in all but absolutely essential services and the strictest economy in all Departments. Trade has fallen from an average over the previous ten years of £35,176 to £18,698.

Income and Expenditure Account and Balance-sheet are printed on pages 21, 22. The Balance-sheet shows Administration assets, valued as at 31st March, at £26,897 6s. 2d.

## TRADE.

Imports for the year totalled £11,507 (1930, £18,630), and exports £7,191 (1930, £15,877).

Only during four years since 1902 have the exports been less than for the year just ended.

Following on last year's disastrous hurricanes and droughts, the rainfall for the present year is the lowest on record (twenty-five years), which has seriously affected the production of copra, bananas, and other exportable produce. Added to these difficulties has been the abnormally low price for copra in the world's markets (the lowest in the history of copra).

The market for Native handicrafts—hats, baskets, &c.—which some years ago was a valuable adjunct to the trade of the Islands is now practically nil, having been ousted by cheap foreign-made articles. A Native woman requires at least twelve hours in which to make a hat—not including the time required for gathering and preparing the necessary pandanus—and obtains 6d. in “take out” from the local stores as a reward for her industry—if she is fortunate enough to sell.

Details of imports and exports are printed on pages 31-36.

## SHIPPING.

Overseas shipping totalled twenty-six calls—twenty-three by the N.Z.G.M.V. “Maui Pomare.” The benefit to the island of the regular calls of this vessel, permitting as they do a banana trade with New Zealand and a regular inlet and outlet for commerce, cannot be overestimated.

## LEGISLATION.

The only ordinance passed during the year was the Niue Aid to Revenue Continuance Ordinance, 1931.

## ISLAND COUNCIL.

Quarterly meetings of the Island Council were held. A spirit of loyalty to the Empire and gratitude to the New Zealand Government for its sympathetic administration of Niue are noticeable features of these meetings.

## HIGH COURT AND NATIVE LAND COURT.

Criminal cases totalled 300, civil cases 11, and Native Land Court cases 3. There was the usual absence of really serious crime on the island during the year.

## MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Summary of work for the year: Patients in hospital, 176; average length of stay in hospital, 13½ days; death, 1; out-patients, 10,645. Visits, 2,087. Confinements, 28. Operations—major, 12; minor, 55. Dental extractions, 81. Injections—bicroel, 764; novarsenobillon, 110; vaccines, &c., 73.

All known lepers are under treatment at the Central Leper Station, Makogai (Fiji).

The medical work of the island is made possible by the subsidy from New Zealand.

One European Medical Officer and one European nurse have, as usual, carried on the entire medical activities of the island, with what assistance is possible from Native trainees.

#### POSTAL.

Total volume of business amounted to £7,871, as against £10,303 in 1931.

#### WIRELESS.

This Department has functioned without interruption, and the usual regular storm warnings to shipping have been issued.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer mean for the year, 29.956. Thermometer: Highest, 90 in January and February; lowest, 58 in June and July. Rainfall was the lowest on record, being only 42.53 in., as against 125.44 in. in 1924, which was the highest recorded. (Records cover twenty-five years.)

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

Urgent works only have been undertaken, such as repairs to and maintenance of public buildings, erection of medical compound, quarantine enclosure, erection of fumigator, and attention to water-supplies.

#### AGRICULTURE.

A great deal of attention during the year has been given to improving Native plantations, experimental plots, and improving the quality of bananas for shipment to New Zealand.

#### EDUCATION.

Average roll number, 257. The year's work at both schools has been very satisfactory. Teachers' classes were held regularly and are effecting a marked improvement in the efficiency of the Native teachers. The improved standard of oral English throughout the island, as the result of the school work, is becoming more apparent. Great stress is laid upon the importance of agriculture, and more extensive areas for experimental plots have been obtained. Handicrafts, woodwork, and sewing have received due consideration. Education in the outer villages remains in the hands of the London Missionary Society, under Government subsidy. There are in Niue ten mission schools, with an average roll-call of 484 children.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.  
COOK ISLANDS DEPARTMENT.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1932.

<i>Expenditure.</i>				<i>Income.</i>			
<i>Dr.</i>		£	s. d.	<i>Cr.</i>		£	s. d.
To Salaries .. .. .	.. .. .	1,457	9 0	By Balance carried down .. .. .	.. .. .	2,193	10 6
Advertising .. .. .	.. .. .	14	15 10				
Freight, cartage, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	1	7 6				
Fuel, light, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	49	0 0				
Office expenses .. .. .	.. .. .	4	9 2				
Postages, telegrams, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	238	4 1				
Printing and stationery .. .. .	.. .. .	50	8 8				
Rent .. .. .	.. .. .	125	0 0				
Telephone services .. .. .	.. .. .	32	11 2				
Travelling-allowances .. .. .	.. .. .	75	17 1				
Sundry expenses .. .. .	.. .. .	0	1 6				
Depreciation .. .. .	.. .. .	144	6 6				
		£2,193	10 6			£2,193	10 6
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To Balance brought down .. .. .	.. .. .	2,193	10 6	By Excess of expenditure over income .. .. .	.. .. .	33,146	6 8
Grants to Cook Islands and Niue Island Administrations .. .. .	.. .. .	21,633	0 0				
M.V. "Maui Pomare"—		£	s. d.				
Revenue Account .. .. .	.. .. .	6,175	14 3				
Interest on capital .. .. .	.. .. .	2,948	13 10				
		9,124	8 1				
Interest on capital .. .. .	.. .. .	195	8 1				
		£33,146	6 8			£33,146	6 8

NOTE.—The following charges, for which the Department possesses no parliamentary appropriation, are included : (a) Rental value as assessed by the Public Works Department ; (b) interest at 4½ per cent. on capital as at 1st April, 1931, and at 2¼ per cent. on capital accretions during year.

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1932.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Capital .. .. .	.. .. .	71,368	17 6	Accommodation for lepers at Fiji .. .. .	.. .. .	4,248	18 5
Creditors—		£	s. d.	Stores on hand .. .. .	.. .. .	8,256	1 10
Departmental .. .. .	.. .. .	9	4 11	Sundry debtors .. .. .	.. .. .	266	17 0
Sundry .. .. .	.. .. .	1,342	1 1				
		1,351	6 0	Office fittings .. .. .	.. .. .	206	15 9
Depreciation Reserve .. .. .	.. .. .	13,283	8 9	Additions .. .. .	.. .. .	2	18 9
Treasury Adjustment Account .. .. .	.. .. .	27,224	12 1			209	14 6
				N.Z.G.M.V. "Maui Pomare" .. .. .	.. .. .	66,913	3 4
				Additions .. .. .	.. .. .	180	17 10
						67,094	1 2
				Official stamps .. .. .	.. .. .	6	4 9
				Excess of expenditure over income .. .. .	.. .. .	33,146	6 8
		£113,228	4 4			£113,228	4 4

APPENDIX B.

COOK ISLANDS DEPARTMENT.

M.V. "MAUI POMARE."—REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1932.

<i>Dr.</i>				£	s.	d.	<i>Cr.</i>				£	s.	d.
To Salaries and wages .. .. .	..	..	..	8,029	7	10	By Freights, passage-money, and miscellaneous receipts .. .. .	..	..	..	23,182	10	7
Overtime .. .. .	..	..	..	697	11	9	Balance .. .. .	..	..	..	6,175	14	3
Pay in lieu of leave .. .. .	..	..	..	184	1	10							
Labour at Island ports .. .. .	..	..	..	521	8	5							
Victualling .. .. .	..	..	..	2,252	12	8							
Cabin stores .. .. .	..	..	..	621	16	1							
Deck stores .. .. .	..	..	..	544	3	7							
Engine-room stores .. .. .	..	..	..	354	5	8							
Fuel oil .. .. .	..	..	..	4,591	7	9							
Lubricating-oil .. .. .	..	..	..	1,728	7	0							
Laundry .. .. .	..	..	..	177	1	0							
Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	2,776	11	1							
Painting .. .. .	..	..	..	96	12	2							
Docking .. .. .	..	..	..	187	14	1							
Survey fees .. .. .	..	..	..	60	13	0							
Medical expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	47	18	5							
Audit fee .. .. .	..	..	..	45	0	0							
Rent, storage-shed .. .. .	..	..	..	39	0	0							
Transshipping charges .. .. .	..	..	..	79	8	8							
Stevedoring and tallying .. .. .	..	..	..	1,476	19	2							
Harbour Board charges .. .. .	..	..	..	274	7	0							
Towage .. .. .	..	..	..	16	0	0							
Agency commission .. .. .	..	..	..	445	12	5							
Printing and stationery .. .. .	..	..	..	25	1	7							
Expenses, Advisory Committee .. .. .	..	..	..	18	11	6							
Retaining-fee, Superintendent Engineer .. .. .	..	..	..	270	0	0							
Miscellaneous expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	530	7	8							
Depreciation on vessel .. .. .	..	..	..	3,345	13	2							
				£29,358	4	10					£29,358	4	10
				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
To Balance brought down .. .. .	..	..	..	6,175	14	3	By Balance after charging interest on capital .. .. .	..	..	..	9,124	8	1
Interest on capital .. .. .	..	..	..	2,948	13	10							
				£9,124	8	1					£9,124	8	1

NOTE.—Owing to the short periods of stay in port, stocktaking could not be completed. Stock has been assessed by the Department.

The M.V. "Maui Pomare" made twelve trips between island ports and New Zealand, maintaining a regular itinerary between Niue, Apia, Dunedin, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Auckland. A flat rate of freight was charged to all New Zealand ports.

The vessel functioned without hitch throughout the year, and kept strictly to time-table.

During the year the vessel carried 6,384 tons of cargo between New Zealand and Samoa and 1,104 tons of cargo between New Zealand and Niue. Included in the above were 78,530 cases of fruit. Passengers numbered 269.

For the year ended 31st March, 1932, the expenditure exceeded receipts by £2,830 1s. 1d.

Actual figures were—

					Estimated.	Actual.
					£	£ s. d.
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,000	26,012 11 8
Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,500	23,182 10 7

Owing to drought and hurricane conditions in the islands, the vessel's fruit cargoes were greatly reduced in the first four months of the year, to the detriment of freight earnings. Had full cargoes been obtained, the debit balance of £2,830 1s. 1d. would have been turned into a substantial credit.

## APPENDIX C.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION (RAROTONGA TREASURY).

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1932.

Expenditure.			Income.		
Dr.	£	s. d.	Local Revenue.	Grants from N.Z. Government.	Total Revenue.
To Agriculture—			£	£	£
Experimental farm ..	326	16 0			
Fruit Inspection Department ..	2,396	4 2			
	2,723	0 2			
Aitutaki salaries ..	744	19 0			
Aitutaki Wharf ..	99	18 0			
Ammunition ..	93	13 7			
Atiu salaries ..	105	0 0			
Courts ..	445	13 8			
Customs and Treasury ..	775	13 3			
Education ..	7,729	11 1			
Film censorship ..	27	8 0			
Freezer ..	2,565	4 6			
Furniture (repairs, &c.) ..	9	13 7			
Government buildings (repairs, &c.) ..	801	13 2			
Headstones for soldiers' graves ..	102	17 1			
Hospital and medical services ..	5,283	19 7			
Hurricane relief ..	113	1 6			
Liquor ..	1,146	5 4			
Mail subsidy ..	10	0 0			
Mangaia salaries ..	146	0 0			
Manihiki and Rakahanga salaries ..	250	0 0			
Mauke Public Buildings Reserve ..	200	0 0			
Mauke salaries ..	544	12 3			
Miscellaneous expenses ..	375	13 2			
Mitiaro salaries ..	85	10 0			
Penrhyn salaries ..	307	0 0			
Police ..	1,186	14 8			
Post Office ..	946	19 3			
Printing ..	91	0 8			
Prisoners ..	285	7 0			
Public-works expenses ..	480	2 5			
Pukapuka salaries ..	284	0 0			
Radiograms ..	140	10 2			
Resident Commissioner's Department ..	2,011	9 8			
Roads, bridges, culverts, and foreshore ..	983	18 10			
Reef passages ..	856	3 8			
Sanitation Scheme Reserve ..	250	0 0			
Stamp printing, dies, plates, &c. ..	366	3 8			
Subsidy, destruction of flying-foxes and rats ..	70	8 4			
Survey expenses ..	645	19 4			
Superannuation subsidy ..	337	4 4			
Telephones ..	98	1 8			
Travelling-expenses ..	192	9 8			
Trucks (maintenance) ..	78	12 5			
Water expenses ..	206	6 6			
Water-supply Extension Reserve ..	1,500	0 0			
Wireless services ..	1,881	6 0			
Depreciation ..	2,241	11 0			
Storm Reparation Fund ..	761	13 3			
Excess of income over expenditure ..	2,311	12 6			
	£42,894	1 11			



## APPENDIX D.

## NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1932.

<i>Expenditure.</i>			<i>Income.</i>			Grants from N.Z. Government.			Total Revenue.		
<i>Dr.</i>	£	s. d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Aid to revenue (refunds) ..	0	10 0	By Aid to revenue ..	386	0 0	..	..	..	386	0 0	..
Ammunition ..	84	9 3	Ammunition ..	102	14 11	..	..	..	102	14 11	..
Audit expenses ..	81	6 6	Benzine ..	493	16 3	..	..	..	493	16 3	..
Benzine ..	565	1 4	Bond storage ..	0	11 5	..	..	..	0	11 5	..
Customs duties ..	6	1 11	Copra export duty ..	92	15 2	..	..	..	92	15 2	..
Dog-tax ..	5	4 6	Customs duties ..	1,573	14 8	..	..	..	1,573	14 8	..
Education ..	1,803	15 11	Dog-tax ..	43	19 6	..	..	..	43	19 6	..
Fruit-cases ..	1,244	14 2	Education ..	78	8 9	1,461	0 0	..	1,539	8 9	..
Fruit-inspection fees ..	38	6 11	Fruit-cases ..	1,345	2 3	..	..	..	1,345	2 3	..
High Court ..	2	9 0	Fruit-inspection fees ..	78	0 4	..	..	..	78	0 4	..
Interpreters and office assistants	145	2 0	High Court fees ..	80	4 6	..	..	..	80	4 6	..
Jetty ..	100	4 4	Fumigation fees ..	0	8 0	..	..	..	0	8 0	..
Jetty-fumigation ..	11	16 10	Landing and shipping ..	540	18 9	..	..	..	540	18 9	..
Landing and shipping ..	339	12 0	Licenses ..	125	0 0	..	..	..	125	0 0	..
Liquor ..	120	8 5	Liquor ..	125	14 6	..	..	..	125	14 6	..
Hospital and medical services ..	2,284	15 2	Medical services ..	50	14 6	1,435	0 0	..	1,485	14 6	..
Miscellaneous services ..	96	10 7	Native Land Court fees, &c.	0	15 0	..	..	..	0	15 0	..
Niue Island Council ..	72	11 3	Office equipment ..	39	12 9	..	..	..	39	12 9	..
Office furniture and fittings (repairs, &c.) ..	86	18 10	Printing and stationery ..	5	8 3	..	..	..	5	8 3	..
Police ..	440	2 1	Prisoners (food, &c.) ..	230	0 11	..	..	..	230	0 11	..
Printing and stationery ..	63	6 5	Public works ..	762	15 3	..	..	..	762	15 3	..
Prisoners (food and supervision)	439	0 7	Registration and permit fees	13	12 0	..	..	..	13	12 0	..
Public Works—			Residency ..	14	6 3	..	..	..	14	6 3	..
Foreman ..	97	4 0	Resident Commissioner's Department ..	..	..	1,173	0 0	..	1,173	0 0	..
Buildings ..	12	1 10	Shipping lights ..	..	..	100	0 0	..	100	0 0	..
Stock ..	482	5 5	Stamp sales ..	754	1 7	..	..	..	754	1 7	..
Tools ..	11	16 9	Superannuation ..	10	18 9	..	..	..	10	18 9	..
Registration and permit fees (refunds) ..	0	10 0	Transport ..	726	1 11	..	..	..	726	1 11	..
Reservoirs ..	157	11 11	Wireless ..	167	6 8	..	..	..	167	6 8	..
Residency furniture (repairs, &c.)	176	9 4	Excess of expenditure over income ..	786	13 7	..	..	..	786	13 7	..
Resident Commissioner's Department ..	587	11 9									
Roads ..	159	2 3									
Stamp-printing ..	147	6 8									
Superannuation subsidy ..	17	18 4									
Transport ..	728	18 9									
Treasury Department ..	424	10 0									
Wireless services ..	392	14 1									
Shipping Light Reserve ..	200	0 0									
Storm Reparation Fund ..	250	0 0									
Depreciation ..	920	7 4									
	£12,798	16 5		£8,629	16 5		£4,169 0 0		£12,798	16 5	

APPENDIX D—*continued*.  
 NIUE ISLAND ADMINISTRATION—*continued*.  
 BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1932.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Accumulated funds, 1st April, 1931	27,233	19	9	Land .. ..	..	..	1,070 0 0
Excess of expenditure over income ..	786	13	7	Buildings .. ..	10,520	0	0
				Less depreciation .. ..	263	0	0
Storm Reparation Fund .. ..	..	..	250 0 0		10,257	0	0
Shipping Light Reserve .. ..	..	..	200 0 0	Additions .. ..	422	11	10
							10,679 11 10
				Reservoirs .. ..	925	0	0
				Less depreciation .. ..	23	2	6
					901	17	6
				Additions .. ..	40	0	0
							941 17 6
				Plant and tools .. ..	3,866	2	6
				Less depreciation .. ..	289	19	0
					3,576	3	6
				Additions .. ..	67	9	3
							3,643 12 9
				Office furniture and fittings .. ..	505	16	6
				Less depreciation .. ..	25	5	10
					480	10	8
				Additions .. ..	5	7	6
							485 18 2
				Household furniture and fittings .. ..	1,409	13	11
				Less depreciation .. ..	105	12	6
					1,304	1	5
				Additions .. ..	229	14	5
							1,533 15 10
				Boats .. ..	605	0	0
				Less depreciation .. ..	45	7	6
							559 12 6
				Motor-vehicles .. ..	1,120	0	0
				Less depreciation .. ..	168	0	0
							952 0 0
				Stores on hand .. ..	..	..	2,519 18 8
				Fixed deposits .. ..	..	..	450 0 0
				Cash in bank, Auckland .. ..	1,008	7	1
				Cash in bank, Wellington .. ..	1,086	14	4
				Cash in hand, Niue .. ..	1,965	17	6
							4,060 18 11
							£26,897 6 2
							£26,897 6 2

NOTE.—These accounts are subject to audit.

## APPENDIX E.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

## RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Agricultural produce .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	593	
	United States of America .. .. .	68	
	Tahiti .. .. .	93	
			754
Animals, live .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	2
Apparel .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	993	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	520	
	United States of America .. .. .	115	
	France .. .. .	49	
	Tahiti .. .. .	3	
	Japan .. .. .	116	
	Italy .. .. .	1	
	Fiji .. .. .	2	
	Germany .. .. .	19	
			1,818
Arms, ammunition, &c. .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	170
Articles of textile not being apparel, &c. .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	277	
	United States of America .. .. .	89	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	565	
	Australia .. .. .	1	
	Tahiti .. .. .	5	
	Austria .. .. .	2	
	Switzerland .. .. .	26	
	Belgium .. .. .	1	
	Japan .. .. .	6	
	Holland .. .. .	2	
	Italy .. .. .	3	
	Czechoslovakia .. .. .	3	
			980
Bacon and hams .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	204
Bags and sacks .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	467	
	United States of America .. .. .	71	
	India .. .. .	182	
			720
Bamboo .. .. .	Tahiti .. .. .	..	6
Beer .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	194
Beverages, non-alcoholic .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	51	
	Tahiti .. .. .	2	
			53
Bicycles and motors .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	1,131	
	United States of America .. .. .	247	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	176	
	Canada .. .. .	70	
	Germany .. .. .	9	
	Holland .. .. .	25	
	Australia .. .. .	10	
			1,668
Biscuits and bread .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	2,564	
	Tahiti .. .. .	14	
			2,578
Boots and shoes .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	337	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	193	
	United States of America .. .. .	23	
	Australia .. .. .	21	
	Straits Settlements .. .. .	89	
	Canada .. .. .	192	
	France .. .. .	1	
	Japan .. .. .	17	
			873
Brushware .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	61	
	United States of America .. .. .	3	
			64

RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931—*continued.*

Article.				Whence imported.			Value.	
							£	£
Building-materials n.e.i.	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	112	
				United States of America	..	..	8	
				Australia ..	..	..	31	
								151
Butter and cheese	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	1,314
Carriageware	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	1	
				United States of America	..	..	56	
								57
Cement ..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	149
Cinema goods	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	339	
				Tahiti ..	..	..	2	
								341
Coal ..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	40	
				Tahiti ..	..	..	6	
								46
Confectionery	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	472	
				United Kingdom	..	..	3	
				United States of America	..	..	1	
								476
Cordage ..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	382	
				United States of America	..	..	114	
								496
Cotton piece-goods ..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	924	
				United States of America	..	..	439	
				United Kingdom	..	..	2,122	
				Tahiti ..	..	..	1	
				India ..	..	..	22	
								3,508
Drapery ..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	1,815	
				United Kingdom	..	..	45	
				Tahiti ..	..	..	2	
				Australia ..	..	..	1	
				Switzerland ..	..	..	2	
								1,865
Drugs ..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	411	
				United Kingdom	..	..	9	
				United States of America	..	..	25	
				Australia ..	..	..	16	
				Germany ..	..	..	2	
				Tahiti ..	..	..	1	
								464
Earthenware, glassware, and lampware	..			New Zealand ..	..	..	215	
				United Kingdom	..	..	18	
				United States of America	..	..	120	
				Germany ..	..	..	43	
				Czechoslovakia	..	..	7	
				France ..	..	..	20	
				Japan ..	..	..	4	
				Fiji ..	..	..	2	
				Tahiti ..	..	..	2	
								431
Fancy goods	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	479	
				United Kingdom	..	..	142	
				United States of America	..	..	81	
				France ..	..	..	4	
				India ..	..	..	27	
				Tahiti ..	..	..	9	
				Japan ..	..	..	45	
				Australia ..	..	..	1	
				Germany ..	..	..	6	
				Czechoslovakia	..	..	1	
				Austria ..	..	..	2	
				Italy ..	..	..	2	
								799



RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931—*continued*.

Article.	Whence imported.	Value.	
		£	£
Fertilizer .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	166	
	United States of America .. .. .	6	
			172
Fish, preserved .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	368	
	United States of America .. .. .	43	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	32	
	Canada .. .. .	212	
	Norway .. .. .	17	
			672
Flour .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	224	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	7	
	Australia .. .. .	2,645	
			2,876
Furniture .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	406	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	5	
	United States of America .. .. .	11	
	Tahiti .. .. .	1	
	India .. .. .	36	
			459
Hardware .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	1,079	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	169	
	United States of America .. .. .	162	
	Germany .. .. .	4	
	Tahiti .. .. .	11	
	France .. .. .	4	
	Australia .. .. .	1	
	Japan .. .. .	7	
	Norway .. .. .	14	
	Western Samoa .. .. .	9	
			1,460
Hats and caps .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	10	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	45	
	Tahiti .. .. .	3	
			58
Hosiery .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	19	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	29	
	United States of America .. .. .	11	
	Germany .. .. .	1	
			60
Hops .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	103
Instruments, musical .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	255	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	5	
	United States of America .. .. .	156	
	Germany .. .. .	17	
			433
Iron, bar .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	61
Iron, galvanized .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	301	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	49	
			350
Iron, pipes .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	..	27
Iron, wire .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	80	
	United States of America .. .. .	10	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	14	
			104
Jewellery .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	43	
	United Kingdom .. .. .	30	
	United States of America .. .. .	7	
	Germany .. .. .	9	
	Australia .. .. .	12	
	Switzerland .. .. .	19	
	Japan .. .. .	1	
			121
Leatherware .. .. .	New Zealand .. .. .	62	
	Germany .. .. .	5	
			67





RETURN OF IMPORTS TO RAROTONGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931—continued.

Article.					Whence imported.			Value	
								£	£
Toilet preparations ..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	90	194
					United States of America ..	..	..	55	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	20	
					Tahiti ..	..	..	5	
					France ..	..	..	23	
					Germany ..	..	..	1	
								194	
Tools ..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	120	364
					United States of America ..	..	..	61	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	143	
					Australia ..	..	..	6	
					Germany ..	..	..	32	
					France ..	..	..	2	
								364	
Wine— Port ..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	9	116
					Australia ..	..	..	33	
					Tahiti ..	..	..	30	
					New Zealand ..	..	..	6	
					Tahiti ..	..	..	38	
Woodenware ..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	26	37
					United States of America ..	..	..	9	
					Australia ..	..	..	2	
								37	
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	365	406
					United States of America ..	..	..	21	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	20	
								406	
					Grand total ..	..	..	£69,260	

Total Group cargo tonnage inward : 3,478½ tons (by measurement).

Summary.

				£					£
New Zealand ..	..	..	..	49,223	Norway ..	..	..	..	31
United States of America ..	..	..	..	7,534	Czechoslovakia ..	..	..	..	11
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	6,814	Italy ..	..	..	..	11
Australia ..	..	..	..	3,471	Ceylon ..	..	..	..	9
Tahiti ..	..	..	..	504	Western Samoa ..	..	..	..	9
Canada ..	..	..	..	480	Austria ..	..	..	..	4
India ..	..	..	..	310	Fiji ..	..	..	..	4
Japan ..	..	..	..	303	South Africa ..	..	..	..	2
Germany ..	..	..	..	156	Belgium ..	..	..	..	1
Holland ..	..	..	..	128					
France ..	..	..	..	108	Grand total ..	..	..	..	£69,260
Straits Settlements ..	..	..	..	89					
Switzerland ..	..	..	..	58					

RETURN OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF AVARUA (RAROTONGA) FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Article.	Exported to						Quantity.	Value.
Oranges .. .. .	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	Cases. 81,035	£ 28,155
Bananas .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	55,769	26,053
Tomatoes .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	Boxes. 34,713	10,843
	Tahiti	..	..	..	..	..	37	13
							34,750	10,856
Mandarines .. .. .	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	169
Limes and lemons .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	Cases. 614	350
Grapefruit .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	53	32
Kumaras .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	Packages. 307	57
Taro .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	18	5
Yams .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	Cases. 16	4
Coconuts .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	Sacks. 1,139	399
Fruit juice .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	Packages. 528	845
	Australia..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
							530	848
Pineapples .. .. .	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	Cases. 34	3
Breadfruit .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Cucumbers .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	38	10
Beans .. .. .	"	..	..	..	..	..	Boxes. 21	5
Pearls .. .. .	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Mother-of-pearl Shell..	Australia..	..	..	..	..	..	Ton. 1	20
Copra .. .. .	United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	Tons cwt. qr. lb. 1,047 6 2 9	8,232
	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	348 13 3 19	2,663
	Western Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	150 0 2 0	782
							1,546 1 0 0	11,677
	Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	£79,945

Total Group cargo tonnage outward : 8,721 $\frac{1}{4}$  tons, by measurement (fruit, &c.) ; 1,547 $\frac{1}{4}$  tons, by weight (copra, &c.).

Summary.							£
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,232
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,932
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,963
Western Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	782
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Tahiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	£79,945

## APPENDIX F.

## COOK ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION.

EXPORTS FROM EACH ISLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Rarotonga.</i>			<i>Atiu.</i>		
		£			£
Oranges ..	43,987 cases	13,657	Oranges ..	10,028 cases	3,956
Bananas ..	55,562 „	25,998	Bananas ..	5 „	1
Tomatoes ..	34,583 boxes	10,760	Copra ..	177 tons	851
Mandarines ..	1,038 „	169	Total ..	..	4,808
Lemons ..	607 cases	347			
Grapefruit ..	41 „	23	Cargo tonnage: 564½ tons (by measurement),		
Taro ..	18 packages	5	177 tons (by weight).		
Kumaras ..	292 „	51			
Fruit juice ..	530 „	848			
Breadfruit ..	5 „	2			
Cucumbers ..	38 „	10			
Coconuts ..	1,112 sacks	390	<i>Manihiki.</i>		
Beans ..	21 boxes	5	M.O.P. shell ..	1 ton ..	20
Copra ..	63 tons	494	Copra ..	186½ tons	523
Yams ..	1 case	..	Total ..	..	543
Pineapples ..	2 cases	..			
Total ..	..	52,759	Cargo tonnage: 187½ tons (by weight).		
Cargo tonnage: 6,614 tons (by measurement),					
63¼ tons (by weight).					
<i>Aitutaki.</i>			<i>Manuae.</i>		
Oranges ..	7,896 cases	3,655	Copra ..	272¼ tons	1,316
Bananas ..	2 „	..			
Grapefruit ..	12 „	9	<i>Penrhyn.</i>		
Lemons ..	7 „	3	Pearls ..	..	1,300
Coconuts ..	25 sacks	9	Copra ..	70¼ tons	197
Copra ..	294 tons	1,410			1,497
Pineapples ..	32 cases	3			
Kumeras ..	2 „	1			
Yams ..	2 „	1			
Total ..	..	5,091	<i>Rakahanga.</i>		
Cargo tonnage: 450½ tons (by measurement),			Copra ..	162¾ tons	457
293¾ tons (by weight).					
<i>Mauke.</i>			<i>Palmerston.</i>		
Oranges ..	11,658 cases	4,461	Copra ..	4½ tons	13
Coconuts ..	1 sack	..			
Copra ..	99½ tons	478			
Total ..	..	4,939	<i>Mitiaro.</i>		
Cargo tonnage: 656 tons (by measurement),			Copra ..	31¾ tons ..	153
99½ tons (by weight).					
<i>Mangaia.</i>			<i>Suvarrow.</i>		
Oranges ..	7,466 cases	2,426	Nil.		
Bananas ..	200 „	54			
Kumaras ..	13 „	5			
Yams ..	13 „	3			
Tomatoes ..	167 boxes	96			
Coconuts ..	1 sack	..			
Copra ..	34 tons	163			
Total ..	..	2,747	<i>Nassau.</i>		
Cargo tonnage: 436½ tons (by measurement),			Copra ..	54½ tons ..	273
34 tons (by weight).					
			<i>Pukapuka.</i>		
			Copra ..	95½ tons	509



RETURN OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,  
1931—continued.

Article.					Whence imported.			Value.	
								£	£
Crockery and glassware	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	26	36
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	3	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	7	
Cutlery and silverware	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	8	21
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	8	
					Australia ..	..	..	5	
Drapery n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	94	154
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	20	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	39	
					Tonga ..	..	..	1	
Drugs and druggists sundries	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	456	463
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	5	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	2	
Fancy goods n.e.i. ..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	173	203
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	4	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	26	
Fish, preserved	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	138	180
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	6	
					Canada ..	..	..	36	
Fish-hooks	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	9
Flour	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	48	154
					Australia ..	..	..	106	
Fruits—									
Dried	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	20
Fresh	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	54	57
					Canada ..	..	..	3	
Preserved	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	27	28
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	1	
Furniture and joinery	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	392	417
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	2	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	2	
					Australia ..	..	..	21	
Glass, sheet	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	1	2
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	1	
Hardware n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	285	326
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	19	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	18	
					Australia ..	..	..	4	
Hats and caps	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	4
Hosiery n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	86	116
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	30	
Instruments, musical	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	15	58
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	3	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	40	
Iron, galvanized corrugated roof	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	310	347
					Western Samoa ..	..	..	22	
					United Kingdom ..	..	..	15	
Iron—									
Pipes	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	39
Tanks	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	49
Wire	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..	38





RETURN OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,  
1931—*continued.*

Article.						Whence imported.				Value.	
										£	£
Rugs	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	40		
						Western Samoa	..	..	2		42
Saddlery and harness			..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		7
Silk	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	58		
						Western Samoa	..	..	3		
						Australia ..	..	..	34		95
Soap	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	204		
						Western Samoa	..	..	8		212
Specie	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	100		
						Western Samoa	..	..	100		200
Spirits—											
Gin and geneva	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		11
Rum	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		7
Whisky	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		59
Stationery and books		..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	156		
						Western Samoa	..	..	5		
						United Kingdom	..	..	21		
						Australia ..	..	..	20		
						Fiji ..	..	..	1		203
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	140		
						Western Samoa	..	..	2		142
Tea, coffee, and cocoa		..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		40
Timber, sawn	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	184		
						Western Samoa	..	..	120		304
Tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars			..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	215		
						Western Samoa	..	..	9		
						United Kingdom	..	..	4		
						Australia ..	..	..	425		653
Toilet preparations n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	22		
						Western Samoa	..	..	6		
						Australia ..	..	..	5		33
Tools	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	29		
						Western Samoa	..	..	8		
						United Kingdom	..	..	1		38
Trunks and portmanteaux	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	5		
						Western Samoa	..	..	9		
						United Kingdom	..	..	3		17
Umbrellas	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	1		
						Western Samoa	..	..	2		
						United Kingdom	..	..	14		17
Vegetables—											
Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		40
Preserved	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	7		
						Western Samoa	..	..	1		8
Wine—											
Australian	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		2
Other kinds	..	..	..	..	..	New Zealand ..	..	..	..		8
						Total	..	..	£11,507		

<i>Summary.</i>							£
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,958
Western Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	694
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	961
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	678
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>£11,507</u>

## RETURN OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Article.	Exported to		Quantity.	Value.
Arrowroot .. ..	Western Samoa .. ..	.. ..	lb. 356	£ 6
			..	7
Bags and sacks .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	..	7
Bananas .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	Cases. 8,703	3,590
			..	..
Baskets .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	Dozen. 794 $\frac{1}{2}$	476
			6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
			801	480
			..	6
Bicycles and parts .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	..	6
Coconuts .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	Number. 50	1
			..	..
Copra .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	Tons. 36	416
			11 $\frac{3}{4}$	128
			156 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,725
			204 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,269
Drapery n.e.i. .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	..	18
			..	2
Drugs n.e.i. .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	..	2
Fancy goods .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	..	10
			..	39
			..	49
			..	..
Fungus .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	lb. 3,333	124
			456	27
			3,789	151
Furniture .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	..	2
			..	..
Hats .. ..	New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	Dozen. 231 $\frac{1}{4}$	155
			13	11
			2	2
			25	17
			271 $\frac{1}{4}$	185

RETURN OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF ALOFI (NIUE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931—continued.

Article.	Exported to			Quantity.	Value.
Iron, manufactured articles of ..	New Zealand .. ..			..	£ 23
Kumaras .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	Western Samoa .. ..		Tons. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	274
				$\frac{1}{4}$	4
				15 $\frac{1}{2}$	278
Mats, table .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..			Dozen. 125	26
Motor-cars and parts ..	New Zealand .. ..			..	40
Pipes, tobacco .. ..	New Zealand .. ..			..	4
Taro and yam .. .. .	New Zealand .. ..	Western Samoa .. ..		Cases. 34	9
				107	25
				141	34
Poultry, live .. .. .	Western Samoa .. ..			Dozen. 6	4
Vegetables, fresh .. ..	Western Samoa .. ..			..	13
	Total .. .. .			..	£7,191

Summary.								£
New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,186
Western Samoa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
Fiji .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hawaii .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Europe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,725
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£7,191

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (565 copies), £44.